UL RECOVERY OF HAIR
8, 25, and 26 years loss.

stations, (selected from number
ceived during the last 40 years)
of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR
the originals of which may
oprietors.
OWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON
GARDEN, LONDON.
URMUS-HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN
February 6, 1202

g to you the following corrobora
cy of your MACASSAR OIL, if by
public it will be of any service. I
yself but returning in a very small
obligation I feel I lie under to
e most happy during my stay in
y any Gentleman who may the
truth of the following—In my
t to India, and shortly after an
hair fell off in considerable qu Ia
soon became entirely bald, ear
mmed until my arrival last year
at Boston was induced by reading
ertisements to make trial of y the
though I confess with but li t
After the use of one bottle of
o bald head covered with a soun
the use of the Oil, much to lo
ove now the pleasure to inform
ggestion or vanity, that I can
head of hair as any one need to

I am, Gentlemen,
Your grateful Servant,
A. MACKENZIE

I take the liberty of addressing
for the great benefit I have re
from valuable MACASSAR OIL,
misfortune to lose my hair at the
veety, in consequence of a fe
induced, at the instance of a
end of your excellent specific
that the effects were most sur
very short space of time, my
before entirely bald, was soon
k and strong hair. I am now
and could scarcely have expecte
ing worn a wig for five and
y life, I should now be enabled
Seaside. I think it but justice
the public, to add my testimo
of your truly inestimable Oil,
full permission to make this let
refer any one to me for proof
his invaluable discovery.
am, Gentlemen,
obliged and obedient Servant,
W. C. PRIDEAUX.
ch 21, 1842.
r directed to Mr Oldroyd, Mer
n, from a friend at Naples,
ed May 6 1823.
attention to the following:—
of the 4th Regiment of Lanc
his Emperial Majesty the Em
aged 44 years, has been bald
of 18. He was recommended
's MACASSAR OIL," by a Gen
already experienced its good ef
tome of one of the last quantity
gland, and persevered in ap
then two months his hair grew
nd is now very thick. The
leased and has spread it's fame
emand for that article is very
you to send me a fresh supply
e
aving derived essential benefit
ar MACASSAR OIL I am induced
rticulars, which you are at li
rts as you may think proper.
ceive months since I made
ugh I confess with not much
bald eighteen years. I was
efore any effect was perceptib
own appeared; at the expira
hair had grown on the bald
h long. I then had the whole
y shaved once a week for
d, constantly using the OIL,
the result is, that I have this
g, my hair being quite restor
great in quantity as when I
ge.
n, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. P. DRIFFIELD
Brighton, April 19, 1832.

YLAND'S
SSAR OIL,
nowledged to be the only ar-
ally produce and restore Hair,
ss, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE
om falling off or turning grey
d dandriff and render it de-
cuely, and glossy.
merous pernicious compounds
CASSAR OIL." To ensure
that the bottle is enclosed in
ngraving of exquisite work-
ch are engraved "ROW-
AR OIL," in two lines.
ure the genuine article, see
wland's Macassar Oil," on
of the envelope nearly fr-
ng 29,026 letters—WITHOUT
ISE.
Family Bottles, (equal to four
double that size, 1.s per bot-

umer and Chemist throughout

Winter Goods.

"Brothers" from Liver-
pool,

HS,
S,

, & Shirtings,
bleached Printed Cottons,
and unboiled.
. BABCOCK & SON.

pemakers
s will give employment
N. having a practical
making.
J. & R. JARVIS.
20, 1844.

VOLUME 11

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 25

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1844. [15s. sent by Mail.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to make Agricultural Pursuits pleasant as well as Profitable.—For ages the employment of the husbandman has been looked upon as dull, uninteresting work. It has been thought to be a dull plodding occupation of the hands and not of the head. And there has been too much foundation for such an impression. The agriculturists of years not long by-gone, did little with the head to dignify or enliven the work of the hands. A change for the better is now near at hand. Perhaps in your day farmers may be more intellectual, more intelligent, and more able to bring the truths of science to benefit them in their manual labors, and to give them interest and delight in their occupations. But what others do; I hope you at least will take such measures as will convince yourself if not others, that agricultural employments are as interesting, intellectual, and pleasing pursuits as any with which they may be put in comparison. I know of no method by which you can more effectually render them so, than by employing your mind upon your work. Most assuredly the more your minds is employed upon your work—in tracing effects to their causes, in accounting for failure and disappointment, in understanding the operations of nature, in devising improvements &c.—The more interest you will take in your employments, and the pleasure and gratification you derive from them. Moreover this is not the only way to make your pursuits pleasant, but it is the way to make them profitable also. Your mental operations must be wrong-sided and injudicious indeed if they do not lead you to the discovery of means whereby you can enduce more produce out of any certain amount of labour and expenditure. The most intelligent farmers, you may easily convince yourself, if industry is not wanting, generally succeeded in making their farms the most profitable. But what I wish especially to inculcate upon you at this time, is, that you will feel more interest, more pleasure, more conscious dignity in your pursuits the more you occupy your mind on the subject.

