

information afforded me, therefore, it appears that if the four classes of available soil be cultivated, this Province ought to maintain 4,620,000 human beings, and cattle and sheep in proportion, from its own resources alone. I now pass over some important materials of my report, which come in here and which bear on this general point, but which require to be more fully discussed than our time will now allow; and I turn to another point worthy of notice. I have supposed in considering this number of 4,620,000 human beings, that the whole were supported on the vegetable produce of the soil. I have spoken of oats as the standard food but the whole sustenance of this number of people need not necessarily be by oats: it might be partly of wheat and other grains, and vegetables of various kinds. The land will produce various kinds of human food. But I have as yet supposed that the vegetable produce of the soil was the only support of the population. But what are the cattle raised for? Why, for human food; therefore we must take into account the quantity of animal food thus raised for the support of human beings. This animal food, independently of the quantity of vegetable food raised in the Province, would support a large portion of the population.

[To be continued.]

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

From the St. John Morning News.

Suicide.—A private of the 1st Royal Regiment, named Merrigan, committed suicide on Thursday morning at the Barracks, about one o'clock, by blowing his brains out with a musket. It seems that he had been confined to the Barracks by orders, for a week, and not being able to get out on Christmas day to join the company of a particular friend, he took it so to heart that it preyed upon his mind until it resulted in temporary aberration, which led to the awful catastrophe. He had always borne an unblemished character.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotian, Dec. 31.

The gale of Saturday last was felt severely along the American coast, and was attended with damage at New York, Boston, Newport, &c.

A large seizure was made on Thursday evening last—two schooners and 1600 gallons high Wines! Think of that and weep. Our Revenue officers are up to the dodge, and know a thing or two.

During the gale on Saturday night and Sunday morning, several vessels at the lower wharves suffered:—*brig Velocity*, at Full's, ready for sea, carried away her windlass; a stone droger filled and sunk at McNabs; at Noble's, a schr parted her fasts and drove up in the dock with damage; at Wier's, one or two schrs were damaged; two vessels at the Market wharf, were almost cut down to the water's edge; a schr bound in from P. E. Island got on shore at Hawthorne's point, McNab's island, and has become a total wreck. The hull and materials have been sold for £60. We have not heard of any damage sustained on shore, but fear it has been attended with considerable loss on the coast. The gale was at its height about midnight, and continued with great violence from South East, until an hour before daylight on Sunday, when it suddenly flew round to South West. The vessels in the stream rode out the blow quite comfortably. Although it did not last long, this has, probably, been the heaviest gale experienced in Halifax Harbor during the last ten years. The Telegraph Staff at the Citadel, was blown down during the night. The Packet *brig Boston*, was fortunate in getting into a harbor, but the qualifications of her Skipper as a Pilot on this coast, was a guaranty for her safety, although many persons were exceedingly anxious on her account.

Newfoundland.

Halifax Nova Scotian, Dec. 31.

Late from Newfoundland.—The arrival of the steamer *Margaret*, three days from St. John's, puts us in possession of the latest dates to the 19th inst.—The *Courier* dates the anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature, is directing attention to the interests of the Colony. The present system of plurality of offices, justly designated the "plurality of offices," is especially of Colonial prospective of improvement. The defective system of Riving's Bank, and Banking generally having's Bank, and immediate remedial measures. It ap-

pears that quarter dollar coins in the Island which had, in the wear and tear of circulation, been slightly defaced, are now depreciated upwards of fifty per cent!—Newman's large Stone Warehouse in Water-street, has been appointed a Bonded Warehouse, by the Collector of St. John's. Cassidy was exhibiting his Panorama to crowded and delighted audiences. The Quarantine restrictions on vessels coming from the United States and Lower Canada have been, by order of the Governor discontinued. Mr Humphrey was lecturing in St. John's on Electricity and Electro Magnetism.

United States News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Search for Sir John Franklin.—We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Lady Jane Franklin, in which she asks advice and information from the party to whom it is addressed, as to the expediency of her coming over, with the view to the arrangement of an expedition, at her own expense, for the renewal next spring of the search for her lost husband. She meditates the purchase and equipment of two small vessels, with which she hopes a more successful result may be obtained than that which has so cruelly disappointed her under the command of Sir James Ross.

Navy Yard at San Francisco.—The Secretary of the Navy designs, it is said, an entire equipment for a navy yard at San Francisco—frames and other materials for houses, workshops, &c., steam engine, lathes, turning machines, and other machinery for carrying on extensive business.

