

The discharge not to release partner or security.

Section 15—Gives the commissioner jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy arising under the Act within the county for which he shall be appointed.

Section 16—Enacts, that the commissioner shall hold his court openly, and allow trials by jury, who are to be summoned in the usual way, and to be paid a fee of two shillings and six pence each for the verdict, either party to have an appeal to the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls.

Section 17—Authorizes the commissioner to issue subpoena for the attendance of witnesses, who are to be subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as in the Supreme Court; and provides that the bankrupt shall be subject to public examination on oath before the commissioner, false swearing made perjury.

Section 18—Authorizes the commissioner to employ and pay clerks, such sum as he shall see fit, and also should be see fit to appoint the bankrupt to assist in settling the estate. The Master of the Rolls to decide on the allowance made by the commissioner on the application of a majority of the creditors.

Section 19—Points out the mode in which debts are to be proved, and how dividends are to be made, and allows no privy except debts due to the Queen; and to any clerk or servant, labourer or workman for wages or salary not exceeding six months wages or salary, and who are to be at liberty to prove for any greater amount.

Section 20—Enacts, that the bankrupt after his surrender shall be free from arrest.

Section 21—Points out the mode in which the rates and conveyance of bankrupt's estate and effects are to be made.

Section 22—Enacts, that a dividend shall be declared at least once in every six months.

Section 23—Authorizes the committal of the bankrupt to close custody on his refusal to answer.

Section 24—Enacts, that all monies received by the assignee shall be lodged in a Bank, and drawn by the order of the assignee, countersigned by the commissioner.

Section 25—Makes provision in the event of partners or one of them becoming bankrupt.

Section 26—Authorizes the Master of the Rolls to appoint a commissioner in case of death or interest.

Section 27—Gives superintendance and control to the Court of Chancery.

The Act also gives a table of fees to be allowed the commissioner.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Mail arrived this morning about 9 o'clock. We were disappointed in not receiving the English February mail, as it was due, and we had left a large space unoccupied, which we will be compelled to fill up at a late hour, with perhaps, uninteresting matter.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND WELDON.

It was currently reported here for some days past, that the above named Gentlemen had tendered their resignations as Executive Councillors. The St. John Mirror, of Saturday, confirms the same, and gives us the speeches of the Gentlemen, informing the Assembly of the fact. We copy them below:

Mr. Wilson said, that as there were rumours in circulation that two of the Executive Council had found it necessary to tender their resignation, and that such resignation had been accepted, he wished to know, from the proper quarter whether they were true. It was of the highest importance to that House and to the country, that they should have correct information upon the subject.

The Honourable Mr. Johnston then rose and said, that he had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted, and that, therefore, he was no longer a member of the Government.

The Honourable Mr. Weldon, in reply to the question from the Honourable member from Westmorland, said he had only to say, that, after the vote which he had given on Wednesday last, he had felt it his duty to disembarass the Government in carrying out those views which were considered essential to the welfare of the country, and he had, therefore, tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Council. That resignation His Excellency had been pleased to accept, and he was now no longer a member of the local Government.

Mr. Wilson expressed his regret that anything should have occurred to render it imperative on the part of the Hon. Gentlemen, who had had the confidence of the country, to resign their offices as members of the Government.

Mr. End said that, with the exception

of the present Government measures the Honorable Gentlemen in question had deserved the thanks of that House, and the full confidence of the country. He had risen to add his meed of praise, his just praise, to what had been said.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FREDERICTON.

The Editor of the Mirror, under date of the 17th inst. thus speaks of the doings of the Legislature:

