

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—The Journal of Commerce denies that any new demand has been made by our government upon France, for payment of the indemnification, or any part of it, and asserts that nothing has been done upon the subject by the American Executive, farther than the approval of Mr. Livingston's Letter. "Mr. Pageot, the French charge," says the Journal "informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the 'explanation,' tendered by the President." It is likewise conjectured by the Journal, "that the President, unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the 'explanation' tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a severe character." "It is possible that before the opening of Congress, information may be received from the French government, that they are satisfied with the explanation already given. If so, all is well. If not, then the question assumes a more serious aspect—especially if the tone of the message should be as severe as perhaps it may be."

The Post of last evening in an article which looks as though the writer was not speaking unadvisedly, affirms that the French government has been officially advised of the approbation of Mr. Livingston's letter, and that a renewed demand has been made for the indemnification. We quote the paragraph:—

"To this letter approved by the President more than four months ago, no answer has been vouchsafed (as it is understood) by the French government. Under the supposition that it would prove satisfactory. Mr. Barton, our charge at Paris, was instructed to demand the payment of the first instalment. It was refused—no answer assigned—no official communication even made of the act requiring explanation—the demand was simply and suddenly refused."

The Courier and Enquirer, declaring that it speaks upon authority which cannot be questioned, states that a demand of payment was actually made, not indeed by Mr. Barton, but by the Baron Rothschild, as the banker of the United States government, and that a decided negative to this demand was given, because it was not accompanied with an explanation. That the Baron inquired whether this refusal was to be considered official and final, and was told that if his demand was official, the answer was the same, and final as to the intentions of the French government. That he then agreed that his demand should not be considered official, and his communication of the facts to the President, should also be accounted unofficial. That in consequence he wrote to the President, advising him of the unofficial demand and refusal, and assuring him as from the French Ministry, but unofficially, that a formal signification of his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to the Duke de Broglie would be received as a satisfactory explanation, and would be followed by an immediate payment of the money. That in reply to this intimation, the President said, in substance, "I will not cause any such notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be given to France or any other power."—The letter was official, and has been by me publicly approved. If France will apprise me officially that such approval when communicated officially to that government will be satisfactory, and the indemnification in consequence paid, I will not hesitate a moment to cause it to be done; but I cannot take so unusual a course without an official communication (that it will not be rejected and farther explanations demanded.)"

The Philadelphia Gazette, the Editor of which journal is a gentleman of sagacity and diplomatic experience, in the service of the government, doubts the statements of the Journal of Commerce, in regard to any official approbation of Mr. Livingston's letter having been communicated to the French government, and adds:—

A private conversation between the President and Mr. Pageot, who, it is well known, married the daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Lewis, one of the President's family, if any such took place, was not such an explanation as could be laid before the French Chambers, in justification of the payment of the money by the French King. In cases of private affairs between individuals, we believe the rule to be, that a public affront calls for a public explanation, and as far as the pride of the French government has been wounded in a public document laid before the whole world, that government probably considers itself entitled to a disavowal of an intention to impugn its honour and integrity, equally public. At all events the explanation, whatever it may be, in order to be cognizable by the French government, should be communicated through the Department of State, and we have grounds for believing that this has not been done.

In this position of the affair, the question might fairly arise, from which of the parties should the first step towards the explanation proceed? Upon this point there will be a diversity of sentiment, but it appears to us that a simple expression in the next annual message indicative of the President's approval of Mr. Livingston's letter, would settle the whole question while it would at the same time entitle us to the credit of being as ready to repair an injury, as to resent an insult, without having been formally called upon to do it.

We have made the foregoing citations from our contemporaries, that the reader may be as well informed as ourselves upon this important question. Our own impres-

sion is, that the demand for the money has been renewed, and that the French Cabinet, not feeling disposed to receive any thing short of a direct explanation, have again refused payment. If such be the fact, it is clear that the differences between the two countries are widening, and a prudent forecast should prepare the nation for the event. No portion of the indemnity claimed by the United States of France has yet been paid. It is very evident from remarks in the preceding page, which we have copied from a late New York Paper, that the apology required by the latter Power has not been made, nor is it expected that President Jackson will make any. Much anxiety appears to prevail in the United States upon the subject. The Congress, however, will meet in a very short time, when the point at issue between the two Countries must be submitted to their consideration and determination.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

After our paper was ready for the press we received the Charleston Patriot of Saturday evening, from which we extract the following:—

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th October, records one of the most horrid butcheries of which we have ever read. The house of a Mr. Smith, on Ford Creek, was forcibly entered at night, the inmates, *Thirteen Persons*, murdered, many valuable articles stolen, and then the house destroyed by fire with the bodies of the victims. These were Mr. Smith, his wife, and five children, and six German emigrants, who had stopped for the night on their way to some of the upper districts.—Suspicion rests on a white man, who had been seen dodging about for some days. A reward of *Ten Thousand Dollars* is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

Mr. Smith is represented to have been a wealthy, intelligent and honest man, and was for several years a member of the State legislature.

