

vice of the Executive committee, do without delay put himself in communication with each Vice President of this society, and with each Agricultural Society in this Province or the proper offices thereof with the view of ascertaining the sentiments and wishes in the respective counties and county Agricultural Societies, and whether it would be desirable for this Society to co-operate with one or more of them, in holding an annual show and fair, and if necessary to submit a petition to the Legislature for a grant of money towards carrying out the object.

9. Resolved also, That the said Executive committee do consult the several members of the general committee on their arrival in Fredericton as to their sentiments with reference to such proposed show and fair, in the respective counties where they reside.

10. Resolved, That the Executive committee, will until further notice, meet on the first Wednesday of every month at some convenient place for the despatch of business.

[To be continued.]

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

St. John Morning News, Feb. 13.

Fine Discovery.—We are gratified to learn that the bituminous coal recently discovered at Shepody, in this Province, has been tried at our gas house, and turns out to be admirably adapted for the manufacture of gas. We are informed that there is a most abundant supply of this coal at Shepody.

The American Press is loud in its denunciations of Earl Grey's Despatch.—The United States Gazette states that 'Annexation is now placed beyond a doubt.' As soon as the people get sufficiently ripe to return a majority in favor of Annexation to Parliament, the blood and treasure of England, cannot prevent the natural destiny of Canada from being consummated.

A Petition numerous signed is to be presented to the Legislature, so we are informed, praying for a uniform duty of 4 per cent. on all articles imported, without discrimination.

A Petition is to be sent to the House praying for a Registry Act, to regulate voters at the Elections. A capital idea. We shall endeavor to obtain leave to publish this Petition on Friday.

Knowledge respecting the Colonies.—The following extracts are taken from a leading London journal. They are curiosities in their way—and go to prove how important the Colonies must be to the public mind of England. We believe that Earl Grey knows just about as much concerning the spirit of the Canadians as the Editor of the Ill. News knows about the situation of Halifax. Read what follows—

'A fellow who has been in the habit of cutting the telegraph wires on the arrival of the English steamers at Halifax, *United States*; has been apprehended near St. John's New Brunswick.'—[Illustrated News, Jan. 26—page 59.]

In speaking of the Annexation movement in Canada (same paper, page 50) the 'News' says 'A declaration, in favor of Annexation to the United States, signed by 12,000 persons had been received from one of the counties of Lower Canada.'

Perhaps the last mistake is the best, because it will help the cause.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Military Orders have been received for the immediate removal of the head quarters of the army to Toronto; also for the removal of the engineering department.

Orders have been received from the home government: to disband the three troops of Provincial Cavalry and the Niagara colored corps.

United States News.

St. John New Brunswicker, Feb. 12.

Downings in Congress.—Mr Clay's Compromise Resolutions.—*Fate of the Wilmot Proviso.*—The Nicaragua question settled.—We learn from the Boston Herald, that in the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr Clay made his second speech upon his slavery compromise resolutions. Mr Clay began by saying that never, in the whole course of his life, had he arisen to address the Senate under circumstances of such deep interest and importance.

The Senate Chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity. The galleries were full to suffocation by 11 o'clock. All the anti-rooms and entrances were also

crowded, the ladies finding their way even upon the floor of the Chamber.

The Senate will not agree to the Wilmot Proviso; events last night and today (not in public session) make that a certain matter. If the North is true and calm, California can be admitted as she proposes, without slavery.

The report in diplomatic circles this morning is, that the treaty between the Secretary of the State, under direction of the President, and Sir Henry Bulwer, the British minister, is about completed satisfactorily for both governments. The free navigation of the Nicaragua canal is guaranteed by our government.

Chatfield's conduct has been disavowed by the British Minister in regard to the Tigre Island movement. And it is understood in outside circles that the American Government does not approve the conduct of Mr Squier.

The future, however, promises well; and if capital is wanted the British Government will provide aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

The California News.—Further particulars.—The *Alta Californian* says, that a disturbance has taken place at the mines on the Calaveras, between the Chilianos and Americans. On the night of the 26th inst., a party of armed Chilianos, some 200, attacked an American camp at the Calaveras diggings consisting of about twenty persons; three Americans were killed and three others severely wounded and some sixteen taken prisoners. The Chilianos, said they were acting under orders from the authorities, and they took the wounded men and prisoners in the direction of Stockton, not even allowing the wounds of the unfortunate men to be dressed.

