

# EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.  
In the House of Representatives this morning, Sydney Webster, entered, announcing a written message. Great excitement ensued. Mr. Morgan called for the ayes and nays, and several members struggled fiercely to get the floor.

In the Senate, a message from the President was read. He stated that his convictions of duty would not permit him any longer to delay giving to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges expedient.

The President refers to grave questions pending with some foreign powers; the most important of which is that with Great Britain, arising out of the Nicaragua question. It was an understanding with the United States in making the treaty, that all the present States of the former Central American Republic, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; also that the contracting parties, engaged equally and to some extent for the present and future, that if either of them had any claim or right in Central America, such claim or right was unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the Convention, and no dominion thereafter would be exercised in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States. This government consented to those restrictions in regard to a region of country where we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon conviction that like restrictions were in some sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding the treaty would never have been concluded by us. Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast. These pretensions are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnants of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a Colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the public law of both Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or of predecessors, could confer on Great Britain any political rights. It is however, becomes apparent that Great Britain still continued in exercise of large authority in all that part of Central America called the Mosquito Coast, covering the entire length of Nicaragua and part of Costa Rica. This act of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, as understood by this government has been made the subject of our negotiation through our minister at London. Great Britain has by repeated and successive treaties renounced all pretensions of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Great Britain now asserts her right to this extent of the Gulf Coast on the Eastern Coast of Nicaragua.

The interference of Great Britain, though exerted once in the form of military occupation of San Juan del Norte, now presents a claim of right of protectorate over the Mosquito Indians.

After stating that recruiting stations had been established in the United States by the complicity of British civil and military officers, he says, these considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated in due time.

Of the international difficulty in regard to the late recruiting by Great Britain, he says, the traditional policy of the United States is not to interfere with belligerents. Such being the public right of the United States, no solicitude was felt until Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of a foreign legion. It was a matter of surprise therefore, to find persons engaged in the United States in the business. The ordinary steps were immediately taken the arrest and punish the parties concerned. The matter acquires additional importance disclosure of the fact that these enlistments were prosecuted upon a plan devised by official authority.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.—Washington Jan. 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale denounced the President's course in sending his message, which he ridiculed in strong terms.

In the House, three ballottings were had, on the last of which Banks wanted six votes of an election. A resolution offered by Mr. Walker declaring Lynn Boyd, Speaker, was tabled by a majority of 66.

The gossip in Washington, with respect to Mr. Crampton's position towards the United States Government, is, that the British Government, anticipating a demand for his recall, meditate his transference to some other diplomatic station. Sir George Ouseley is named as Mr. Crampton's successor. A late and reliable letter is mentioned as authority for this.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his proclamation, for the meeting of the Provincial Legislature on the 31st of January for the despatch of business.

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock last evening in the office of the *Morning News*, Princess street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent. The fire had gained some head way before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable.

A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of fire, but that it was another case of incendiarism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building must have been set on fire. The misfortune is felt the more, inasmuch as the proprietor, Mr. Fenety, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press, which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. The building and materials were insured. We earnestly trust that our Civic authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably still roaming at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence, the publication of the "News" will be suspended for a few days as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.—[*Courier*.]

WASHINGTON Rumor—Important if True.—The *Courier* has a special despatch from Washington, which says:

"Our relations with England are not so free from difficulty as the lovers of peace would wish. There is no doubt that Mr. John P. Crampton, the British Minister, will either be recalled by his own government or dismissed by ours. He maintains at present neither diplomatic nor even social relations with the members of our government—a state of things which cannot last long nor be amended. There is a grave charge against him, that he has attempted to enlist soldiers for the Crimean war in violation of our laws. No wishing to publish a matter which might appear, in its diffusion, a breach of confidence. I can only say that he has proved himself more unworthy of the high station he holds, than by his intemperance of our laws."

