UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the Constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devoted hope which I cherish, that its labours to improve them may be crowned with success.

The general state of our Foreign Relations has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the North-eastern BOUNDARY, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deem incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well founded pretensions and political policy of all parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the North-eastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will no doubt, have its just influence on both.

Since the last Session of Congress, the validity of our claim upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is I regret to inform you still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, the high justice and the agravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American people to require description. It is sufficient to say, that for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were, condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adapted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas; and seizures and confiscations, under special and imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrongs, in many cases so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to separation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French Treasury upwards of twenty four millions of francs, besides large custom house duties.

This Subject had already been an affair of twenty years uninterrupted negociation, except for a short time when France was overwhelmed by the military powers of United Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her, payment of their claims, at the point of the Bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistence in their days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious, and the line of duty, to my mind was equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt, that by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress in December 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French government to negociate. The American Minister, of his own accord refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and, at the same time, called to the recollection of the French Ministry that the President's Message was a communication addressed, not to Foreign governments, but to the government of the United States, in which it was enjoined By the Constitution, to lay before that body, information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of his duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any Foreign government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due from him, in a frank communication with another branch of his own government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a Foreign power. The views taken by him received my approbation, the French government was satisfied, and the negociation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognizing the justice of our claims in part, and promising payment to the amount of 25,000,000 of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington on the second of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows:—"We, approving the above convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, ratify and confirm it; promising on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such as in my judgement, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. Admonished by the past, of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress; and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were two well known to expect any thing from her fears.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the Constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country; in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of his duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people of Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the Constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. If in the course of their consultations facts, are erroneously stated, or unjust reflections are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however interested of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign power.

"The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and propriety permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due.

Not having received any official communications of the intentions of the French Government and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affairs at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government—and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of the last application has not reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth or the performance of a duty—nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as are due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed.—This determination will I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty five millions of its, will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence, and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading insinuation. Having thus frankly stated to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affairs shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period."

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, publishes a letter from London, dated October 28th, stating that on the 26th, the French Cabinet decided against paying the Indemnity to the United States, until further explanations were received from our government.

The facts regarding this business, we believe to be these. The despatches sent to Mr. Barton, our Charge d'Affairs at Paris, directing him to demand the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity, reached Paris on the 16th or 17th of October, the day or or day after the King set out for Fontainbleau, where he was to spend about three weeks, and not expected to return until early in November. Mr Barton however, made the demand as instructed, to the Ministry. From the extract from a Paris paper, which we published on Saturday, it is shown that no decision on Mr Barton's demand had been made in the French Cabinet at the close of their session on the 25th, and it is now believed that a decision on a subject of so much importance, would not be made until the King's return. The Paris accounts in the latest London papers received are to the evening of the 27th October, and no mention is made of the King's return to Paris. We are therefore inclined to the belief that the statement of the London letter is, at least premature.

It is now believed, that Mr Barton would not be able to transmit the desired information of the decision of the French Government until the sailing of the 8th November packet from Havre.

From the fact that the United States are recruiting sailors in this port and at Philadelphia, several of the papers infer that we are to have war. As regards the fitting out of the *Warren*, we learn that she is ordered on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, to protect our commerce in that quarter—such a course having been deemed necessary is the present condition of affairs between Mexico and Texas.

The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye for Liverpool, will be detained to carry out the message of the President, which will probably be received on the morning of the 9th.

