

# The Standard

Established in 1818.  
Under the title of "THE STAR," Whole No. 1166.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1840.

Vol. XIII. No. 14.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, BY  
**DONALD A. CAMERON,**  
Office in Prince William street, near the Market  
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TERMS—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in  
advance.

## Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER—1840.	SUN	MOON	FULL
30 WEDNESDAY	5 57	5 43	7 46
1 THURSDAY	5 58	5 41	8 30
2 FRIDAY	5 59	5 39	9 23
3 SATURDAY	6 0	5 38	10 25
4 SUNDAY	6 1	5 36	11 27
5 MONDAY	6 2	5 35	12 28
6 TUESDAY	6 3	5 33	1 30

First Quarter 3d, 6h. 58m. evening.  
**BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
THOMAS LEAVITT, Esq., President.  
Discount Days...  
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.  
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before  
three o'clock on the day immediately preceding the Dis-  
count Days.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
LEWIS BURNS, Esq., President.  
Discount Days...  
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.  
BILLS or NOTES for Discount, must be left at the Bank before  
one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**  
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.  
R. H. LAYTON, Esquire, Manager.  
Discount Days...  
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.  
NOTES and BILLS for Discount, must be left at the Bank before  
one o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11  
to 1 o'clock.  
JOHN BOND, Esquire, President.  
Committee for September.  
N. MERRITT, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK  
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 10  
to 1 o'clock.  
JAMES KIRK, Esquire, President.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK  
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature).  
CAPITAL, £50,000.  
With power to increase to £100,000.

THE above Company having been organized,  
agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be  
ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes,  
and Freight, on and after Monday next, the 26th in-  
stant, on the most favorable terms.  
L. J. G. WOODWARD, Brokers.  
St. John, 20th August, 1840.

**Marine Insurance.**  
AN Association of Merchants having been formed  
for the purpose of insuring Vessels, Cargoes,  
and Freight, has appointed a Committee of the fol-  
lowing Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing pre-  
miums, arranging and settling losses, &c. viz.—  
JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN  
WALKER, Esquires.

Application to be made to  
L. J. G. WOODWARD, Brokers.  
Office, Peters' Wharf.  
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

**Bank of British North America.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance  
with an Act of the Legislature, the Bank of British  
North America, has been authorized to grant Divi-  
dends on the Branches of the Colonial Bank, as  
follows:  
Kingston, Montego Bay,  
Jamaica, St. Vincent, St. Thomas,  
Falmouth, St. Lucia, St. Kitts,  
St. John's, St. Peter's, St. George's,  
Porto Rico, Saint Croix.

For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency  
of the Colony on the 1st of January next, the cur-  
rent Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at  
60 days' sight.  
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.  
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
AND  
**Custom House Broker.**  
GEO. A. GARRISON begs leave most respect-  
fully to return his grateful acknowledgments to  
those Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and others who  
have so kindly patronised him in his capacity as No-  
tary Public and Custom House Broker, at the Port  
of Saint John, and to assure them that at all times  
his exertions shall be exerted in the facilitation of  
any business in either of the above branches that  
may be entrusted to his care.

Daily attendance at the Custom House during  
Office hours—other hours, both early and late, at  
his residence, Princess street, a few doors east of the  
Post Office. Aug. 15, 1840.

**Sugar, Molasses and Treacle.**  
200 CASKS best Porto Rico SUGAR,  
30 casks good Treacle,  
100 casks very superior TREACLE.  
On sale at the lowest market rates.  
Aug. 11.—JOHN KERR & CO.

**WILLIAM REYNOLDS,**  
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,  
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street,  
St. John, N. B.

