

CANADA.  
From the Amherstburgh Courier, April 13.  
The following letter has been addressed by Colonel Prince to his subordinate, Lord Elgin, and is intended, perhaps, as a tonic, to relieve his stomach of the task of digesting the replies to the first letter "by command," demanding the fatherhood of the Independence Letter:

THE PARLIAMENT.  
9th April 1850.  
My Lord.—On the 26th ultimo your Secretary, Mr. Leslie, asked me, by your Lordship's command, whether I was the author of my letter to Mr. Rankin. On Good Friday I told him that I was; and on the following day I wrote to him again and proposed to relieve your Lordship from cognating much about removing the "Silk Gown" from off my shoulders. This last letter has been for some days before your Lordship; but the silk gown still remains where it has been for the last eight years. But, My Lord, I have no relish for holding rank or office under any government which, by tyranny or otherwise, would check the free expression of opinion upon important public matters, or would by threats seek to intimidate or curb an independent mind. I consider your Secretary's letter as a sort of threatening one, and the threat points towards my silk gown. It is the only commission I hold under the Crown of England. I long ago resigned the Coloncy of my militia regiment, and also the Commission of the Peace; and I now inform your Lordship that I am too happy to resume my staff gown, and I will no longer act as one of Her Majesty's Counsel under such a Government as that which has now ruled Canada. I remain,  
Your Lordship's humble servant,  
JOHN PRINCE.  
To the Right Honorable  
Earl of Elgin, &c. &c.,  
Governor General, &c. &c.,  
Toronto.

Trade with Nova Scotia.—The Toronto Correspondent of the Niagara Mail gives the following information:—"Several vessels have been chartered by mercantile houses in this city to take freight to Halifax. This is a new trade, which, it is thought, will be very profitable, and open up a good market for our agricultural products; it has hitherto been monopolized by the Americans."

Population of Quebec.—A census has been lately taken of the City of Quebec, which gives its population at 37,000, of whom 22,000 are French Canadians, and only 6,000 English Canadians, 6,000 are Irish, and the remainder from foreign countries. Only 13,000 of the population are married.

First arrivals from Sea at Quebec.—The ship Montreal arrived at Quebec from Liverpool on the 17th inst. in a passage of 28 days. The John Bull is said also to have arrived at Quebec from London. The first arrival from sea at Quebec last year was the Albion, on the 28th of April. These are the earliest arrivals from sea since 1831—on that year, a vessel arrived on the 16th April.

The Old Assyrian Throne has been recovered according to the following note from a late London paper:—

NINEVEH Discoveries.—Very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within these few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, reigning about 3,000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and the ivory beautifully carved. It does not appear in what part of the edifice this discovery has been made; but it seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of his discovery (the beginning of last month) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor in consequence of the astonishing success that has hitherto attended his exertions. No human remains have come to light, and every thing indicates the destruction of the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partly fused by the heat.

Washington, April 23.—The treaty with Mr. Bulger, the British Minister, in regard to Nicaragua affairs, was signed yesterday. It stipulates that England shall not occupy, settle or fortify any part of Central America, or of the Mosquito ports; it likewise secures to us the construction of the Ship Canal, and a preference to the American company; it liberates Central America from British bondage; it admits all nations to enjoy the use of the Canal on equal terms; it establishes a guaranty of its protection; it secures the Monroe principle effectually; it secures the possession of England to the Panama and Tehuantepec routes; and in short a treaty of commerce and civilization. The Treaty correspondence will be sent to the Senate in a few days.

A Wrecking Expedition.—The Boston Daily Mail of the 23d ult. says:—"The schooner Rio Grande, Captain Thurlow, and the drifter, Captain Jordan, sailed yesterday forenoon for the Bay of Fundy, for the purpose of recovering property from several ships which were sunk or shipwrecked there some years since. The vessel states that this expedition is got up by two enterprising young men, John E. Green and Thomas F. Wells, who have gone to great expense in importing machinery, submarine armor, and men (as

divers) from England. The same party were at work last season, recovering property from the British brig of war Plumper, which was wrecked some thirty-seven years ago, and were pretty successful in raising a considerable amount of silver dollars, iron, &c. This season they have gone into the business with all necessary "fixings" to make a successful business of it, and we hope they will succeed.—(Boston Daily Mail, Apr. 23)

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the New Brunswick Reports.  
DEBATE ON THE SALARIES.  
Tuesday, 23d April.

