

## News of the Day.

**New Governors.**—The London Gazette of March 18 announces the appointment of Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., to be Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick and its dependencies. Also of Charles Augustus Fitzroy Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

There was lately another trial in England of a person named Thomas La Mot, on a charge of murder, for causing the death of Mary R. Russell, by poisoning and administering Morrison's Pills. It was proved that the deceased was a stout, healthy woman whose death was occasioned by inflammation of the intestines, caused by a large quantity of Morrison's Pills, sold and recommended by the prisoner. Prisoner recommended Pills No 1 and No 2. No 1, he said would work off the disorder, and No 2 would work it off. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

The manufacturing districts of England and France are beginning to suffer, and workmen to be thrown out of employ, in consequence of the great number of orders for goods from America that have been countermanded. The failure of the U. S. will also cause many failures and much embarrassment in England.—Imports will cease of course when our importing merchants stop payment.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

**Russia and Circassia.**  
Mr. Roebuck rose to call attention to the late Russian outrage in Circassia upon British Camerons, in the seizure of the "Vixen." He argued that Turkey could not cede Circassia, not being in possession of it; but he said that as it might, Russia had no right to make custom-house regulations that would prevent a country not at war with Russia or Circassia, from trading with Circassia. He urged resistance to this outrage, because it was a violation of international law, and because in less than six months the Emperor would be made to tremble on his throne, in consequence of the interruption of the commerce, and of the outflow of merchandise that would be the consequence. He wished for papers to ascertain whether Russia had announced the blockade; whether this country had made any sort of acknowledgment of it; and what were the grounds for, and the nature of, the custom house regulations established and supported by Russian force to regulate commerce with Circassia. He concluded with moving for a copy of all correspondence between the government of this country and the government of Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Ewart said, that he was a friend to peace, but peace was best preserved by showing we were prepared for war. It was more than doubtful whether Turkey had any right to Circassia, and it had not, what right could Russia acquire by its seizure? The papers had brought accounts of the condemnation of the Vixen, which, he contended, was a most satisfactory proceeding on the part of Russia. It was due to British commerce to send a British fleet into the Black Sea (hear, hear), where our commerce was continually on the stretch.

Sir E. Coddington said, it was the business of this country to make a stand at once against the aggressions of Russia; and the noble lord, by doing so, would not only support the trade, but maintain the honour of the country.

Lord Palmerston: I agree with the Hon. gentleman, that the question now brought before the house is one not merely involving the important question of internal law, but, by possibility, the question of peace or war. I am persuaded the house will see that, fortunately for us, it is not a part of its policy that in a case which may lead to the issue of peace or war it can be properly trusted in Parliament under circumstances like the present; but that the matter should be left to the executive government, until it shall have arrived at that point when it becomes their duty to communicate the facts to Parliament itself.

Such being the constitutional practice, I am sure this house will feel that I only discharge an imperative duty if I do not follow the hon. and learned gentleman into any discussion of the practical question of the Vixen, to which he has referred. At the same time I must say that Russia, though she was not bound by that particular stipulation, did, nevertheless, at the time she was commencing her war with Turkey, voluntarily enter into an engagement, by a declaration to the whole of Europe, by which she did bind herself, as far as a voluntary declaration can be considered binding on any power, that let the result of the war with Turkey be what it would, in no case would she look to any acquisition of territory. I am bound therefore, to say that the criticism of the hon. and learned gentleman, although the reasons upon which he founds it are not correct, yet holds good as far as the extension of the Russian frontier to the south of the Caucasus, and the seizure of the Black Sea, and which certainly is not consistent with the solemn declaration made by Russia in the face of Europe previous to the commencement of the Turkish war. I can assure the house that His Majesty's Government feel quite as strongly as the hon. and learned member for Bath or any other gentleman in the house can do the great importance of the question itself, as well as the consequences that in one way or the other, may result from it.

Mr. Macleod said, that he saw no reason why the papers moved for should not be produced, if they would be of service to the house in the consideration of the question before it.

Dr. Lushington defended the Government, arguing that Russia had a right to make whatever municipal regulations she pleased. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Home said, that it was not creditable to Parliament to be ignorant of the existing relations of this country with Russia. He said the Noble Lord would now be induced

to give the requisite information as to whether Circassia had been ceded by Turkey to Russia, or whether it was now in possession of that country; and also as to whether the Vixen had been seized as a smuggler, or simply as a British merchant. The Noble Lord had not as yet answered one of these questions (hear, hear).—He Mr. Home maintained that every information of that nature ought to be at once given in to our merchants.

Mr. Robinson hoped the Noble Lord would take the proper steps to inform the Emperor of Russia, that in the event of his making any encroachments on the eastern part of Europe, this country could offer him the most decided resistance.

