

LATEST NEWS.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Every body who has read the extracts from the Paris papers published by us on Monday, and the letter from Mr. Livingston, urging the President to use strong language towards France, in relation to the indemnity, must be satisfied that there existed on the part of the King and his Ministers to have the President threaten reprisals in order to frighten the Chambers into granting the five millions. The mere suspicion of such an understanding, produced in France an extraordinary excitement against the King; and what then we ask, will be the state of public opinion when Mr. Livingston's letter to the Secretary of State reaches them, in which he distinctly says that the French Ministry desire to see him use a high tone with regard to France? We answer that it will produce such a blaze of indignation against the King, that if he is enabled to sustain himself on his throne, it will be only by taking bold and decisive ground against the United States, and denying that he or his ministers authorized any such conduct as is charged by Mr. Livingston.

By what strange and mad counsel the President could have been guided in exposing this letter of Mr. Livingston to the public eye, is to us unaccountable. It was a breach of good faith towards France, which nothing can palliate; and in addition, it will, of necessity, put it utterly out of the power of the King to use his influence in favor of the indemnity being granted. If there was a doubt before, of the utter hopelessness of our procuring the stipulated indemnity, the publication in France of this letter from Mr. Livingston, will place that doubt at rest. The King and his Ministers will have no refuge from public indignation but in open hostility to this government.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The tone assumed by the French journalists upon the reception of the President's Message, is exactly what we anticipated—it is the tone assumed by the opposition press here, with a few exceptions, when the Message was first promulgated. The truth is now before the world, and it amounts to just this—that the French never intended, and do not now intend, to fulfil the obligations they have entered into with the United States. Are the United States to be trifled with in this way? Are they so craven as to allow their patience and forbearance to become a theme of reproach? The French journalists treat the idea of America declaring war against France with derision, and tauntingly appeal to their "superior force," as evidence of their ability to crush us, and say that if we attempt a system of reprisals, they will hang our countrymen as pirates! We have been reminded of the "superior force" of France at home, by the same class of people who predicted that this country would become as easy conquest to the "superior force" of Britain, during the late war—but the valor of our people was more than a match for the hordes sent to prostrate them. Had we then stopped to count the difference in the number of our vessels of war, not an American would now be safe, in the ships of his country, from the grasp of the pressgang. Had our fathers of the Revolution stopped to calculate the difference of force between the English nation and American colonies, their children would now have been the humble subjects of a European monarch, dragging out a miserable life of dependence, entailed upon them by the cowardly caution of their ancestors. When Packenham was before New Orleans, the belief was that his "superior force" was irresistible, and while Jackson was fortifying the city, the government of the State were deliberating upon a capitulation—they would have yielded to a "superior force." But Jackson defied and defeated it.

Our Navy can be doubled in twelve months—we have men, timber and money enough to render it sufficiently strong to cope with any power upon the Globe—our people are united—the few who are willing to sacrifice the honor of the nation to effect party purposes, are too small in number, and too contemptible in influence, to detract from the strength of the government in the least, should war ensue. The majority of the opposition would join their government in vindicating the rights of its citizens, and maintaining its national character unblemished. The measures adopted by the present administration in relation to France, are considered, by the mass of the people, to be such as are required by justice and policy, and in this belief, they will extend to them that cordial and unflinching support which their patriotism will always prompt.—*Statesman.*

Effects of War with France.—In the first place, the complete annihilation of those claims which afford the pretext for the war; every body knows that the first Billigerent gun fired, wipes away the whole debt, and robs the claimants of every cent of their due.—Then a total prostration of our trade and commerce; the consequent ruin of innumerable individuals, and the great injury of all trading communities. Insurance stock rendered valueless; shipping capital depreciated fifty per cent;—and real estate reduced in an equal ratio. The bloodshed, devastation and rapine; the loss of life, disruption of kindred ties, and degradation of the moral sense, are considerations too high to be weighed in the same moment with mere pecuniary calculations.—*Salem Gaz.*

The New York American states that one single Insurance Company in that city has insurance on property afloat, to the amount of twenty millions of dollars! "two thirds of which, at least, would, in the event of instant hostilities with France, be captured or destroyed."

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 23.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—The French brig of war D'Assas, Capt. Daguene, arrived at New York on Friday evening, left Brest on the 20th Jan. She brings despatches.—Capt. Daguene refused to furnish the New York editors with any Paris papers, or indeed any information in relation to the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies.

