

# The Standard.

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

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### GET MARRIED.

The Editor of the Norwich Aurora asks of his readers the very important question, "What is the use of getting married?" A few thoughts will give our readers why all men should get married.

The great object of human life is happiness. To this end, man bends every action and gives birth to every thought. If he toils, he toils for the accomplishment of this object only; if he rests or bestows favor—if he receives or administers the blessings of fortune—if he courts popularity, seeks for fame, or spends his whole life in accumulating wealth, he has but one grand active principle within him, ever prompting to thought and deed and that is a desire for happiness.

Man is a social being, formed for society and intercourse; and the elements of his nature are opposed to a life of solitude and "single blessedness." He delights in having one boon companion, in whom he can confide with all the faithfulness and freedom of his own breast. It is therefore with a view to his social and domestic happiness, for the enlargement of his comforts, that he selects that companion from the opposite sex. The sexes are treacherous among themselves but seldom to each other.

A certain writer remarks, that "marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness or misery; the marriage of love is pleasant, the marriage of interest, easy, and the marriage where both meet happy." It is even so. But there are cases where men are so blinded by the object of their pursuit as to overlook the discrepancies and disarrangements which afterward prove vexatious. It is a reason that there is no "use" in getting married. Man has the elements of happiness within himself, which, when rightly exercised, never fail to produce it. It remains with him altogether to comply with the requisitions of nature, and support her institutions, to fulfill the laws of God, and effect the great object of his own being. In complying, however, he is assured of a happiness which he cannot otherwise enjoy, and which he cannot otherwise obtain. Therefore, if he values his happiness—if he is not selfish and misanthropic, he will act out the principles of his nature and get married. There is no man but feels the influence of woman, delights in her society, and worships, to a certain degree, at the shrine of her charms and personal beauty, and brilliant mental acquirements.

Nature has given her an influence over man more powerful, more perpetual, than his over her; from birth to death he takes health and healing from her hand, under all the most touching circumstances of life, her bosom succours him in infancy, soothes him in manhood, supports him in sickness and in age. Such influence as this, beginning at the spring of life, and acting in all its most trying moments, must deteriorate or improve man's character—must diminish or increase his happiness, according to the moral and intellectual gradation of woman. Thus upon her improvement in particular, depends human improvement in general.

Setting aside individual happiness, and all the pleasures of the social circle, the comforts of the domestic life, the cheering of the smile and voice that greet the husband and the father, the nature of society urges strong reasons why men should get married. Because human improvement, the good of the world, depends upon woman in her proper sphere. Our first lessons are from her lips, and our first impressions are taken from her examples. Thus it is that we carry into society her influence which extends throughout all ranks and classes of mankind.

Woman's influence, therefore, not only sheds a mild and cheering lustre over the hearts of her friends, around the fireside of her family, and within the narrow sphere in which nature has placed her, but upon the whole world. It enters the haunts of vice, and drags forth the victim of the bowl, dashes it from his lips, and restores him to reason and virtuous life. It prevents the prostitution of those qualities which ennoble, dignify, and elevate man above all other things.

It prevents crime in its thousand forms, and makes man virtuous when he would otherwise be vicious. It carries peace and prosperity where trouble and adversity would reign, and gives birth to a thousand pleasures that would otherwise never exist.

The young man who is fond of the society of virtuous ladies, has a better capital for his character than a birth of wealth could give him. He is looked upon as a moral and virtuous young man; because, generally speaking, only such take pleasure in the refinement of female society.

Take it all in all, therefore, marriage is necessary for man's happiness, for the true formation of his character, for the peace of his home, the comfort of his heart, the joy of his youth, and the solace of his years.

Let us, a man who becomes a member of society until he is married. Unmarried, he is looked upon with distrust. He has no home, no abiding place, no anchor to hold him fast, but is a mere piece of drift wood on the great sea of time. His interest is not with society, but in the accomplishment of some social

object is concerned, and he cares not for the welfare of the generations springing up around him, and who are to live after him. He becomes embittered in his feelings against all mankind, misanthropic, parsimonious, morose, and irascible.

To our friend of the Aurora, and to all the young men who are looking after happiness, we say, therefore, "GET MARRIED."

If you are desirous of wealth, get married, for a good wife promotes habits of industry and economy and prevents a great many unnecessary expenses which cannot be avoided in single life.

If you are looking for stations of distinction and honor, get married, for a good wife will seek to advance her husband in the prosecution of all honorable purposes, and lend him aid and encouragement which he can derive from no other source.

If you would become a good citizen, get married, for he is alone worthy the title, who is connected to the great family of man by the ties of husband and father.

If you are fortunate get married, for a good wife will increase your prosperity, and render you "twice blessed," in the enjoyment of your riches.

If you are unfortunate get married. The cares of the world are lessened by having a wife who takes pleasure in sharing them with you.

If you are in business, get married, for the married man, has his mind fixed on his business, his family and is more likely to succeed.

If you are young get married. Doctor Franklin advocated early marriages because a man who marries young, can have the satisfaction of raising and educating his children before he dies.

GET MARRIED.—Let your plans and purposes for future life be what they may, the business of getting married is one that should be attended to first, as it neither interferes with your plans, nor prevents their execution.

