





BAN AND BOLT IRON.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers...

BEEF AND PORK

For Sale by the Subscriber...

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas...

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

STOCK FOR SALE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that five Hundred Shares of Fifty Pounds each...

Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, being additional stock of the Bank of New Brunswick...

GRAND ESTATE.

Immediately adjoining the property of the Hon. James Allan...

STRAW BONNET, DRESS MAKING, AND MILLINERY.

MRS. PINE begs leave to inform her friends and the Public generally...

NOTICE.

Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Warren Hatheway...

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews...

BLACK, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths...

WANTED.

WANTED.

MS TO LET.

BANK, lat. May, 1837.

A CARD.

The Elders, Trustees, and congregation generally of the Scottish Church...

PEW FOR SALE.

Writing Master and Accountant.

NOTICE.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

SEMINARY.

NOTICE.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

NOTICE.

FIELD GARDEN, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

BEANS.

PEAS.

VEGETABLES.

FIELD SEEDS.

NOTICE.

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Just Received.

Per the "ANN" from Montego Bay...

NOTICE.

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SEMINARY.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Commercial Hotel.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

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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.

There was lately another trial in England of a person named Thomas La Motte, on a charge of murder, for causing the death of Mary K. 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.

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. Riebeck 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 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 outlets 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 whether 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 no weakness. It was more than doubtful whether Turkey had any right to Circassia, and it did 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. C. Dodington 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 treated 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 is concerned on the mouth of the Danube, the south of the Caucasus, and the shores 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. Maclean 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 her 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 not be induced to give the requisite information as to whether Circassia had actually 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.

Upon the affairs of the money market, which is the all-engrossing topic in 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 Albion 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 parcels 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 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 greatly disappointed, and by the time the Board 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 amount is not in specie, was a dangerous precedent to be placed in; but his experiment (presented at all times) was peculiarly ill timed, and is the source of those disastrous consequences which have involved the commercial affairs of the world in confusion, distress, and ruin.

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

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Till for any thing that I can learn,  
All wished the old quiz at the bell.  
List of all, honest Patrick came forth,  
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But inferior to you men in words,  
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Charlotte Election, 1837.  
"A worthy son of the Green Isle,  
Was prepared his friend Pat to propose,  
But Alcohol watch'd him the while,  
And with blustering self-confidence rose,  
He scolded us upon a long score,  
And lugged in the sons of old Nell,  
Till for any thing that I can learn,  
All wished the old quiz at the bell.  
List of all, honest Patrick came forth,  
A man without guile or pretence,  
But inferior to you men in words,  
And what is most rare in good sense,  
His reasons were loud and plain,  
For what he had done and would do;  
For now he elected again,  
The very same course he'd pursue."

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Upon the affairs of the money market, which is the all-engrossing topic in 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 Albion 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 parcels 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 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 greatly disappointed, and by the time the Board 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 amount is not in specie, was a dangerous precedent to be placed in; but his experiment (presented at all times) was peculiarly ill timed, and is the source of those disastrous consequences which have involved the commercial affairs of the world in confusion, distress, and ruin.

It was with some surprise that we saw the issue of Mr. C. G. George to the Editor of the St. John Courier, as published in our last number of that Journal. The only fault of it however which we would notice is the breach of faith charged on the Editor of the Standard for not publishing Mr. C. G. George's letter to himself of the 10th ult. In a notice to Correspondents on the 13th of last month it is said, "Mr. C. G. George'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 favored us with a visit and who can corroborate it. And further, we should be glad that Mr. C. were informed by that gentleman of all that took place at that interview. On seeing last Courier we immediately ordered the master of his letter to be thrown in, and suppressed our remarks intended to accompany the publication.

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