

General of Nova-Scotia who had been turned out of office the other day because some people did not like his looks. If Departmental Government went into operation in this Province, there would be an everlasting rumour, and squabble, amongst ambitious men, who would upon the slightest pretence turn out the Government, that in the scramble they might get into office. Some hon. and learned member might then be appointed Attorney General. Was it right that a good public officer should be turned out of office by the fluctuations of a political contest? No—it was not just; neither would any good honest man take office under such a tenure. He had always been opposed to this system of Government, he never would consent to its introduction to this Province. Public Officers should be beyond the fluctuations of political contest, and above the fear of the Crown, so long as they continued to perform their duty well. These were his opinions—these were the principles which he had advocated for 18 years; and with these principles he would go down to his grave, he now begged leave to submit the amendment.

Mr Biret said he agreed entirely with that part of the amendment which said that public men should be possessed of independence, talent and integrity; he had himself moved a resolution, some years since, very similar to this in its construction. He perfectly agreed that public men should have all these qualities, but still with all their virtues, when they failed to sustain the Government they should retire; but no man would deny, but that every Executive Council should be composed of such men. As to the resolutions then before them he agreed with the hon. and learned member of the Government [Mr. Hazen] that there was no need of any resolution at all, for notwithstanding that this despatch was first sent to Nova-Scotia still the Colonial Minister had pronounced it applicable to the Colonies. There was not a very great difference between the terms of this Despatch and that laid down by Lord John Russell, familiarly known as the "Russell Purge," only the Despatch from Earl Grey had not gone quite so far. Every hon. member, notwithstanding all this, had a perfect right to place upon the journals his own particular views in the shape of a resolution, but all the resolutions they could offer would not make the slightest difference—the despatch was in fact the Constitution of this Colony at the present moment, neither could they, in his opinion, adopt a part of it but must take the whole. He could well remember the time when Responsible Government was a watch word in this country, and in that House. Hon. members differed as to its meaning, and it seemed to be a difficult matter to define what its real meaning was. But Departmental Government had now come, and he would now like to see the Constitution of the Country—defined what it really was, and not any longer to grope in the dark. The late Despatch was very clear to him, but the Government had not acted up to its principles; neither the Attorney, nor Solicitor General had been called to the Executive Council. In Nova Scotia, the Colonial Minister had said there was no great difference between the two parties, nothing he says to have prevented them from forming a Coalition or mixed Government.

In that Province, both the Attorney and Solicitor Generals had resigned their offices with their appointments as Executive Councilors; in this they had but followed the example of Mr Uniacke, who had previously resigned the office of Attorney General upon going out of the Executive. As he before remarked, the principles of this Despatch were very clearly defined; and any gentleman taking office, would have to go in under its tenure. There was, then, no need of the resolutions at all; and, in fact, they might have been productive of trouble, as involving the initiation question; but if the Constitution of this Country was to be made a fac simile of the British Constitution, then the initiation of money grants must be yielded up to the Government—and he, for one, had no objections to take a fac simile of the British Constitution and adopt it for this Country; they could not get a more perfect system, and Earl Grey seemed to be clearly of the opinion that this should be the case; it would be at all events, decidedly preferable to the present indistinguishable system of Government. He thought the amendment offered by the hon. and learned member from Gloucester [Mr. Ead] aimed at the ability of the Executive rather than any thing else; he meant their ability to sustain a majority in the Assembly—but this was not the way to carry on a Government. The Government should be composed of such men as he had described; but when the Head of that Government done that which they could not conscientiously support, it should be their duty to retire; and who should be best judge of this; Earl Grey had very wisely left it to the Assembly. In 1845, two members of the then Government, holding seats in this Branch, [Messrs Hazen and Wilmot] had acted in this way, and they were sustained, almost unanimously, by the Assembly. A vote of want of confidence was then carried, and the Government resigned; so far, the principles of Responsible Government were acknowledged. The present Government then went in, and his hon. and learned friend from York (Mr Fisher) last Session moved a resolution, which went, in effect, to say, that the Government should work; this was defeated. (Mr Hazen—that was a trial of strength.) No! no! it was no such thing. (Mr Ead—my amendment was intended as such.) No—it was distinctly declared that it was not brought forward for a trial of strength; and he for one, had not voted for it upon that ground at all; no hon. mem-