GET MARRIED.—Live soberly, be industrious, engage in nothing that will deteriorate your character as an honest man—a pure patriot and a kind husband; take our advice, and with all your gettings GET MARRIED.

### GREATEST FARM IN ENGLAND.

The correspondent of the Boston Transcript furnishes the following account of the Manor of Mr. Coke.

Holkham Hall, Norfolk, England.

This place is renowned throughout England at least as the seat, and especially as the farm of old Mr. Coke, the father of the farmers of Norfolk, and I am happy, therefore, to have enjoyed an opportunity of seeing the estate. I shall not probably find in Great Britain, a better specimen either of the style of life of a good old country gentleman of this realm, and of the ancient school, or of the management of a first rate practical proprietor's estate. Let me begin by giving you some idea of the latter; promising that this is the same Mr. Coke, who moved in the House of Commons the discontinuance of the American war of '76; and who having carried it in the great and excited body by a majority of one, was himself, at the suggestion of his friend, Mr. Fox, at the head of the committee to take up an address to his Majesty, George, III, in pursuance of the vote.

Well now for estate; and first, merely as a farmer's. The land is about 3,500 acres: nearly the whole of it is enclosed by a neat high brick wall, extending about a circuit of ten miles. This comprises the "plantation of wood," and a beautiful "lake." Nothing could appear more originally rural than its borders which are completely overshadowed with forest, and as wild altogether as if I had discovered them and the lake itself in the depths of some solitude of Michigan. All the woods have been planted. The species of trees, in copse, in acres of forests and avenues. Instead of a mere park in one body, it is as one wants it—everywhere an ornament and a shelter—over hill and dale. About no where in excess, nor yet in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion (of which hereafter) indeed, are only gardens, walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but even these latter are marked with their own schemes of practical utility. It is not only the pheasant I see shuffling about there in the cool shades. It is not alone the graceful deer that browse and bound along the soft lawns. These are charms to the eye, and I like the taste which allows them this sweet free range, and which saves the poor beautiful creatures from all harm. Here are the woods too. As I rode through their long winding lanes to-day on horseback, the air was filled with the perfume of forest flowers, and with the chirping and fluttering of birds. The yellow-hammer whirled on his gay speckled wings as we trotted up to him; the shining blue jay glided "like the javelin by;" and "the woodpecker tapped at the hollow beech-tree."

Further away are spotted with little flocks of sheep, of which over three thousand are kept on the place. Of the famous South Devon breed. One meets also in the pasture these fine, sleek, bright looking Devon cattle, browsing in herds. There are more than three hundred of them, including an enormous dairy besides, of Scotch cattle. Beyond the lawns, one gets at once into the cultivation; and a

ring of this, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copses of trees, encircling the whole estate. I rode along the edge of a field of one hundred acres of barley in one place. In another were sixty acres of wheat; and there were two fields of peas, of twenty-five and twenty-seven acres. The arable land is divided about equally between these grains, turnips and grass, which four crops, sometimes having grass for two seasons constitutes the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at present about four hundred and thirty acres of wheat and barley each, and in fine condition. The head farmer told me, that thirty bushels an acre is rather an indifferent crop, and 40 and 50 more are "the right thing." It must be borne in mind when I say this, that Holkham has been completely made over by Mr. Coke. When he succeeded to the estate it was but a mere desert. There were no trees here even, and it was hardly believed the land would let them grow. Mr. Coke says the rabbits were the only creatures who could live on it, and they were starving. Now what a triumph! Go with me to-day in this village of Holkham, which all belongs virtually to the estate, and lives by it in one way or another. Here are five hundred persons probably, besides those sent off, well provided for elsewhere. Their cottages are a curiosity of rural neatness and comfort. Little gardens surround them, and flowers hang out of the windows, and climb over the door-ways.

Some one hundred and fifty persons are employed on the farm alone. Then in the gardens, the light acres of which are surrounded with a wall, one thousand four hundred yards long, and fourteen feet high, are perhaps forty more; in the brick-yard twenty in the blacksmith's shop; and some wheelwrights and game-keepers; I dare say a little army of servants of course! for in the mansion, when the family are here, twenty females alone are employed. The women do some work also on the farm; such as weeding the grain, which as well as the peas, and in fact all the crops, is drilled. I saw twenty women in one field weeding. Beyond that, and outside of the walls of the regular estate, we came to a "little bit" of a plantation of only six hundred more. Here they were hard at work. In one field, where turnips were sowing, all the process went on at once. There were twenty men and boys spreading manure out of five or six carts, drawn by three horses each; (of which there are a hundred on the place,) five or six ploughs drawn by two; who ploughed without a driver; two cast iron round rollers by two; three or four harrows by one; two drill machines self-ploughing, by two, and then the harrow again brought up the rear. I ought to speak of the alms-house for the old, and the schools for the young, and of the farming system in detail, but there is no room. I will only add, that young farmers come here from all quarters to learn the science. I saw four of them riding over the grounds this morning, who are under the care of the manager. The whole place is considered a model of both the science and the art of farming.