INDIAN MURDER ON ROCK RIVER.—The Chicago American of the 14th ult says, "a message was received express, from Milwakee on Wednesday by Major Wilcox, commander of the garrison, at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, communicating an account of some hostility on the part of a band of Winnebago Indians, on Rock River, the particulars of which have been kindly furnished us by Major Wilcox. On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. three gentlemen, Burnett, Clyman and Gilbert, left Milwakee for Rock River, Mr. Burnett being U. S. Surveyor. On Thursday, Gilbert parted from the others. That evening Burnett and Clyman were called on by the Indians, at their camp, apparently friendly. Clyman went for some fire wood, heard the report of a gun from the camp, and on returning was met by an Indian with a gun presented to his breast. He doubted not that his companion was killed upon the spot, and turned and run; was fired upon three times, and by two of the shots dangerously wounded. Mr Clyman reached within three miles of Milwakee on Saturday morning, where, from the last account, he still lies in a very low state having travelled through the woods upwards of one hundred miles, without provisions of any kind, and much exhausted from loss of blood."

Detachments of troops were sent immediately on the receipt of intelligence from Fort Gibson and Green Bay, in pursuit of the murderers.

From the St. Louis Republican Nov. 19.

Mr Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, and the Hon. Mr. Murray, son of the Earl of Dunmore, have recently arrived in this city from the West. Mr Murray has been staying a part of the summer with the Pawnees, and Mr. F. after ascending the St. Peters to its source, crossed the elevated prairies that separate the Missouri and St. Peters to the Yancton and Mandan country. When he left St. Peters, there was a foot of snow on the ground.

At a meeting held at Ogdensburgh on the 9th inst. delegates were appointed to meet others at Malone on the 12th inst. to confer on the subject of a Rail Road from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain.—*Brockville Recorder.*

We cut the following from the Boundary Gazette, copied into that paper from the New York Star, which cites as authority for the facts it states, the Boundary Gazette itself.

PROSPERITY OF CALAIS, ME.—This Eastern city on the extreme verge of our confines, is driving an extensive lumber trade to the West Indies. She has at present, according to the Boundary Gazette, 14 vessels, all nearly new and averaging about 200 tons, the whole of which with the exception of one whaler, are employed in the West India lumber trade.—*Star.*

There can be no doubt that Calais possesses vast resources and that it is rapidly increasing both in wealth and importance. Nevertheless, great as is our local pride, we are unwilling, for its gratification, to do an act of injustice to our St. Stephens neighbors, by encouraging the belief abroad that we are more important than we actually are. Calais has enough of its own to boast of without borrowing from its neighbors. The fact is, the whole fourteen vessels alluded to in the above paragraph are owned by St. Stephen Merchants.—*Calais Democrat.*

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—All the forts in the harbour of New York, save the New York Transcript, are ordered to be garrisoned forthwith, and an order to be sent to Fort Richmond. At Norfolk, the North Carolina, of seventy-four guns, has been taken out of the dry dock, and hauled alongside of the Navy yard, preparatory to getting in her masts.

The Calais Boundary Gazette copies our remarks respecting the injury done to our coasting trade by the Americans and says:

"Our Novascotian neighbors seem to be sorely afflicted by the yankee fishermen.—They are constantly complaining that Americans are encroaching upon their fishing grounds, and constantly threatening to keep them off by an armed force. Why don't they do it?

Our American neighbors are constantly threatening to make the French nation pay them a sum of money in the shape of spoliations—by an armed force. Why don't they do it?

We observe it stated that Jonathan has $16,000,000 surplus money in the Treasury, which he knows not what to do with. We beg to suggest to him the propriety of indemnifying Nova Scotians for the losses and injury they have sustained in consequence of the encroachments and depredations of Yankee captains upon our fishing grounds, and particularly for the numberless instances in which the nets of our poor fishermen have been relieved of their burdens by unprincipled gangs of *foreigners.*—*Yarmouth Herald.*

We understand that a serious row took place at the Landing at the head of the Long ault on Friday last on board the Black Hawk steamer between some Labourers who came on board, and the Crew, in which some of the former were seriously injured, and it is said that one man has since died.

TEXAS.