ber should ever vote upon that principle; if the resolution proposed was a good one, they should go with it, no matter who brought it forward. (Mr Hazen—I wanted to make it so but you wouldn't let me.) Had the hon. mover of the amendment been appointed Attorney General before the arrival of this despatch, he would have turned round now and said, I do not hold my office under the new tenure. [Mr Ead—I certainly would.] Well then it was high time the Constitution of the Province was defined; they had groped in the dark quite long enough. He agreed with the terms of the despatch, taken as a whole; but might not agree as to some of the abstracts, he was willing, to take it as a whole. [Mr Ead—What! amputation too!] Yes, and that too. As he before remarked, it would have been better not to have moved any resolution upon that subject at all; the present dynasty was now near at end, and they would have a new Governor in a few weeks, and he would form his Government under the tenure of this despatch; and what to them might now appear dark and ambiguous, he would then define. But the resolutions were then before them, and they were called upon to vote one way or the other, and he was not disposed to vote against the original resolution. The despatch contained nothing now, it was only a little more definitive than that Lord John Russell's.

United States News.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, in 66 hours from New York, we have received our American papers. The New York Herald contains the following news:—

Washington, Feb. 24, 1848.

I proceed to give you a synopsis of the treaty with Mexico, article by article.

Senors Cuevas, Canto and Artisan are appointed commissioners on the part of the Mexican government, to adjust with the commissioner of the United States, Mr. Trist, a lasting treaty of peace.

Article second, provides for the present suspension of hostilities between the forces of the two nations.

Article 3d defines the future boundary between the two republics. The line is to commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; to run up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gile; thence down the middle of that Branch of the river to Colorado; thence it follows the division between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific, which it strikes one league south of San Diego.

The next article guarantees to citizens of Mexico, now residing in territory ceded to the United States, all the rights and immunities of citizens of the latter country, provided they take the oath of allegiance, or in case they desire to continue citizens of Mexico, there is guaranteed to them the right to leave the territory, and to dispose of their property to the best advantage.

The next article of importance provides that grants of land in the territory ceded, made by Mexico prior to the treaty, shall be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that Catholic residents in the ceded territory are to be protected in the exercise of their religion.

The next article provides that grants of land in Texas, made by Mexico prior to the year 1836, shall be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that this government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the borders from Indian incursions.

In consideration of this cession of territory on the part of Mexico, the government of the United States binds itself to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars already appropriated by Congress, for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to the order of Mr Trist. This sum is to be paid immediately on the ratification of this treaty by the Mexican government.

The remaining twelve millions are to be paid either by instalments, or by the issue of a six per cent stock redeemable by the United States.

Several articles are devoted to the executive details of both these modes of payment. The adoption of either is to be optional with this government.

The next important article binds the government of the United States to assume all claims of American citizens against the government of Mexico—both those already decided, amounting to two millions, and those undecided, amounting to about three millions of dollars.

Some unimportant articles then follows, for the mode of executing this portion of the treaty; such as the appoint-

ment of a commissioner to decide upon the claims, &c. &c.

The treaty of commerce in 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for eight years, and afterwards to be renewed at the option of both governments.

The troops are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty of both Governments, unless the sick season should come on before their embarkation can be effected; in which case, they have to retire to a healthy situation, are to be furnished with supplies on amicable terms by the Mexican government.

Supplies which arrive in the mean time, are not to be subject to duty.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican government, and means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and exchanged within four months of its ratification.

Any future war that may break out between Mexico and the United States is to be conducted on Christian principles and according to the usages of civilized nations.

The boundary specified is to be defined as laid down in Distern's map of Mexico, published at New York in 1847.

From the Boston Atlas.

Death of John Quincy Adams.—The sad intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon of the death of John Quincy Adams. It is hard to realize the fact, that a man who has filled so much of the public mind for more than half a century, as Mr Adams, has at last departed to that unknown country.

In every view we can take of him, now that he is departed, his greatness is seen. His long life has been but a continued chain of public services, unspotted by blemishes of private character. The death of Mr Adams will not come upon the country like the death of a valued public servant who falls in the prime of life and the midst of his usefulness, but it will come with a sadness, mellowed with thankfulness that he has been spared to us.