Death of Wm. Miller, the Prophet.—Mr Miller, of Low Hampton, N. Y., somewhat celebrated for his view respecting the nearness of the advent, died at his house, on Thursday, the 20th December, in his 68th year.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—*Reception of the British Minister.*—Sir Henry Bulwer was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, on the 24th instant, as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The Minister, in delivering his credentials made the following remarks:—

Sir, I need not say that it gives me the sincerest gratification to be the bearer of the credentials which I have just had the honor of placing in your hands.

Permit me to say, in reply to your country, I do not feel that I come as a foreigner to a foreign land; our nations speak the same language; spring from the same race, and seem especially entrusted by Providence, with the same glorious task of illustrating the Anglo Saxon name, by extending the best interests of civilization through the two great divisions of the world.

I have an entire confidence, Sir, that our two governments will act with the most perfect concord in carrying out this great design, and for my own part, I unfeignedly assure you that I could not have a duty more congenial to my feelings than that of cultivating the most intimate and friendly relations between the Queen my Sovereign, and that great Republic of which you are so worthy and distinguished President.

To these observations, the President replied in the following terms:

Sir, I am much pleased to receive from your hands the letter of His Majesty, your Sovereign, which accredits you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, near the Government of the United States, and I cordially welcome you in this high character as a friend.

Beyond the identity of origin, language and duties, so appropriately alluded to by you, as connecting our respective countries, there is much, Sir, in their present relations, calculated to impart unusual interest to your mission. That the best plan for extending the blessings of peace, commerce, and civilization, may be executed by our perfect concord, is my most earnest wish; and the confidence you have expressed, that the two nations will act in concert, and harmony in all wise and well-directed efforts for the accomplishment of such objects, is accepted by me in the cordial and sincere spirit in which it has been proposed by you.

I hope, Sir, that your residence in this country may prove as agreeable to you, personally, as you have given me good reason for believing that it will be honorable and advantageous both to Great Britain and America.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr Cass offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

U. S. Congress.—The Whigs are sorely mortified at the result of the choice of a Speaker. They admit that Mr Cobb is an able, upright gentleman, but dislike him chiefly on account of his being an anti-protectionist.

A few days ago a violent debate was raised and kept up the whole day, in the Senate, on a resolution to admit Father Mathew, as a mark of esteem and courtesy, to the floor of the Senate. One objection on the ground that Father Mathew had expressed himself hostile to Slavery, and had never retracted; but another followed who thought Father Mathew had done great mischief by taking ground against human liberty. And at last the question was settled for a while by postponing the consideration of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bullion in the Bank of England is still increasing. It amounts now to £16,512,414.

Sir Charles Napier says, that, in his opinion, Sir John Franklin is lost and condemns the idea of seeking a north-west passage.

At the Court of Exchequer, last week, it transpired that carrots, parsnips, and other roots are dried, dyed, and sold as chicory, to be mixed with coffee.

Throughout the vast empire of Russia, through all Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Norway there is no cottage so poor, no hut so destitute, but it possesses its vapor bath, in which all its inhabitants every Saturday at least, and every day in cases of sickness, experience comfort and salubrity.

There is an estate in Ipswich willed by the original owner, John Sparrow, to his heirs and descendants, as long as John Sparrow is to be found. The male inheritors becoming extinct, the property would have passed into other hands had not the parent of the present holder (a lady), with a wise forethought, christened her John Charlotte Sparrow.

The Bombay Times states that some working models of railways, locomotive engines, and electric telegraphs, have been ordered from England for the use of a Mahratta sovereign, the Guicowar, whose curiosity has been aroused by what he has heard of these European wonders to such a degree that he could not be satisfied with what he could learn from books and pictures.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1850.

THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—At a large public meeting of the working classes and others, held for the purpose of considering the scheme, on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, in the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings.

Lord Ashley, M. P., Chairman, supported by the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl of Harrowby, William Mills, Esq., M. P., F. L. Hodges, Esq., M. P., B. Hartly Kennedy, Esq., A. Kinnaird, Esq., with a number of other gentlemen, and the Committee of the Association.

Letters having been read from the following gentlemen, expressive of their cordial approval and support of the general principles of the Association, and regretting that other engagements and absence from town prevented their attending:—Viscount Castlereagh, M. P., Sir W. G. Colebrooke, K. H., J. Walter, Esq., M. P., J. Peto, Esq., M. P., R. A. Stanley, Esq., M. P., G. C. Glyn, Esq., M. P.