**IMPORTER** and dealer in all kinds of Mercan-  
tile Account and other Blank Books; Navigation  
and School Books; of the most approved authors;  
Works in the different departments of Literature and  
Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments;  
Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instru-  
ments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear;  
Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing  
Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.  
Books imported to order.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends  
and the Public that he has removed from his  
late residence, corner of King and Germaine streets,  
to the Store lately occupied by Mr. P. Duff, King  
street, where he intends to carry on his former busi-  
ness in all its various branches, thankful for past  
favours, and still hoping to continue a share of public  
patronage. P. McCULLOUGH.  
St. John, N. B. July 14

**CHAINS & ANCHORS.**  
The ship "Jane Walker," from Liverpool.  
17 CHAIN CABLES, assorted sizes,  
34 ANCHORS, ditto ditto.  
For sale by JAMES KIRK,  
August 11, 1840.—8

## The Garland.

THE SEXTON.  
BY PARK BENJAMIN—1840.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,  
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade:  
His work was done, and he paused to wait  
The funeral train through the open gate.  
A relic of by-gone days was he,  
And his locks were white as the foamy sea—  
And these words came from his lips so thin,  
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in! for man and boy,  
Year after year of grief and joy  
I've builded the houses that lie around  
In every nook of this burial ground.  
Mother and daughter, father and son,  
Come to my solitude, one by one—  
But come they strangers or come they kin,  
I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"Many are with me but still I'm alone!  
I am king of the dead—and I make my throne  
On a monument slab of marble cold,  
And my sceptre of rags in the spade I hold.  
Come they from cottage or come they from hall,  
Mankind are my subjects—all, all, all!  
Let them loiter in pleasure or toilfully spin—  
I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in—and their final rest,  
Is here, down here in the Earth's dark breast."  
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train  
Would not patiently over the spade be slain.  
And I said to myself—when time is told,  
A mightier voice than that sexton's old  
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—  
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

## Miscellaneous.

ANNIE DEER.  
BY G. P. R. JAMES.

There is a little town on the coast of England,  
which at the present day is not exactly a seaport,  
though in former times, when the chivalrous race of  
Plantagenet held sway within these realms, it was  
not only reckoned as such, but sent its ships to the  
fleet under the command of a Mohun, a Grey, a De  
Lisle, or a Clinton. There is a little concourse,  
however, between the former state of the town and  
the present, as there is between those days and the  
time at which the events I am about to relate took  
place. All that remains of its former splendor, in-  
deed, is the ruin of an old castle, picturesquely perched  
on the extremity of a little slope, which, like the  
ambitious aspirations of youth that have no result,  
runs out, promontory fashion, into the sea, and  
up it goes, till, cut short in its career, it ends in a  
chilly cliff of no very great height.

Upon the brow of that cliff is the castle we have  
mentioned, standing, like the skull and cross-bones  
upon a sun's table, a memento of the transitory na-  
ture of all things, though the eyes once familiar with  
it seldom drew any moral from that memorial of the  
dead.

Along the slope of the hill, towards the west, is  
built the modern little town, or rather, the village, a  
congregation of small white houses, looking over  
the ever-changing sea. Manifest are the gardens.  
Though the houses are not famed with the wings  
of Zephyr when his pre-father's and his father's  
are, we are obliged to confess that the flowers there  
grown are sweet and beautiful; the shrubs, though  
rather diminutive in size, green and luxuriant.

There are one or two pretty houses in the place,  
the best being the rectory, which stands near the  
church, and which, though large, is not very conveni-  
ent. The nearest, the most commodious, is one  
which stands just below the castle, and which, in part  
of the ancient wall, as a portion of the garden, and  
built in the purest style of cottage architecture, as if  
to contrast the more strongly in its trim and flourish-  
ing youthfulness with the old walls which, in the pride  
of decayed nobility tower up above it, raising battle-  
ment and watch-tower high in air, as if turning up  
the nose at the little upstart at their feet.

In this house dwelt a paragon by no means un-  
common in England, and combining in his own na-  
ture a great many of the faults and good qualities of  
our national character. But we must give a sketch  
of his history, though as brief as possible, yet  
explain his character without any long details. The  
son of a well-to-do man in the neighboring country  
town, he had early been put apprentice to a  
dealer in various commodities; gradually made his way  
in the world; entered into partnership with his old  
master; rendered the business doubly flourishing by  
care, activity, and assiduity; increased in wealth and  
rank; married, at forty-five, the daughter of a poor  
clergyman—the only thing he ever did in his life  
without the cash-book in his hand; and was duly  
presented with one fair daughter, whom he loved  
passionately well.

