

vernment had made large reductions in the expenditure for the army and navy, and looking at the armies maintained on the continent, could not consent to diminish our force by 10,000 men.

Sir B. Hall supported and Mr. Stanford opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bernal Osborne contended that by improved management we could combine a large saving with increased vigor in the army. He suggested the combination of the three distinct departments of the Horse Guards, Ordnance, and Commissariat, and placing them under the control of a minister of war, who shall be duly responsible to the House. In the clothing system for the army a fair field was offered for reform. A saving of £40,000 a year might be effected with an enhancement of the respectability of the colonels of regiments, who now shared the tailors' profits.

Mr. Cobden pointed out to the committee that there had been no reduction in the number of commissioned officers; and he recommended that the proposed reduction should be taken in connexion with the new colonial policy, and that the colonies, having free institutions, should be required to defray their own police and military establishments.

Mr. V. Smith objected to striking off at once 10,000 men, which might be misunderstood in the colonies without some previous arrangement in respect to colonial defence. It was more a question of policy than of finance. He thought the principle of relying upon their own resources, which had been prescribed by Earl Grey to one colony, should be applied to all, which ought to defend themselves or pay for their defence.

Mr. Reynolds opposed, and Alderman Sidney supported, the amendment.

Lord J. Russell said, if Mr. Smith asked the House to assent to a principle, that the colonies ought to be told to rely on their own resources, he could not give his assent to such a principle. He was opposed to the maintenance of any unnecessary force in the colonies, but he could not agree that a principle should be laid down that they ought to rely wholly on their own resources. The principle should be to suit the amount of force to the circumstance of the colony. Considerable reductions in the military force had been made in some of the colonies; but in others it was obvious that it might be necessary to have an augmentation of force. He therefore declined to assent to the general principle of Mr. Smith, and to tell the colonies that they are not to have the assistance of the mother country.

#### T. Butler King's California Report.

This document was read to the President and his Cabinet on Monday, and occupied two hours and a half in reading. The Journal of Commerce has a digest of the topics upon which it treats, which are the population of the country—its agricultural resources—extent and production of the mineral region—the commerce and navigation of California—the legislation necessary for the territory—and, especially, in regard to the disposing of the gold bearing lands belonging to the United States.

The population of the country is now about one hundred and twenty thousand. An accession to the population by immigration, during the year, beginning at the next dry season—on the first of May—is estimated at two hundred thousand.

The agricultural capacities of the State are vastly greater than has been heretofore represented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild oats grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding, as an annual crop, at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep can be raised. Two hundred thousand head of cattle must be brought into the country during the next two years. The cattle was formerly killed for their hides, which was the chief article of export; and they were worth but four dollars a head; but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars a head. California is especially adapted to wool-growing; a gentleman was about to import ten thousand sheep from Mexico, with a view to go into that business. The future value of the vineyards is represented as very great.

As to the commerce of the country, he estimates the value of imports needed in California from the Atlantic States, for the next year, at four millions of dollars in flour, six millions in lumber, and two millions in other articles. As to the article of lumber, its price is now \$75 per thousand, and cannot be lower, because it is below the cost of labor necessary for cutting and sawing lumber in California. It can be

carried to California for \$24 a thousand; and supposing it to cost \$20 here, it will continue to pay.

The gold region is described as extending five or six hundred miles from south to north, and from forty to sixty miles in width, from the east to the west. It rises gradually in an inclined plain, from the Sacramento valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet at what are called the Foot Hills. Between these hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams have their source, and take their course through the Foot Hills, westward, Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers, and found them all very rich in gold. The territory on the north is very rich in gold; and the conclusion is inevitable, from all the facts, that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold buried in the quartz, and some of which, disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region, who are gold hunters, is 15,000. There have been but 7000 American gold hunters. The Chilians and the Sonoro people came in crowds and have carried off \$25,000,000. The Americans have procured fifteen millions. The Chilians are expert diggers.

The amount of gold already procured is \$40,000,000. But \$40,000,000 more will be procured during the coming dry season, say from May till November.

The regular mining operations in the solid quartz rocks will soon begin, and can be continued during the wet as well as the dry season.

Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured from the 1st of May 1851, till the 1st of November 1852, at one hundred millions!

He recommends that the land be retained as public property forever, and as a perpetual resource for the public exchequer.

To the workers and diggers of gold, he proposes to grant permits at the rate of an ounce of gold for each pound.

For the encouragement of regular mining operations, he proposes to grant leases of a limited number of acres, to persons or companies at a small per centage on the amount of gold procured.

**AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—We observe that the State of New York has taken an important step towards the advancement of Agricultural science, in the adoption of a Bill to establish a College and Farm, for instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture. The studies recommended are:

Scientific and practical agriculture, chemistry and chemical manipulation, mathematics and mechanics, engineering and practical surveying, geology and mineralogy, botany, horticulture and gardening, veterinary art and anatomy, the breeding, rearing and improvement of farm stock, general farm management, history, law and general science, the higher departments of English education, including composition and declamation, and such other branches of knowledge as they may deem proper.