A minister, who has a false set of teeth, was preaching on Sunday last, in a chapel not one hundred miles from Preston. Not having his exotic ivories properly fastened, they gave way and frequently incommenced the reverend gentleman who in spite of the utmost efforts, could only deliver his discourses in a whistling key. Tired at length, with his fruitless and oft-repeated endeavours to arrange the troublesome occupants of his mouth, he was obliged to confess to the congregation the cause of his annoyance, and begged of them to sing a hymn while he fixed his teeth securely; which being done, he managed to preach the remainder of his sermon without further interruption.—Manchester Chronicle.

A Broad Hint.—A publican who was ill served by his brewers, wrote them the following laconic remonstrance:—"Gentlemen do please come and taste my beer, for nobody else will."

Swift called dancing "voluntary madness." The Chinese seem to think it useless fatigue for when Commodore Ayson, was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had a ball upon some court holiday; while they were dancing a Chinese, who surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, "Why don't you let your servants do this for you?"

At a shop window in Upper Rathbone st., Oxford street, a bill is exhibited on which is written:—"A Splendid Octave Square Piano For Sale. Musical Instruments Purchased. A Out door apprentice Wanted."

Spurzheim was lecturing on phrenology. "What is to be conceived the order of drunkenness?" said the professor. "The barrel organ," interrupted a student.

Adversity borrows its shippest sting from our impatience. Our good and evil proceed from ourselves. Death appeared terrible to Cicero, indifferent to Socrates, desirable to Clio.

It was blowing very hard on Sunday last.

IBER 25, 1840.

GOODS.

Per Ship  
US \$1.50 From London.

Colored Merinos, Norwich black Bombazines, black Silk colored, checked, and figured Paramatta Cloth, Cholly &aine Dresses, Fancy Mouselotte, printed Lama Squares, and Indiana with Velvet Bort, and Woolen Plaid Shawls; Bobbin Nets; white Blond Grecian Quilling, Isle, lace bread and Gimp Edgings; dging Wire, ground Gimp, dret for Head-bands, black ing Silks, Purse Twist, La-a and colored Lace Gloves, colored Kid & Silk Gloves, lored and black Kid Gloves, d colored Silk, sewing Silk, nges; Silk, Chain, & Coat worsted Braid, Cotton night cotton and Lambis Wood ian Boots, Ladies White, ed cotton Hose, Gentlemen's alf Hose, Regatta Shirts, and Crewels, Flourishing en Fairs; colored embri-lol and Worsteds white and nd woolen Yarn, worsted rman Fringes, Whalebone, Silk Laces, Carpet Lace, wine Ribbon, Chinty Bed, d and steel Top, Tamms, us, Buck m, Ladies white, y Sows, Artificial Flowers, oys Cloth Caps, Ladies, & straw Bonnets, Habbell's, Also, two trunks, Ladies out and Slacks.

Per Brig.

From London,  
in Sack-John.

NDID assortment of hats, soring Sarsnet, and Gauze y Variety. Plain figure, rns and Persians, in vari- ma Grape and Dec Band. Barcelona, Brusele, Rom- itation Corah Silk, Hand- silk Serge, Hat, Dots, & ked, embossed, and Band and Ha cherchets, Band and embossed Scarf, check- rmed Human Squares, ets; Razors, Knives, and eket and Pen-Knives; Sol- sens, hand, cross-cut, and longrove fine lighters, with th, tooth, hair, comb, and ck and red lead Pencils, tin and Vornicelly strings.

Per Brig.

From Belfast,

S Black and colored Hosen, Thred's.

ALL SUPPLY.

by the British American, aerald, from Liverpool, and a blast.

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aily at 12.4. m.

1 Saint George, by Coach

saturdays at 7 p. m.

steam—Mondays, Wednes-

ys 3 to 5 p. m.

y Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-

days

parts for

aily at 10 a. m.

Saint George, by Coach—

ndays, & Fridays at 7 a.m.

am—Tuesdays, Thursdays,

4.8 a. m.

y Coach—Mondays, Wed-

days at 10 a. m.

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THESE MEN'S.

In written orders, or continued

if no written directions

lives, and under, 2s

to, 1s

il over 12 lines 2d per line,

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Individuals who have no ac-

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N. NEWS.

Further Extracts from late English papers by the Britannia.

THE UNION.

From a Speech by Mr. O'Connell.

