

A copy of the conditions and directions will be found in the appendix. As the Directors have reason to hope, that the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary will import a tile machine to manufacture draining pipes during the next season, they will allow another year to intending competitors."

Next in importance to having the land in a proper state for the reception of the precious fruits of the earth, is the proper preparation of the seed. The husbandman who would manifest the proper spirit of his vocation will regard the adequate cleaning of the seed as little less essential than the quality of it. This observation suggests the necessity of the spitted Farmer possessing improved Fannery for ordinary use. If we look at almost any Grain in the store or in the barn, we have ocular proof of the need for their operations. The Farmer should also endeavor to have the use of a set of Riddles for Wheat, one for Oats, and one for Barley. Turnip Drills are also of great moment. With one of these valuable implements, more work can be accomplished in an hour, and in a superior manner than in half a day without one.

[Remainder next week.]

United States News.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, says:—

"I can positively state from the most reliable information, that the Southern men, or a majority of them, are willing to admit California, on her own terms, provided that, in the same act, territorial governments are established, without any restriction of slavery. This will settle the whole question and forever, as far as the territories are concerned. But this scheme they may make their *sine qua non*. Without this measure they will do nothing else. To be sure they are willing to enter into any compromise; but no compromise has yet been suggested that can carry. Mr Clay's scheme will get praise but few votes. The above plan is a compromise that the North can agree to without detriment or concession. If that should be assented to, there will be nothing else necessary than to pass a bill respecting the surrender of fugitives from labor; and a bill preventing the introduction of slaves into this district for sale.

If the North give up the Wilmot Proviso, we shall have peace; if not discord will reign and reign forever.

I can state in the most positive manner that more than forty-five Southern men have resolved that no appropriation bills shall pass the House, (except for Revenue Collection and Census,) until the territorial question be settled. If there must be a collision, they say, the army and navy shall not be used against the South."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President will to-morrow transmit to Congress the California State Constitution, and fiery speeches are expected.

Mr Cass and Mr Webster both spoke in the Senate on Monday, upon a petition with regard to the dissolution of the Union.

New York, Feb. 9.—Seven more bodies have been recovered to day from the ruins of the explosion, making 68; of whom 54 were identified. The exhumation will be completed to-morrow from appearances. From the position of the fallen ruins, it would appear that the mass of the boiler, when it fell, lodged in the centre of the building, while portions were blown to the extreme ends. It is supposed that 12 more bodies still remain among the ruins. A committee are now engaged examining the boiler.

The Coroner's Jury on the circumstances attending the explosion, have returned a verdict to the effect that Taylor & Co. were the direct cause of the explosion.

Five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the sufferers by the late explosion in Hague street.

New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 26.

Another Awful Explosion.—The officers of the steamer Old Hickory, arrived this morning, report that the steamer St. Joseph, hence for St. Louis, burst her boilers on Wednesday morning last, when at Choctaw Island, killing, it is supposed about twenty persons. After the explosion, the St. Joseph took fire and was destroyed.

From the Providence Journal.

Loss of the Steamer Rhode Island.—The steamboat Rhode Island, formerly of the New York and Stonington line, was lost at sea on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. Nine of the crew and

three of the passengers escaped in a boat, and were taken on board of the schooner Mary Wise, (of Thomaston) Captain Crockett, from New York for St. Johns, P. R., from which they were transferred to the whaling bark Richmond, which arrived at this port yesterday morning.—The remaining passengers and crew, thirty two in number, were left on board the boat, which was in a sinking condition, and it is to be feared that they were lost, although they had one boat, and were cutting away the upper deck to make a raft when last seen. Three men were drowned in attempting to reach the boat, one of them was supposed to be Mr Shewster, who had placed his wife in the boat, and failed to secure his own safety in it. When the men arrived on board the schooner there was a brig in sight about four miles to leeward. It is possible that they may have seen the wreck, or that the crew of the steamboat may have reached her on the raft which they were making. The steamer left New York on the 25th January.

Boston, Feb. 13.—A Smash.—Ten freight cars on the Providence Rail Road, were literally smashed to pieces yesterday morning, in consequence of being thrown off the track, by the breaking of a wheel of one of the cars. Fortunately no person was injured.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mr Clay in the Senate.—Mr Clay continued and concluded his great compromise speech on Wednesday, and according to the concurrent testimony of his hearers his effort was equal to that of his best days. "He made his eight propositions so plain," says a writer in the Journal of Commerce, "that they cannot be misunderstood or misrepresented. I think he has shown that his scheme is as perfect for the object in view, as any that can be suggested. It is quite certain that the South will assent to any reasonable scheme; and, as to the North she has made the first advance toward conciliation, by yielding the Wilmot Proviso.—Nothing remains to be done but to admit California, when she presents her Constitution; and to establish Territorial Governments for Desert and New Mexico."