The following resolutions were moved, seconded and supported.

1st. Moved by Richard Mills—seconded by Rowland Wilder, operatives, supported by the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Harrowby—

That under the heavy pressure of competition, there is a large number of the working classes who cannot obtain employment, thousands who are but partially employed, and others over-toiled, but who cannot obtain for their labor the sufficiency of the necessities of life, and therefore they become in many instances, unwilling paupers, their children remain ignorant, vicious, criminal, dangerous to society and subversive of its institutions. This Meeting therefore, declares its solemn conviction of the necessity of devising some means by which the working classes may obtain remunerative employment for their skill, capital and labor, under a well managed system of Association for elevating their social condition, and thereby securing the peace and prosperity of the Empire.

Moved by John Warten—seconded by William Harrower, operatives—and supported by the Marquis of Blandford.

That a well organized system of colonization

on in one admirable adapted to relieve the pressure of competition and to furnish the working classes with an opportunity of effectually and permanently bettering their condition.

Moved by E. Edwards—seconded by John Pitt, operatives, and supported by William Mills, Esq., M. P.

That the plan proposed by the Working Classes, to be carried into effect from their own resources, and called "the Canadian Land and Railway Investment Association," seems to offer in many of its parts, a large field for the profitable employment of labour, skill, and capital, if conducted on the principles of association, and under a company authorized by Royal Charter.

Moved by T. L. Hodges, M. P.—seconded by John Dodd, operative.

That it being desirable to extend a knowledge of the principles and objects of the Association to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, selectees the sphere of its operations; also, that a general inquiry be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining both the views and feelings of the great mass of the Working classes on the proposition, and its practicability, a subscription be now opened to defray the preliminary expense for so doing, as the committee are working men, and are prohibited by law to use more than sixpence per-hare for such purpose.

Moved by Alexander Campbell, secretary—seconded by William Piliavin, operative.

That the tasks of this Meeting, and of the working class generally, are eminently due, and are hereby given to Lord Ashley for presiding over the present meeting, and for his noble and untiring efforts to promote the social elevation of those who toil and receive least of the necessities and conveniences of life. This Meeting also registers its thanks to the other noblemen and gentlemen who have honored it in their presence, and otherwise expressed their approval of its principles and objects, and their willingness to support them as means by which to improve the social condition of the industrious classes.

The brig *Chaffey*, which sailed from West Island Friday last, was struck by a sea on Sunday, which washed overboard the mate, Mr Guy Chaffey, brother to the master. The captain while throwing line to his brother, was crushed by a water cask, in such a shocking manner, as to cause his immediate death. One of the seamen was also badly jammed. The vessel was put back and is safe at Indian Island.—*Saint Andrews Standard.*

P. E. ISLAND.—The Brig *Packet*, owned and navigated by Capt. William Cooper, (formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly,) sailed on the 25th December from Bay Fort for California. Her cargo consists of House frames, Lumber, and Agricultural Implements. All Capt. Cooper's family, consisting of his wife, sons, daughters, daughter-in-law, and son-in-law, have accompanied him. Cabin Passengers in the *Packet*—Messrs. Ioratic Nelson and Thomas Brown, of Elliot River; and 4 stowage do., Thomas Plaford, Stephen Mooney, William Briggs, and William Behune.—*Charlottetown Gazette.*

Wm. Banks, of L. 56, was killed by the bursting of a boiler while feeding a threshing machine on the 26th December.

LARD OIL.—In Cincinnati it is calculated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard will be run into lard of this year, two-sevenths of which (eighteen million) will make the residue of the hog, which will probably this year operate in this way on 30,000 hogs. The concern alone is expected to turn out this season \$300,000 lbs. of lard. 3,000 lbs. steaming have been made in one ear into candle and soap in these factories, and they can make, on an average, 6,000 lbs. candles per day through the year.

OSWEGO MILLS.—By a summary of statistics of Oswego Mills, collected for a forthcoming year of the State of New York, it appears that 600,000 barrels of flour were made at the Mills in 1848. During that season there were but 13 mills in operation. There have been three new mills added, making at the present time of 90 run of spe.—At a moderate rate these mills can make 9,000 barrels per day, and many of them are so situated that they can save their water directly from the Niagara river, as they do not have to lower their water into the canal boats.

AUSTRIAN TANNY.—Since November 1848, the court martial at Vienna has pronounced fewer than 1,600 sentences.—In Galicia courts martial have also been established, and one of them recently condemned a priest to prison.