A letter has been received in this City, dated at St. Felipe, 20th October, which states that a general engagement was expected to take place in a few days between the Texians and Mexicans at our near St. Antonio de Bexar. The Texian forces amount to 1200 men and the men of Gen. Cos do not exceed 900. The General Council was in session at St. Felipe, and as soon as the reduction of Bexar was effected (considered as a matter of course) the General Convention would be forthwith assembled.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 19th ult says—"By private advices we learn that Mr Daniel Pope, the American consul at Mexico [Tobasco] has lately had his house violated by the government troops under command of Martinez, under the pretence of searching for the collector of the customs; although Mr Pope strenuously depricated and opposed this arbitrary act. He has been obliged to return to this country. The Mexicans seem resolved to have a rupture with the government of people of the United States.

We learn also that the ships sailing from Vera Cruz to Tampico are not permitted to carry letters or journals—which is very prejudicial to the merchants. This order is now rendered general. Editors are forbidden to treat on current circumstances, and all intercourse is prohibited as far as possible, which could give information of the real state of things in the Mexican struggles. The state of Tamaulipas is under the ban of centralism and intercourse strictly prohibited with it—so that it is in a state of blockade. The Americans resident througout Mexico are subjected to daily vexations and dangers; and many of them have been shamfully assassinated by the agents of Santa Anna, who has his fiend like myrmidons in all quarters.

The Mexican journals intimate indirectly that several of the interior chief towns have boldly declared against centralism, and resolve to support federalism. Pueblo and Moralia have joined the federal standard.

On Wednesday evening a ball was given at the Castle of St. Lewis, where many persons who have had the entree to those parties, upon which the etiquette of our fashionable world has usually been formed, were a good deal surprised to find themselves arranged to nearly half the company. His Excellency's obliging manner has, we are afraid, undertaken a hard task, to make such assemblages enjoy themselves freely and associate together; for of all things most difficult to overcome, are the vanities and distinctions of life, which, whether ill or well founded, exist every where, and, what may be thought odd by some, in no place more so than all North America.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 1835.

QUEBEC AND MAINE RAIL-ROAD.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the Rail-Road from the River St. Lawrence to the Province Line, having been called,—

Mr. Vanfelson rose and said that he was under the necessity of requesting a further postponement of this order of the day, the bill not being printed. He hoped that the House would not enforce strictly the rules relating to private Bills in this instance, as it arose from no fault of the petitioners that the bill had not been read a second time on Monday last.

Mr. Viger said that the Bill might be read a second time and retered to a Special Committe notwithstanding that it had not been printed. By this means an infringement of the rules of the House would be avoided. The printed copies of the Bill would shortly be distributed among the members of the House, and the Bill could be discussed when the report of the committee to which be referred, was taken into consideration.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a special Committee.

A very numerous and influential meeting of the Signers of the petitions to parliament against the pretentions of the Assembly met on Saturday evening, at Mr. Payne's Albion Hotel. The zeal which they manifested and the grounds on which they resist the oppressions of the "French origin" party.—now sanctioned by Lord Gosford, the English Governor, acting without a responsible Executive Council, and contrary to the instructions given to all former Governors,—are of such a character, that their case must triumph or the British subjects of this Province be basely enslaved, in free North America, without another instance on record, where they have been tyrannized over and submitted.

The question reduces itself to this plain one. Lord Gosford and the French Assembly have violated the law, in paying the contingences out of the taxes: they have disposed unlawfully of a certain amount of money, contrary to positive statute: *they have in fact robbed British subjects of their property*:—that right of property recognized by Magna Charta, for the infraction of which they have brought to the block one of their kings, and expatriated the royal family; that hereditorizinal right of man, without the security of which the British subject, and every other, is a slave, with the feelings and rights of a freeman,—for which the United States, against the whole English nation, struggled successfully.