LOWER CANADA.

Fifty two Members of the Assembly went up to the Castle, at two o'clock, to-day, with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. The following is His Excellency's answer:

"I thank you for this Address, and especially for the flattering and kind manner in which you have spoken of myself."

"It will be my constant duty to adhere faithfully to the line of conduct which I stated to you at the opening of this Session; and I shall feel truly rejoiced to find that course promotes the good understanding which it is so desirable to see re-established in this Province."

"Castle St. Lewis, Quebec
9th November, 1835."

To His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

FATHER.—In thy late talk to the English and French tribes, thou wert pleased to observe that thou shouldst be happy to secure to them, by law, the free use of their languages. But surely, father, thou must have forgotten that there are numerous other tribes in the country, equally entitled to the same privilege; being equally the children of our great Father beyond the sea. Yes, respected father, I am myself one of a tribe whose fathers were born, fought, and hunted in the country, long before any of the foreign tribes set foot on the soil. We are the true children of this soil. We are the native sons of the woods, so dear to the spirits of our ancestors. We are now few and feeble; but were once numerous and mighty. The boldest of the white men fled at our approach; and who was the chief among the sons of the strangers that could withstand us in the day of battle? And shall we be told, too, that we have neither country, soil, nor language? Reflect on thy words, father, and do not condemn us unheard.

I therefore pray thee, father, that in thy next talk with thy white tribes, thou wouldst be pleased to tell them that there are natives of the soil whose language being equally ancient and aboriginal, is equally entitled to consideration in any legislative measure that may be adopted by the great council of the country. We, the original natives of the soil, are, and ought to be, as much the object of fatherly protection and indulgence as any of thy white brethren. Our customs, manners, language and laws are equally dear to us; and as free born British subjects, we consider ourselves to be equally entitled to the guardianship of our great Father. We have fought and bled for him and his children. We have never disturbed his tent, nor abused his confidence and fatherly protection. If we did, we should be ashamed to solicit his patronage. We are yet his children, and I am thine. OMAI.

The 13th day of the Moon.

QUEBEC, November 8.

Last evening, in the Council, Mr. Debartzch brought forward his motion in favour of an Elective Legislative Council, which was supported by Mr. Viger in a long speech. No reply was made, and the House divided. Minority 3, Messrs. Viger, Debartzch and Latourriere. The motion of Mr. De-

bartzch was by way of amendment to one of the concluding paragraphs of the Address.

The Montreal West Ward Election Petition will be seen by reference to the parliamentary intelligence in this number, has been got rid of by a side-wind proceeding—the petitioners against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson having been defeated on technical points. We will not go the length which an Hon. Member went, in saying that it was stifled by chicanery, for we have no privilege to protect us in printing what a member may with impunity declare on the floor of the House. But we will say that a fair discussion of that illegal election has been avoided by as paltry a piece of special pleading as could have been devised by the most knowing Shoe Lane Attorney. It will, however, no doubt be esteemed by the Great Agitator's friends a very masterly piece of parliamentary tactics, but, as for a regard to the rights of Electors and the purity of Election, it is useless now to talk of such things. The power of the majority stalks it large, and will continue to do so till the fact is understood, that there is no such thing as public opinion in Lower Canada, for, if there was the majority in the Assembly, overwhelming though it be, would not dare to play "such fantastic tricks" in the face of the country as it now ventures upon, and thus disfranchise the majority of the Electors in a division of the most wealthy and populous city of this Colony, whose offence is that they are not of French origin.

