

fishermen and the public and the people of England know to whom was attributable the condition of New Brunswick.—Some hon. Members had referred to the despatch as if it were almost irreligious to act in opposition to it—as if the colonial minister was a sort of demigod, whose will was to be law, and whose nod was to be the terror of this colony. He (Mr End) held in his hand a report of a speech recently made in England, at a meeting on the subject of the commerce of the country, at which Lord Stanhope presided; the speech was made by George F. Young, who he (Mr End) believed was a member of Parliament for the Cinque Ports, but, at all events, than whom a better man, or one of more knowledge of the subject, did not exist in London. He (Mr End) wished some hon. members would read that speech; it would show how far the character of immaculacy is attributed to Her Majesty's advisers in free and enlightened England. Mr Young, in this speech, states without mincing the matter in the slightest, 'that the ministry had put a falsehood into the Queen's speech,' by causing Her Majesty to say 'that America had reciprocated with the repeal of the navigation acts,' when in fact America had done no such thing. This strong language is used at the other side of the water, in reference to the solemn acts of the whole ministry, while here we are urged to give passive obedience to the mere dictum of the colonial minister.—To do so in this instance would be, in his (Mr E's.) opinion shamefully to compromise their duty as representatives, and would amount to a desertion of the best interests of the Province.

St. John New Brunswick, April 16.

REDUCTION OF THE SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

In our last we published two Resolutions submitted to the House of Assembly—one by Dr. Earle, in favor of an Elective Legislative Council; and the other by Mr Wark, for the reduction of the salaries of our public officers. Mr Wark's resolution was taken up and discussed by the House, on Friday last.

The Hon. Attorney General addressed the House in favor of retrenchment in the public expenditure. According to a despatch sent out in 1845, he felt that the Legislature had not the liberty of interfering with the established salaries of the Judges, during their lives; but Lord John Russell's late famous speech convinced him to the contrary. He said, if the doctrine enunciated in the speech of Lord John Russell meant that the local Legislature had got the control in one department, it must have the control of all. Lord John had said that he felt the only means by which England could retain the Colonies would be by yielding up the control of their own affairs into the hands of the local Legislatures.

The Attorney General went at some length into his scheme for reducing salaries, and said that he proposed to place the Lieutenant Governor's salary at £1,500 per annum; and the Surveyor General, he proposed to reduce, to £600 per annum, instead of his present salary of £1,384, and his office to be made a political one. He concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the amount of surplus of the Civil List, amounting on the 31st of December last to £12,298 7s. 11d., ought to be transferred into the Provincial Treasury, and made at once available for the general purposes of the Province; and that all annual surpluses hereafter arising, ought to be paid over in a like manner from year to year.

After speeches from Messrs. Ritchie, Woodward, Hanington, Connell, Fisher and Thompson, in favor of the measure, the resolution passed.

The second resolution was then submitted—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the following reductions should be made in the Salaries now charged upon the Civil List, and that one half of such reductions should take place on the first day of January 1851, and the remainder on the first day of January, 1852—viz:

Chief Justice, present salary	£1996 3 0
Proposed reduction,	396 3 0—£700
3 Judges, joint salaries,	2250 0 0
Proposed reduction,	450 0 0—£1800
Surveyor General, present salary	1384 12 4
Proposed reduction,	784 12 4—£600

Mr Gilbert moved the following as an amendment to the last resolution—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the following scale of salaries should be adopted:

Lieutenant Governor,	£1000
Chief Justice,	600
3 Puisne Judges,	500 each
Provincial Secretary,	400
Surveyor General,	400
Attorney General,	400
Solicitor General,	200
Auditor General,	200
Receiver General, abolished,	
Master of the Rolls,	500
Quarter Master General, abolished,	
Clerk of the Pleas,	250
Treasurer,	500
Governor's Private Secretary,	100

The Provincial grant to the College to be abolished.

The House then adjourned, and the resolution and amendment stood as the order for Saturday.

From the St. John Morning News. Thursday, April 11.

To-morrow the subject of Salaries will be taken up.

Dr. Earle and Mr Wark moved the following resolutions, and they were laid on the table:

Whereas the right of self-government in all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province has been conceded to us by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and as the further privilege of Electing the Legislative Council is intended to be granted by Her Majesty's Government to the Colonies in Australia and Southern Africa, as enunciated by Lord John Russell in his Speech in the House of Commons on the 8th day of February last; and whereas Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, from their intelligence, loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, are justly entitled to the privileges thus generously bestowed by the Imperial Government upon other Colonies having a local Legislature—

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House the Legislative Council of this Province ought to be elected by the people, under such restrictions as may be most conducive to the public welfare.

2d. Moved by Mr Wark—

Resolved, That the Salaries of Public Officers should at all times be subject to such revision by the Legislature as the exigencies of the Province may render necessary, irrespective of the tenure by which such officers hold their appointments.

From the St. John New Brunswick.

Saturday, April 13.