A farm of six hundred acres is to be attached to the College, and cultivated by the scholars, who are to be practically taught laying out farms and gardens, in various modes; the setting out of plants and trees; grafting, budding, pruning, transplanting and rearing of fruit trees; the different manners of fencing grounds, with the relative advantages and cost of each; the various qualities of forest trees, in reference to fencing and building purposes; the best mode of breeding and feeding stock; the comparative advantage of the various breeds; how to discover defects, and the way to remedy or eradicate them; the proper time to sell produce, and how to put it in market; the manner of keeping farm accounts; and, in short, a full course of instruction as to the management of a farm.

The pupils are to be 256 in number—two from each assembly district—and chosen from the candidates offering, by the Board of Supervision for such districts. The requisites for admission to be, that the candidates are 16 years of age, and well versed in the rudiments of an English education. The annual expense to be \$100, which will include tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights. The course of instruction to occupy three years, with two vacations annually, at mid-summer and the depth of winter.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY.**—For the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, throughout the Province.—This Society held its regular quarterly meeting at Fredericton, agreeably to the Constitution, on the evening of the 3d instant, and was principally occupied in hearing the Reports of the Special Committees appointed on the 31st January last. The Report on the best mode of accumulating, preserving, and applying the different kinds of manures—on the raising of turnips, mangold wurtzel, carrots and parsnips,—on the different kinds of seeds for general use,—on the best kinds of fattening cattle and hogs—on household and domestic manufactures, and the kind of facto-

ries which might be undertaken in New Brunswick, with success; and on the best modes of imparting and disseminating agricultural and other information to the farming and working classes of the Province, were all received and adopted by the Society. Those Reports, which reflect great credit on the ability and industry of their authors, and are calculated to be of immense service to the interests of this Province, the Society resolved to publish without delay. Together with the one previously delivered, on the best Cash markets for beef and pork, and the best modes of making the same marketable—in 1000 copies for distribution to the County Agricultural Societies and otherwise.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

It is stated that twenty-six miles of the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway have been contracted for by persons in Portland, (Me.), and that a thousand men from the States are to be put on it forthwith—the above distance to be completed the ensuing fall. One quarter of the pay, it is said, is to be taken in Stock of the Company.

On Saturday night and Sunday last snow fell to the depth of several inches, and the weather continues unusually cold and backward for the season. The usual April rains are much wanted (none having yet fallen this month) to thaw and clear away the remains of the winter accumulations of snow and ice, considerable quantities of which yet remain in the streets, roads, and grounds in and around the City. The ice in the river yet holds strong, without any immediate sign of breaking up.—At this date last year the steamers were performing their trips to and from Fredericton.

Major Edward Boyd, of the 29th Regiment formerly of the Royal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service upon full pay, on account of his services. He was employed in the Peninsula from March, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814, and served also with the army of occupation throughout the whole period. He received the war medal and four clasps, for Badajoz, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. Major Boyd is son of the late Dr. John Boyd, of the Medical Staff. The mark of favor which has now been shewn him, must be gratifying to his friends, many of whom reside in this Province.—*Courier.*

**CANADA.**—The prospects of a good Spring trade in Canada are unusually cheering. The weather continued mild, and the navigation of the lakes was open.

The Montreal Herald says that the city of Montreal has discharged £7000 of its debt during the past year.

We learn from the Montreal Pilot that a state of insubordination exists in the counties of Nicolet and Yamaska. Throughout the two counties named, the cry is—"Down with Municipal Councils and Schools—they are taxing machines!"

**QUEBEC.**—The Quebec Gazette of the 6th inst. contains a statement of the census of that City for 1850, by which it appears that the population amounts to 37,500—of whom 22,375 are French Canadians.

**TORONTO,** April 5.—Incessant rains, with a rapid thaw of the snow, for two days, have produced a great freshet in all the rivers in this part of the country, carrying away bridges, mill dams, quantities of timber and other property.

There has been shipped to California from Boston since January 1, 1849, to March, 1850, according to the Boston Shipping List, 23,700,000 feet Lumber, 14,300,000 Shingles, 5,000,000 Bricks, a large number of house frames, and building material too numerous to mention. Over seven thousand packages of liquor were also shipped to same date.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.**—A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, and Benjamin Beveridge, Esquires, to be Justices of the Common Pleas.

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, Benjamin Beveridge, Charles A. Hammond, Henry Baird, Wm. Hallett, Richard Randolph Ketchum, Peter C. Amiraux, John Keaton, Vital Tibideau, Francis Rice, and Leon Bellefleur, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace.