Lord Ebrington has told us what the Union is. I will tell you what he did not state. He did not tell you how the Union was carried. The Union was carried by the basest means. He did not deny but that we have described it accurately. I suppose he reads some of my speeches occasionally, and I can only say that he would show very bad taste if he did not. He must then have seen the means by which I said the Union was carried. The Union was carried by fomenting the embers of an expiring rebellion. Who said that?—the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench—Charles Kendal Bushe. To be sure I stated it myself; but when I am counsel in any cause, I am glad to have a good witness, and I have the testimony of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, and of Lord Chancellor Plunket for the assertion, that the Union was carried by the fomenting of a rebellion. The Union was carried by the means of an army which was poured upon the country at an expense of four millions. When the people thought to meet to petition against the Union, the army was poured in upon them to prevent it. When a meeting of the King's County was convened by the high sheriff, Colonel Connor, of the Cork militia, a fellow who afterwards robbed the Custom-house, poured in his militia artillery, and dragoons, and turned out the sheriff, magistrates, and gentry of the county, who had collected to petition against the Union. The people could not meet for the purpose of petitioning. In Colonel the same thing occurred; the people of Tipperary were prevented from petitioning. The troops filled the whole country—they crowded every village—and every house. The first year there were some meetings here and there against the Union; but the second year they were totally prevented from meeting. Will Lord Ebrington deny that? But what was the state of the country at that time? Was there the protection of the law? No. If an honest man was in gaol for an unjust cause, could he obtain the protection of the habeas corpus act? No. If a man were in gaol on a false charge, could he have a fair trial? No. Military law was in full operation, and if a man was in prison he was subject to a military tribunal—to be tied up to the wall, the flesh torn off his back, and be hurried to execution, on the charge of being suspected of being a pious man. It could not be denied that the army was put in requisition to prevent the people from petitioning against the Union. Kerry was perfectly peaceable at that time—there was not a soldier nor a yeoman within 25 miles of my father's house; and yet, when Mr. St. John Mason, a barrister, proposed to assemble the county, to consider the question of the Union, Mr. ex-Judge Day issued letters for his arrest, and he was hunted like a mad dog from the county. But that was not the half of what was done. The parliamentary papers showed that there were £1,250,000 expended in bribery, and one man, Lord Shannon, got £15,000 of that sum; but there was still more than that, for Lord Castlereagh acknowledged that he expended £3,000,000 to procure the passing of that measure; and yet, in spite of all that, in the next year those who were assumed to betray their country openly were base enough to resign their seats for money, and their places were filled with others from other parts of the kingdom. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant met the Apostles of Temperance at the fair of Ballymaloe, and most cordially saluted that truly great benefactor of his country. The Duke of de Rohan, son of the celebrated French field-marshal of that name, who recently united himself to the wealthy French heiress, Miss Stanger, daughter of the late Colonel Stanger, of Connelly, has resigned his commission of captain of hussars in the French army, and intends to reside henceforth in the United Kingdom. Protestant Liberty.—John Fitzgerald, Esq. of the Island, late high sheriff of the County of Waterford, has kindly presented to the Right Rev. Dr. Poran, a beautifully executed painting for his lordship's chapel at Ballygunner, and also the fee of an acre of ground on which the chapel is built, being part of his estate. Those instances of liberality in addition to £220 a year with which Mr. Fitzgerald has endowed the poor schools of that parish, are highly creditable, and evince the interest he takes in the concerns of his happy thriving country. The Jews.—Sir Moses Montefiore has at length obtained from the Pacha of Egypt the unconditional release of all the Jewish prisoners at Damascus, and full leave for the return to their homes of those who had left that place on account of the persecutions there. The Albert Gate.—Mr. Cubitt has submitted his plan to the Board of Works for the new improvements at Knightsbridge, communicating with Hyde Park by the removal of Godfrey's brewery. A grand pile of buildings will be erected, with a lodge and a gate, to be called the "Albert Gate." Grace Darling.—Many inquiries having been made respecting the money raised for Grace Darling and others, who assisted at the wreck of the Forfarshire steam-boat, we have authority to state that £742 10s. 6d. stock have been invested in the funds for Grace; £240 13s. 7d. has been paid to Wm. Darling; and £27 to each of the sea boatmen.—*Newcastle Journal.* The Queen.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence related the other day at a public meeting on the Scottish borders, the following anecdote. "Some time ago I was entrusted to present two addresses to her Majesty, in order to lay them at her Majesty's feet. I waited one day at Buckingham House, where I represented the situation in which this part of the country