The packet ship Sully, Capt. Forbes, arrived shortly after the above vessel, bringing Havre papers to the 13th, and Paris to the 16th, inclusive. The news by this arrival is decidedly pacific.—The excitement which prevailed in France on the receipt of the President's Message, was subsiding, and the people generally were averse to a war with the United States.

M. Serrurier is spoken of by the officers of the D'Assas as being in disfavor with the French Ministry, having occasioned all the difficulty, by stating to his government, that he could settle the claims for twelve million of francs. He has been recalled, but is not to return in the French brig, leaving the inference to be drawn that he may find his way home as he can. It is further supposed that a new French Minister will very shortly be appointed. The above news is confirmed by the following extract from the Paris Tribune: "We are assured that the Government was not sorry to have an opportunity of recalling M. Serrurier, and that when the question as to the American claim is arranged, he will not return to Washington. It appears that previous to debates in the Chamber on the 25,000,000, francs, he wrote to the King that the difference might be settled for 12 millions, and it is believed that a copy of this despatch being communicated to some influential members of the Centre, by the friends of M. Serrurier, contributed in no small degree to the rejection of the demand for the 25,000,000 francs.—From this moment the disgrace of the French Minister to the United States was resolved on, but it could not be decided upon for fear of divulging the motives."

Chamber of Deputies, Jan 15.—M. Dupin took the chair at 10 o'clock. A more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune, and introduced the subject of the President's Message in relation to the indemnity bill.—The opinions expressed in the Message he said, were the President's only, and should not be considered as a national indignity to France, until sanctioned by Congress. The treaty had not become less just, nor less politic than before, as the course adopted by the President had not weakened the basis of equity and reason, in which the transaction rests, and consequently the Government had persevered in its determination to present the treaty again for examination. The engagement once taken, it is for the honor of France that it should be accomplished. After other remarks, the bill was then presented, containing a provision that it shall not take effect until it is ascertained that the government of the United States has adopted no measures injurious to French interests.

The Journal des Debats, speaking of the American Claim, says: "Could Ministers, in a question of justice, suffer France to remain even under the semblance of dishonor? A determination on their part to wait the decision of the American Congress before urging upon the Chambers the immediate fulfillment of the treaty, would have been seriously detrimental to our commerce. It is false to say that the Chambers will deliberate, under the influence of a threat, as it has been answered in a

proper manner. The expression of the opinion of the President cannot be taken as the act of the Government."

* * * The depredations on American commerce were flagrant violations of maritime neutrality. More grave interests have rarely come before the Chambers, and we look forward with anxiety to the settlement of the question."

The reading of the preamble and the bill occasioned considerable sensation in the Chamber. The bill was ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the standing committee—the discussion of it being reserved for a future sitting.

The Paris editors contradict the report that Mr. Livingston intended to leave the French capital. Their remarks are favorable to the settlement of our claim. The pacific character of the speech of the Minister of Finance, had occasioned a rise in the price of Stocks—a good symptom.

Packet Ship Lost.—The packet ship Sovereign, from London for New York, with an immensely valuable cargo, went ashore on Squam Beach, 30 miles below Sandy Hook, in the thick weather on Wednesday morning, 18th Feb. Vessel wrecked; one passenger drowned; cargo partly saved; \$250,000 in specie were on board, all of which has been recovered, except two boxes of gold stolen by the land pirates. The passengers also were robbed of their clothing, &c. by these miscreants. A lady was robbed of her gold watch, her money, and all her baggage! The pirates were stated to be 200 strong, with wagons, and all the instruments convenient for their operations.—*Boston Trans.*

The packet ship Britannia, arrived at New York, recently from Liverpool, brought a cargo which cost in England \$547,000.

The small pox is very prevalent in this city. Twelve deaths occurred during the last week. No individual who has not had the kind pox should delay a moment to be vaccinated.—*New York Observer, Feb. 21.*

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

The meeting of our Provincial Parliament on Saturday next, begins to be a subject of public curiosity. Every one is indulging in speculations on the election of Speaker and the results of the meeting, suggested by the circumstances of the late General Election and the present state of Provincial affairs.