News of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve Americans had started in pursuit of the offenders, and it was supposed that many more would follow. Our informant in whom we have the greatest confidence, is apprehensive that this outrage will be the signal for a general outbreak between the Americans and foreigners in the mines. We confess we are not without the same fears, though we trust the Americans will only visit punishment on the real offenders.

The message of Gov. Burnett recommends the total exclusion of free negroes from the State, on the grounds, that if allowed to immigrate they will form contracts in the southern States for one or more years with their master, and thus be to all intents and purposes slaves.

He estimated the expenses of the State for the first year, at half a million.

The prospects for gold hunters for next season were considered very flattering. It is thought that a much greater amount would be taken out than there was the past year. Gold digging had been mostly suspended for the season, and a great many persons were flocking into the town.

Wages of common laborers were much lower; only from four to six dollars a day being paid. Mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, &c., command from twelve to sixteen dollars a day. Money was worth from 7 to 10 per cent. per month.

Markets.—Hewn Timber, square, per M, \$175 to 200; Scantling, \$300 to 325; American Pine boards, \$300 to 320; Shingles, per M, \$28 to 30. Nails—Cut per lb., 8¢ to 9¢; shingle nails, 10¢. Oars and Sweeps, per foot, \$15 to 20; Yawl Boats, new, per foot, \$10, do. old do. 5 to \$8.

Lumber had experienced considerable decline until the occurrence of the disastrous fire in San Francisco and at Stockton, which had a tendency to increase the price of building materials of every description.

Ohio.—The Senate of Ohio have, by a vote of 25 to 3, resolved that the sentiment of the freemen of Ohio is, no more Slave States, no more Slave territory.

The Cholera had made its appearance at Washington, Lou., and in four days nine of the white inhabitants had died from the disease.

From the Lowell Journal.

Great Explosion.—On Wednesday last two buildings occupied by Mr Carlin, of Bennington, N. H., for the manufacture of powder, were blown up, and a Mr Pond, employed in them, so severely injured that his life is despaired of. One of his legs was broken in two places, one of his arms was broken, and his eyes blown from his head. He was thrown by the explosion some twenty feet into the air. About 75 kegs of powder were destroyed.

Boston Daily Adv. Feb. 6.

Terrible Accident in New York.—An explosion of a steam boiler took place in a large five story building in Hague street, near Pearl and Frankfort streets, New York, about 8 o'clock on Monday morning 4th inst., and probably caused the loss of some fifty or more lives. The building destroyed was occupied by Mr Taylor, a manufacturer of printing presses; St. John, Burr & Co., hat body makers; and E. Yates, glass cutter. These are supposed to have employed together, nearly 150 persons, of whom—we are sorry to say—very few are accounted for.—Some twenty bodies have been drawn from the ruins, at our last accounts, and perhaps many more have escaped, with more or less injury. We fear, however, that the number we have given is a low estimate of the lives lost by this disaster.

More Particulars.—The shock of the explosion was felt in Broadway, a distance of a quarter of a mile: in the neighborhood of the explosion the shock was very severe, a portion of the front wall of Hall and Son's soap factory was blown sixty feet. The boiler was used for the first time in the building this morning, but was not new, having been used on board a steam boat. The building belonged to Harper & Brothers, and was valued at \$15,000. The machinery, which was all destroyed, was very valuable. The females employed by Barr, hatter, had not come to work, except two and they escaped. The greatest excitement prevails at the scene of the disaster. Some of the bodies taken out are horribly mutilated. Altogether 20 have been taken from the ruins; wounded and dead. Taylors' and Burr's losses are about \$60,000, partly insured. No insurance on the building. As near as has been ascertained, there were 100 in the building at the time of the explosion. The Engineer who is said to have been a very careful and experienced man is still missing. After the explosion, the flames burst forth, which continued to rage during a part of the forenoon.

Provincial Legislature

OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Morning News, Feb. 9

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9th Feb.