Francis E. Beckwith, Esquire, to be High Sheriff.

William T. Wilnot, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, and Registrar of Deeds and Wills.

William M. Macfarlane, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates, and Deputy Treasurer.

Andrew W. Rainford, Esquire, to be Registrar of Probates and Coroner.

John Emmerson, Esquire, to be a Coroner.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 2d April, 1850.

#### NOTICE

DEAR BROTHER,—You will oblige by stating in this day's number of the "Visitor," that my connection with the Editorial Department of the Telegraph newspaper is at an end.

J. D. CASEWELL.

Carmarthen Street, April 19, 1850.

Rev. E. D. Very.

#### MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Brook Carter, Esquire, 1st Royal Regiment, to Mary Isabella, youngest daughter of Captain John Reed, of this City.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. W. J. Brunswick Marier, to Miss Eliza A. Leonard, a lineal descendant from the late Colonel Leonard, both of this City.

On the 3d inst., by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, Mr. William Donahay, Branch Pilot, to Miss Margaret Cornody, both of this City.

At Petersville, (Q. C.), on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, Mr. Joseph Vincent, of Greenwich, King's County, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Dunraugh, of the former place.

At the same place, on the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. George Inch, to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Wopdz, all of Petersville.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Jeffrey, Mr. James Burchill, of Fredericton, to Miss Charlotte M., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Segee, of Lincoln.

#### DIED.

On Saturday morning, the Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, M. L. C., aged 60 years. Mr. J. was the fifth son of the late Hugh Johnston, Esquire, and was born at Grimross Neck, Queen's County.

On Friday morning, Mr. Evan Zalmon Wheeler, in the 35th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, of consumption, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, in the 25th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 14th April, at his residence in Sowell-street, James Peters, Esquire, aged 73 years.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, in the Parish of Portland, Harriet, daughter of Mr. Edward Carr, aged three years and four months.

At the Nashwaak, on the 6th inst., Donald McDonald, aged 105 years. This is the last survivor of those who settled on the Nashwaak, belonging to Her Majesty's 42d Regiment.

At Boston, on the 3d inst., of Typhus Fever, Mr. William Wallace, aged 23 years, lately of this City, leaving a young widow and several relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

#### PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

##### ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Susan, Marshall, Savannah, 21—T. M. Smith, ballast.

Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 24 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Brig Clarence, Armstrong, New York, 10—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

##### CLEARED.

April 11th—Barque Edina, Simpson, Sunderland, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; brig. Bream, Robinson, Barbados, boards, scantling, &c.—J. & T. Robinson; schr. Echo, McMullin, New York, scantling—J. V. Troop.

Schr. Clairmont, Betts, of and from this port, for California, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th Feb., in 75 days—all well.

Brig. Paraguay, Cornish, of and from this port, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 27th January, and was to sail on the 30th for Buenos Ayres.

Barque Teal, Gray, of and from this port, for San Francisco, (out five months,) arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th Feb.—all well.

Barque Rory O'More, three months and two days from Quebec, for California, arrived at Valparaiso 14th Feb.

Spoken, Feb. 16th, lat. 29 S., lon. 31 35, barque Frederick, of St. John, from Rio Janeiro, for the Cape of Good Hope.



#### MAIL CONTRACTS.

THE Deputy Post Master General is desirous of effecting some better arrangement for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, by the River route, if the same can be done at a reasonable expense.

Tenders are invited, therefore, specifying the rate, per season, at which the above Mails can be conveyed six times weekly each way.

The Deputy Post Master General will be prepared to make his arrangements to suit, as much as possible, the arrangements of the Contractor, for the Steam Boat; but it is to be understood that the service must be performed uniformly, at the appointed hours every morning, or every evening, or every morning and evening, as the arrangement may be; and should the Contract Boat be unable to run, from any accident, or from any other cause, the Contractor will be expected to forward the Mails by the Land route.

Any further information which may be desired can be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Deputy Post Master General.

##### A L S O—

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS, once per week each way, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, via the Nepis Road, on such days of the week and at such hours, as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct.

Tenders for the above services will be received at this Office until SATURDAY the 27th instant, at noon, after which time none can be noticed. If both services are tendered for by the same party, the amounts must be stated separately.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above services will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.  
GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
Saint John, 16th April, 1850.  
[St. John and Fredericton papers.]

#### Steam Arrangement!



#### WINDSOR BOAT!

THE first Steamer for WINDSOR, will leave the South Wharf on THURSDAY Evening the 18th April—passage as usual.

Cabin Passengers Tickets through to HALIFAX, Six Dollars.

For PORTLAND, BANGOR, BOSTON, &c.

THE "COMMODORE" will leave the South Wharf on MONDAY morning, 15th instant, for PORTLAND, BANGOR, and BOSTON.—Fare moderate.

April 12. JAMES WHITNEY.