is placed, and the desire which prevails to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the lower orders. I only mentioned this at two o'clock in the day, and when I proceeded, home I found on the table a draft for 100 guineas for the benefit of the poor." Conduct of the French.—The Jersey paper says:—"One day last week a party of English ladies and gentlemen, who are now here, were at a table d'hôte at Granville, and such were the insults lavished on them, that they found it necessary to leave the room. English families continue pouring out of France in immense numbers: the influx here is very great." Of thirty-four steam-boats belonging to the port of Havre, the machinery in five are French; in all the rest it is of English manufacture. A private letter from Paris states that the English were quitting that city—that the hotel-keepers were pulling long faces—that English bank notes were at a discount of four sous per one pound—and that the funds were expected to be lower. We are sorry to hear that Marshal Soult is still very unwell at his chateau of St. Amand, beyond Toulouse, and that he is not entirely recovered from the effects of the fall from his horse some time ago. A Reform banquet has lately been given to M. Arago at Perpignan. No impediment was offered at Alexandria to the passage of the Indian mail, which has just arrived in London. The intelligence from North-western India is very contradictory. It seems certain, however, that a son of Mohrab Khan, who was killed last year at the taking of Khelat, still kept the territory round that place in a state of disturbance. At a charity dinner at Cork on Monday evening, Mr. O'Connell proposed as a toast "the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"—as an old and steady friend to constitutional rights, he ought to know that a people can never be turned from their purposes by place or pension, nor deterred by coercion from legal and peaceable exertions for their regeneration." In relation to the Lord-Lieutenant's late declaration with regard to repeal, Mr. O'Connell thus expressed himself:—"Repealers are disappointed; they can have no hope of Government patronage. Anti-Repealers are looking for something. The peace-hunters avoid us; but the effect will be most beneficial; the worthless and inutile chaff will be separated from the sound and nutritious corn; while that which cannot feed will float on the wind of court favour; the sound corn will be turned to good purposes—it will feed and relieve the mental indigence of the nation, and ultimately be conducive to national regeneration." UNITED STATES. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The late elections have been the most warmly contested throughout the country of any election since the formation of our constitution. There may have been less bitterness and passion, people may have become more considerate than to let their angry passions rise, and allow their hands to tear each other's eyes; and as those who are the most zealous partisans usually have the softest heads, they have been cautious about coming to blows. Yet never before have parties contended with such determination, and resolution, and probably never with so much confidence of success on either side and with such consciousness of being completely beaten without extraordinary exertion. Never before was there so great a waste of time and of millions of money in one election in which there was so much "wear and tear of conscience," though some may reckon this last item of little account. MAINE.—The result in Maine is still doubtful, and it will not be known till the official account be published. The Whigs claim a small majority, a few hundreds, or nearly a thousand, but this is not conceded by their opponents. New Hampshire has gone for Van Buren, by majority of about 5000. Connecticut has given a handsome majority for Harrison. Rhode Island gives in all but a small number of votes, yet it is said by the Whigs that they have a great majority. Massachusetts has given a majority of about 15,000 for Harrison. Vermont. The election in this state took place on Tuesday and we have not full returns. It gave a majority of about 10,000 for the Harrison ticket at the late election of State Officers. New York has a majority for Harrison of about 12,000 votes. New Jersey has gone for Harrison. Maryland has gone for Harrison. Maryland. In Maryland the majority for Harrison is 4 and 5222. Virginia. We have not full returns from this State. The result is doubtful. Most likely to go for Van Buren. Michigan. Both parties claim the State, and this pretence is peculiar to them. Kentucky has gone for Harrison with a majority. South Carolina has given a large majority for Van Buren. Georgia. From partial returns, it is supposed that this State has gone for Harrison by a large majority. Delaware voted on the 10th. North Carolina and Tennessee voted on the 19th. It is rumored that by official returns Pennsylvania has given a majority of 2000 votes for Harrison. It now appears evident that Harrison will

be elected President by a large majority. Salem, Oct. 23. At half past 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable connected with the Salem Hotel, and spread with dreadful fury, consuming the hotel and all of the out buildings and the session house of the Presbyterian church. Boniface & Fessenden owned the Hotel. The dwellings of Mr. Ceymour, J. A. McFarland, Elizabeth Prout, in all eight. There were in the stables 24 or 25 horses. One of the stage agents or owners told me that they saved only four horses. The property destroyed is immense—the village in ruins—the stables were filled with furniture and the people all in confusion. It is believed to be the worst of an incendiary. The fire is now nearly extinguished. The North Eastern Boundary.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal writing from Bangor, says:—"Two of the young men who accompanied the Boundary Commissioners, have arrived in this city. I am informed that the whole ground has been carefully examined, and the Commissioners agree on their return. The Report will probably come to us by the way of Washington; and until we get it, we cannot put up with such information as may come from these connected with the expedition. I am informed that there is not a drop upon the minds of the Commissioners; the line claimed by the Americans is the right line; and that no person who makes the examination, with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion. This, I have no doubt, is correct; and we want to bring this irritating question to a close, is energetic and determined action on the part of the Government." The Highlands.—The Gardiner (Maine) Spectator, contains the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Renwick, one of the Engineers engaged in the Boundary Survey:—"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy is the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered a explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleur, around the heads of the branches of the Saint John, to the Temiscouata Portage, so that even on the British ground the highlands are necessarily mountainous; they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations." A cast-iron Beacon Light has been erected on York Ledge, at Portland, Maine. It is 10 feet high, and contains about 25 tons. The Advertiser says that the work is massive—immense strength and will remain a thousand years. Though such Beacons are common on the coast of England, this is the first of the kind in the United States. The castings were wrought at the foundry of Staples & Barlow of Portland. CANADA. Quebec Gazette, Nov. 4. Some of the Montreal papers are expressing dissatisfaction with the appointment of the Post Office Commission. We do not wish to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, and will not allow its officers, if we can help it, to interfere with the privileges of the people. The public will look to the result of the labours of the Commissioners, and expect to derive some of the advantages which our low subjects at home have lately obtained. Act of Parliament, extended, expeditious, a cheap communication by post. Government have decided upon building steamboats for the purpose of transporting troops and military stores between Quebec and Montreal. The tenders for mail would be received at Montreal until the instant—the boat to be ready to receive engine on the 1st of May, 1841. Important Purchase.—We understand the Government has purchased a block of land, owned by the heirs of the late Henry Murray, Esq. and lately used as a parade ground, at the south-western extremity of the town. The plot is supposed by the know ones to be been chosen as the location of Parliament buildings. The price, we learn, was £10 per acre. This looks a little like a proof that Kingston is intended for the seat of Government.—*Kingston Herald.* We understand that the recent purchase property in this place, by the Government, merely for the purpose of carrying out a plan of defence, long since pointed out by that able and excellent officer, Sir R. B. Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers.—*Kingston Chronicle.* Montreal, Oct 30th. Signor Blitz's performances at the Theatre Royal continue to attract good houses in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We understand that he is to exhibit his "diablerie" at the Government House on Monday evening.—*Herald.* HEAD QUARTERS.—We understand that Sir John Harvey, has transmitted to England an estimate of the expense of erecting, at Freetown, suitable Buildings for Government public Offices.—*Halifax Post.* Gleaner Nov. 10. PRESBYTERY OF MICHIGAN. On Wednesday, the 26th ult. this Reverend body met at Barlow's Mills, in the Parish of Blackville, for the purpose of inducting Rev. Mr. Turnbull, to his pastoral charge of the South West. The Rev. Mr. Souter, Newcastle, moderator of the Presbytery, preached on the occasion, from Mark 16. The discourse was solemn and impressive, and addressed to the people pointed out the practical application of the day's well filled by the blessing of God, to produce a salutary and lasting effect upon the mind all present. We trust that the Presbytery

