

3rd,—That no apprehension of the debtor's escape from *Upper* Canada is not sufficient to ground an application.

As to the first, it is a decided change for the better. It is neither more nor less than that which we in March last advocated as a remedy for the abuses of the day. It is not only an assimilation to the laws of England, but to the laws of Lower Canada; and as such, a measure of which an Upper Canadian legislator may be justly proud.

As to the second, it is not only a rational concession to the popular demand for the amelioration of the law of arrest but is also an assimilation to the laws of England. Heretofore, in Upper Canada, an arrest might have been made for any demand of, or exceeding ten pounds. The change will we hope have at least one good effect, and that will be to make tradesmen and others more cautious in the giving of credit, and so weaken a most pernicious but now general system of dealing.

As to the third, we cannot say much in its praise.

It was neither so urgent, nor is it so important as the two former. Our fear is that it is premature. The object of arrest in a civil case is to detain the body of the debtor within the jurisdiction of the Court where the arrest is made, so as to be amenable to ulterior proceedings in view of fraud. The removal of a debtor from Upper to Lower Canada would be at present the removal of the body of the debtor without the jurisdiction of the Courts of Upper Canada. Once without the jurisdiction of the Courts, there is no power to bring the debtor back. This trip from Upper to Lower Canada may be as much a fraudulent escape as a trip from Upper Canada to the United States. Were Upper and Lower Canada one Province, judicially as well as politically, there could be no valid objection to the change, but they are not so; and until they become so,—we feel the change is, if anything, premature. One effect of it will be under the perambulating system of alternate governments in Quebec and Toronto, to relieve government officials from the terror of arrest in civil cases.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

HEMP IN CANADA.

It is now thirty years since the late Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada called public attention both in this country and in Great Britain, to the cultivation of Hemp in the North American Colonies. In his work on the British Dominions in North America, we find the following remarks on the most effectual means of encouraging the cultivation of Hemp, which will be found interesting at the present time. The partial failure of the wheat crop in various parts of the country, points to this as a favourable time to discuss the question, and we therefore commend it to the attention of our readers. We may mention that we learn that several parties are about to try the experiment of raising Hemp in Upper Canada. The demand at home as well as the means of transportation are very much improved since 1828, and the difficulties then in the way may be said to have almost entirely disappeared.