[We do not credit this report—first because we believe Mr. Crampton has not violated the U. S. laws, and secondly for the very good reason, that he is the diplomatic agent of a government that he dare not disgrace by ungentlemanly conduct.]—STANDARD

EXPLOSION OF GAS WORKS.—Middleton, Dec. 30.—The gas works exploded about two o'clock this morning. The explosion was of the weight was attached broke. The weight fell upon the purifier, and making a hole in it, the gas, and a terrific explosion followed, tearing off the roof and forcing the wall.

To the Editor of the New Brunswick.

Fredericton, Dec. 31st, 1855.  
SIR:—When the members of the present Government came into office, they found a great number of balances due on land purchases, and a large accumulation of unanswered petitions for land under the Labour Act. The Surveyor General was directed, by the Government in Council, to furnish a list of the names of the purchasers, with the dates, and the balances due. This was a work of time, as it had to be done by the Accountant, in addition to his daily routine duties, and when completed it showed an amount of about £25,000 in sums varying from £2 to £200. Deputies were then named in each County to receive payments, and notices thereof published in the Newspapers. This however had no visible effect, it did not elicit, it did not even call up the balance of a single penny unfriendly to the Government! It was then proposed that the Surveyor General should write to every one of the parties, but as many of the sums had been due for more than twenty years, it was soon discovered that not a few of the purchasers were dead, that others had left the Province, and that the claims had, in many instances, been transferred from one person to another, and so the proposed plan of writing to each party had to be abandoned. Then followed the notice in the Royal Gazette, the only probable method of finding out by whom the lands are claimed, and in what way the claimants desire to dispose of them.

It is the purpose of the Government, and in accordance with the "previous habits" of the present Surveyor General, not only to prevent the increase of unsettled business in the Crown Land Office, but to attempt to clear away the mass which had accumulated, by collecting the balances from those who are able to pay—grazing the lands when paid for, and giving all possible encouragement to every actual settler. In this way they have already compiled more than a thousand petitions from "pioneer settlers," under the Labour Act, and the Grant to every one of them will be proceeded with, as soon as the parties comply with the conditions of the Law.

This, Mr. Editor, is really the "end and aim" of all the proceedings referred to, in so strong terms, to your leader of the 29th inst., and as you blame the Surveyor General, perhaps you will be good enough to offer this short explanation for the benefit of such of your readers as have no other opportunity of obtaining correct information. Yours, &c. JAMES BROWN.

How far the Liquor Law may be successful is a question which time will have to determine; but we think it would be hard to find a place where it has been better observed so far than the Town of Moncton.

New Year's day having brought the bill in operation, the Town Council immediately appointed their Agent, and took other necessary steps duly to enforce its requirements, but we have not up to this time heard of a single instance where the least disposition has been manifested either to evade or break through the regulations.—[*Westmorland Times*.]

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1856.

### Government Encouragement to poor Settlers.

On our first page we have copied from the *New Brunswick*, a severe, but merited rebuke to the Government, for calling upon poor settlers, by advertisement in the Royal Gazette, to pay up all instalments due on Crown Lands on or before the first day of March next. This called forth a reply from the Surveyor General, which we have also inserted in another column, our desire being to give fair play. How far the Surveyor General's explanation will satisfy the poor settlers whom it affects, can easily be imagined, when every lot upon which any balance may be due on the 1st March, "will be considered vacant, and as such from that time, be open for applications for purchase or license." How far such an outrageous proceeding may be "in accordance with the previous habits of the present Surveyor General," he can best answer; but of this he may rest assured, that a large majority of his constituents will remember it so well, that no all the powerful interest he can bring to bear, will efface it from their memories, at a time (and that we believe not far distant), when he may again appear before them soliciting their suffrages. Do the Government call this a liberal measure? they cannot, and as sure as they attempt to carry it out—so sure will they drive out of the country many excellent settlers, and prevent others from emigrating to the Province. They know full well that at this season of unusual depression, the backwoods settlers are barely able to obtain sufficient means to support their families—they have no way to raise the amounts required. If the Government require funds to make up the deficiency in the Revenue, they must take some other method of raising the amount—than by confiscating the lots of the poor settlers, and thereby throw them into the hands of speculators and lumbermen. Neither the present or any former Government could expect the support of the people, while grinding the face of the poor.