population of this extensive district who have so long been especially destitute, will manifest their gratitude to Him who in His gracious Providence has now appointed unto them a Pastor, and be excited to prayerful and persevering exertions in furtherance of the good work so auspiciously commenced among them. COMMERCIAL BANK.—Mr. George C. Parlow was yesterday elected Cashier, in place of Alex. Leach, Esq.—*Chronicle.* HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, N.S., Nov. 1840. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. 1st Lt. Charlotte County Militia. Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, having requested leave to quit from the Militia Service from advanced age and declining health: do

pleased to term it. I shall only add, that from the sentiments of the former, as expressed at the meeting of the Constitutional association lately held at Belfast, and which composed the wealth, respectability, and moral influence of Ulster, as also from these of the latter in the south—One thing is evident, that they are all actuated by the purest patriotic motives, and that they are determined, if they cannot obtain for their common country the benefits of a real, substantial, and reciprocal union, that she shall not any longer be a peopled, plundered country. Knowing from the character of your paper, that you are a lover of fair play, I am induced to send you these few remarks. Yours, Mr. Editor, HIBERNIC.



## SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1840, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

**ALL** the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Andrews, June 6, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

**ALL** the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of Andrew Robinson, of in & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, on which he now resides; the same containing 200 acres with about 15 acres under good grass and well fenced, and adjoining Land owned by Thomas Robinson on one side and by John Robinson on the other, with good barn &c. thereon.

**ALL** the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & demand of DANIEL McLACHLAN, of & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, St. James, purchased by him from John McCurdy by deed dated 15th October 1834—the said Lot contains 100 acres, with about 12 acres cultivated and well fenced, with a good frame house &c. thereon, bounded by Lands owned on the N. by R. McLachlan S. by land owned by J. McCurdy, on the E. by land owned by J. McCurdy, on the W. by land owned by J. McCurdy, **ALL** the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & demand whatever of EDMOND S. McLACHLAN, to a certain piece of Land containing 50 acres on which he now resides, in rear of the Bailey Settlement and adjoining Geo. Thurland's land, with about 6 acres under grass, well fenced, with a good barn &c. thereon.

The said several Lots having been taken on Executions in favor of John Gimmer, against Andrew Robinson, D. McLachlan, and Edmond S. McLachlan issued out of the Supreme Court of £30 14 5d, also in favor of James Allanham against Andrew Robinson for £23 16 6d against Daniel McLachlan for £22 14 8d and against Edmond S. McLachlan for £30 15 5d besides Sheriff's fees and expenses.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
Saint Andrews May 20, 1840.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1841, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Saint Andrews, will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

**ALL** the Right and Title of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Minister's Island, to the following properties, viz:—The Farm and Land on the said Island, now in the occupation of the said William Douglas.

**ALSO**,  
Lot No. 6, in Block lettered D, in Morris' Division of the Town plot of Saint Andrews, with the house, out-houses, and buildings thereon, lately in the occupation of William Ker-Esqr.

**ALSO**,  
Lot No. one in Block lettered F in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant and part of Lot number 4 in block lettered X, in Wentworth's Division of the same grant in the Parish of St. David containing 185 acres more or less.

**ALSO**,  
Lots numbered 3 and 1 in the 4th tract of the military location on the western side of the old Provincial road leading from Saint Andrews to Fredericton, containing 500 acres more or less.

**ALSO**,  
Lot No. 3 in the third tract of the said military location containing 100 acres more or less.

**AND ALSO**,  
The South Western moiety or half-part of Lot No. 13 on the said third tract on the south east side of the said road containing 50 acres more or less.

**ALSO**,  
The first tract of the said location, and on the south east side of the said road, containing 150 acres, more or less.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Andrews, June 17, 1840.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

**ALL** the Right, and Title, of JAMES A. CAMPBELL, late Deputy Provincial Treasurer, to a certain Tract of Land, with Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the Grant from the Crown to him, nearly as follows:—

"Beginning at a Stake at the North Eastern angle of Lot No. Two, granted to David Goswilling in the fifth ter of William Mahood's survey, in Clarence Hill Settlement, between the Digbygaush and Magdavic Rivers, made in the year 1837, crossing the old Fredericton Road, to the eastern side of a reserved road, and containing 100 Acres, more or less."—The same being seized upon a Writ of Execut.

