

MISSION BUSINESS.
SUBSCRIBER.
The Public, that he
ed the business of
MISSION MERCHANT
E. COOK CHAMBERLAIN
receives consignments
and hopes by strict
punctuality, to merit
a share of public patron
age to attend to the dis
tributing of the County
GILBERT EUGLES.
1833.

NOVELS.
his Friends and the
that he has opened a
MARKET WHARF lately
Charles Gilliland, where he
stantly on hand a com
and PROVISIONS.
selection of Choice
which he will sell at the
for Cash only.
1833.

LET.
Street, occupied by
L. S. O.
Street at present in
C. Ingram. Terms li
given on the last day of
F. E. PUTNAM.
1833.

SPECTUS.
National Committee in
for the title of "The Poles in
America," to be published by a
history of the late Polish Re
volution, with authentic
the residence of the Poles
in 8 vo. Subscription price
only.
a statement in this favored
network, after defraying the
cost, will be applied in aid of the
ever, state of Illinois.
TIN RUSKINIEWICZ
CHARLES KRAITSIR
1833.

TO CHARTER
30 tons register, for a Voy
— apply to
WILLIAM KER, Agent.
Be Let.
on the first of November
occupancy of Henry Worne
in the City of New York.
premises are in perfect order.
JAMES BOYD.
1833.

WANTED.
for 16 years of age, of good
who has a good English
taken as an Apprentice to
at the STANDARD OFFICE.
OLASSES &c.
sons Run,
sons Mollies,
sons, and for sale by
JAMES RMT.
October, 1833.

SHIP BELLS.
rent Ship Bells, are at present
ST. JOHN FOUNDRY
at and in any other part
ROBERT FOULIS
6, 1833.

AFLOAT.
of Salt, per Ship Princess
For
JOHN WILSON.
1833.

73 STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY,
NEWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY
GEORGE N. SMITH.
OF DESCRIPTION.
exclusive of postage, payable
of AUGUSTINE.
12 lines and under, 3c
over 12 lines 4d per line.
over 12 lines 4d per line.
sent without the number of in
scribed in writing, will be re
turned until countermanded.
discontinuing must be in writing.
AGENTS
Mr. S. Connick, Waver
Mr. P. Purvis, Chamcook
Mr. W. Campbell, Salt Water
Mr. A. Miller, Oak Hill
Mr. J. Buchanan, Dennis Mills
Mr. Moore Esq., Tower Hill
Mr. Brown Esq., Oak Bay
Mr. T. Chalmers, Bocabee
Mr. David Turner, Digby
Mr. John Murphy, Lower Falls
Mr. G. Ruggles, Upper Falls
Mr. Joseph Pratt, Knight's Mill
Mr. Wilford Foster Esq., Wile Cove
Mr. T. Shannon, North Head
Mr. B. Perley Esq.,
Mr. W. J. Layton Esq.,
Mr. A. D. Sheriff Esq.,
Mr. Joseph Reid Esq.,
Mr. S. Barker,
Mr. Wm. Grant,
Zobias Hall Esq.,
St. John's Bay

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1833.	SUN	MOON	1833.
FEB.	h m	h m	h m
Tu	4 18	4 24	7 17
Wed	5 16	4 33	8 27
Th	6 15	4 37	9 28
Fri	7 14	4 40	10 43
Sat	8 17	4 41	noon
Sun	9 17	4 43	0 4
Mon	10 17	4 44	1 20
Tue	11 16	4 44	2 10
Wed	12 15	4 43	3 7
Th	1 14	4 41	4 10

MOON'S PHASES.
Full - 2d, 2d 10 m New - 16th 2h 33m P.M.
Last Qr - 9th 5h 12 m First Qr - 24th 7h 7m A.M.
Mean Equation - Watch slow - 4 minutes

FEMALE RESOLUTION.
No! I will never see him more,
Since thus he likes to roam;
And when his cab stops at the door,
John, say - I'm not at home!
He smiled last night when Julia smiled,
(They must have met before!)
If thus he is by her beguiled,
I'll never see him more!

I'll sing no more the songs he loved,
Nor play the waltzes o'er;
Nor wear the colours he approved,
I'll never please him more!
I'll conquer won Love's foolish flame,
As thousands have before,
Lock strange when'er I hear his name,
And ne'er pronounce it more!

