

United States.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
TO THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE
TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

Washington City, Dec. 3, 1837.
Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And House of Representatives,

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the *Giver of all good*, for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidence of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a feeble and dependent Colony to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have laboured; judicious legislation and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual and profitable channels.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine, what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighbouring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time has, however, changed this state of things, and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long-pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one, according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well-founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of a most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and people of the United States. The conviction which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she had so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The aggravated circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighbouring power; but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 10th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligations of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demand; and that its determination, in respect to

each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government and in restoring to the intercourse between the two republics that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the large number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone, could be further usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and a formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure, of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of those embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject again before your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposit system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1829, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operations of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability or safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot therefore consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

Colonial.

From the Montreal Courier, Dec. 7.

The accounts which have come in since our last, from the several quarters in which insurrection has made or is making head, are generally unimportant.

On Saturday, the brigade under Colonel Gore reached St. Denis, as we have already mentioned, and fired the house of Wolfred Nelson, that of Mad. St. Germain, being the large house so often mentioned from which the troops were most fired upon, and several others from which also they had been molested,—in all, we believe, about twenty buildings. The distillery owned by Wolfred Nelson was not burnt on Saturday, on account of the direction of the wind, which would have endangered the premises of Mr. Gervais, a sound loyalist. A gentleman with whom we conversed yesterday, and who was with a party of the cavalry at St. Charles on Sunday afternoon, states that he then saw a dense smoke in the direction of St. Denis, which he and those with him concluded to arise from this revived edifice. Several other houses were also, as he states, destined to be then burnt, besides those fired the day before. The house of Capt. Jalbert, the supposed murderer of Mr. Weir, and of Louis Deschambault, were among the first that were destroyed.

On Sunday, as we learn from the same gentleman, who himself, in fact, accompanied them, the Cavalry attached to the brigade were detached by St. Charles to St. Pie, under Dr. Arnoldi, Jr., to a house in which, according to information given, Messrs. Papineau and T. S. Brown were to be found. Arrived at the latter place, they found that their birds had flown, and St. Hyacinthe was stated to be their place of refuge. On the next day, as we stated in our last, the whole brigade was to proceed thither in pursuit. It was supposed that considerable numbers of the rebels had taken that direction.

The village of St. Charles was almost deserted; not more than about fifty male inhabitants being visible there on Sunday.

The accounts relative to T. S. Brown are still unsatisfactory, though probabilities seem to incline, we think, strongly in favor of the report of his misconduct and disgrace.

In the direction of Grand Brule, things remain much as they were. Most of the party who came down to St. Eustache, as mentioned in our last, have since returned to St. Renoit. We are told that they have four different attempts at fortification in different directions from that village. On Monday last, two companies of the 32d, under Capt. Birnswilde, and a detachment of the Cavalry, under Capt. Ernatinger, with some volunteers, marched from town to Isle Jesus, with a view, we believe, of preventing the rebels from breaking down La Chapelle's bridge, and thus cutting off the communication by which troops can best be marched into their territory, when ordered. In the meantime, the officers of the Cavalry, for their apprehension may possibly do something towards breaking up their force.

The shadow of a doubt which has so long hung over the fate of the unfortunate Lieut. Weir, is at last, we regret to say, removed. His body was found at St. Denis by the troops, during their late occupation of the village. It was discovered, as we understand, in a ditch near the river, covered with stones. The head and face are stated to have been so mangled, that but for the dress, the body could not have been recognised. The wounds were none of them gun-shot wounds. The precise manner of his death is yet unknown, but we trust it will not be long before this also is fully brought to light, and the parties guilty duly brought to justice.

[Morning Courier Extra.]

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSQUOI BAY; DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

Montreal, Dec. 8. The arrival of the Princess Victoria, this morning, has brought us the following important intelligence from Saint John's, of a decided victory over the rebels near Mississquoi Bay.

On Wednesday evening, as the rebels under the command of the famous Gagnon, were returning from Swanton, whither they had been for the purpose of procuring arms, they were attacked by a party of the Mississquoi Volunteers at Moore's corner, about two miles from Mississquoi Bay. The result of the attack was the complete defeat of the rebels. Gagnon, with four or five others, were killed. Seven or eight men were taken prisoners, together with two pieces of brass cannon, forty stand of arms, and two waggons with baggage, provisions, and four casks of powder. The Volunteers had but one hour previous to the attack, received their arms. They did not wait for the proper distribution of them, but broke open the cases and immediately went out to meet the rebels. An express reached St. John's with letters from the Hon. R. Jones stating the above facts, at 6 o'clock last evening.

The Courier states that the opinion was current, that Doctor Gote was with the party, but had the luck to escape.

The above account is furnished by a highly respectable gentleman of St. John's, as is confirmed, as we understand, by the statements officially received.

The only points of difference between them relate to the number of prisoners taken, which these make to be five instead of seven or eight, and to the death of Gagnon, whom they represent as mortally wounded, and since (probably) dead at the place of retreat in Vermont, to which his party fled at their defeat. Gagnon is one of the men for whose apprehension a reward of £100 has been offered.