It seems to be generally supposed that Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of the last House, will be re-elected, and a question is started if His Excellency can say—"he approves the choice the Assembly have made of you as their Speaker; and, relying on your own abilities, talents and integrity, allows and confirms your election." These, we believe, are the words according to the established forms. On this solemn act of the Governor, as representing the King, it will hardly be expected that we should form any surmises. In so far as concerns the results of the Session, should the House proceed to business, we have nothing to guide us but the proceeding of the last Assembly and the reelection of the majority who adopted these proceedings. We should conclude that the conduct of the present House would be in the same spirit. The last House, it is known, resolved to abolish the Legislative Council, as now constituted, and render it elective; addressed the House of Commons to impeach the Governor, and refused the salaries of the Judges and Officers of Government, then two years in arrears. The two branches of the Legislature with which the Assembly is now to act, being still the same, and their consent being necessary for the passing of laws, it can hardly be presumed that much good understanding or confidence will prevail, or that the Session can be productive of beneficial results.

There is a majority, we believe, of the present Assembly engaged, by their votes in the last House, to support its proceedings; and as the late General Election turned chiefly among the Electors on supporting a majority of their national origin, it would seem that the Members of the new House will consult the wishes of their Electors, and adhere to the majority of that origin in the former House.

In this view of the matter, in so far as concerns legislative enactments for the substantial wants of the Province, and the efficiency of the Government; we should conceive that the Session may be considered, beforehand, as a nullity. It is impossible however, to tell, what circumstances may produce in the Assembly. It is generally considered that a majority in the House, of a certain national origin, will carry with it a majority among the Electors. It will be recollected that the last House of Assembly, at its first Session, in answer to the Governor's Speech solemnly declared by an unanimous vote, on the 28th January, 1831—"It will be our earnest desire, that harmony may prevail among the several branches of the Legislature, that full effect may be given to the Constitution, as established by Law, and that it may be transmitted, unimpaired, to our posterity;" yet, on the 12th March of the same year, it was declared by a majority of 33 to 23, that one of the branches established by that Consti-

tution, was "fatal to the tranquillity and prosperity of the Province, and incompatible with the good government, peace and happiness of the Colony." The engagements of the present Members can hardly be considered to be more binding than those unanimously adopted in Committee of the whole, and by the House, after the opening of the last Parliament: nor can the declarations of the Electors in 1834, against the Constitution as established by Law, be more decided than they were in its favor, from 1827 to 1831.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Quebec, 21st Feb. 1835.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, the Speaker of the Legislative Council said,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to inform you that His Excellency does not think it fit to declare the cause for which he has summoned this Provincial Parliament until there be a Speaker of the House of Assembly.

It is therefore His Excellency's pleasure, that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do forthwith repair to the place where the sittings of the House of Assembly are usually held, and there choose a fit and proper person to be your Speaker, and that you present the person who shall be so chosen to His Excellency in this House, on Monday next, the 23d instant, at two o'clock, for his approbation.

His Excellency then retired from the Legislative Council in the same state.

Monday, 23d Feb. 1835.

This day His Excellency the Governor in Chief, having again come down to the Legislative Council Chamber with the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, and the Members of the Assembly being in attendance below the Bar, Mr. Papineau, Speaker elect, addressed His Excellency, announcing that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him, and presenting himself for His Excellency's approbation, on which the Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Council answered as follows:

Mr. Papineau,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to inform you, that His Excellency allows and confirms the choice the Assembly has made of you as their Speaker.

The Speaker of the Assembly then made demand of the usual privileges of the Assembly, to which the Speaker of the Legislative Council, replied,

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor in Chief commands me to signify to you that he recognises the accustomed and constitutional rights and privileges of the Assembly.

His Excellency was then pleased to open the first Session of the fifteenth Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It was my intention to meet you on the day appointed by the Royal Proclamation of the 16th December, 1834, for the assembling of the Provincial Parliament for the Despatch of Business.

I had already received some important communications upon subjects deeply affecting the vital interests of the Province, which for some months past have engaged the serious attention of His Majesty's Government, and in relation to which it was desirable that I should be in possession of their Instructions previous to the meeting of the Provincial Parliament, when the official intelligence reached me of a change having taken place in His Majesty's Councils: whereupon the meeting of the Provincial Parliament was postponed to the present day, in order to afford time for the receipt of the Instructions to which I have just alluded.

The recent changes in His Majesty's Councils must have unavoidably delayed the transmission of these Instructions, which have not yet been received by me—and although I still consider it desirable that I should be in possession of them previous to the assembling of the Provincial Parliament—I have nevertheless judged it expedient now to call you together under the apprehension that the Public Service might be exposed to inconvenience by further delay.