The House went into Committee on the further consideration of the state of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Rankin rose and said, the resolution of the Hon. Attorney General now under consideration having for its object to reduce the salaries enjoyed by the present Judges, and which he considered highly objectionable, as a breach of public faith, and if carried into effect would make the salaries of the Judiciary not permanent, but subject to be annually discussed. This must necessarily have a tendency to destroy the independence of the Bench, and be fraught with consequences highly injurious to the best interests of the Province. He could not withhold the expression of his regret that his colleagues in the Government should feel themselves called upon to propose such a measure. He could not concur in their views. The law of the last session, which provides for a reduction in the salaries of future judges, does admit the principle that the salaries of the present judges remain during their tenure of office. He was unwilling to interfere with the salaries of judges when fixed, and that when fixed they should be permanent and free from annual discussion. This measure upon the subject, which he regretted, and in differing from his colleagues, he had no desire to embarrass the Provincial Government; and although willing in minor matters to defer to the opinions of his colleagues, yet on this important subject he could not consent to an act which in his conscience he believed to be wrong.

Mr. Ritchie followed in a long, forcible and eloquent speech. He repudiated the course taken by the Master of the Rolls in coming before the House as he had done. He considered that the Master of the Rolls had descended from the high position in which the dignity of the office had placed him, by appealing to the House in such a manner, and he strenuously supported the Attorney General's Resolution.

Hon. Mr. Hanington succeeded in a speech of considerable length, and on a similar strain. Next came His Honor the Speaker in a lengthy and able speech. He went on the principle of reduction to prospective.

Messrs. Watt, Gilbert and Barbicé next spoke in order; after which, Mr. Gilbert's amendment to the Attorney General's scale of salaries was put and lost. Mr. Gilbert alone composing the minority.—On the salary of the Surveyor General coming up, Mr. End asked if it was the intention of the Government to make that office a political one, and if so, when the Government intended to take action in the matter. He would like the Attorney General to explain.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot said, it was indispensable necessary that the Surveyor General should be a political officer, and a member of the Government, and that he should take the whole responsibility of his office.

Mr. End was not for making the office a political one. Under such circumstances, if the Surveyor General should lose his seat in the House, he would lose his office with it.—The office ought to partake more of a judicial character.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot said, it was too late in the day for the Hon. Member for Gloucester to tell the people of this country, that the Surveyor General ought not to be a political officer. The Hon. Member had killed his own argument. He (Attorney General) would ask the Hon. Member if the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary ought to be political officers? The argument of the Hon. Member went to show that neither of these offices should be of a political character.—He would again repeat, that the Surveyor General should be a political character, and that officer should stand or fall with the existing administration. Hitherto the Surveyor General, while he was the best paid officer in the Province, had been free from all responsibility. He could sit in his office a few hours in the day quite at ease, and in the enjoyment of a high salary, while the Government were responsible for all matters connected with the office. By throwing the responsibility on his own shoulders, the business of the whole department would go on well and the Country would get more general satisfaction.

Mr. Wark would fix the salary of the Surveyor and Attorney General at £500.

Mr. Carman moved as an amendment that £400 be the salary of the Surveyor General, which motion was lost.—Year, Messrs. Carman, Cranney, Gilbert, Connell, J. Earle, and Barbicé.—6 Yeas, 22 Nays.

After some remarks, Mr. Wark said he would withdraw his motion. Hon. Attorney General's Resolution was then put and carried by a large majority, and the whole scale of salaries adopted is that proposed by the Attorney General. The House adjourned after 6 o'clock.

Trespasses upon Timber Lands.—The last Royal Gazette contains an Act which has just become one of the laws of the Province, for the better prevention of Trespasses on Crown Lands and private property. The first section of this Act provides, that whoever shall wilfully, and without legal authority, cut and carry away, or cause to be carried away, from any lands granted or ungranted, any trees,

logs, or timber of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment in the Common Gaol, for a term not exceeding one year, or fined in any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, at the discretion of the Court.