Mr Carman moved the following resolution viz:—

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the Bond of the Hon. Joseph Canard and Benjamin Wolhaupter, bearing date the 22d day of July 1844, to be cancelled.

Hon. Mr Partelow said there were a large number of Government bonds which were under the consideration of the Executive. He thought the motion made by the Hon. member for Northumberland was rather a summary way of proceeding. The Bond in question was not entitled to more especial consideration than others. The Government had these matters under consideration and would deal with them in a just and proper manner.

Mr Carman at considerable length supported the resolution, but it was finally lost.

Mr J. Earle said as the House seemed to have nothing to do he would move that the further consideration of the Orange Bill be taken up.

Mr Barberie said, the Bill had already undergone a lengthy discussion. It was late in the session, and he would therefore move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.

Hon. Mr Hanington seconded the motion, which was put, when the following division took place. For the motion—His Honor the Speaker, Hon. Mr Partelow, Hon. Mr Hanington, Messrs. Porter, End, Brown, Wark, McLeod, Gilbert, Dr. Earle, Carman, Ritchie, Woodward, Street, Jordan, Vail, Landry, Steves Read, Montgomery, and Dr. Thompson—21. Nays—Hon. Mr Fisher, Messrs. Boyd, Connell, Miles, Hayward, Taylor, J. Earle, Ansley, R. D. Wilnot, Wilson, and Hon. Mr Baillie—11. Absent—Hon. Atty. General, Cranny, Tibbits, Rankin, Barberie and Smith. Mr Botsford was Chairman. The Committee then reported, and during the remainder of the afternoon the House was engaged in making entries on the Supply Book, this being the last day for that portion of the business.

Yesterday Mr Woodward moved the following resolutions—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the public expenditure of the Province should be in accordance with the means and resources of the Province; that an extravagant appropriation of money for public officers is not only injurious, as absorbing capital and lessening the amount that might otherwise be devoted to useful purposes; but leads to extravagant modes of living, sets an example injurious to economical and prudent habits, which ought to characterise the inhabitants of a young colony with limited means and resources;—and further

Resolved, That the Salaries now borne on the Civil List of this Province are greater than are warranted by the means and resources and as an example are injurious to the habits and manners of its people. That the following scale is ample and sufficient for the securing of fit and proper persons to fill the various offices, with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the country; and that it is the undoubted right of the Legislature to alter the same from time to time as the exigency of the public service may require, viz:—

Lieutenant Governor,	£1500
Private Secretary,	150
Chief Justice,	700
Justices of Supreme Court, each,	600
Surveyor General,	500
Auditor General,	350
Receiver Gen. (may be dispensed with)	
Attorney General,	600
Solicitor General,	300
Provincial Secretary,	600

From the St. John Morning News.

Monday, April 15.

A petition was presented by hon. Mr Rankin from hon Joseph Canard, praying for an act of

incorporation for the 'Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company.' Hon. Mr Partelow opposed the petition on the ground that it would interfere with the Address to the British Government (to be brought up soon) asking them to undertake, or assist the work. Dr Wilson said it was an illusion to expect that England would move in the matter. Hon. Mr Baillie supported the petition. He said if we waited for the British Government to take the lead we should wait for ever. Mr Street supported the Bill. Mr Ritchie moved that the further consideration of it be postponed for three months. Mr Gilbert opposed 'rail roads of any kind.' Mr Boyd supported the Bill, so did Hon. Mr Hanington. The Bill finally passed.

As we understand the matter, it is this. A Company is organising in the Colonies and in England to commence the trunk line. Mr Timmis was in Fredericton a short time since in order to obtain an act of incorporation for this Province. He stated that upwards of one million had already been subscribed in England, to commence the work immediately. Mr Timmis, however, brought no credentials with him to this province, consequently the opposition to the Bill view him with distrust. Now Mr Partelow must know as well as any one can, that it is the height of folly to ask the English Government to move in this matter. Let us begin the work in the Colonies, and then ask England to finish it. We certainly hope that our Shediac Railway Bill will be the next on the carpet, and that it will be carried by an overwhelming majority.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

St. John Morning News, April 12.

Shediac Railway.—We are gratified to learn that a financial scheme has been concocted in this city, by gentlemen of talents and experience, and forwarded to Fredericton—which, if adopted, and the suggestions be attended to, there is every probability that this Rail Road will be commenced immediately. We do not exactly understand the scheme; but the proposition, we believe, is to build the short line from the Bend to Shediac and from St. John to Hampton—the cost of which is estimated at something like £200,000. The Province to take one half this amount of stock—and the balance to be portioned off into shares of £10 each. To be paid all up in three years. Now there is not the shadow of a doubt but that every share required will be immediately taken up in this city—for we do not believe that there is a single person in St. John, in business, but who will subscribe £10—to be paid in three years—whilst hundreds may be found who will subscribe for 20 shares. Because we all know that every £10, so subscribed, will redound to the prosperity of our city. Mr Wilkinson furnishes the strongest proof that the rail-road will yield handsomely. His opinions and predications, are in print, and cannot be disputed. Surely then the Legislature will not be found backward, after the expense already gone to in the employment of Mr Wilkinson's services. No—we believe they will pass the Bill. But if unfortunately, the Council act as they did last year, in rejecting it, then the people will know exactly what stands in the way of our city's progress, so far as this rail-road is concerned.