The Hon. C. Fisher asked leave to prepare and bring in a Bill to consolidate all the Laws of the Province, Townships and Parishes. Leave granted. Mr End said that for years past he had been of opinion that the Laws relating to local districts were inadequate. He was still of the same opinion. The mode of appointing parish officers was improper.—He therefore moved a resolution (seconded by Mr Partelow) that a select committee be appointed to take the matter into consideration and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise. Committee named. Mr Brown asked leave to bring in a Bill to establish the road from Deadwater Brook to St. Stephen, as one of the great roads of the Province. Leave granted and a Bill read a first time. (Honorable members laughed and cracked jokes for a while, when on motion of Honorable Mr Partelow (it being 1-4 to 12,) the House adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

There was some sharp sparring up stairs to day. Some Hon. gentlemen became quite rusty. One Honorable thought there were too many of the 'learned profession' in the Government. They (the lawyers) were like so many *Kilkenny cats*. (Not very courteous language among the Lords in miniature.) Another Honorable, of course one of the 'learned,' rose, not so much in defence of the Government, of which he was a member, as to vindicate the profession to which he belonged. He did not wish to be called a Kilkenny cat, nor would he take any part in the debate unless it were conducted courteously. The debate was on the address in reply to the opening Speech.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr End said the Speech before the House was one of deep importance. The measures recommended by his Excellency are such as not only to effect the interests of the present generation, but also those of the whole Province, in perpetuity. He hoped therefore that the House would take such action upon the various topics therein submitted, as would prove conducive to the best interests of the Province.

Mr Brown—in seconding the motion of the learned member for Gloucester—felt bound to say that the present speech from the throne was the best ever delivered in

the Province: The address was then taken up and the paragraphs read and discussed separately. The first, of course elicited no debate. Some discussion took place on the word 'extraordinary,' in the second paragraph. Some thought it was calculated to deceive on the other side of the water, particularly emigrants.

Mr Street moved that the word 'extraordinary' be omitted and the word 'abundant' used in lieu thereof, when a division took place—yeas 15, nays 17.—The original retained. The fifth being read considerable discussion arose. Mr Street said that he could not divest himself of the opinion that both the speech and address looked much like a government feeler. He thought that many of the measures named in the speech should emanate from the Government and not from the House. We boasted of responsible Government; yet those measures which should come from that source are thrown upon the shoulders of the House. He did not call it true Responsible Government to let every measure for developing the resources of the country originate in the House, when, according to that system, they originate with the Executive.

Mr Ritchie—The paragraph might be all right enough, but he thought the Executive should have come down with some well digested measures. He was well pleased with the speech when he first heard it, but he must confess that his warmth of feeling was very much damped by the cold manner in which the draft in answer was prepared, with regard to the consolidation of the laws he did believe in it. The laws were consolidated two years ago by the hon. E. B. Chandler, but without any good effect. Every year since, an act was passed to explain or amend the consolidated laws. A law was repealed under the consolidation system. What was the effect? The Telegraph wires were repeatedly and wantonly broken; and there existed no law to punish the perpetrators. Such were the effects of consolidation.

If the Government would come down with some important measure, he (Mr R.) would give them his hearty support. He would ask the hon. Attorney General if such was the intention of the Government, and if they purposed moving in those remedial measures named in the opening speech?

Hon. Attorney General felt authorized to say that the Government had these matters seriously under their consideration, and they intended to lay them before the House.

He (the Attorney General) considered the consolidation of the Laws absolutely necessary, and he would be prepared with a scheme to show what great injury private legislation has done the country within these few years. The public money has been lavishly expended. He would be sorry to charge any one individual with mal-appropriation; yet he was certain the public funds had been expended with very little good arising from their appropriation. The government had the interests of the country at heart, and that they would fearlessly and with a sincerity pursue.

(The 5th paragraph was carried. The 6th paragraph relating to the Navigation Laws, was then taken up and after considerable debate it was passed over until to-morrow, in order to give members time to consider it more fully. All the clauses up to the 13th passed without amendment, the 6th excepted. There will be two important questions before the House to-morrow—The Navigation Laws and the Initiation of money votes. On the former the Protectionists and Free Traders are at issue. The latter has not yet been touched.

In my next I shall give you a synopsis of the leading speeches. The hon. Attorney General in his place to day announced to the House that negotiations were going on to procure the coasting trade of the United States for the benefit of the Colonies. He felt convinced that ere long such arrangements would be entered into between the British and American Governments, as would prove conducive to the well being of the Provinces. Query

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