The other sections of the Act provides remedies against persons who shall trespass upon Crown Lands held by other persons under licences. This measure has long been greatly needed in this Province, where the "taking" of standing timber from another man's land has not been considered "stealing," or treated as a criminal offence. Hereafter, this offence will be one of an infamous character, whether the timber be stolen from granted or ungranted lands, and there can be but little doubt that this Act, in its operation, will promote a greater regard for rights of property, and prevent such scandalous and barefaced proceedings as have heretofore taken place.—(Courier.

From the Amaranth, April 23.

Bankrupt Speeches.—The resolutions lately introduced by the Attorney General, as a Government measure, in favour of retrenchment has already furnished occasion for two days' talking to the constituents, and the vote up to last night had not been taken; another day will therefore probably be consumed in this childish discussion. We say childish, not because retrenchment is not necessary—not because some of these salaries are not too high, but because the proposed reductions are based on a "trifling light as air," and because there is not a member in the House but is perfectly aware the resolutions can produce no effect whatever. The case stands: Mr. Wilnot has chosen, as the first legal adviser of the Crown in this Province, to construe some vague expressions in a non-official speech recently delivered by Lord John Russell, into a repeal of our written constitution, contained in numerous official despatches received from time to time from the several Colonial Secretaries; and upon this absurd decision the House pretends (for every member knows better) to have power to reduce the salaries secured to the incumbents by law (the Civil List Bill) during their respective lives! Acting upon this assumption—an assumption the veriest simpleton in the House knows to be false—they have spent two or three days in making *bankrupt* speeches, at a cost to the Province of one hundred pounds a day! On Saturday evening when the Attorney General introduced three Bills founded upon his resolutions, the House was convulsed with laughter—at least two-thirds of the members joined; and what think you reader, they were laughing at? Why at the *farce*! What will the people think of their members who will spend their time and the public money thus, in raising a baseless fabric just for the purpose of giving the Legislative Council, or the Imperial Government, the pleasure of knocking it down! What must they think of the Government that could "lend itself to play the principal part in the ridiculous farce! By the bye, we consider the introduction of the Bills as presumptive evidence of the Government's insincerity, for if they had been sincere, they would not foolishly have acted upon the bare resolutions of the House, and grasp the salaries in defiance of law and equity, as they did the £500 from Mr. Balffe last year.

[These resolutions have since passed the Assembly.]

Consistency.—On Thursday last the House of Assembly passed three resolutions, the first in favour of annexation (or free trade with the United States, which is tantamount to it), the second declaring the free trade policy of Great Britain "unalterably fixed," and the third begging for a million of money in favour of the Great Transatlantic, as a national work!

We would not like to bet much whether the people of Great Britain are most surprised when they hear that their trade policy is "unalterably fixed" by the Legislature of a petty Colony, or at the assurance of that Legislature in asking for £1,000,000 sterling towards a "national undertaking" when in a previous resolution they indicate their intention to go over to the Yankees! At all events our Solons will astonish the world! We hope they will adjourn before the ice runs, or they will surely set the river St. John on fire.—*Ibid.*

An Official notice was published by the Post Office department at Washington on the 16th April, announcing that the Steamship Atlantic, had been inspected by the Secretary of the Navy and accepted by him into the service of the Government, under a contract made on the 1st November, 1847, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, and that the United States mail-line of steam-packets, called *Colon's Line*, will go into operation on Saturday the 27th April inst. On that day at twelve o'clock, noon, said steamship the Atlantic, will leave New York for Liverpool, and convey the mails between the United States and Great Britain, under the Postal Treaty entered into between the two countries.

A new bayonet, without the angle which distinguishes the present bayonet, is to be introduced forthwith into the army.

The Army.—1st Foot—Ensign Brock, Carter, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Barton, appointed to the 6th Dragoons; Qr. Master Joseph Swaine, from the 56th Foot, to be Qr. Master, vice Thompson appointed to the 70th Foot.

Woodstock Pigs.—Beat This.—The Sentinel says "We think we can with safety challenge the world to beat New Brunswick at raising Hogs—we of course mean real genuine four legged grunners."

Last week three of these animals were killed in this County weighing 2010.

One killed by Ash Upton, Esq., 11 years old weighed 600 lbs.; one ditto, by Jas. Stickney 614; one 2 years old by R. Kimball 798.

#### COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]  
On Friday last Mr. Brown declared in his place in the most positive terms that this is the last Session he will ever sit in the House of Assembly.—We interpret this to mean that the hon. member has been offered a subordinate office under Government.—(Fredericton Amaranth, April 22.)

Mr. Editor.—From the foregoing extract, it appears that Mr. Brown has determined to retire from public life. There is no man without faults, and considering Mr. Brown's long course of Parliamentary duties, we cannot but admit he has done as well as most men; and on his withdrawal from the Legislature, I trust there is not a heart in Charlotte but will wish him every prosperity.

Mr. James Boyd at the last Election declared, that he would not again offer as a Candidate. No doubt both these gentlemen will keep their words, and in that case, two new members must be chosen—indeed I may add, it would be just as well to let the "old four" stay at home, and send four new members. The people should be considering who to choose, as I presume the Election will take place within two or three months. I will write you again on this subject.  
Yours,  
A VOTER.

#### THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 1, 1850.

Charlotte County Bank.  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

At and at York House.  
Commissioners—Robert Ker, C. Dimock, John Lochary, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neal.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.  
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying their Collectors, who will call upon them for their accounts for the last year.

THE LEGISLATURE was closed on Friday last—being the last Session of the House.—Much was expected, but little has been done. The Press generally censure the acts of the late Session. The Temperance Telegraph says:—

The present Session of the Legislature it is said, will close his work. It opened in gloom—it will terminate amid despair; for if any hope existed of a change in our social or commercial condition, it centered in the House of Assembly; but up to this hour it may puzzle any person to point out one measure of importance calculated to subvert and promote the future interest of the Province. The subject of its present condition has been before them repeatedly, and was to have been discussed again on Monday; but we very much fear that nothing will come of it. Bills have been introduced to reduce certain salaries, including those of the Judges and Master of the Rolls, but, as yet, they remain unshorn. One thing our Representatives are quite competent to do, and that they have no doubt performed with perfect satisfaction to themselves—appropriated the anticipated revenues for 1850, with some £10,000 to boot. But when we speak thus generally, we would not be understood to pass indiscriminate censure. Doubtless, some among them have striven right manfully in the public behoof, but what are they among so many? He would be a Hercules who would clear the Augean stable.

CANADA—Colonel Prince's Letter.—We copy to-day from a Canadian paper, another letter from Col. Prince; and observe that some of the Colonial journals denounce these letters as favourable to annexation. Not so; they advocate a union of the Colonies independent of the Mother country, "not to overthrow England or fight against her, but rather to be aiding and assisting unto her." He does not seek to increase the strength of a rival nation, nor to transfer his allegiance—but to be free. And is it to be wondered at, that many of the people would be disgusted at the anti-British doings of the Canadian Ministry? Is it to be supposed that the people will sit quietly by and fold their arms, while the Government were passing unjust measures, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances from those whose privilege and right was to remonstrate against them. Ill-timed and unwise good men, and they will become bad men. The present Ministry of Canada are known to have entertained similar opinions to those for which they cause their political opponents to be punished.—Colonel Prince is a man of undoubted loyalty—with him loyalty is a passion—with the Canadian Ministry it is a necessity.

OUR RAILROAD.—We are happy to state, that Mr. Myers, the gentleman who has contracted for the grubbing and grading of the first section of our Railroad, from the eastern end of this Town to Waweg, will be here to-morrow, Thursday, with his men, horses, carts, and such implements as are required for the work. We understand that he will commence operations immediately and carry on the work with vigour. We congratulate the inhabitants of this Town on the prospect of employment for our artisans and laboring population.

We observe in the Royal Gazette an Act relating to Highways. The most important alterations in the scale of days for statute labour, and the amount leviable when such labour is not performed. The scale now goes up to sixty days—and the rate per day in money, in lieu of labour, has been reduced from 2s 6d to 1s 3d. One great benefit which will result from these alterations is to relieve the poorer classes of society, persons having large incomes and owning much property, will now contribute more than under the old law.

