

MISSION BUSINESS.
SUBSCRIBER.
The Public, that he
ed the business of
MISSION MERCHANT
E. COOK CHARLOTTE
and hopes by strict
ing punctuality, to merit
share of public patron
ppy to attend to the d
any part of the County
GILBERT EUGLES.
1833.

NOVELS.
his Friends and the
hat he has opened a
MARKET WHARF lately
Charles Gilliland, where he
stantly on hand a com-
and PROVISIONS.
selection of Choice
he will sell at the
for Cash only.
ay, 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
to be professed by a
history of the late Polish Re-
company, with authentic
the residence of the Poles
in 8 vo. Subscription price
only.
a statement in this favored
network, after defraying the
will be applied in aid of the
ever, state of Illinois.
TIN RUSKINIEWICK
CHARLES KRATSIK
1833.

TO CHARTER
30 tons register, for a Voy-
apply to
WILLIAM KER, Agent.
Be Let.
on the first of November
occupy the DWELLING
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.
P BILLS.
Ship Bells, are at present
ST. JOHN FOUNDRY
at he had in any other part
ROBERT FOULIS
6, 1833.

AFLOAT.
of Salt, per Ship Princess
For Freight, apply to
JOHN WILSON.
1833.
THE
STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY,
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 1d per line.
the year according to special
without the number of in-
ified in writing, will be re-
until countermanded
continuing must be in writing.
AGENTS
Mr. S. Connick, Waureg.
Mr. P. Purvis, Chatham.
Mr. W. Campbell, Salt Water.
Mr. A. Miller, Oak Hill.
Mr. J. Buchanan, Dennis Mills.
Mr. T. Moore, Esq., Tower Hill.
Mr. S. Brown, Esq., Oak Bay.
Mr. T. Chalmers, Bonaventure.
Mr. David Turner, Digby.
Mr. John Murphy, Lower Falls.
Mr. G. Ruggles, Upper Falls.
Mr. Joseph Pratt, Knight's Mill.
Mr. John Knight, Knight's Mill.
Mr. W. J. Shannon, North Head.
Mr. B. Perley, Esq.,
Mr. W. J. Layton, Esq.,
Mr. A. D. Sheriff, Esq.,
Mr. S. Barker, Esq.,
Mr. Wm. Grant, Esq.,
Zobias Hall, Esq.,
Shenandoah 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 22	9 28
Fri	7 14	4 10	10 43
Sat	8 17	4 21	noon
Sun	9 17	4 43	0 4
Mon	10 17	4 44	1 20

Moos's Places.
Full - 24, 24 10 - New - 16th 24 33m P.M.
Last Qr 9h 54 12 - 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 my 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
S T A N D A R D,
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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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, as attested 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, a full and complete 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 whether he was instructed by his Government to make an official communication, and if not, whether he was authorized to read the letter and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is 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, in private, 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. A formal 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 interference. 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 concerned the national honor; a matter, in my judgment, 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 as the alleged offending 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 intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, who were directed to convey a charge d'Affaires, 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 that its 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 return 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 solemn an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted struggles 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 arbitration 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.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. - Miraculous Preservation. - In the Parish of New Corncock two fathers reside, father and son, of the name of John Kerr, both remarkably sober persons, who cultivate the lands of Upper Pink. About a month ago the father attended Auchinlock fair, while the son, after transacting business in the neighboring village, went his steps homeward about nine o'clock. As the night was very dark, the young farmer, after leaving the public road, eluded 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 sunken, and for some time lay in 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, 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 talking?" 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 Corncock. 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. - *Bumfries 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 comical one in 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 writhing 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. - *Inverness Courier.*

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.

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.

ASTONISHING MEMORY. - The following story, though almost incredible, is found in the English papers.
There is still living, at Stirling, a blind old beggar known to all the country round by the name of Blind Alick, who possessed a memory of almost incredible strength. It was observed with astonishment, that when he was a man, and obliged by the death of his parent to gain a livelihood by begging through the streets of his native town of Stirling, he knew the whole of the Bible, both old and new Testament, by heart! from which you may repeat any passage, and he will tell you the chapter and verse, and he will repeat to you the passage, word for word. Not long since a gentleman, to puzzle him, read with a slight verbal alteration, a verse of the Bible. Alick hesitated a moment, and then told where it was to be found, but said it had not been correctly delivered; he then gave it as it stood in the book correcting the slight error that had been purposely introduced. The gentleman then asked him for the nineteenth verse of the seventh chapter of Numbers. Alick was again puzzled for a moment, but then said lastly, "You are feeling me, sir! there is no such verse - That chapter has only eighty-nine verses." Several other experiments of the sort were tried upon him, with the same success. He has often been questioned the day after any particular sermon or speech; and his examiners have invariably found, that had their patience allowed, Blind Alick would have given them the sermon or speech over again.