Mr. O'Connell said that a British subject had been robbed by Russia; and the best way for this country would be to make a declaration of the intention of Government to adopt bold measures with a view to enforce a suitable reparation for the outrage which had been committed on a British subject. That would end the matter at once—it would bring the Emperor to his senses.

Lord Dudley Stuart thought that the country was under great obligations to the Hon. Member for Bath, for bringing forward this motion. It was a question of great and vital importance to the commerce of Great Britain. The motion was put from the Chair, and negatived without a division.

[From the N.Y. Advertiser & Advocate.]

**LATEST FROM BRUSSELS.**

By the packet ship *Demerita*, which arrived here yesterday morning from London, we have received notices of London and Liverpool papers of the 1st April.

The money market was rather quiet, and the cotton market was about the same as per last advices.

The London Times of the 1st April, states that the credit on the Bank of England in favour of the United States Bank was on the point of completion for a large amount. It was supposed the arrangement would enable the United States Bank to afford facilities to the American merchants that they would be able to meet their engagements with England. It was an important feature in the arrangement, that it did not call for the transmission of specie hence to England, it being considered inexpedient to force the return at present.

The arrangement for the relief of the American Bankers in London had been completed—the money received by them—and they were disposed as placed out of danger.

We have only to reiterate that those opinions are based on the presumption that they would be adequate to the end in view; and we forbear any comments on our own.

The marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg, is all but officially announced. The contract was to be signed on the 25th, according to the Courier Français, and the troops announce preparations at the Tuilleries for the reception and accommodation of the bride.

General Darnaud, the new commander in chief at Algiers, had gone to Toulon to hasten the preparations for the expedition against Constantine.

It was reported at Paris that the King of Prussia was dead.

King Louis Philippe has another grandson, in the person of Philippe Ferdinand Eugene Leopold George, son of the King and Queen of Belgium, who was born on the 24th of March. Monsieur Chancel reported to have declared, that an offer had been made him, to negotiate the abandonment of Algiers by the French, for the sum of 100,000,000 francs, and 5 millions for himself, and the Gazette de France very sagely asks, whether this offer was made by the American Republic, which has so long been coveting a little corner of territory in Africa.

## United States.

The hopes of the merchants of New York were considerably raised by the news received from London, that the Bank of England had agreed to aid the Merchants engaged in the American trade, and save them all possible from the failure which was apprehended in consequence of their not getting their debts in America. The failure of the English exporting merchants would necessarily affect the manufacturing districts in the most serious manner and throw many of the workmen out of employ.

But of what avail will be this aid from the Bank of England when instead of relieving the merchants till their debts come from America they bear of these debts must be long deferred, and many of them lost altogether.

A great meeting was last week held in the city of New York, of the merchants and others, at which a committee of fifty was appointed to go on to Washington and represent the suffering condition of the business of this city to the President, and press upon him the necessity of repealing the specie circular.

The latest news is that Gen. Jackson is an indorser to an amount wholly beyond his means of payment, for mercantile house which has failed. This, together with the loss of his cotton, it is rumored will bankrupt him. What does the General now think of his experiments? Is there "no pressure which any honest man ought to regret?" Do "men suffer but those who deserve to starve?" Gen. Jackson went out of office on the 23d of March. On the 4th, at twelve o'clock, he put forth his veto, in which he said, "I was sure that none of his mistakes had seriously injured the country." On the very day the failure commenced in New Orleans.

The arrival of the United States, in Liverpool, was announced by the George Washington. There had been no later arrivals in Liverpool when the *Hibernia* sailed—a trial of the steamer at this time.

Upon the affairs of the money market, which is the all-engrossing topic to this country, we make copious extracts. It will be seen that the English money Market has been relieved by the operations of the Bank of England, but that remittances were yet expected from this country, with the greatest anxiety. The Liverpool Advertiser says, "On Thursday morning, the United States, the New York packet of the 24th ultimo, was telegraphed, and great anxiety was exhibited for her arrival; but, though a steamer, was despatched to bring up her letter and parcel bags, it was one o'clock on Friday morning before the ship and the steamer entered the river, at which hour, so great is the interest now taken in commercial news from the United States, several mercantile men were on the Prince's Pierhead."