Agricultural Schools would aid in thus elevating Agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator.*

LIME AS MANURE.—Much labour has been exhausted in trying to ascertain the best method to enrich and prepare the ground so as to produce the best crop. After using various kinds of dressing, none have proved better than lime, for land on which corn is planted.

Lime has in itself many valuable properties. It gives a suitable degree of heat to cause immediate vegetation, it guards it from worms and insects that often destroy one-half of the first planting; it causes an early and rapid growth, that ripens the grain before the frost appears. When lime is used for other kind of grain, it has the same effect as on corn: it has also the voluntary quality of guarding it against mildew. No grain sown on land so prepared, will suffer from this great evil, by which so many valuable fields have been destroyed.

The best method of using lime is, to mix one eigth part with old barn manure, then to be placed in the hole with the corn When used for other kinds of grain, it shou'd be spread on the top of the ground after it is ploughed, and harrowed in with the grain — No one can fully estimate the value of lime for this purpose, unless they try the experiment. The average difference in a crop is from one-third to one-half more by using the lime.

It is also almost the only sure preventative of vermin on fruit trees in this section of the country. Lime placed about the body of trees early in the spring, will prevent their increase. Slacked lime mixed with soap & water, used as a wash on the parts of the tree where insects have deposited there eggs will destroy them entirely. This has been proved by the writer.

In many parts of England, they estimate the value of their land, in some proportion, to its nearness to lime kilns, on account of the valuable properties of lime for dressing. Our farmers should turn their attention to the subject.

Sowing and Planting.—In most cases we obtain as good crops without early planting. Corn, potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, pumpkins, squashes, melons, cucumbers, beans, and most vegetable crops, do better by delaying planting till the ground is warm and dry, and the weather is generally warm, as cold weather and severe storms, check, and in some cases destroy tender plants Most of these crops succeed better if they be planted from the middle to the last of May, though it is generally best to get corn in by the 20th of May, as it requires the whole of a common season, to become well ripened. In cases of early planting the ground becomes heavy and hard from severe storms, and the plants become stinted, while the weeds which are hardy, are getting possession of the land, and can be expelled only with much cost and trouble.

But some things require early attention.—Spring wheat, rye, oats and barley should be sown as soon as the ground becomes dry enough to work; as in this case there is a much better chance for a good crop. Warm, muggy weather, is more likely to cause a failure in late sown grains, than that which is sown early. Last season the drought cut off late sown oats and barley, and those sown late are generally more liable to injury from this cause.

Peas do best when planted early; and they are so hardy that cold will not injure them When sown late they are liable to injury from rust and mildew. Onions should be sown quite early, else they will not ripen well unless the season be favorable. The tomato and some other vegetables should be sown early, else they will not generally ripen well in our climate; and for early use many kinds should be planted as soon as the ground is dry.

Gardens and Gardening.—There are few things which more clearly indicte a refined mind and a cultivated taste than a neat garden, and among our agricultural population there are few, who can lay claim to the title of a good farmer, who do not possess a good vegetable garden. Indeed it is an indispensable appendage to a farm house, which no individual, having any regard for economy or comfort, will overlook. Those who have not paid attention to the subject will have but little idea of the profit which might be derived from the small quantity of ground usually devoted to the purposes of a garden, or of the additions of comfort which it will make in his family. Mechanics and professional men too will find such to be a valuable acquisition, and that the pleasure afforded by its cultivation, will amply repay the labour expended, for that object. One great principle that should regulate the conduct of both farmers and others is, seek happiness at home; and this end, we may rest satisfied, will be best accomplished by proper attention to all the appliances necessary to such a result. Every tree, plant, or flower, which an individual cultivates round his dwelling, forms a link in the chain of association which binds him to his home. They render his abode more delightful—they invite to a more intimate communion with nature—they increase the sources of rational enjoyment, and withdraw us for a time from the busy world, where the mind, in the retirement of its own contemplation, can forget the cares, the troubles, the vanities and the selfishness, which intercourse with an unfeeling world may develope to us. As a means of recreation and exercise after the labours of the day, we know of none better qualified to improve the mind than working a garden.—*Eastern Chronicle, Pictou.*