THOS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Andrews, July 27, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY

the 7th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

**ALL** the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of THOMAS DAVIS, of in and to that lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Mill Lands heretofore granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq. and Samuel McDougall, marked number four in a certain plan of a division after said land declared to be annexed to a certain Deed or Instrument bearing date the tenth day of September, 1835, and made between Josiah Davis and Phoebe his wife, of the one part, and one Thomas Milledge the other part, and also in and to eight rods of lot number five in the said plan.—The property above described having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Andrews, August 6, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock

**ALL** the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & demand, of DAVID LEIGHTON, of in and to all that certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, in the Parish of Saint David, on which he now resides, containing 100 acres more or less, and lying between Daniel Hill's and James Stevenson's Farms, on the Waig point. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of Harris Hatch, against said James Leighton, endorsed July 21st 5 2 and interest from 8th April 1839. Also £8 4 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
Oct. 12, 1840.

## DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When engraved in it, effectually removes the system, and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and even produces a danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure this article and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found its certain cure. *Sick and Nervous Headache* is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do; and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise. It is sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union, sold here by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10.

"We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her pitheological development, which, considering that they looked a most available disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to uncalculated restoratives, passed some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and as-raven blackness. We are not putting—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed we do not want any, for though we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own."

**DARING FRAUD.**  
The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists,  
Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

**TO THE BALD HEADED.**

This is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village, The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from COMSTOCK & CO.

JOHN JACUISH, Jr.,  
Delhi, July 17, 1833.—Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

**JUDGE PATTERSON.**  
Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840.  
Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem best, to subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

**CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.**

I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the proximate have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

JEHU PATTERSON,  
Judge of the Court of C. P.  
Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

## HEWE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a never-failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is invariably, after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

## DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXpectorant SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

**HAVE YOU A COUGH?**—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical preparation containing no poisonous drugs, and used in extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that fearful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to-day. Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher street, near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores, and Dr. McTAY, St. Andrews.

**ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.**

**THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL** of the effects of the perfect remedy, will speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, and where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose.

To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed.

Will any one suffering refuse to try it? If he does he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral duty, to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than cure a single case of any worthless article.

**LOOK OUT!**—Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and rest by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLD ONLY BY HAYS,  
Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fletcher street, New York, and Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

**LOOK OUT!**

"CAUTION" is the Parent of Safety. **AN ATTACK** of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the preliminary symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves shut out from society by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

"None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co. written on the wrapper."

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y. and by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

Read the following:—

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

"The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling out of hair, but also a certain restorative."

WM. THATCHER, senior,  
Methodist Minister in Saint George charge,  
No. 80 North Fifth street

John P. Inglis, 331 Arch street,  
John D. Thomas, M. D. 163 Race street,  
Hugh S. Carey, 101 Spruce street,  
Hugh McCurdy, 334 South 7th street.

John Gare, Junior, 123 Arch street.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that such celebrated and respectable persons are more than 50 years of age, and the change not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs J. P. Inglis, John S. Carey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this

11th day of August, 1840.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

[L. S.] sixth day of December, &c.  
ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.  
Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has

—On Hand,—  
A General Assortment of Groceries and CLOTHING.

Of several descriptions; besides a large quantity of the best quality.

**WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR** of the best quality.

**ALSO**—A good Supply of **CORN AND MEAL**;

He keeps always on Hand, the Choicest LIQUORS.

ALL of which he offers for Sale on the most liberal Terms, either for CASH

or **SHINGLES**,  
At a fair Market Price.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,  
Saint Stephen, June 6, 1840—11.

**GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.**

Just Received per Ship CLARENCE, via Saint John, ON CONSIGNMENT.

Two Trunks Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made CLOTHING, consisting of, Black and coal Duras and Knock Coats, Fast reliable cloth, Gambroon and elastic ribbed Trowsers, Blue Cloth Jackets, Fashionable London quilting Vests, &c.

The above will be sold very low for ready money.

J. W. STREET,  
August 10, 1840.

## CHEAP STORE.

**FALL GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has Just Received part of his Fall Goods, and now ready for inspection, a very extensive and VARIED ASSORTMENT.

The following are only a few of the LEADING ARTICLES:

Bales Red, Blue, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Kerseys, and twill Serges, do Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Buckskins, Dueskins, Satinets, Cassinets, Homespuns, &c. Tweeds, and different other FASHIONABLE PANTALON STUFFS.

Bales Fig'd and plain MERINOES, Saxones, Orleans Cloths, Orleans de France, a new and fashionable article for Ladies Dresses.

do Rose, Whinney, and Point Blankets, do PRINTS, Grey and white Cottons, as low as 3d per yard.

2 Cases Gent's Beaver and Gossamer Hats, SHAWLS in variety, Indian, Thibet WOOL, and Plaid ditto.

1 Bale Scotch Plaid, and Homespuns, 1 do. White Cotton Warps, 1 do. Blue do. do.

2 do. London Slops, well assorted, 1 Case Black and white Dunstable Bonnets, suitable for the FALL.

A General Assortment of GROCERIES.

ON HAND.

Superfine, Middlings, and RYE FLOUR.

THE present Stock having been purchased in the Summer months, (which is the cheapest season for the sale of Woolen Goods) will be found by Purchasers to be satisfactory, as the Subscriber's intention is to moderate prices down to the lowest possible fraction.