Mr Clay said that no power should compel him to vote for a proposition to establish slavery where it did not now exist. He made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union, and declared his determination to battle for the Union, and within the Union—not out of it—and no power should drive him out of it. He portrayed the evils of disunion most eloquently and cogently.

"Herein," says the writer from whom we have quoted, "I believe that the South now coincides with Mr Clay. You will hear very little in any event, of secession from the Union. Dissolution it is well understood, is civil war. The West will not permit the Union to be dissolved. But the South will not withdraw from the Union, as has been talked of, no matter what may follow. If she has to fight for Constitutional rights she can do it better within the Union than out of it. I think everything looks favorable to a compromise."

Canadian Reciprocity.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. Mr Douglas introduced his bill, to day, providing that when the St. Lawrence and its chain of ship canals shall be opened to the United States on the same footing as with the people of Canada, free trade in the agricultural productions of the two countries, common to both, including hemp and sugar, shall be the law of the land. We understand that Lord Elgin is favorable to the project, as calculated to suppress the annexation movement.

A reciprocity bill is before the House from the Committee on Commerce, but the scheme of Mr Douglass, including the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, is far more desirable.

Still Later.—The Herald of the 17th, states as follows—

I would now direct your attention to another bill, introduced yesterday into the Senate by Mr Douglass. It runs substantially and, as far as I can remember, exactly as follows:—

Abill to provide for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and for reciprocal trade with Canada.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the Government of Canada being thereunto duly authorized by the government of Great Britain, shall confer upon the citizens of the United States, in American bottoms, and in boats and vessels of every description under the American flag, the privilege of using and navigating the river St. Lawrence together with the waters, including the canals, connecting the upper lakes with the Atlantic Ocean through the same river, to an equal foot-

ing and in accordance with the regulations which now exist, or may be hereafter established for the use and navigation of the same by the inhabitants of Canada and subjects of Great Britain; and whenever the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that the articles hereinafter enumerated, being of the growth or production of the United States, to be received into the province of Canada, free of duty by law, the like articles being the growth or production of the said province of Canada, shall be received into the United States free of duty, until Congress shall otherwise direct, when imported direct from the said province of Canada, so long as the said enumerated articles shall be received in to Canada from the United States free of duty, to wit—

Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals; wool hides; horns; fresh and salted meats; ores of all kinds of minerals; stone and marble; butter; cheese; sugar; fruits; vegetables; ashes; hemp; timber and lumber of all kinds; staves; horns.

That part of the bill relating to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence is on this occasion, for the first time, introduced into any bill brought into either House or Congress. The other portion of the bill is substantially the same as the one introduced by Gen. Dix at the last session providing for reciprocal trade with Canada, with the exception of the following items—sugar, hemp, stone and marble.

Mr Douglass's reason for adding these is this: Gen. Dix's bill could not command more than one third of the votes of the Senate by itself but by adding to it the above articles, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, it may probably pass.

At the last session the whole South was opposed to reciprocal trade with Canada, from fear that it would lead the way to annexation, and because none of the enumerated articles were of Southern production. The adding of sugar (produced in both countries—maple and cane)—may reconcile Louisiana, hemp and marble Kentucky and Missouri, and stone and marble may satisfy Vermont. The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals will undoubtedly reconcile the whole North, West and the States of the Mississippi valley.

Mr Douglass will not insist on the precise terms of this bill, as now presented, but will submit to any modification of it which will give it a chance of passing; provide it secures the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the right of using the Canada canals, on the same footing with the inhabitants of Canada.

A Dampener.—In reference to the above a still later date says:—

The bill of Mr Douglass, providing for free trade with Canada, on the condition that on their part the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is conceded, is a good measure; but all speculation on it, and upon the chances of its success are idle, pending the agitation of the negro question. When we can get a glimpse of daylight through the gloom surrounding this business, we may broach the prospect upon other measures—not before.

Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, February 22, 1850.