The weather continues very cold. The thermometer was again down 12 to 14 below zero this morning, and a high westerly wind made it remarkably severe. The navigation here and below, was completely closed on Friday the 27th instant.—*Quebec Gazette.*

NEW COMPANIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have been favoured by a legal friend, who is *au fait* at these matters, with the following list of New Companies, for which Acts of Incorporation are intended to be asked at the next session of the Legislature:

The City Bank—to be located at St. John—Stock subscribed.
The Mechanics' Bank—do.—*in embryo.*
The New Brunswick East India Company—Stock subscribed.
The Shediac and Petitcodiac Rail Road Company.
The Richibucto and Grand Lake Rail Road Company.
Tobique Mill Company—to be located at Fredericton.
Fredericton Fire Insurance Company.
Fredericton Bank—much wanted, and sure to be good stock.
New-Brunswick Mill Company—located at Miramichi.
St. Andrews' and Quebec Rail Road Co.
St. Stephen Bank—at St. Stephen.
St Stephen Whaling Company.
Chamcook Mill and Manufacturing Co.
St. Stephen Rail Road Company.
St. John and St. Croix Rivers Canal Co.

In addition to the above we understand there are several others in progress, the names and precise objects of which have not yet been determined upon. The above have all been made public, and we expect in a short time to be able to announce nearly a dozen more.—All these Companies will be productive of good to the Province, and be of general benefit, whether profitable or not to their several stockholders. Many undertakings of great public utility will oftentimes be begun and through profitably by companies, there individuals would either fail, or be reluctant to engage in the attempt. We are truly of opinion that many benefits flow from the establishment of Companies, in support of which opinion, we quote from that able writer M'CULLOCH, as to their utility. "Whenever the capital required to carry on any undertaking exceeds what may be furnished by an individual, it is indispensable, in order to the prosecution of the undertaking that an association should be formed. In all those cases too, in which the chances of success are doubtful, or where a lengthened period must necessarily elapse before an undertaking can be completed, an individual, though ready enough to contribute a small sum in connection with others, would, generally speaking, be very little inclined, even if he had the means, to encounter the whole responsibility of such enterprises. Hence the advantages of Companies or Associations. It is to them that we are indebted for those Canals by which every part of the country is intersected; for the formation of so many docks and warehouses, for the institution of our principal Banks and Insurance Offices, and for many other establishments of great public utility carried on by the combined capital and energies of individuals."

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the annual election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year, on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen:

John Kinnear, Esquire, *President.*
William M'Cannon, Esq. *Vice President,*
William Hutchinson, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Mr J. Dysart, *Secretary.* and
Mr. John W. Smith, *Assistant Secretary.*

William Bowman, Esquire, of London, and H. LeMesurier, Esquire, of Quebec, arrived in this City, from Quebec, via Bangor, Fredericton, &c.

Went Passengers in the Ship *Saint Andrew*, for Liverpool, on Thursday last—Mrs. Sommers, Robert Rankin Esq. and Messrs. W. H. Scott, and Thomas N. Avery, of this City; John Jardine, Esq. of Richibucto; and David Stewart, Esq. of Miramichi.

In the *Ereergem*—Messrs. W. G. Lawton, John Hastings, Samuel Thompson, Holdsworth and Bradley.—*Courier.*

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	Dec. 2	Via St. John	Dec. 15
Havre,	Oct. 18	Halifax,	Dec. 8
London,	Oct. 31	London,	Oct. 8
Liverpool	Oct. 29	Liverpool,	Oct. 29
N Orleans	Nov. 17	Quebec,	Nov. 27

To this Port direct—London October 6.

Charlotte County Bank.

GARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Directors next week, ... John M'Master, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week — — Wm Babcock.

The American Mail arrived this morning just as our paper was going to press. By it we have received the President's Messsage, and have made such extracts from it, as we think will be interesting to our readers.

Mr. Polk was elected Speaker.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the whether, His Honor JUDGE CARTER arrived in Town last evening; the Court meets to day at 11 o'clock to try Patrick Brennan for shooting at William Moor.

There is no intelligence of importance from Europe since our last.

HENRY LEMESERIER, Esquire, of Quebec, arrived in this Town on Monday last, from St. John, on his way to Quebec.