The plot of his I must resign,
That next my heart I've won;
He, too, must yield that treat of mine
He stole, when Truth he swore!
The miniature I used to trace,
And feel romantic o'er;
I'll tear from his memory's care,
And - never kiss it more!

This ring - his gift - I must return,
(It makes my finger sore!)
Then there's his letters - those I'll burn
And trample on the floor!
His sonnet, that my album graced,
(My tears thus blot it o'er!)
Toss leaves together thus I'll paste,
And ne'er behold it more!

I'll walk and flirt with Edgwa G.,
(Though voted off a bore!)
In short, I'll show my heart's desire,
And sigh for him no more!
If we should meet, his eye shall shrink
My scornful glance before -
Heaven! that's his knock! Here, John, I think
I'll see him - just - once - more!

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advice on the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government, to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which he dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfill engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money says he, when "the Government of the U. States is ready, on its part, to declare laws, by addressing its claims to us officially, in writing, that she regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of error." In the letter marked No. 6 the French Ministry also remarks, that "the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Ministry, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This presented is rendered more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition - a condition, the

SAINT ANDREWS
ST ANDREW
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1833. Number 14.

more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our minister, accredited to her Government, and sanctioned by his, and my confirmation of its official communication. He had in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 25th of April, 1831, of Paris, and published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the signature of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it has become proper to lay before you the correspondence had between their functionary and the Secretary of State relative to the latter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I called my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not avail itself of this opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He desired to know whether he was instructed by his Government to make an official communication, and if so, to make it as such, and to read the letter and furnish a copy of its contents, if it presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately in what manner it could make explanatory, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were in their substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to the Government, it did not admit of reply, official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of Papers, marked numbers 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of the Government, which for obvious reasons was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make, in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indication of this attempt was made more manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. Foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the executive as the passive organ of their combinations. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and with the utmost frankness, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield the officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject every portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and if occasion should require it,

constitutional antidiversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very directly concerns the national honor; a matter, in my judgement, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 14th of September last. It contained the first authentic indication of the specific terms of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of any approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving this information, in the same manner the alleged extending message had reached them, would renounce their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their real determination, and the ground they intend to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, who were directed to exert every effort to secure the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official expression of regret, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *size question*.

Mr. Darion having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended - a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government and rendered unnecessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contracted in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew all our feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutual benevolent commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the case of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have heretofore had occasion to speak, and in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to such an emergency. Since that period, France, by all the departments of that Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the money which was necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds which imply a total non-existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible.

In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, and such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate, we present request to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The form of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to ourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met with adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the interest of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of Military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the question now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be disservice to name a demand on the alternative which such a display of arms would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own progress and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so formal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive but little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, January 15, 1833.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's, departs -	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	at 3 p.m.
arrives -	Tuesdays and Saturdays	12 a.m.
St. Stephen's, departs -	Tuesdays and Thursdays	at 10 a.m.
arrives -	Wednesdays and Fridays	at 5 p.m.
U. States, departs -	Monday Wed. Friday	at 10 a.m.
arrives -	Monday Wed. Friday	at 2 p.m.
GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,		Post Master.

trict, he observed a small turf hut or booth near the road side, from which smoke was issuing. His first impression was, that the hut was a smuggling depot - thrown up hastily by some band of ruffians, who think it no great sin or shame to levy black mail on the Excise department. He alighted and entered the small cottage on which he saw with surprise and delight - not a party of smugglers, but about a dozen children with books and slates, conning their tasks under the eye of a young man officiating, apparently, as school-master. It turned out, that a few of the shepherds, scattered over the hills, had clubbed together, and engaged a teacher for their children. They erected the hut on a part of the heath most central for the different families; and here, in the little low booth, amidst the circling smoke, the children spell over the tasks that may hereafter make their fortune, when they leave their native glen to fight their way in the world. Small must be the recompense given to the teacher, yet great is the zeal of the poor shepherds, and this trait of truly Scotch feeling we record with much pleasure and satisfaction. - *Times Courier.*

MEMORIAL TO EARL GREY. - A meeting of the friends and admirers of Earl Grey, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Queen's Head Inn, Leeds, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a statue in honor of that distinguished statesman in some conspicuous part of the town, or of procuring a portrait of him to be placed in the Town Hall. A number of resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and measures are now in progress to carry the views of the meeting into effect.