INDIAN WIT. - Notwithstanding the peculiar squariness of the North American Indian, he is capable of exercising his wit upon occasions. For instance, one of the Micmacs, not long since, entering a tavern in one of the country towns of Nova Scotia, to purchase some spirits, for which ten shillings & a gallon were demanded - double the retail Halifax price - the savage expatiated on the extraordinary sum asked. The landlord, endeavoring to justify it, by explaining the expense of conveyance, the loss of interest, &c., and illustrated this remark by saying, it was as expensive to him as a journey to a distant place. The Indian humorously replied, "May be it drinks as much water (alluding to its adulteration) but certain no call for such a sum!"

"HUSH A BABY." - On the second night after the effulguration, a couple of gentlemen observed a stout woman making up Pearl St. 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, hush 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 animal of the richest silk and satin goods, slightly burned at the ends. The gentlemen, however, was instantly required to be quiet.

its promulgation has lent him a name—need we mention to find Mr. Johnston, in this former scene and honest excellence suggests the money tax in lieu of actual labour could not work, and we are better advised than to measure. We are sorry to maintain a contrary opinion, that some clever Irishman may find the curtain and observe that some Highlanders do by the but we are right, well pleased under Mr. Brown beaming his in favour of the manner in propriation system has operated for the last year. When the was made that one person monies for Grand Manan and parishes of this County, much; but the speedy correction helped to set matters to the substitution of the intended maintained the original clamour. However, seems to have agreed the mal-content, and provided a selection of a person of no has no private motive to the appointment of one to have local knowledge but is supposed to be divested of, not to say local interests. Now's evidence to prove that well in this County, and management it would doubtless where. But we do not rest intimately acquainted with this not hesitate to state that we instances in corroboration of testimony, and if the mode consulting local knowledge and actual facts were generally able members from other similar truths. Evident desire in the House to seem most meet, and we deliberations on the present end to lesson the evils of all if they cannot be entirely re to the public Schools we have to make. It is much to country that the legislature to the wishes of the people, in of the common treasure as to the advancement of education have been necessarily but they have been such as to further extend, and thereby have been expected that eminent talents would be undertake the onerous duties school, yet it can be proved that of excellent education. These circumstances means themselves with honours to their and advantage to their charge. The modern mean attempt to fix on the whole class for inactivity; because, until it can sufficient means have been to the former, and an ade forced to prevent the latter, probability—lies in the im- members. In fact the asser- members in their speeches or at an ill working system is in a puzzle how to amend it, me has yet been devised that errors of the present mode or promise of being likely to do

justice, as said by one of England's greatest sages, to follow the maxim shall be our purpose, and if we fail in obtaining an adequate patronage to reward our labors, we shall take farewell in the words of Addison, "Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more, Empirious, we'll deserve it."

Snow on Rail Roads.—One of the objections used by some against Rail Roads, in the Northern States, is that they are liable to be blocked up with Snow, and thus rendered impassable during the winter season. We have now strong evidence that this can be no objection to them, for we learn by one of our Exchange papers received yesterday, that in the late Snow storm, the Rail road between New York and Philadelphia was covered to the depth of four feet on an average for sixty miles, and in some places the drift being 10 to 15 feet high, yet it was entirely cleared in less than a day by the Locomotives.

The President's Special Message, relative to the position of affairs as they now stand between the United States and France, will be found on our first page. The course he recommends is a most decisive one—being a prohibition of French products and of French vessels into the Ports of the United States. Should he be borne out in his views by the Congress, the result very likely will be a war between the two countries.