St. Andrew's Rail Road.—A letter was received in town on Wednesday evening, by a gentleman, from John Wilson Esq., dated St. Andrews, wherein it is stated that 25 miles of the Railroad to connect that town with Woodstock, had been contracted for by an American rail road contractor. We do not understand exactly the particulars—but are informed that of this contract he binds himself to accept payment of one fourth in stock. A thousand men are immediately to be set to work; the cars, &c. have been ordered; the materials for the rails are now on their way to St. Andrews—and it is expected that the cars will be able to run the first 25 miles in the course of the summer. Surely our Rail Way League will now bestir themselves, and push their influence to the utmost, in order that we may get to work on this end (as far as Hampton) of the Shediac line.—What say the League?

Canada.

Montreal, 12th April.

Markets.—Flour, some few transactions for spring delivery at 21s. 6d. for good brands of superfine. Ashes nothing doing. Receipts light. Provisions quiet, and quotations nominal. Stocks sales—Montreal Bank at 2 per cent premium.—We also hear sale of Commercial Bank, (Midland District) at 4 per cent discount. Provincial Debentures sought for at 1 to 1 per cent discount.

The river is clear of ice above and below the city, as far as the eye can see.

Two small schooners arrived this morning from winter quarters at Boucherville.

The Laprairie steamers are expected to arrive on Sunday.

Damages by Floods.—The extraordinary, incessant and heavy rains of Wednesday and Thursday, caused much damage in this city and neighborhood.

Our accounts as yet, have been only partial, and we fear that from all parts of the Province we shall hear of serious losses from the flood.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1850.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail came to hand this morning, the Courier having arrived during the night. The mail steamer America, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, at midnight, after a rough passage of 124 days. The papers are to the 6th inst. After a hasty perusal we make the following selections, which embrace all the news.

Never did France at any antecedent period present a more unquiet, threatening aspect than at the present moment. The laws of repression proposed, chiefly having reference to the press, and to the right of public meeting, are of such a coercive, mischievous tendency, that whilst they aim at putting down the obnoxious journals in Paris and in the departments, in point of fact they militate equally against friends and foes; and the Ministers who have proposed them, find themselves in the position of being unable either to press their passage through the Chamber or to withdraw them.

The departments begin to discover that the capital, or at least some of its restless population, keep the whole nation in a continual state of terror and alarm. Prosperity and industry take flight to more quiet lands, whilst those who are fettered to the soil, as most Frenchmen are, begin now to consider whether, if in Paris a fresh revolution supervenes, they cannot fling off their dependence upon the capital, and in the event of a Socialist Republic being established, refuse to obey the Prefects who may be sent down to them, and thus sever all political connexion with Paris and its mob rulers.

The news from Greece is not very encouraging for peace. It seems very plain that a large party there, devoted to Russia, are seeking every opportunity to 'blow the coals' of discord.

The Tuscan Government has replied to Lord Palmerston's claims for indemnity by a flat refusal, alleging that as their own subjects will not be indemnified, foreigners must not expect redress. Austria evidently prompts this insolent note; but we shall be surprised if Lord Palmerston permits the matter to be thus disposed of. Leghorn is being placed in a state of defence, in anticipation of a visit from the English fleet. There is, however, a report that the dispute will be left to the arbitration of the King of Sardinia. It is now said that the departure of the Pope is fixed for the 7th April.

The news from Rome is wholly uninteresting.

The accounts from Germany are, as usual, of a contradictory character. The Parliament has assembled at Erfurt.—The proceedings, which hitherto have been of no interest, were opened in a cold formal manner by M. Von Radowitz, and have disappointed the people at Berlin.

From Switzerland the news is more tranquillising; the Conservative and Radical bodies have severally met at Munsingen, and no collision took place.

A long official correspondence has been published about the Danish dispute, but no real progress has been made—the duchies seem to be suffering great financial embarrassment and distress.

The India mail brings the unpleasant news that the Sikhs still carry on their warfare against us by private assassination. A party of the Affreddie tribes have also attacked one of our outposts, and killed some of a party of sappers.—Colonel Bradshaw to avenge this massacre, has destroyed six villages and a great number of the enemy. There appear to have been a good deal of skirmishing in the passes of the hills near Peshawar, and our troops have somewhat suffered. At Umritsir and Vizierabad there appear also to have been disturbances; a gunpowder plot has been discovered at Lahore, and two collectors have been wounded in attempts by the Sikhs to assassinate them. Sir Charles Napier was to leave Peshawar on the 17th of February, and what with controlling the Sikhs, and punishing mutineers in the native regiments, he seems to have quite