Though life was the most exact of men, prompt,  
punctual, authoritative; and, having really consider-  
able talents in a particular line, very good taste in  
many things, an easy and increasing fortune, and a  
very comfortable way of life, he was not one of the  
most important men of the town, gave law to the  
common council, and tone to a considerable  
class in society. He was a little dogmatic, some-  
what pompous, and a little contradictory; and his  
wife, who was as meek as a lamb, took care that  
she should experience none in his own dwelling. But,  
with all these little faults, he had contrived to make  
himself loved as well as respected. For though, in  
putting two and two together, he was as accurate as  
our great mathematician's calculations, and was  
in reality and in truth, there was not a more liberal  
man on the face of the earth. If any body applied  
to him for pecuniary assistance, he would sit down,  
and gathering together all the facts, calculate with  
the most clear-headed precision, whether a loan  
would be really useful to the person who asked it.  
If that were made clear, he had no hesitation what-  
soever; and even if he were not made clear, there was  
something like an even chance that his assistance  
might be serviceable or might not, he only hesitated  
for a minute and a half; and the good spirit unloosed  
the purse-strings of the bad spirit could get them  
into a run quick.

As, however, he was an extremely good terms with  
a lady who is one of the pleasantest companions that  
we can have in life, and whose name is Dame For-  
tune, those instances in which the chances were  
equally balanced generally turned out as he could  
care, and he served both his friends and his  
wife, and his money, with the proper addition of inter-  
est, went in bank-notes and friendship.

He never met with but one misfortune in his life  
up to the time of our commencing his history; but  
that misfortune drove him from the county town,  
and caused him to settle underneath the old castle  
by the sea-side. He lost neither his wife nor his  
daughter, his health, his spirits, nor his fortune. No!  
it was an accident, not a loss, that cut him in the  
heart.

One of the members of the common council, it  
seems, had a brother who was a silversmith in Lon-  
don, and who, having made a comfortable competence,  
wisely retired from trade, came down to the town,  
which he was a native and a freeman, and was soon  
admitted into the municipal body. Now, whether  
he had frequented a debating society or the reporter's  
gallery of St. Stephen's, whether he had studied un-  
der Cobbett or Hunt, Burdett or Home, or any of  
those gentlemen—we do not mean either to be per-  
sonal or political—any of those gentlemen, we say,

for opposition, it would seem as if, from the  
moment he came down, he had determined to over-  
throw the supremacy of our worthy friend, and to  
worry him as though he had been a bishop, a baited  
bull, or a prime minister. Moreover, he was oratorical;  
he would speak you a speech by the hour, in  
which he would confound all the straight-for-  
ward good sense of our friend had made clear; he  
would pour upon the simplest subject a volu-  
me of words, not always pronounced with the utmost puri-  
ty; he would render the most pellucid point  
opaque by the turbid stream of eloquence, and would  
add a few words of Latin, with very little refer-  
ence to the termination of the nouns or the tenses of the  
verbs, but still with sufficient volubility to astound  
and overawe the ignorant ears around him.

Our friend was resolved not to die without a struggle;  
and at the close of any of those triumphant  
orations, he would rise, feeling morally convinced,  
seeing, knowing, believing—that all his adversary  
said was idle, absurd and stupid, but yet laboring  
under a consciousness of his own incapacity to dis-  
turb the subject which had been twisted into a  
Gordian knot, or even to find out the knot, feeble,  
and insignificant thread of his foe's argumentation  
amid the crystals of sugar-candy with which his  
eloquence had invested it. He would rise, as we have  
said, and struggle, and sit down again, im-  
potent to reply.

There was no help for it; he felt himself worsted;  
and after the agony of a couple of months, he retreated  
from a foe which he no longer could maintain. He  
resigned his post in the town, and his property, and  
cessary arrangements with his partner in business to  
give up his active share, and retired, a man well to  
do, to spend the rest of his days in peace at the little  
cottage, about ten miles from his former dwelling,  
the localities of which we shall have to mention here-  
after. There, then, he settled with his wife and only daughter;  
there he embellished, improved, did good, and  
enjoyed his doings, and passed his time in that busy  
usefulness which is the truest and the best of all.