DEALS.—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that we are informed of the high standing which Deals from this port have attained in the Liverpool market. To the quality of the wood, there never did exist any objection; but the carelessness in sawing has until very lately operated most powerfully against cargoes sent from this Country. If the mill-men were aware of the heavy loss shippers experience by bad sawing, we are convinced that more care would be taken, and we trust it will not be particular, that the Surveyors will do their duty and condemn to a second-quality character, all deals that do not come up to that of merchantable. We may here inform those interested, that if deals be not cut from half an inch to one inch longer than their nominal measure, say 10 feet 1 inch, 11 feet 1 inch and so on when received in Britain, will be cut down 1 foot. They are only received by the purchaser as 9 feet, 10 feet and so on, and the same with regard to the other dimensions, a very hairs breadth too thin, say 2 fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick, is only received as 2 inches and a half, and 8 fifteen sixteenths of an inch broad, is only received as 8 inches and a half. Let any man take the trouble to calculate the loss that must result upon a cargo, subject to this deduction, and he will be surprised; for he must recollect, that the shipper not only loses all that he is from this carelessness exposed to, but the ship-owner also loses his freight, no payment being made for more than the cargo amounts to, under the short-measure mode adopted in England. We would suppose for the sake of elucidation, a cargo of deals averaging 10 foot lengths, short half an inch—this will cause a loss of 10 per cent, a hairs-breadth too thin takes off half an inch or 16 and two-thirds per cent, a hairs-breadth too narrow, averaging the breadth at 10 inches, will reduce them to 9 inches and a half or 5 per cent loss, making a total loss of 31 and two-thirds per cent, or in round figures say one-third part; and suppose further that a ship had on board 400,000, superficial feet, which might produce in England £2400 sterling, if all were properly cut; by these not being so a deduction or rather a loss of £800 would be experienced by the shipper.

If we were fully adequate to the task, we would enter further upon this important subject, but using our present as a mere introduction, we invite information, and trust that some one more fully versed in such matters will follow us.

SMALL POX AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Prince Edward Island Royal Gazette of the 5th ult. gives a melancholy account of the ravages made by the Small Pox at Newfoundland. There was upwards of two thousand cases, and no abatement in the disease. More than five hundred persons have been swept away by it to the tomb; and it is no uncommon thing to see people with their faces covered with pustule denoting the disease, transacting their ordinary business, or walking in the streets.

Married.
At Portland Village, St. John, On Saturday evening, by the Rev. G. L. Higgins, Mr. George Mackay, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kirk.

At the same place, on Tuesday evening, by the same, Mr. Thomas Henry Nash, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. James Cole, all of Portland.

Deceased.
At Fredericton, on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. after a short illness, George Pidgeon Bliss, Esq. Barrister at Law, and His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, aged 38 years, leaving a fond mother and large family, died at his residence of a kind husband, and a devoted father, and whose death is deeply and desirably regretted by the community.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
No Arrivals since our last CLEARANCE.
Jan. 23. Brig. Wilton Wood, Stockdale, Barbados. Lumber.
— Sch. Janet Grant, Downs, Barbados, Lumber.
Jan. 2nd. Brig. Lethbridge of the Brig Morning Star, spoke the Brigantine Charlotte from Boston, 12 miles N. E. of Manan Passage, for Languedoc.
Arrived—At CANTINE, Ship Victoria, Aichison, to sail for this Port on the 5th February.
Arrived—At DEERIS, Dec. 2, St. George, Carick, St. Andrews.
At Newport, 14th Thomas Teyson, Wyke, St. Andrews.

Passengers from BELFAST.
The subscriber will make arrangements on every Thursday with persons wishing their Friends brought out from BELFAST in Ireland, in this Country early in the Spring—Please apply at the Store of WILLIAM GILMORE.
N. B. As W. G. is in Belfast himself, those who wish to make arrangements may rely on his agents being at hand for the purpose, and his strict attention to the comfort and convenience of the Passengers.
St. Andrews, January 27, 1835.

JUST LANDED.
From "MORNING STAR" from Demerara.
19 puns prime Molasses, 15 puns high proof Rum, and 6 Hhds. fine rectoring Sugar.
JAMES RAIT.
January 27, 1835.

THE SALMAGUNDI, Or, News of the Day.
THIS DAY is published, a SPECIES NUMBER of a new periodical of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, with the addition of the following particulars:—While it will furnish its readers with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous foibles and puns of the day, which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the sake of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the sentiments of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who will send him a name, and forward his orders, postage paid.—It pledges himself that no criticisms on his part shall be wanting to securing to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.
The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is published that more than 500 ENGLANDS will be furnished in the Journal in one year—these in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be two dollars per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three, will be supplied with the paper for one year by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid.—The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.
The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.
All orders must come post paid.
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Subscribers names received at this Office.