The advantages arising from the system pursued in the United States of under-paying their public functionaries, upon which our Canadian Patriots build so many beautiful theories, are strongly contradicted by a recent occurrence which we find recorded in the papers of the State of New York.—"The largest, the most populous, the most wealthy, and the most public spirited State in the Union," as they declare that State to be, nevertheless presses the salaries of its judicial offices down to such a minimum, that a Judge cannot maintain himself in the respectability which his situation demands without employing his private means. Judge Sutherland, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a gentleman of acknowledged ability and integrity resigned his high situation of Judge to accept of the inferior, but more lucrative appointment of Clerk to the Court in which he had presided. The honorable Judge declared that having held the office for twelve years he had not been able, in any one year, to support his family on his salary, and that having devoted his whole attention to the duties of his office he found himself embarrassed in his affairs and in fact, a loser of one thousand dollars annually, by the dignity to which he had been promoted. This gentleman who it appears enjoyed the respect of the bar and of the public, finds himself compelled to descend from the high and honorable situation to which his talents had raised him and accept, for actual preservation from want, an inferior, but more lucrative, post in the Court in which he had lately presided. But the resignation of a Judge, or other man in office, eminently calculated to discharge the duties he has undertaken, sometimes involves the distributors of office in difficulties, which they are not prepared on the spur of the occasion to meet. So it is with the resignation of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The known inadequacy of the salary to enable a Judge to support his family in that respectability which his station demands, renders all men of eminence in the law, unwilling to accept a situation of great labour, and which is so poorly paid, that, to use the expression of the New York Commercial Advertiser, the man who would accept it should be selected, "not only in respect to his talents, but also with regard to his ability to pay, at least, half of his own salary." If officers were so paid in this country we believe that four-fifths, or more, of the Clique would find their patriotic fire to serve their country burning very low indeed.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, Esq.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
{ MR. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for { H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week.

David W. Jack, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court,—also for taking Special Bail for the County of Charlotte. Pro. Office.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, (called by the High Sheriff of the County,) held at the County Court House in Fredericton, on Monday the 23d day of November, 1835, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Imperial Parliament against the proposed alteration in the Timber Duties.

PETER FRASER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and G. F. S. BERTON, Esq. was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

On motion of Mr. Berton, seconded by W. J. Bedell, Esq.:

Whereas this meeting have received information that another attempt is intended to be made at the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, founded upon the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to alter the duties on Foreign and Colonial Wood—Resolved, That the present system, if pursued, will fully realize its object in rendering Great Britain and Ireland independent of Foreign Countries for their requisite supplies of Wood. Immense quantities of Timber and other Lumber are now annually procured from the inexhaustible Forests of the Canadas and New Brunswick, by British capital and British industry, almost wholly for the British market.

That the Timber forms the staple Trade of New Brunswick, and under the protection of the Mother Country that Trade has rapidly increased, and with it the wealth and importance of the Colony. In it nearly the whole industry of the Province is interested, and the commercial establishments are arranged solely with a view to its prosecution.

That the number of Saw Mills now erected and in operation on the River Saint John and its Branches alone, and which form a small proportion of the whole number in the Province, exceed seventy five, varying in value from £500 to £5000 each, the aggregate value thereof is not less than £150,000, and they may be estimated to produce annually upwards of 100,000,000 feet of sawed lumber.

That the rapid increase of the Timber Trade and the wealth engaged in its prosecution may be estimated from the following facts:—Forest Lands in the Province have been sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands since the first day of July last, to an amount exceeding £150,000, in addition to extensive sales by Individuals; one person has invested upwards of £50,000 in the purchase of Lands on the River Tobique, (two hundred miles from the mouth of the River Saint John), and has given security to Government to erect eleven establishments for the manufacture of Lumber on the said River within three years.

That the present prosperous state of the Trade is attributable solely to the general belief that no alteration in the existing duties will be made by Parliament.

That Wood is the only article of exportation with which the Province can pay for the large supplies of British Merchandise now annually imported, and any change in the existing system which may reduce the value or abridge the quantity of our exports, must occasion a corresponding diminution in British imports.

That the Timber Trade affords employment to great numbers of the Emigrants from the Mother Country, who annually arrive in the Province; it has encouraged Ship Building to a very great extent, and now employs in the several Provinces in North America from two thousand to three thousand and from twenty five thousand to thirty thousand seamen.

That the contemplated alterations would be attended with ruinous consequences, to this Province as well as to His Majesty's other North American Colonies and would produce great injury to the Shipping and Mercantile interests of the United Kingdom.

That humble Petitions, containing the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared and addressed to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and praying that no alteration may be made in the existing duties on Foreign and Colonial Wood.

That the said Petitions be engrossed on parchment—the Petition to His Majesty in duplicate, and be opened to the public for signature.

That the said Petition to His Majesty, with an humble Address, be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to forward the same to be laid at the foot of the throne, with such remarks in support of the same as His Excellency's knowledge of the country and its trade may enable him to make.

That ROBERT RANKIN, of the City of Saint John, Esquire, be appointed a Dele-

gate by this Meeting to take to England the duplicate of the said Petition to His Majesty and the Petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons, and that he be requested, in co-operation with the Agents of the Province, to have the same presented, and to exert himself to forward the views of the Petitioners.