DEAR PIERCE.—The Legislature has now been fourteen days in Session, and more work has been done in that time than at any former Session; a number of Bills have been passed and sent to the Council. Wednesday being the last day for receiving Petitions, a host of them were presented from various parts of the Province, on a great variety of subjects, but the greater part of them was asking for money. I observed that there were very few from the North. One presented by Mr Street, praying aid to pay off the debt of your County, met with opposition, and was allowed to go to Supply by a small majority. From the opposition made to the reception of the Petition, I do not expect you will get anything. The Petition stated the debt to be £1200, and the question asked was, "how did they manage to get so much in debt?" A Bill has passed authorizing an assessment on the County for £900. I am glad to find that your County is in so prosperous a condition as to be able to bear so large an assessment. Among the Petitions presented were a great number from different Counties on this side of the Province, asking for an act to incorporate the Orange Lodges. The presentation of these Petitions brought the Attorney General to his feet, who stated that he was in doubt whether to meet the subject at once, by opposing the reception of the petitions, or to allow them to come in and have the subject fully debated in Committee on the Bill. His address was manly and very powerful. A long debate took place. Some members were for rejecting the petitions; others were for receiving them, at the same time declaring their determination to oppose

the Bill, while others declared their intention to support it. On the question being taken for the reception of the petitions, the House divided, 23 to 9. The names being called for, it was contended that taking the names would not shew to the constituency the correct sense of the House, as many members who voted for the reception of the petitions, would oppose the Bill. This is no doubt the case, and from the opinion expressed by several members, I think the Bill will be lost. But the discussion will do good. The House have fought off this subject of Orange Lodges and Processions, but it is now forced upon them, and they must meet it. There is a petition before the House, praying for the suppression of Orange processions.

To-day the House goes into committee of Ways and Means, when there will no doubt be a war of words between the Protectionists and Free Traders, which will end, as usual, in a Bill being passed on neither principle. There are a host of petitions from St. John, asking for protection on a variety of manufactures, even to Lasts and Matches; and one from the merchants, praying that the duty on dry goods may not exceed five per cent.

A Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, in answer to the address of the House at the last Session, relative to bounties, was laid before the House yesterday, in which His Lordship says that he cannot alter the instructions given to Sir William Colebrooke, forbidding him to give his sanction to a Bill granting bounties. This Despatch will be published at length in the journals, when you will have an opportunity of reading it. It will no doubt call forth a tirade on Colonial policy, and held out as an additional reason why we should at once declare our independence. It is pretty clear that the Home Government are determined that we shall have Free Trade and self-government, and the sooner we set about carrying them out the better. The surrender of the Money Grants will be followed by a Board of Works and Municipal Corporations. A committee of the House have reported in favor of the election of Parish Officers, which will in all probability be adopted.

The Government will bring forward a measure for the construction of a Railroad from St. John to Shediac. If they make it an open question, they will be defeated; if not, their influence may carry it.

Yours,

St. John Morning News, Feb. 20

On motion of Mr End, the House went into a committee of the whole on the address. The sixth section which was passed over yesterday was then read.

Mr End here proposed a second amendment which he read.

Mr End said he hoped the paragraph would not pass in its original form. There was one thing in particular which he did not believe. It was said that we could build ships cheaper than any other country. He did not consider it a proof that we could do so, when we have to foster that trade as we now do, by getting all the materials connected with the fitting out of vessels duty free. He believed that some other countries could build cheaper than we can, because labor and materials were much cheaper. (Some discussion followed, in which Hon. L. A. Wilmot, and Messrs. Ritchie, R. D. Wilmot, and Mr. Woodward took part; but as the arguments was much of the same tenor as these advanced yesterday, I have deferred giving them. Mr End by leave withdrew his amendment and substituted another, which was carried.)

14th paragraph, relating to the Canadian boundary line was then read. Mr End then moved an amendment, which after considerable discussion was negatived.

15th paragraph, eulogising the police of the City of Saint John was next read. Whereupon quite a stormy discussion ensued. Mr Ritchie bore down upon the Government in ironical terms on account of their appointment of B. L. Peters, Esq., to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate, whom he designated a public defaulter. The members of Government in turn denied the charge. Mr Ritchie was not satisfied with the explanations. The clause finally passed.

17th and 18th were read in order and passed without discussion. On reading the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, all relating to the same thing, viz: the Money Question, a lengthy debate arose in which many honorable members digressed very far from the main point. There seems to be a very strong desire on the part of many of the members (I think I may safely say the majority) to hold on to the privilege. The desire to yield the money grants into the hands of the Executive, appears, is not dominant. Some discussion on the phraseology of the last section took place, after which it passed in its original shape.

The Committee reported progress, the Speech was ordered to be engrossed, and committee was named to wait upon his Excellency. After receiving a few bills and petitions, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

February 13

A bill to incorporate the Shediac Gridstone Manufactory, and Mining Company, passed a third reading. It was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Council for approval. Mr R. D. Wilmot, by leave, presented several bills, which were read a first time.

February 14.

Sir.—The House was engaged during the greater part of the forenoon in the usual routine business. Several bills and petitions were received. Hon. Mr Partelow brought in the report of the Committee appointed yesterday