In the death of Mr. Adams, Massachusetts loses one of the most gifted and remarkable of her sons. With him goes out one of the great lights of the age. It will require a Pericles to speak his eulogy.

Valuable Testimony from the South.

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the Editor of the Columbia South Carolinian who appears to have obtained a great relief by its use.—[Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw it into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed state house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once felt, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine I BULL'S on the wrapper. For sale by K. B. & W. FORBES, Chatham, and by druggists generally throughout the United States.

The Secret Revealed!

Many persons wonder how CURTIS & PERKINS have managed to sell over thirty thousand bottles of the Cramp and Pain Killer, within the last six months, and that too without advertising it to the amount of fifteen dollars. The secret of its unparalleled popularity is, that it positively will and does cure cholera, cholera, in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, inflammatory sore throat, stitches in the back or side, spinal complaints, chapped hands, tooth ache and sore lips. It will extract the fire from a burn or scald in ten minutes, and if applied in season, prevent it blistering, and is the best article in the world for the cure of the piles. In short, it is all vegetable and all-healing matter. Unlike most other Pain Killers, it does not contain one particle of opium or camphor.

Every family should keep a bottle in the house, as it is exceedingly useful in case of accident. An external application will at once relieve children who are afflicted with wind cholera.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by K. B. & W. FORBES, Chatham, price 2s. for large bottles, and 1s 3d for small. Messrs Forbes have circulars containing certificates of almost miraculous cures performed by this medicine.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having entered into Co-PARTNERSHIP, as Attorneys and Solicitors under the firm of Johnson & Mitchell, the business will be conducted by Mr. Johnson in Chatham, and Mr. Mitchell at Newcastle.

J. M. JOHNSON, Jan., P. MITCHELL, Jun.

Miramichi, 1st November, 1847.

Female School.

Mrs MARGARET FAYLE informs the public, that she intends opening a School, on Monday, 3rd of April, in the house on St. Mary's hill, opposite the residence of James Cate, Esquire, in which will be taught the usual branches of an elementary Female School. Should she meet with encouragement, her husband will attend an hour each day, without interfering with his own School time. Chatham, Feb. 25, 1848.

Notice.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN LYONS, late of the parish of Newcastle, Farmer, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested, within three months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make timely payment to

RICHARD HUTCHISON } Executors JOHN PORTER, } Newcastle, February 4, 1848.

HERRINGS & COD-FISH

50 Barrels No 1 Labrador Herrings 50 Barrels No 1 Canso Herrings. 30 Barrels Pickled Codfish, 50 Quanta Codfish, 2 Barrels Cod Oil, For sale low by Wm. J. FRASER, Feb. 9, 1848.

County of Northumberland,

Province of New Brunswick, SS.

In the matter of HENRY C. D. CARMAN, of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, a Bankrupt.

Whereas, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this province, intitled "An act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of an Act in addition to and amendment of the same, Henry C. D. Carman of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; now therefore I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said act, I have appointed William J. Fraser, of Chatham, aforesaid merchant, provisional assignee of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said assignee, on or before the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next, all such sum and sums of money, debt or debts, as they may owe to the said bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the assignee on or before the said Fifteenth day of March next, and I do require all the creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said province, or in any of her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver into the said assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims, and demands, whether the same be actually due or to become due, against the said Bankrupt. And notice is also hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to be held on THURSDAY the NINTH day of MARCH next, at the office of the undersigned commissioner in Chatham, aforesaid, and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, will be held on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH next, at the office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said estate; at which meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings; and such other business relating to the said estate, will then and there be transacted, as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Chatham, aforesaid, the seventh day of February, 1848.

J. M. JOHNSON, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of the said Bankrupt

List of Letters

Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of January, and remaining for delivery.

- Appleby Wm. Grottas Henry Butler Pierre Harrigan Dias Baron David Hurley Patrick Brady Robt. Hubbard Joseph Call Obadiah Keating John Carr Charles J. McLean John Coughlin John Poore Patrick Cals John care of Power John Rev. M. Egan Strangeway Henry Doak Robt. Sharpe O.A. Dinis James Watchmaker Fingleton Edward Wilson Wm care of J Russell Woods James Flitlen Adam Tweedy Robt Gibbons John

N. B.—Persons asked for advertised Letters will please say advertised. HUGH MORELL, Postmaster.