The London Times in remarking upon the arrangement of the Bank of England to sustain the American Houses, says:—

"The result, so far as it has been allowed to transpire, is that all the assistance desired by the American Houses, has been given on the condition that all the parties directly or indirectly interested would join in giving security to the Bank against loss, which, under all the circumstances there cannot, we should imagine, be much danger of. This will of course, depend to a material degree, on the manner in which the engagements entered into by the merchants of the United States with the Houses in question are fulfilled; but so much sympathy has been found to exist among them in all cases of difficulty, which have occurred heretofore, that there is little fear of their sustaining their character in the present emergency."—N.Y. Express.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

**Bank of New Brunswick.**—At the annual General Meeting of the Stockholders held at the Bank on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Samuel Nichols, James Keator, P. Barlow, James Kirk, John Boyd, Nicholas Merritt, R. W. Crookshank, Thomas Millidge, L. H. Dwyer, W. Scott, Robert F. Hazen, F. A. Wiggins, Hugh Johnson, Esquires.

A meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday Solomon Nichols, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank, held at the Bank on Tuesday the 24th inst. for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected:—

John Haggan, R. M. Jarvis, W. Leavitt, D. J. McLaughlin, A. S. Perkins, Robert Rankin, Charles Simonds, Benjamin Smith, Charles Ward, James Whitney, Stephen Wiggins, John W. Winnet, and John Wisheart, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on Wednesday 31st inst. Charles Simonds Esquire was unanimously elected President for the present year.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

I. L. Bebell, N. S. Denill, James T. Hanford, Charles Hazen, William Jarvis, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas Merritt, Hugh Mackay, E. D. W. Ratchford, John Robertson, Charles Stewart, John V. Thurgan, and Wm. Wright Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Wednesday, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Mining Company, held pursuant to notice on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

R. W. Crookshank, E. D. W. Ratchford, John Kerr, James Verson, E. J. Budd, Robert Ray, Wm. Seammell, Thomas Barker, John Walker, Isaac Woodward, James Kirk, Henry Chubb, H. Gilbert, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Henry Chubb, Esq. was re-elected President of the Company.

## The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.  
Directors next week:—James Douglas Esq.  
Disceunt Day, THURSDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

**Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must be paid on next week.**

**Rings and Velvet House.**  
Commencement next week.—Thomas Sims.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq. President.  
Directors next week:—Robert Watson, Esq.  
Disceunt Day, FRIDAY.  
Bank open from 10 till 2.

**Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following day.**

**LATEST DATES.**  
St. John, May 3. To St. John, May 9.  
Havre, March 18. Halifax, May 2.  
London, April 1. London, April 1.  
Liverpool, April 1. Liverpool, April 2.  
New Orleans, April 1. London, April 27.

To this post direct, London, 22d. March.

**Political Affairs.**—The intervention of our publicists last week, in consequence of removing to new premises, has caused a hiatus in our great arrangements, and broke in upon our usual consecutive account of political news. Dates from Europe by the dates reach to the 1st April, but there are arrivals at St. John a day or two later. In preceding columns will be found various items of interest. The subjecting topics here and abroad is the depressed state of monetary affairs. The difficulty of establishing at any time the true bearing of a country's accounts, struck from a balance of her trade affected by agriculture, mercantile transactions, traffic, manufactures, the possession of the

precious metals, influenced by exchange, controlled by reciprocal faith, and involving all the long-learned considerations that fiscal interests force the mind of the merchant to study by a slowly acquired education—all these prove by the actual experience of the present moment that the received dogmas of all political economists have been utterly at fault, from Adam Smith to Dr. McCulloch, as any thing purely and practically useful. It matters not whether the astute author of "the wealth of nations" could not foresee that the rapid rise of the democracy of the West, would complicate his cherished system, by circumstances that send systems into a state of anarchy, and produce a new order of things unaccounted for; but it is now certain that the general rules of the science are subject to so many exceptions that the latter almost take place of, instead of proving, the former.

The Bank of England appears to have offered to issue, under security, two millions and a half sterling for the relief of the Anglo-American Merchants and three millions to the Mercantile Houses generally. England also expected to receive from New York two million and a half in specie by the March packet, of which she has long ago found herself cruelly disappointed, and by this time has heard of the almost universal state of bankruptcy in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere.

General Jackson knew that the issue of 27 millions in paper, when hardly a sixteenth part of the sum could be met in specie, was a dangerous predicament to be placed in; but his experience (generally at times) was peculiarly ill timed, and is the source of those disastrous consequences which are now involving the commercial affairs of the world in confusion, distress, and ruin.

It was with some surprise that we saw the Editor of Mr. Church of St. George to the Editor of the St. John Courier, as published in the last number of that Journal. The only part of it however which we would notice is the attack of faith charged on the Editor of the Standard for not publishing Mr. Church's letter to himself of the 10th ult. In a notice to Correspondents on the 13th, of last month it is said, "Mr. Church's letter has been received, and as its contents will not suffer by a little delay, we shall use it up in another number." Not in next number, as inferred by Mr. C. We never intended to suppress it, and it was actually in type, but in consequence of having moved our office to a more commodious situation, we found it impossible to get out the paper last week.