Great Exhibition of 1851.—Preparations for this Royal Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations are in active progress, and the various Colonies of the British Dominions have been invited, to join in this great undertaking; over £20,000 has been collected towards defraying the expenses. The St John Courier very properly recommends our Province to send as a contribution, a Model Ship made of the productions of the country.—The only other article recommended to be sent from this Province, is clarified Maple Sugar, as a specimen of the produce of the forests of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We learn from the Review, that the extreme backwardness of the season is severely felt by many farmers throughout the Island; numbers of cattle are dying for want of food, and others are merely holding on to life by means of a little straw, which is sold at the rate of 2s. and 6d. a hundred, after travelling in some places from 10 to 15 miles for it. The roads throughout the country are still covered with snow, as in the depth of winter.

The steamship Cambrin arrived at Halifax on Monday afternoon, but no report of the news had been received at St. John on Tuesday morning.

The first steamer for Fredericton, this spring started on Tuesday morning.

Two Bad Legs cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, after more than Seven Years' suffering.—Mrs. Elizabeth Humphrey's of York-street, N.Y., had been most painfully afflicted for upwards of seven years with ulcerated sores in both legs. Her sufferings, at times, were dreadful. She had tried almost every remedy, and received the advice of several of the first surgeons in Yorkshire, yet all failed to effect a cure until she used Holloway's invaluable Ointment and Pills, the astonishing powers of which soundly healed every wound. She is now in the enjoyment of the best of health, and enabled to walk about with ease and comfort.

MARRIAGES.  
At St. John, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Wm. Baker to Miss Elizabeth Black, both of that city.

DEATHS.  
At Woodstock on the 15th inst. after a protracted illness which he bore with christian resignation, Ambrose S. Carman, Esq., leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.  
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
ARRIVED.  
April 25th.—Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo.  
27th.—Packet Spray, Balson, Saint John, merchandise.  
Packet Prince Albert, Suell, Grand Manan.  
Isaacque Dominics, Murphy, Cork, via Boston, J. Wilson, ballast.  
28th.—Ship Colonist, Sinnott, New York, (60 hours to Head Harbour).—R. Ross, ballast.  
April 27th.—Am. ship Jas. Thibodeau, Hill, Boston, ballast.

At New York, April 24.—Schr Olive Branch, Hinds, from St. Andrews.

REMOVAL.  
S. T. GOVE, SURGEON, &c.  
Has removed his Shop, and residence to Treadwells building, partly occupied as the Custom House, and nearly opposite the Store of Mr. Thos. Turner, St. Andrews, April 30, 1850.—4

REMOVAL.  
THE subscriber has REMOVED his CLOCK and WATCH MAKING Establishment to the Shop formerly occupied by Mrs. Shierlock, and next door to the Store of W. Whitlock, Esq. where he will attend to any business in his line at the shortest notice.  
G. F. STICKNEY.  
April 30, 1850.—4

1st MA.  
FRESH GAR.

A good assortment of Garden Warranted.

A variety of ROOM Just received and

St. Andrews, May

BANKRUPT

To be sold at Public Auction on Monday next by order of the Court in interest as Assign A. Babcock—in 68 draws Steam Mills & pany; Ten shares in Quebec Railroad Co in a Lot of Land on

St. Andrews, Apr

REM

D. LAUGHLIN, B to Wier's Wharf, a business. Draining Farming Implements Ship Work executed on a liberal ter May 1, 1850.

TO

THAT pleasant with Garden subscriber, together &c. In the cellar Water, Poplar-street St. Andrews, JA

POS SHERIE

The sale of W vertised to take place postponed until 5a next; also the (ss Property is postponed the 4th May, then hour and place.

St. Andrews, A

Sugar, T

THE Subscrib B ston, an assort which he will sell —Co

SUGAR, tea, B Soused Tea, Chocolate, Indig root, Sago, Tobacco Logwood, Redwood, Oil, Rosewater, Carbonate Soda, Childrens Carris cords, fine Boot Shoes, &c., &c.

April 23rd 185

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And possession give THAT pleasantly out-houses an of Captain Nehemia equal by L. White apply to

M

Now landing 15 Hds. pri new cop. For March 18th, 185

FOR SA

A FARM, conta with a Dwell tuate in Saint Geo ver, now in the oc For terms apply to

St. George, Apr

THE commodi premises, wh the House, situat cubation of T. F. given on the 1st of ulars apply to

St. George, Apr

A MEETING. A lot of Com ice on Monday. Directors for the c sderation such t them.

C. C. Bank, Gd

And day Pre pation of Will ley, situated i Apply to St. John