A fire engine has been invented which may be carried to the top of a house on a man's shoulders, and will discharge twenty gallons in a minute to a distance of seventy feet horizontally, or forty-five in the air.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. - Miraculous Preservation. - In the Parish of New Cumnock two fathers reside, father and son, of the name of John Kerr, both remarkably sober persons, who cultivate the lands of Upper Park. About a month ago the father attended Auchinlock fair, while the son, after transacting business in the neighboring village, went home about nine o'clock.

As the night was very dark, the young farmer, after leaving the public road, chanced as he thought, his course, so as to keep quite clear of the lime quarry, which is situated within a quarter of a mile of his own house. But for once he was fairly out of his reckoning, and while dreading no danger, toppled over the brow, and fell to a depth of forty perpendicular feet. He was dreadfully stunned, and for some time lapsed into a sort of swoon, during which he fancied himself in bed, and struggling violently against the night mare. At length he recovered so far, became aware of his situation, and bawled so loudly for assistance at the top of his voice, that the effort superinduced a degree of hoarseness which forced him to desist. For an hour and a half he lay on the rocky bed - out which he had fallen, chilled by the cold and cramped in every limb; and at the end of that time he heard a dreadful plunge into an adjoining pool of water, and then a heavy groan, when the sufferer rose to the surface, in which he thought he recognized the voice of his father. And it was even so. Returning home later in the evening, Mr. Kerr, senior, had reached the same quarry, and fallen at a different angle of the crag, first, thirty-five feet to the rock, and then seven feet into a pool of very moderate extent below. His first surprise over, he clung to a ledge of limestone, scrambled to the top, and was able to answer his son in the affirmative when he exclaimed as he came up to him, "Bless me! is that you? Well! the next question was 'Are you able to walk?' And when the father said he thought he was, the son stated that his situation was such, that it would be absolutely necessary to procure lights and assistance. All this was, of course, done; and the patients, after mutual congratulations and expressions of astonishment that both should have fallen into the same snare, were visited and prescribed for by Mr. Harper, Surgeon, New Cumnock. The fall of the elder Kerr had been broken by the water, and although astonished and excited at first, it appeared that he had sustained very little, if any, injury. With the son it had fared much worse; but although a good deal bruised and hurt, his constitution is so sound that he was able to resume his usual employment at the end of two or three days. A more remarkable escape we have rarely recorded, and when the circumstances are taken into view, the wonder with us is, that either the one sufferer or the other survived to tell the tale. - *Dumfries Courier.*

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL MARRIAGE. - A gentleman informs us, that he has seldom been more deeply impressed by any ordinary circumstance than by the following simple narrative. He was travelling from the North Highlands to Inverness, and on the Loch-Carron road, near Craig, in one of the black and white painted parcels of that region, he observed a small turf hut or booth near the road side, from which smoke was issuing. His first impression was, that the hut was a smuggling depot - thrown up hastily by some band of ruffians, who think it no great sin or shame to levy black mail on the Excise department. He alighted and entered the small cottage on which he saw with surprise and delight - not a party of smugglers, but about a dozen children with books and slates, conning their tasks under the eye of a young man officiating, apparently, as school-master. It turned out, that a few of the shepherds, scattered over the hills, had clubbed together, and engaged a teacher for their children. They erected the hut on a part of the heath most central for the different families; and here, in the little low booth, amidst the circling smoke, the children spell over the tasks that may hereafter make their fortune, when they leave their native glen to fight their way in the world. Small must be the recompense given to the teacher, yet great is the zeal of the poor shepherds, and this trait of truly Scotch feeling we record with much pleasure and satisfaction. - *Times Courier.*

"HUSH A BABY." - On the second night after the effulguration, a couple of gentlemen observed a stout woman making up Pearl's nest near the corner of Wall, with a large bundle under her cloak. When she saw the gentlemen looking at her she commenced singing "Hush a baby, still a baby." "Hush a baby, still a baby." The gentlemen thinking the poor lady was quite troublesome, offered also their aid to quiet its infant restlessness. "Oh! bless your honor, she's asleep now." The gentlemen still persisted in having a peep at the blooming little cherub. She resisted - but it was no go. On opening the cloak, they found the dear little creature, in the terrible moment, had actually changed into a small, round, red, and saffron-colored, slightly burned at the ends, of a head of hair, which was instantly acquired. - *Times Courier.*