As Mr. C. may be inclined to continue his complaints by doubting this fact, we refer him to Mr. Brown who favors us with a visit and who can corroborate it. And further, we should be glad that Mr. C. were informed that that gentleman of all that took place, at that interview. On seeing last Courier we immediately ordered the matter of his letter to be thrown in, and suppressed our remarks intended to accompany the publication.

There is nothing very offensive in Mr. C's other letter, considering the state of his feelings, then smothered under the very severe expressions we used towards him for his deadly thrust at the interests of the Rail Road. Assertions, we going, are no proof that the position maintained is correct, but the user a description approaches to nature, the more keenly it is felt; and it is allowed that truth may be a libel.

Our antagonist is widely mistaken in assigning our motives to "personal malice." His handsome compliments paid to Mr. Smith in Mr. C's place in the House when pronouncing his annual philippic on the Crown Land Office, was promptly returned in the Courier by that person, and if they were not unanswerable, yet they never received any refutation.

Another mistake into which the honorable gentleman has fallen is, as to our hint of his being allowed to retire into the undistinguished monotony of private life in the event of another election. Putting aside the mistaken imputation made by some one of our Correspondents, which charges him with ingratitude for overlooking the interests of those who at great personal exertion and expense, dragged him from unenvied obscurity and sent him "to climb the steep where 'fame's loud temple shines afar,'"—putting aside this calumny consideration, we principally alluded to the rumor that a gentleman of influence, education, and abilities, would offer himself as a candidate for the St. George's section, with whom it is supposed Mr. C. could not successfully contend. This is all that the "expressing kick" was based upon.

Mr. C. declares his disinclination to continue a newspaper controversy, and accuses us of inverting the pyramid of general custom. We will gladly his desire and verify his charge by explaining this article with the following degree of some bird unknown to fame.

**Charlotte Election, 1834.**  
"A worthy son of the Green Isle,  
Was prepared his friend Pat to propose,  
But Alouah watch'd him the while,  
And with blustering self-confidence rose,  
And plucking the man in with a yell,  
And lodged in the arms of old Nell.  
Till for any thing that I can learn,  
All wished the old quiz at the dell.  
Last of all, honest Patrick came forth,  
A man without noise or pretence,  
But inferior to no man in worth;  
And what is most rare in good sense,  
His reasons were lucid and plain.  
For what to do had and would do;  
For were he elected again,  
The very same course he'd pursue."

The first of May was felt more severely cold here than most days in the depth of winter; and we learn from our exchanges that it prevailed over these Provinces and the Eastern States.

The Steamer *Novelly* has accomplished the feat of ascending the St. John to Woodstock, and it is said she will ply weekly between Fredericton and that place as long as the water continues sufficiently high for the purpose.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been prorogued. The House has addressed the King, particularly pointing out the present constitution of the Council; and the Council has made a counter declaration in its own favour.

In P. E. Island a prorogation has also taken place. The Session has been passed in perfect harmony between His Excellency, the Council and Assembly. The Speaker on presenting the appropriation Bills, addressed Sir John Harvey as follows:

"I cannot omit the present opportunity of expressing, in the name of the House of Assembly, my sincere thanks for the ready attention which has been uniformly bestowed by your Excellency to the numerous representations which, in the performance of their public duty, they have deemed it expedient to submit for your Excellency's consideration—and I beg to assure your Excellency, that they entertain a due sense of the value of your zealous and enlightened endeavours to promote the public welfare."

It is pleasant to hear such favorable intimations of the personage who is to assume the Government of this Province as Successor to Sir Arch. Campbell.

A new paper at Fredericton to be called the Sentinel and to be conducted on liberal principles is announced by Mr. Ward, formerly of the Free Press, Halifax.

Patrick Murphy, of the parish of Saint David, in this County, was, at the last General Session of the Peace, convicted, for stealing a bag of Wheat Flour, out of the Mill of Wm. Porter, Esq., his property, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

**Shipping Journal.**  
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

**ARRIVED.**  
May 1, Brig Sarah, Loring, Great. Barbados, sugar, molasses, masts. Ship Orville, Bransford, Manchester, molasses. J. Rat. 2d Brig Caldwell, dard, Murelle, New York, ballast. Marks. 2d Ship, dard, New York, ballast. B. Hook & Son, 3d Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, rum, molasses, J. Rat.

**DEPARTED.**  
May 2, Brig St. George, Giffiths, Barbados, lumber, sugar, molasses, masts. 4 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 5 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 6 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 7 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 8 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 9 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 10 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 11 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 12 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 13 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 14 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 15 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 16 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 17 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 18 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 19 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, masts. 20 Brig, Bransford, Bransford, sugar, molasses, 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