We have not met with any statement of the numbers engaged on either side, but the probability seems to be, that they were considerable on both.

The gallant Volunteers of Mississquoi have done themselves no little honor, and have set a good example to their brethren here and through the country, which we are sure they will not be slow to follow upon occasion. Perhaps the good people of Swanton and its neighbourhood will be taught by their exploit, to look upon Canadian politics in a new light, and to admit that others besides Her Majesty's troops in Canada are to be regarded as the active opponents of the Canadian traitors, in whose behalf they have suffered their feelings to become enlisted.

We understand that there were few or no Americans with the invading party. Every effort is, however, we know made to enlist them by the rebels.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—The remains of the late Lieutenant Weir, of Her Majesty's 32d regiment, were yesterday interred with the usual military honors. The circumstances attending his late atrocious murder while in the discharge of his duty to his country have excited feelings of the liveliest detestation of his murderers, and induced the citizens en masse, to follow his remains to the silent tomb. All the Ward and Volunteer Associations joined in the procession, four deep, which was certainly the most numerous we ever saw in this country. The West Ward Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel MacLain, lined the Main Street of the Quebec Suburb, leaning on their arms reversed. The bands of the 32d and Royal regiments headed the procession, playing the solemn and appropriate Dead March. The pall was borne by officers of the 32d regiment, behind whom were Sir John Colborne and every officer in the city, and as not at the time on duty. Lieutenant Weir was in the twenty-ninth year of his age. It is impossible to state how many individuals attended the funeral, but they must have numbered seven or eight thousand. A military gentleman of long experience reckoned more than that number,

but we think our estimate is correct. The shops and counting houses in the city were closed from one to three o'clock. The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed down to the Queen's Square were crowded with females. The Rev. Mr. Essoff officiated at the burying ground, and in beautiful language which found a response in every heart, alluded to the untimely fate of this gallant young officer. The interment took place in the military portion of the Scotch burying ground in Queen's-street.—Herald.

From the Quebec Gazette, December 11.

The latest news from Montreal will be found under that head. The country on the Champlain and Maskin Rivers seems to be quiet. Col. Goss's troops did not go to St. Hyacinthe, but were met by a deputation assuring them that all idea of resistance was abandoned at that place. The worst thing that the country people can do for themselves and property is abandoning their houses on the appearance of the troops. Those who are quiet at home run no risk and will certainly lose nothing.

The defeat of the party coming in from the Vermont frontier to the County of Missisquoi is the most important event since the insurrection commenced. The accounts sent by the rebels to their agents in the United States, and thrust into the frontier papers, as "important news from Canada," these agents well knew will get into all the American papers; and may enable their agents to procure some men and above all some money. The United States people will see by the defeat of the first party coming in from the other side of the lines, by the people themselves, that "Revolution in Canada" is a bad spec. Thanks to the brave and loyal inhabitants of Missisquoi Bay. They have not degenerated.

The *Ami du Peuple*, of Saturday, says, that the numbers assembled in the County of the Two Mountains under Goss, Chénier, and other *Brigands*, does not exceed 1200. Scott, it is asserted, has fled to the States. Their cutting the Bridge leading over the St. Lawrence, north of Montreal, into the County, shows that they are afraid of an attack.

The same paper says that the principal prisoners in the Montreal goal were transferred to the military custody on Thursday evening.

Sufficient snow had fallen at Montreal to make good sleighing.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, December 5, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to authorize and command, by Royal Commission, Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., G. C. H. Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the conspiracy and rebellion which now exists within the said District, according to MARTIAL LAW, either by death or otherwise, for the suppression and punishment of all rebels in the said District.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 20, 1837.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.

Director this week, J. A. BECKWITH, 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 two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COX, President.

Director this week, Mr. W. D. HART.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week:

MR. JAMES WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, PRESIDENT.

Committee for the present month:

ROBT. CHESTNUT and F. E. BECKWITH

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for next week:

H. G. CLOPPER, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

IN COUNCIL, Dec. 12, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants for land for immediate settlement, are complied with on the following terms:

YORK COUNTY.		
William Cochrane, 2s. 6d. per acre, down, or 3s. by instalments.	do.	do.
John Cochrane, do.	do.	do.
William Quinn, do.	do.	do.
George Baue, do.	do.	do.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
Bryan McQuaid, do.	do.	do.
KENT COUNTY.		
Christopher Vanstone, do.	do.	do.
SUNBURY COUNTY.		
Jones McClusky, do.	do.	do.
YORK COUNTY.		
John Steward, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.	do.	do.
William Dickenson, do.	do.	do.
William Johnston, do.	do.	do.
James Sutherland, do.	do.	do.
Francis Elbert, do.	do.	do.
William McKay, do.	do.	do.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
John Ryan, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.	do.	do.
James Maloney, do.	do.	do.
John Matthews, do.	do.	do.
William Matthews, do.	do.	do.
William Munro, do.	do.	do.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

John Smith, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Thomas Malone, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

William Chittick, do.