STEAMBOAT LANDING.—The new Steamboat Wharf will be of no service whatever, if left as it is at present; the Steamboats will not land their Passengers at it unless another block is added, to enable them to land at low water. We trust measures will be taken at once for making the necessary addition, and suggest that steps be erected through it, as is the case at Robinson and Calais.

The Anniversary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, took place at St. John, on Thursday evening. The assembly was large, and the proceedings were highly interesting. We regret that want of space prevents our giving the speeches, some of which were published in the *Courier*, and are highly edifying. The meeting is reported to have been one of the best of the kind that ever took place at St. John. The collection taken up amounted to £23 6s. 9d.

THE QUARTETTE CLUB gave two concerts—the first on Thursday, and the second on Monday last, which went off admirably, and were well patronized; the Hall being filled to overflowing. The songs were exceedingly well sung, and the characters well sustained—taken all together, these concerts surpassed anything of the kind heretofore given in St. Andrews—and spoke volumes for the native talent of the Town.

We regret to perceive that our contemporary, the "Morning News," has met with an accident by fire. The publication of the paper will be suspended for a few days only.

THE LIQUOR LAW to all appearance is carried out in St. Andrews. No complaint of violation of its provisions has as yet been made,—true, shops where liquors were formerly sold are all open, but they are "biding their time." It does not appear necessary to appoint an Agent for St. Andrews—as persons who require liquor, and did not go in a truck, cross over to the neighboring town of Moncton, and purchase any quantity they please, and were all the Revenue officers in New Brunswick, with any amount of vigilance, could not prevent the smuggling of liquor, and

We beg to remind our Subscribers, that the 22d Volume of the Standard, ended on the 31st of December; and that many of them are in arrears for one year and upwards, we would feel obliged by their paying the amounts due, as early as convenient.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination of this Institution was held on the 21st December last, in the presence of the President, Directors, and several visitors. The pupils in the different branches of the Classical, Mathematical and English departments, evinced a thorough knowledge of the subjects, and passed a very satisfactory examination. The following is the resolution passed: "The answering at this examination, has given the Directors every satisfaction."—Communicated

The above notice was unavoidably omitted last week, and we take this opportunity to state, that the great advantage of this school, consists in affording education to all classes, and denominations—in imparting a knowledge of the more refined and scientific branches, without neglecting those which are more requisite in the daily transactions of life,—in fitting a youth to enter upon studies necessary in any of the learned professions, or grounding him in those departments which are absolutely necessary,—adapted for those persons who wish their children to remain but a short period, and consequently apply themselves to the more common subjects—or those who can afford to keep them long enough to become conversant with the more abstruse.

In the generosity of boys, there are implanted by nature the seeds of ambition, to excel in some particular, either in the useful, the scientific, or the ornamental—seeds which need but be cultivated to be brought to perfection—embers which need be only fanned to create a flame.

It is from our Grammar Schools, in after years we most likely fill the Legislative halls, and offices of responsibility and emolument which exist in the Province; not to mention that thirst after fame which now and then fires the breast—that longing for "immortality" are perennial of the Venusian bard, which led him to hope that after passing through this world's devious paths, he would not be utterly extinct, that his name would not end with his death, "non omnis moritur." The school was reopened on Monday last.

The Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax last evening. No details of the news, when our paper was put to press.