Embarrassments, troubles, and difficulties are multiplying around the Government at steam pace. The Cabinet split up into pieces—the House of Assembly dissatisfied, distrustful, feverish, and excited—the Government measures in what may be called geometrical progression, and the pressure from without likely to increase. This is the posture of affairs at present. How is it to be remedied? In no other way, that we can see, than by having recourse to the people. They are the tribunal before which the question To BE, or NOT to BE, is to be decided either in the negative or in the affirmative, from which there is no appeal. Public opinion is the paramount sovereign. Its resistless predominance has been, within our recollection, often proved. It legislates for the Legislature; it makes the law; it is in fact the *Lex legum*, the Law of Laws. An honest press is the Minister of public opinion; which, if we mistake not, will be in favor of giving the recommendations of the Lieut. Governor at least a trial. But there is a party in this country who would positively refuse to reform any abuses: who, having prospered and amassed wealth under the old system of *barfaced corruption*, are by no means disposed to assist in effecting improvement of any kind. No, they will hang on as long as they can, with the tenacity of a leech. They will not retire until they are compelled to do so by the force of public opinion. It is a hard case that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Lieut. Governor should be thwarted by men who care no more for the true interests of the Province than the pick-pocket does for the precepts of honour and honesty. Provided they get their pay, which comes out of the people's purse, whom they are too ready to insult and condemn, the interests of the country may go to the —. The anxiety of the Lieut. Governor to do good is beyond all doubt. We believe in our soul that a better disposed man does not exist: We have reason to say this. We have had a proof of the generosity and tenderness of his disposition, and knowing, therefore, that he possesses those qualities of the head and heart, which are so essential to a person in his exalted station, our regret would be the more bitter if any untoward event should happen to impede their action, or mar their usefulness.

REMAINS OF THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New York Journal of Commerce:

We learn from Capt. Jepson, of the schooner Mokna, from the Cape de Verd Islands, that the stern boat of the ill fated steamer President, and several water casks, bearing her name, had been picked up and carried into St. Nicholas, one of the said Islands. Capt. Jepson did not himself see these interesting relics, (as he sailed from another island, Bonavista,) but was assured of the fact by a respectable English gentleman who had seen them. The latitude and longitude where they were picked up, we are unable to state. The boat, as well as the water casks, had the name 'President' upon it. This is the first trace that has yet been discovered of the wreck of that noble steamer.

The Cape de Verds are situated about N. lat. 19, and W. long. 23. If the casks and boats were picked up any where in that vicinity, they must have drifted a great distance from the place where the steamer foundered; which, indeed, was to be expected. It is generally supposed that she went down during the gale which occurred on the second or third day after her departure from this port.

In connexion with the above, we publish the following, from the log book of the brig Poultney, Captain Moul, of Baltimore, which arrived here a few days since from Smyrna.

July 21, 11 A. M., lat. 40 21', long. 39 16' W., from New York for Smyrna, passed a large piece of wreck, sixty feet long, to thirty to forty wide, and looked like the broadside of a steamboat. It appeared to be part of the main channels having four dead eyes, with turned mouldings and long flat straps. Her bulk was black, with a broad white streak, and large painted black ports.

—There was a bite of a hauser over a piece of wood, apparently part of the guards.

We are told by two persons who have been often on board the President that this is a correct description of her painting, &c.

Dreadful Gale.—The St. John Mirror says—On Wednesday night last we had the most severe gale which this City has been visited with for many years past. It commenced to blow about 12 o'clock, and the violence of the gale continued to increase until daylight, when it became more moderate, but did not entirely subside until one o'clock P. M. on Thursday. During the gale several chimneys were blown down, windows broken, and houses partially stripped of the slates. Fortunately nothing of a more serious nature occurred.

The St John Courier says—We are glad to find that the applications from this City and the Parish of Portland, for temporary aid to relieve the sufferings of the poor, have been liberally responded to by the Assembly, by a grant of £2000, which is to be expended in Macadamizing the Marsh Road and improving streets in Portland.

The St. John Chronicle states—That a public Meeting on Civic affairs, will take place at the Court House at 12 o'clock, to-morrow. We are not aware of the course that will be adopted at that meeting to effect the reform so loudly called for, but we presume it will be to petition His Excellency to suspend the Charter, and appoint Commissioners to investigate thoroughly, and discover the actual state of the liabilities and assets of that body, also to revise such part of the Charter as are incompatible with the present improved state of society. Of course the Sheriff will take the precaution to place Constables at the door, to prevent boys and persons, not being freemen or freeholders, from entering, and crowding and interrupting the business of the meeting.

Disgraceful.—In the Ohio Legislature on the 23d ult. a petition for divorce was presented when a 'Mr Byington' inquired whether it would be in order to move that the petition be sent to h—!! Mr McNulty moved that the member from Pike be appointed special messenger for its despatch.