Edward Doherty, do.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Patrick Hayden, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

Pierre Dugas, do.

KENT COUNTY.

Niel McKendrick, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Samuel Kile, 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment.

William McFarlin, do.

Armour McFarlin, do.

Levi Dow, York County, 3s. per acre, by instalments.

Solomon Dow, do.

John Hoggins, Westmoreland, do.

Michael Doherty, do.

John Fitzsimmons, do.

George Watson, King's, do.

Wm. Alex. Crosbie, Sunbury, do.

The Petitions of John Otty and Michael Lynch, on the Miramichi Portage, are complied with, at 2s. 6d. per acre, payable immediately on their making it appear that they own no land.

William Long, King's County, may have 50 acres as agreed for, being half the lot with half the front.

Esmerald Rider, Queen's County, may have 100 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre, immediate payment, with the usual front on the stream, or he may have 400 acres with the usual front, to be sold at auction, at the upset price of 3s. per acre.

By the regulations heretofore published the payments due on the above are required to be made within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The Petitions of John Anderson and John Walker are referred for further information, as to the nature of settlement or improvement, which must be given and certified by a Magistrate or other person of respectability.

Sarah Law, praying that a grant of a lot of land located to Bernard McLaughlin may issue in the name of Solomon Chambers, is complied with.

Benjamin DeWolfe, on reading the certificate of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Council can see no mode of affording relief to the petitioner.

The Petitions of William James Peters, Carleton Co., Peter, and Charles Henry Peters, are referred for information as to the claims of Richard Hawley, Senior.

Reuben Stiles, referred to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for information.

Stephen Rider, referred until David Phillips can be notified of this application.

A. S. Carman and others, Merchants of York and Carleton, is not complied with.

Widow Catherine Gordon, an application to the Legislature is recommended, the Chairman having the power to make the Grant proposed.

Andrew C. Beckwith, praying that the first instalment of his purchase money may be received, is complied with.

Nathan W. Foster, William Greenes to be furnished with a copy of N. W. Foster's petition, and that he furnish his answer thereto, on or before the first of January next, to be laid before Council.

Edward Drury, or two tracts in the Parish of Portland, Saint John County; the first tract not complied with, the second tract to be sold at auction, at the upset price of 3s. 6d. per acre.

The following Petitions are not complied with, as the land prayed for has not been surveyed:

George W. Hobbs, Queen's County.

Patrick McDunn, do.

Michael Dougherty, do.

Patrick Dougherty, do.

Patrick McQuaid, do.

William Roe, Northumberland.

Alexander Johnston, do.

Andrew Irving, do.

Malachi Dwyer, do.

John O'Keefe, do.

Leon Ebdane, Kent.

Michael Walsh, do.

John Harnett, do.

Michael Sweeney, York.

Robert Stanford, do.

Murdoch McLane, Charlotte.

Jeremiah Stewart, do.

David Adams, Sunbury.

James Kingslow, do.

The following are referred for further information: John Chissell, York.

Patrick Chissell, do.

Michael Dalton, Northumberland.

James Donald, do.

Samuel Mathews, do.

James Mathews, do.

James E. Gallagher, Queen's.

John Nelson, do.

William Anderson, Sunbury.

Thomas Weeks, do.

Henry Grass, do.

Edward Grass, do.

Uriah Christy, Charlotte.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned applicants are to be sold at public Auction.—See Advertisements.

Benjamin Crandall, Westmoreland.

Carlton Peters, Queen's.

Archibald Deland, do.

John Connolly, do.

William McGaughran, Queen's County, a 7 year lease of the lot to be sold.

William Carrothers, King's County.

Hugh Jamieson, York.

Patrick Williams, do.

Marcus Palmer, Carleton.

 Ed. Dugas, Gloucester. | do. | do. || John J. Donald, Northumberland. | do. | do. |
James Allanshaw, Charlotte, a 7 year lease of wild meadows on the Digdequash.	do.	do.
George Ball, Portland, St. John.	do.	do.
The following petitions for Timber or Lumber, are complied with, subject to the regulations heretofore published.	do.	do.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
William Adams, Barnabes River.	do.	do.
John McKimley, Semiwogan.	do.	do.
Isaac Leighton, South West Miramichi.	do.	do.
KENT COUNTY.		
John P. Ford, Richibucto River.	do.	do.
James McArthur, do.	do.	do.
KING'S COUNTY.		
Alexander Kinnear, Salmon River.	do.	do.
CARLETON COUNTY.		
Walter Hay, Eel River.	do.	do.
James Taylor, Wapkeagan.	do.	do.
C. P. Ingraham, Little Salmon River.	do.	do.
Samuel Noyes, Bagadinois.	do.	do.
Charles Connell, Jun. Little Presqu'île.	do.	do.
Thos. E. Perlee, Shikamau.	do.	do.
Charles Connell, Bagadinois.	do.	do.
Charles Connell, Jun. Nascopie.	do.	do.
YORK COUNTY.		
Lewis Huestis, Sagomoc.	do.	do.
William Barker, Pennac.	do.	do.
S		