D. BRADLEY,  
St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1840.

## New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods, among which are,

Superfine, black, blue, brown, and jet-black BROAD CLOTHS; Pilot, Beaver, Flannel, Cassinets, Buckskins, Tweeds, Satinets, and Homespuns. Plain and figured Merinos, and Saxony Cloth, Shawls in variety, Flannels of all colours, Blankets all sizes; Grey and white Cottons, Calicos of all patterns, with a general assortment of Woolen, Silk, and Cotton Goods, and Groceries, too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN,  
Saint Andrews, August 29th, 1840—31—11

**TO FISHERMEN.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received

on Consignment direct from the Manufacturers in England, which he offers for SALE.

Line for Cash:—  
Herring Nets, 30 Rans 2-3, 2 5-8, 2 3-4, in 150 Mesh.

St. Peter Cod Lines, 12, 15, & 18 thread Salmon Twine in 2lb Ships.

Two thread Herring Twine, Shoe Thread.

If the above is suitable to the Market, a full supply will be imported annually, and at low rates.

JOHN WILSON,  
Saint Andrews, August 11, 1840—12

## Iron, & Stoves.

On Consignment.

11 Tons Bar IRON, assorted, 10 Canada STOVES, from 20 to 32 inch.

JAMES W. STREET,  
Oct. 27, 1840.

**MOLET**—And Possession given immediately. The OLD COURT HOUSE and Premises.

For Particulars apply at the office of W. HATCH, Esq. or at the Standard Office, Oct. 9, 1840.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

Per Ship JUNIUS From London.

**BLACK** and Colored Merinos, Norwich

Crapes, Black Bombazines, black Silk Velvet, black, colored, checked, and figured Gros de Naples; Paramatta Cloth, Cholly & Mousseline de Laine Dresses. Fancy Mous-

silme de Soie, Filette, printed Lama Squares, Bordenes, Thibet, Indiana with Velvet Borders, Filled Silk, and Woolen Plaid Shawls, plain and colored Bobbin Nets; white Blond Net, Bobbin and Grecian Quilting, hie lace and Footing, Thread and Gimp Edgings; black Blond Edging Ware, ground Gimp, black Genoa Velvet for Head-bands, black and colored sewing Silks, Purse Twist, Ladies black, white and colored Lace Gloves, and Mitts; light colored Kid & Silk Gloves, Gentlemen's colored and black Kid Gloves, white, black and colored Silk, sewing Silk, and Bullion Fringes; Silk, Chain, & Coat Braces, Russia worsted Braid, Cotton night caps, childrens cotton and Lamb's Wool Socks, Corinthian Boots, Ladies White, black, and printed cotton Hose, Gentlemen's white cotton half Hose, Regatta Shirts, Sampler Calvases and Crewels, Flourishing Thread and Linen Fios; colored embroidery Lamb's Wool and Wergied white and black worsted and woolen Yarn, worsted Moreen and German Fringes, Whalebone Paris and black Silk Laces, Carpet Lace, black and white wire Ribbon, Chinty Bed Laces, German silver and steel Top Thumb-nails, Shirt buttons, Buckram, Ladies white and colored Jean Stays, Artificial Flowers, and Wreaths, Boys Cloth Caps, Ladies' and childrens colored straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, Lucifer Matches, Also, two trunks Ladies and Childrens Boots and Shoes.

Per Brig EDWARD From London, Via Saint John.

**A SPLENDID** assortment of Latin, Linen, every variety. Plain Gauze Ribbons, in every variety. Plain Gauze and embossed Satins and Persians, in various colours; China Crapes and Dico Bordered Shawls, black—Barcelona, Brussels, Bandanna, printed imitation, Coral Silk Handkerchiefs; black silk Serge, Hat, Dress, & Vail Crapes; checked, embossed and Band Gauze Squares and Handkerchiefs; black, edged, checked and embossed Scarfs, checked Voilette and printed Hosiery Squares, and Handkerchiefs; Razors, Knives and Forks, Jack, Pocket and Pen-knives; Sail Knives, steel pens, hand, cross-cut, and pen saw-files; Congrove fire lighters with wax tapers, hearth, tooth, hair, cloth, and hat brushes; black and red lead Pencils, slate Pencils, Violin and Violoncello strings.

Per Brig ULSTER From Belfast.

**300 LBS** Black and colored Linen 10 Day Soap.

**A FALL SUPPLY.**

Is daily expected by the *British American*, from London, *Emerald*, from Liverpool, and *Cordelia*, from Belfast.

W. & S. M. GILMOR.

## ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from United States daily at 12 a. m.

Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m.

Saint John by steam—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 3 to 5 p. m.

Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Depart for United States daily at 10 a. m.

Saint John, and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.

Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 a. m.

Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.

15s. a year, delivered in town or called for. 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted according to written orders, or continued till notified in no written directions.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of do. 1s.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blankets, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice, to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. S. Connick, Mr. W. Campbell, James Albee Esq., Triest Moore Esq., Jas. Brown Esq., Mr. J. Geddery, Mr. David Turner, Mr. Wm. Graff, Mr. D. Gilman, Josiah Knight Esq., Wilford Fisher Esq., D. M. Millan Esq., W. J. Layton Esq., Mr. Henry S. Buck, Jas. Cox Esq.

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St. George, Mr. S. Connick, Mr. W. Campbell, James Albee Esq., Triest Moore Esq., Jas. Brown Esq., Mr. J.