In another column we insert His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, summoning the Provincial Legislature, to meet on Wednesday the twentieth day of January next *for the despatch of business.*

Birth.

On Tuesday the 1st. December, the Lady of DONALD MORRISON Esq. of a daughter.

Died.

In the Parish of St. Patrick, on Tuesday the 14th inst., Mr. JAMES STEWART, aged 78. Mr. Stewart was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to this country in 1778 with the 74th Regt. and was at the battle of Castine.

Suddenly, at his residence in Pennfield, on the 6th inst., EVAN THOMAS, in the 90th year of his age, he was a native of the state of Pensylvania, and came to this Province at its first settling, where he remained until his death, and has always supported the character of an honorable, kind and industrious man, much respected by all his neighbors and acquaintance. He has left children, grand, great grand and great great grand children to lament their loss.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, on Tuesday the 1st. inst. Sir ARETAS WILLIAM YOUNG, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, a situation which he filled with much honor to himself and advantage to the Colony.—His death is greatly regretted by the inhabitants of the Island, and his loss to his family is very severe.

Shipping

FORT OF SAI

ARRI
No Arrivals

CLEA
Dec. 10, Bque Pacific, Mo and Deals.
— — Jane, James deals.
11, Brig Satisfaction and Deals.
14, — Earl Selkir and Deals.
— Ship Ava, Gaskin Deals.
— — Isabella, and Deals.

CHARLOTTE TO WIT.
At a Special Sessions held on Thursday the 10th d
Read a Bill to autho the County of Charlott on the said County to County Debt, assessm thousand pound. The same be published in Standard for one Mont
Extract from the mi

By His Excellency Major G CAMPBELL, Baronet vernor and Commande of New Brunswick, &c
ARCH. CAMPBELL
A PROCL
WHEREAS the this Province st Third Tuesday in Dec thought fit further to ne neral Assembly, and th rogued to Wednesday January next, then to for the despatch of bus
Given under my Hand a the Seventh Day of De Our Land One thous thirty, and in the Sixt Reign.
By His Excellency's

FLOUR
Just received and for sa
Bbls. Philadel. Superfine
do. Corn Meal
Half Bbls. Buckwhe
Barrels Bbl. Ex boxes
catell Raisins
Candles, &c. &c.
JAM
10th Dec. 1835.

JOHN DE
Respectfully informs opened a House of Ent ing the Court House, will be made to give ge also has good stabling.
St. Andrews, 17th D

VALUABLE
BY AUC
WITHOUT
WILL be offered b St Stephens, on January next, at 11 o'cl property at the Ledge, and Store, two Dwelling Tan Yard &c.—Terms known at the time of sa
ALS
(If not previously sol Subscribers Stock in T Pea and Monkey Jackets Stripe Shirts, Cottons, Glass Ware &c. &c. &c
JOH
St. Stephens, Dec. 7

L O S
Out of a Sleigh on T Green plaid CLOAK, Collar and lined with gre son finding the same and Standard office will be re
St. Andrews 11th Dec

NEW G
ON CONSIG
Just received per the J Robert Watt, from Trunks containin
Superfine black Cloths, and black dress Buckskins fine coloured frock Coats, Frock Coats with Fur Co Cloth Vests. Fashionable simere Trowsers, India Ru Fashionable Yacht Shirts
The above articles will small advance and short C
JAS
Dec. 7, 1835.

LEGISLATIVE
UNDER the above ti patronage offer, the publishing in Fredericton practicable, a Report of House of Assembly of th the ensuing and succeedi
As this is an undertaki and one much desired by public, and the members sufficient number of sub sured to enable him to ca execution.
The work will be prin ner as to admit of its bein despatched by the mails portunities as may occur of the Province.
Terms—12s 6d to be the first number.
JA
Chatham, Dec. 1, 1835

WINTER ARRA
The Land Mails for St. &c. will leave this Office Fridays at 3 P. M. Arri Tuesdays and Saturda
Post Office, St. Andre

Original issues in