STEAMERS BETWEEN ST. JOHN & BOSTON. Arrangements have been effected for the running of the Steamers next season. The Admiral and the Adelaide, are to run in connection—one of them is to leave Boston on or about the first of March, and the other on the first of April; and will make three trips a week, if necessary. The Eastern City is withdrawn from the route. These arrangements will meet with public approval.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on the Kennebecasis, near the Milkish, on the day before Christmas. A Mrs. Kierstead, (widow,) and four children, the eldest a young man about 18 years of age, started to visit some friends, residing some distance above their own residence on the Kennebecasis. The dangerous state of the ice over which they passed gave them some alarm, and the mother wished to return, but the young man insisted on proceeding. They had not however, gone far, when the ice broke, and all fell into the water. Their cries alarmed persons in the neighborhood, but before aid could reach them, the mother and young man were both drowned. The other two children were saved by a Mr. Giggy. How true that "in the midst of life we are in death."—[Religious Intelligencer.]

Cutaneous diseases, and a certain remedy for them.—How many thousands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay, almost hideous to behold, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking eruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have suffered much and expended a large sum, in endeavoring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. Holloway's Ointment, however, if used with Holloway's Pills, will cure every description of sores and ulcers even of twenty years standing, and will restore the patient to health faster relief has been despatched of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.

One "funny man" will bother a whole neighborhood. One goose hiss will disturb a whole assembly.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Leonard G. Chase, to Miss Eliza Ann Johnson of St. Patrick. At Christ Church, Fredericton, on New Year's Day, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, James Henry Esq. of Prince William, to Miss Catherine M. Blaney of same place. At St. John, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. William David A. M. Mr. Robert Burr, to Miss A. A. Miss Elizabeth May Stratton, daughter of the late Quarter Master Sergeant, 34th Regiment.

# Notice to the Public.

THE MAHS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 13th inst. at 9 A. M. via Halifax. And Tuesday the 15th and Tuesday 22d, at 6 A. M. via New York. The postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, and via New-York 1s, 3d, pre-payment optional.

By Order: G. F. CAMPBELL, F. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1856.

Mess Pork. 5 BARRELS best Mess PORK, for sale by Jan. 9, 1856. J. W. STREET.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as a Standing Rule in the Session of October 1854:—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published. CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

Hibernian Encampment, No. 318.



ATTENTION. THE Annual Communication of Hibernian Encampment of K. T. and K. M. will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 9th JANUARY, at half past 6 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By command of the C. & C. St. Andrews, Jan. 1, 1856

1st January, 1856. W. WHITLOCK,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has recently added to his Stock of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES &c.

—amongst which are— 150 Bbls extra S. F. family FLOUR, 100 Bags Corn Meal, 95 Qls pollock Fish, Hags Buckwheat, Rice, Harley, Ground Coffee, Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Molasses, Crushed and brown Sugar, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Corcos, Cheese, White wine and cider Vinegar. Hake and refined Whale Oil, Burning Fluid, Spirits Turpentine, Roasted Fats and Tubs, Willow, Market and Clothier's baskets, Axes and Axe Handles, Wire and Hair Sieves Mixed Pickles, Florence & Castor Oil, Tobacco, coarse and fine Salt, Pilot bread, Crackers, Soda bicarb, Tripe, Starch, London Mustard, White Beans, Macaroni, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Scrubbing, shoe, and black lead Brushes, Black Lead, Playing Cards, Raisins, Currants, Baking and Washing Soda, Potash, Cream tartar, Saleratus, Spices of every description, Indigo, Ground and Raw Ginger, A good assortment of Rocking and Common Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattress Ropes, &c. A good assortment of Refined, fat and round IRON, &c. Men's, Women's, boys, and Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, in great variety. Nails of all kinds, Powder and Shot. Cooking, Franklin, Parlor Grates, and Buggy Stoves, the best assortment in the market, with a variety of other useful articles, will be sold low for prompt payment. ALMANACS for 1855. (mt)

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, SURGEON DENTIST, Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates: all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given. [Dec 4. thy]

THE UNION STORE At Robinson,

Has just received a full stock of desirable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which are now offered at the lowest prices, above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fine invoices of Stuff and Dress Goods, Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market. Our terms are one month or more on credit. GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS, is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles. RUFUS GATES, Agent. Robinson, Oct. 23d, 1855.