CHARLOTTE TO WIL.
At a Special Session held at the Goal in St. Andrews on Thursday the 10th day of December 1834.
Read a Bill to authorise the Magistrates of the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment on the said County to pay off the Goal and County Debt, assessment not to exceed one thousand pounds. Therefore ordered that the same be published in the Saint Andrews Standard for one Month.
Extract from the minutes.
H. HATCH, Clerk.

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby forbid trespassing on lot number sixty, in second division, of the Island of Grand Manan, granted to the late Aaron Richardson; as each and every person so offending will be forthwith prosecuted.
DANIEL G. ROOM, NATHAN GUTHRIE, JAMES RICHARDSON.
Heirs at Law to the late Aaron Richardson Grand Manan, 7th Dec. 1835.

NOTICE.
Whereas Charles H. Jones, William Carry and Matthew Calkin, Administrators upon the Estate of Catherine Carry late of the Parish of Camps Bay, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, have this day presented the respective accounts of the said Estate for allowance.—All persons interested are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Substant in St. Andrews on Thursday the 31st day of December next, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.—Dated 13th November 1835.
HARRIS HATCH, Sur. and Judge of Probates for Charlotte.

REPUBLICATION OF BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE.
The subscriber has the satisfaction of announcing the public that he is about commencing a Republication of Blackwood's Magazine. The first number will appear in the course of a few weeks. The edition will date from July, 1835, or from the commencement of Volume XXXVIII. It will be printed so as to correspond with the European edition, the type as large, the paper as good, and the execution in every particular as respectable. The price will be five dollars per annum. Subscribers at a distance must enclose the amount of their subscription, or a city reference. Considering the style of getting up and the amount of matter which this periodical contains, the proposed reprint will be the cheapest ever issued in this country.
Gentlemen wishing to take this work, will confer a favor by handing in their names, as soon as convenient, either to the publisher, or to either of the Agents for the Republication of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, THEODORE FOSTER, 25 Pine Street, New York.

TO LET.
WHAT excellent stores for business lately opened by Mr. Charles Gilleland on the Market Wharf, will be let at a very moderate rent and possession given immediately.—Please apply to W. McLEAN, St. Andrews, 24th Nov. 1835.

JUST RECEIVED.
By Ship Abercromby, from Newcastle, 19 Anchores, 1/4 and without Iron Stacks, from 8 to 10 cwt. 1/2, from 1 1/2 to 2 cwt. 8 cwt. 1/2, from 2 1/2 to 3 cwt. 1/2, from 3 1/2 to 4 cwt. 1/2, from 4 1/2 to 5 cwt. 1/2, from 5 1/2 to 6 cwt. 1/2, from 6 1/2 to 7 cwt. 1/2, from 7 1/2 to 8 cwt. 1/2, from 8 1/2 to 9 cwt. 1/2, from 9 1/2 to 10 cwt. 1/2, from 10 1/2 to 11 cwt. 1/2, from 11 1/2 to 12 cwt. 1/2, from 12 1/2 to 13 cwt. 1/2, from 13 1/2 to 14 cwt. 1/2, from 14 1/2 to 15 cwt. 1/2, from 15 1/2 to 16 cwt. 1/2, from 16 1/2 to 17 cwt. 1/2, from 17 1/2 to 18 cwt. 1/2, from 18 1/2 to 19 cwt. 1/2, from 19 1/2 to 20 cwt. 1/2, from 20 1/2 to 21 cwt. 1/2, from 21 1/2 to 22 cwt. 1/2, from 22 1/2 to 23 cwt. 1/2, from 23 1/2 to 24 cwt. 1/2, from 24 1/2 to 25 cwt. 1/2, from 25 1/2 to 26 cwt. 1/2, from 26 1/2 to 27 cwt. 1/2, from 27 1/2 to 28 cwt. 1/2, from 28 1/2 to 29 cwt. 1/2, from 29 1/2 to 30 cwt. 1/2, from 30 1/2 to 31 cwt. 1/2, from 31 1/2 to 32 cwt. 1/2, from 32 1/2 to 33 cwt. 1/2, from 33 1/2 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