But we forgot all this time to mention the name of  
the name of Deer came to no harm in his hands.  
But, slack and well-to-do, he had, as we have before  
said, one fair daughter, whom he loved passing well,  
and very natural for a father to call her so, and  
still more natural than all for one who had been a  
village to call her so; but who that person was  
remains to be shown. We will not keep the reader  
in suspense. Suspense is wrong, unjust,  
wicked; persons are not to be kept in suspense by a  
competent jury, and judged by a competent jury,  
are the only ones to whom suspense should be per-  
mitted; and very seldom, if ever, even then. The per-  
son in question, the name of Annie Deer, was a  
young woman, about ten years of age, who, besides  
her father and mother, was Annie deer,  
whenever she was mentioned.

Now it was natural for her father to call her so,  
and very natural for a father to call her so, and  
still more natural than all for one who had been a  
village to call her so; but who that person was  
remains to be shown. We will not keep the reader  
in suspense. Suspense is wrong, unjust,  
wicked; persons are not to be kept in suspense by a  
competent jury, and judged by a competent jury,  
are the only ones to whom suspense should be per-  
mitted; and very seldom, if ever, even then. The per-  
son in question, the name of Annie Deer, was a  
young woman, about ten years of age, who, besides  
her father and mother, was Annie deer,  
whenever she was mentioned.

There was a poor widow in the village, who had  
been better days, but whose remaining fortune was  
a hundred pounds per annum, and more than  
one half of that was an annuity. Her husband  
had contrived both to live with great respectabil-  
ity, and to give her son, whom she loved far better  
than herself, an education equal to the station in  
which his father had moved. When Mr. Deer, the  
son of his father, first came to live at the little cot-  
tage, as we shall call the place, William Stanhope  
was absent with his ship, for he had by this time be-  
come a young man, and had, like his father, a  
Deer did everything they could to do for her, besides  
Mrs. Stanhope, and make her time pass cheerfully  
till her son's return.

When at length he did come back, they welcomed  
him as long as he could stand, and he, in return,  
with civilities and festivities which were the longest  
and longest expected. He was a very handsome  
young man; brave, gay, and happy in his disposition;  
generally and well-educated, but, withal, touched  
with the spirit of the times, and a little of the  
quality which, joined with others, he had, besides  
the money, which he had just received, and the  
debt of honor, which he had just paid. He had just  
returned from a voyage to the West Indies, and he  
was, in every respect, a young man of the first  
rank in the island.

That year William Stanhope, and watch him well,  
but he brought some very pretty presents for  
mother, which showed him to be a very kind and  
dutiful son. He had, besides, a small sum of  
his capital, his gains were increased, and he  
brought home more money, he brought home not  
only presents for his mother, but presents for Annie  
Deer, which he gave straightforwardly to her father,  
and he had early been put apprentice to a  
dealer in various commodities; gradually made his way  
in the world; entered into partnership with his old  
master; rendered the business doubly flourishing by  
care, activity, and assiduity; increased in wealth and  
rank; married, at forty-five, the daughter of a poor  
clergyman—the only thing he ever did in his life  
without the cash-book in his hand; and was duly  
presented with one fair daughter, whom he loved  
passionately well.

He had a higher ambition, however. He was now  
looking of much personal interest, into the speculations  
of the day, and the success of William  
Stanhope was laid upon his arm, and Mr. Deer,  
joining him in his walk, entered at once upon busi-  
ness. He told him that Mrs. Stanhope had related  
to them the evening before the offer which had been  
made concerning the command of a ship, and that  
went on to ask his young friend why he had not  
applied to him, John Deer, for the money.

"I did not know, my dear sir," replied the youth,  
"that you would be willing to lend so large a sum."  
"Not willing to every body," replied Mr. Deer.  
"But quite willing to you, who in all your transac-  
tions are as correct as my cash book."  
"Still William Stanhope paused; and then, after  
letting two sallows, who were loitering along there,  
pass by, he turned directly towards his compa-

panion, and raising his head he said, "There is another  
reason, Mr. Deer, why I have not asked you: I  
am in love with your daughter Annie, and if I get on  
in the world, I am determined to seek her hand."  
"But, sir," replied Mr. Deer, "I have but little to offer  
except in hopes and expectations, and I could not think  
of asking you to lend me so large a sum of money without telling  
you what my feelings towards your daughter."  
"Sir, you are an honest man," replied Mr. Deer,  
"and keep, I see, both sides of the account clear.  
But I will strike a balance with you, and begin a  
new account. Thus, then, we stand, William: I  
will lend you ten thousand pounds to buy your ship,  
and when you give you the ten thousand pounds as  
my daughter's fortune, and be glad to receive you as  
my son-in-law."