Nova Scotia Legislature.—The following Resolution was moved by Mr Lewis in the Assembly:

Resolved—As the opinion of this committee, that the principles and policy of the present Administration, as explained by the members of Government, are satisfactory, and if adhered to will entitle it to the approbation and support of the Legislature and people of Nova Scotia.

Three days were occupied in discussing the same, when the House divided—yeas 40, yeas 8,

☞ We are indebted to the kindness of the Queen's Printer, for a copy of the Journals of the Assembly, during the last Session, for which we tender our thanks.

ARRIVALS AT REA'S HOTEL.

February 10th—Mr Henry Livingston, Shediac. 11th—R. F. Patten, Esq., Carlton; Mr Benjamin Steven, do. 14th—Mr W. Raymond, do. 16th—R. Blackstock, Esq., Bathurst; Rev. S. D. Rice, from Richibucto.

MARRIAGES.

At Chatham, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr John Wakem, to Miss Ann Briggs, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Hardie.

DEATHS.

At Chatham, on the 9th current, full of Christian resignation and hope, Charlotte Jamieson, spouse of Mr James Henderson, a native of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the 84th year of her age.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of such desire.

JAMES M. KELLEY.

February 1, 1842.

CARD.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENJAMIN MILLER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons standing indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to; and all persons having just-claims against the said Firm will exhibit the same to Shepherd J. Frost for payment.

BEN. MILLER.
S. J. FROST.

Chatham, April 6, 1841.

BOZ'S DINNER.

We take the following eloquent extract from the Speech of Mr. Dickens, on returning thanks at the Dinner given him by the citizens of Boston:

Your President has alluded to those writings which have been my occupation for some years past; and you have received his allusions in a manner which assures me—if I needed any assurance—that we are old friends in spirit, and have been in close communion for a long time.

It is not easy for a man to speak of his own books. I dare say that few persons have been more interested in mine than I, and if it be a general principle in nature that a lover's love is blind, I believe it may be said of an author's attachment to the creatures of his own imagination, that it is a perfect model of constancy and devotion, and is the blindest of all. But the objects and purposes I have had in view are very plain and simple, and may be easily told. I have always had, and shall always have, an earnest and true desire to contribute, as far as in me lies, to the common stock of healthful cheerfulness and enjoyment. I have always had, and always shall have, an invincible repugnance to that mole eyed philosophy which loves the darkness, and winks and scowls in the light. I believe that Virtue shows quite as well in rags and patches, as she does in purple and fine linen. I believe that she, and every beautiful object in external nature, claims some sympathy in the breast of the poorest man who breaks his scanty loaf of bread.

I believe that she goes barefoot as well as shod. I believe that she dwells rather oftener in alleys and by ways, than she does in courts and palaces; and that it is good, and pleasant, and profitable, to track her out, and follow her. I believe that to lay one's hand upon some of those rejected ones whom the world has too long forgotten, and too often misused, and to say to the proudest and most thoughtless, these creatures have the same elements and capacities of goodness as yourself; they are moulded in the same form, and made of the same clay; and though ten times worse than you, may, in having retained any thing of their original nature amidst the trials and distresses of their condition, be really ten times better—I believe that to do this is to pursue a worthy, and not useless avocation. Gentleman, that you think so too, your fervent greeting sufficiently assures me. That this feeling is alive in the old world as well as in the new, no man should know better than I—I, who have found such wide and ready sympathy in my own dear land. That in expressing it, we are but treading in the steps of those great master spirits who have gone before, we know by reference to all the bright examples in our literature from Shakspeare downward.

CAUTION.

Whereas GEORGE WASHINGTON DWYER has been in the habit of Settling Accounts in my name, and otherwise injuring my business; this is to caution all persons not to have any settlement with him on my Account as he is not authorized by me so to do.
WALTER STEEL.
Chatham, Feb. 22, 1842.

CARD.

Mr LAWRENCE MACLAREN, Surgeon, L.R.C.S.Ed. informs the inhabitants of Richibucto and the County of Kent, that he intends practising the various departments of his profession.
RESIDENCE—Mr. Wm. Stewart's, Richibucto.
October 1, 1841.