That the thanks of this Meeting and the Country are due to our talented fellowtownsman, HENRY BLISS, Esq. and also to JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esq. the Agents of the Province, for their strenuous and continued exertions in behalf of the best interests of the Province.

A draft of a Petition having been submitted. It was Resolved, That the draft of the Petition to His Majesty now read, be approved and adopted, and that Mr. Bedell, Mr. Berton and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee to prepare similar Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, to cause the same to be engrossed and opened for signature, and to wait upon His Excellency with the Petition and Address before mentioned, and to communicate with Mr. Rankin on the subject of the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Royal Gazette. Mr. Fraser having left the Chair, it was taken by J. Simpson, Esquire.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to P. Fraser, Esquire, for his able conduct in the Chair.

G. F. S. BERTON.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The humble Petition of the Subscribers, Merchants, Inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, in the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty—

Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province have received information that another attempt is intended to be made at the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, to alter the duties now established and payable on Foreign and Colonial Wood. Your Petitioners being well assured of the ruinous consequences the contemplated alteration will occasion to all your Majesty's North American Colonies, the great injury to the Shipping and Mercantile interests of the United Kingdom, beg leave to lay at the foot of the throne their humble representation and remonstrance.

The present system (adopted in order to render Great Britain and Ireland independent of Foreign Countries for their requisite supplies of Wood,) has been crowned with unexampled success. The Canadas and New Brunswick possess vast and inexhaustible Forests from which immense quantities of Timber and other Lumber are annually obtained by British industry and capital for the British market. The Timber forms the staple trade of New Brunswick; protected by the Mother Country, that trade has rapidly increased, and with it the wealth and importance of the Colony; in it nearly the whole commercial industry of the country is interested, and the Commercial establishments are arranged and British capital to an immense amount has been invested solely with a view to its prosecution.

There being no official return of the number of Mills now in active operation in the manufacture of Deals and other Sawed Lumber, Your Petitioners are unable to state precisely the number or value thereof in the whole Province, but on the River Saint John and its Branches, the number of Saw Mills may be estimated to exceed 75, varying in value from £500 to £5,000, the aggregate value on the said River is not less than £150,000, and may be estimated to produce annually 100,000,000 feet of Sawed Lumber, and the mill establishments on this River, form but a small proportion of those in the whole Province. The importance and rapid increase of the trade and the wealth engaged therein may be estimated from the following facts:—

Forest Lands in New Brunswick belonging to the Crown have been sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands since the 1st day of July last, to an amount exceeding £150,000, in addition to extensive sales and purchases made between individuals in the Province; one person alone has invested in the purchase of Crown Lands (situated on the River Tobique, which empties into the river Saint John at a distance of more than 200 miles from the mouth of the latter,) the sum of £50,000, and has bound himself to Government to erect within 3 years upon the said river not less than 11 establishments for the manufacture of Lumber, this will require a capital of at least £20,000 in addition to the price paid to Government for the lands.

Wood in its different forms of ton timber and sawed lumber is our only article of export to the United Kingdom, and the only means your Majesty's Colonists possess of paying for British merchandise and manufactures. If then by the encouragement of the Baltic trade, that of this and the neighbouring Provinces is destroyed, with their means of payment, their importations from the Mother Country must cease. Ruin to many, very many, who have embarked large capitals in that trade, must inevitably ensue; the Revenues of the Country now flourishing and increasing must dwindle; internal improvement will be suspended; the means of employing the numerous Emigrants who annually arrive in the Province will be at an end, and instead of Your Majesty's Colonies being increased in population and wealth by the loyal hearts and strong hands of the redundant population of the United Kingdom; a neighbouring foreign Country will be strengthened by those who will there seek what they will no longer find in Your Majesty's Colonies, the means of subsistence and a bountiful reward for honest industry. Your Petitioners might urge that a trade which has encouraged Ship Building to so great an extent, which employs between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels, and from 25,000 to 30,000 British seamen, is a Trade of 400

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, as Farmers, Lumbermen and Contractors is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All debts due to and by the Firm will be adjusted by Christopher Murray, who is alone authorized to settle the same.

CHRISTOPHER MURRAY.
ISAAC MURRAY.
THOMAS MURRAY.

Spring Hill, 9th Nov. 1835.

99 BAGS (98 lbs. each) Fresh Ground Wheat FLOUR, and 18 Bbls. New York Apples, just received, and for sale by

ASA COY.

Nov. 10th 1835.