"This is beginning a new account, indeed, my  
dear sir, for it leaves me your debtor in every way.  
But I will strike a balance with you, and begin a  
new account. Thus, then, we stand, William: I  
will lend you ten thousand pounds to buy your ship,  
and when you give you the ten thousand pounds as  
my daughter's fortune, and be glad to receive you as  
my son-in-law."

"Pay it off in kindness to my child," replied Mr.  
Deer; and thus the matter was finally settled with  
the father. As to the daughter, William Stanhope  
set with her for an hour and a half before dinner;  
and at a little party which was given that night at  
the clergyman's house, every body declared that the  
beautiful eyes of Annie Deer looked like two stars.

The two months that followed were filled up with  
that thrilling joy in which parents are plunged  
with and heightened by the expectation of something  
not exactly sorrowful, nor painful, nor melancholy,  
but perhaps we should call it sad. This Annie  
Deer, enjoying to the full, the society of his wife, and  
ved, though the expectation of his departure, opened  
his first voyage as captain of a China vessel, some-  
times brought a cloud over the bright sky of their  
happiness. Time, that rapid old postilion, who goes  
loping on in the radiant fast, and faster every day,  
without at all minding the six thousand years that  
have elapsed since first he began to beat the road—  
Time, we say, whipped his horses into the full gallop,  
and carried William Stanhope and Annie Deer with  
him, to the point of sailing, and the day of departure  
Deer cried very bitterly; and, as there were among  
the first tears she had ever shed in her life, they were  
of course, the more painful. William Stanhope  
would not suffer himself to weep, but he felt little  
less than she did. He took the command of three  
and a half, and, shortly afterwards, he, within one hour,  
was in the newspaper, and read in his own hand-writing,  
that the Hon. Company's ship, the Earl Spencer,  
commanded by William Stanhope, had cleared out  
and dropped down the river.

(Remainder next week.)

COURT CEREMONIALS.—A LEEVE.  
From the Court Gazette.

The company attending is divided into two  
classes—the ENTREE company and the general  
company. The ENTREE company consists of the high-  
er classes, who may be considered as strictly the  
court class, or the society in which the sovereign  
may be supposed to move. These are the great  
officers of state, persons in chief employment about  
the court, the higher classes of the nobility, the  
ambassadors accredited from their respective gov-  
ernments, &c.; with their families. The general  
company is composed of that larger and more  
indiscriminate class, who, by family connection, or  
official station, or as being of the clerical, legal, or  
medical profession, are presentable at Court, but  
are not to be considered as constituents of the  
ENTREE company. The ENTREE company have  
their own entrance, and are admitted into the throne  
room first, and may remain in the vicinity of the  
Queen; while the general company have merely  
the privilege of walking past and making a gen-  
eral salutation.

On the arrival of the Queen at St. James's, she  
is received by the lord chamberlain and other offi-  
cial personages of the household, and proceeds  
to the royal closet, where special presentations  
take place; the ambassadors deliver letters, and  
other business is transacted, the individuals pre-  
sented being conducted to the door of the closet  
by the master of the ceremonies, and presented to  
the Queen by some one of the cabinet ministers  
or other officers of state. When the Queen has  
finished her business, she is conducted to the throne  
room, and may remain in the vicinity of the  
Queen; while the general company have merely  
the privilege of walking past and making a gen-  
eral salutation.

When a levee is gazetted, it is generally notified  
that those gentlemen who wish to be presented  
may leave their cards at the office of the Lord  
Chamberlain, or at the office of the Secretary of  
State, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Treasury, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
War, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Colonies, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
India, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Foreign Affairs, or at the office of the Secretary  
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of the Navy, or at the office of the Secretary of  
the Ordnance, or at the office of the Secretary of  
the Mint, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Exchequer, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Treasurer, or at the office of the Secretary of the  
Comptroller, or at the office of the Secretary of  
the Auditor, or at the office of the Secretary of  
the Clerk of the Council, or at the office of the  
Secretary of the Privy Council, or at the office of  
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