I have received from His Majesty's Government Official information of the passing of a Bill in the Imperial Parliament, relating to the Post Office Department in His Majesty's Dominions in North America; and I received at the same time the Draft of a Bill in relation to that Department, to be submitted to your consideration, which shall be done at an early period of the present Session. Previous to the opening of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in the spring of last year, I deemed it expedient to re-establish the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. I will at an early period of the Session bring under your notice the measures which were adopted on that occasion. They will be found similar to those adopted and acted upon during the two preceding Sessions, and subsequently sanctioned by the two branches of the Legislature in the last Session, and the Session before the last.

The failure of the Supply Bill in the Session before the last;—The separation of the Legislature after the last Session without having passed any Bill of Supply; and the inadequacy of the funds permanently appropriated, and placed by Law at the disposal of the Crown for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government, and the Administration of Justice, to effect more than the payment of a limited proportion of those ex-

penses, could not fail to create the most serious embarrassments in carrying on the ordinary and indispensable operations of Government. Under these circumstances it was deemed expedient by His Majesty's Government to direct the issue from the Military Chest of a sum equal to Thirty-one Thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of mitigating those embarrassments by the payment, in part, of the Salaries and Contingent Allowances of the Judges and other Public Officers of the Crown, who, in consequence of the non-payment of their Salaries and Contingent Allowances, had been long suffering extreme distress and serious inconvenience; and His Majesty's Government feel convinced that out of the Supplies which they trust will be voted by the Legislature of Lower Canada, the advance from the Military Chest will be cheerfully repaid.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I recommend to your early consideration the expediency of making provision for the re-payment of the advance made in pursuance of the instructions of His Majesty's Government, from the Military Chest, equal to the sum of Thirty-one Thousand Pounds sterling, which advance has been applied to services which are absolutely necessary in carrying on the ordinary Administration of Justice and other indispensable operations of Government.

The accounts of the Expenditure of the year ending the 10th of October last, and an estimate of the Expenses for the current year, will be laid before you at an early period of the Session.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have now only to recommend to you to proceed with diligence in the discharge of your important duties as Legislators, and to express my earnest desire that the present Parliament, which is now assembled for the first time, may hereafter be distinguished for the benefits conferred by it on the Province.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 11, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, G. J. DIBBLEE, Esq. Discount Day, - - THURSDAY. Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. { MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for { HENRY SMITH, Esq. next week.



By Authority.

NEW SYSTEM OF LICENSING TIMBER.

PROPOSED System to be adopted in granting Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands, to continue in force for Five Years.

1. The applicant to file a Petition agreeably to the form A.
2. The sum of One Pound for every square mile comprised within the bounds described in the Petition, to be paid when the Petition is filed, towards meeting the expense of the Survey—the same to be returned, with the exception of Five Shillings, if the Petition be not complied with; and the external lines of the Berth to be extended with all dispatch if the Petition be complied with—the Petitioner furnishing assistance, for which 5s. per diem will be allowed for each man, the remaining expenses of the Survey to be defrayed by the Crown.
3. In addition to the sum paid on filing the application, the rates of duty to be 2s. 6d. per ton, on Red Pine; 2s. per ton, on White Pine; 4s. per Thousand superficial Feet, on Mill Lumber; and 10 per cent. on the estimated value of all other descriptions of Lumber.
4. The applicant will be required to pay duty on a certain quantity of Timber of Lumber annually; such quantity to be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, according to the extent of the Berth, but in no case less than 60,000 feet of Lumber, or 200 tons of Timber; one fourth part of said duty to be paid on the 24th day of September, one fourth part on the 24th day of December, and the residue on the 24th day of June following, and on the last mentioned day he must produce a satisfactory account of the quantity of Timber and Lumber manufactured upon and removed from the said Berth up to that period, and pay up all arrears of duty thereon.
5. The applicant will be allowed to resign his Berth on any 1st day of May, by giving three months previous notice and producing certificates that the Timber is exhausted on the said Berth.
6. Persons wishing to obtain smaller quantities of Timber or Lumber may take out Licenses under the present Regulations, but subject to the advanced rates of duty.
7. Bonds, with one or two sufficient Sureties, to be taken for the payment of the duty, and for the due performance of the conditions of the Licence.