Cabbage Heads from Stumps.—James Bates of Norridgewock, Me., writing to the Farmer's Journal, says:—

"I do not know what all your Boston gardeners are up to, but I do know that, if cabbage stumps of any variety are set out in the spring, in good order, one two, three, or even four good sound heads will grow on them;—and this they will do year after year, until they die by accident. They are managed in the following manner: The upper, narrow leafed sprouts, which would bear seed, are carefully rubbed off, and likewise all the low-dr, round leafed ones, which latter will form heads, leaving only as many of these as the strength of the stump and the soil are capable of bringing to perfection. At our cattle show, Mr. John Drew presented several such stumps with one to four heads of Low Dutch cabbage on each which have borne for three years. He sets them out in earth in the cellar in autumn, cuts off the heads when required for use, and places the stumps pretty thick in the garden in spring. The labour is trifling, the cut-worm gives no trouble, and the crop is sure and abundant."

New mode of planting Apple Trees.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best apple treees, which have neither sprung from seeds or grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, having put an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots and the shoot gradually springs up, becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Canada Newspaper.*

Potatoes—Ought Potatoes to be cut or planted whole? [By A. C. Hornecastle.]

I am in the habit of planting five or six acres of potatoes yearly, and for the last two years I have planted the greater part with whole potatoes, and find they produce as good crops as with cut seeds, from this great advantage—I have scarcely a potato miss growing, whereas in cut seeds I have often had a great loss from dry rot. When taking up the general crop, I pick up my seed potatoes of a uniform size, each weighing about one and a half ounce. I plant them in rows two feet apart, and one foot in the row, and have exceeding good crops.—*English Periodical.*

How to obtain a situotion in the Excise.—Take the liberty of distilling your own whiskey, without paying your proper duty to her most gracious Majesty: persevere, and doubt not but in good time you will find yourself in a very pretty situation

THE SALADIN.

Further particulars connected with this vessel have transpired since our last, which we are sorry to say, negative all idea of innocence of the men in custody, and impress upon the transactions in which they have been engaged, a truly awful character.

On Saturday morning, two of the men, one named Galloway, the other Carr, who were confined in one cell, sent for the Sheriff, expressed a desire to develope all the circumstances which had occurred on board of the Saladin, of which they had any knowledge, and commenced the relation of a tale of horror which it would be difficult to parallel among the more dreadful records of piracy and murder committed on the high seas.—The Sheriff immediately communicated with the Attorney General, and accompanied by him, and other officials, whose duty required them to be present, proceeded to the goal, where the men underwent a close examination, which elicited particulars, which elicited particulars, all of which bear intrinsic evidence of truth, and leave no room to doubt the extent of crime of which these unhappy wretches have been guilty.

The substance of these revelations, so far we can gather, is as follows:—

The Saladin sailed from Valpraiso about the 8th February, with a complement of twelve persons, including officers. Some of these were new men, four of whom had gone out to Valpraiso, having left her there. A Captain Fielding, whose vessel had been seized for smuggling a cargo of guano, and his son, a lad about fifteen years of age, were taken on board as passengers. This man it appears instigated all the mischief. His plan, suggested by avarice, for he must have been aware of the valuable freight on board, was to kill the captain and officers, seize the ship, and proceed with her to the St. Lawrence, on the shores of which they were to land, divide the plunder, and then seperate to enjoy as they best might their unhallowed gains Unhappily he too well prevailed—the plausibility of the scheme secured the acquiescence of these recless characters, and without a reflection upon the improbability of being able to carry it out, and escape a just retribution, they took the first favorable opportunity to put it in execution.

The bloody drama opened on Sunday night the 14th April. The first mate, whose watch it was, had been unwell, and had gone to sleep on the hen coop or companion. Up to this time it would appear as if the men who have confessed, had no knowledge of the conspiracy—at least we have been given to understand, that such is their assertion. Hearing a noise on deck they left their hammocks, went up, and there beheld the demon assisted by two others, in the act of throwing the mate overboard, and this they soon succeeded in doing. Having fully committed themselves to the worst atrocity by this treacherous act, some of the villians went below for the purpose of despatching the captain, whom they found asleep, but his dog, (so trifling was the incident that averted their purpose,) being at his side, probably with an instinctive consciousness of their intention, which they perceived, they retired without effecting their purpose. The second mate then came on deck, was seized upon and thrown overboard. While in the water he called out "Murder!" and Fielding, fearful perhaps that such an alarm might put the captain upon his guard, raised the cry, "a man overboard." This awoke Captain MacKenzie, who rushed on deck, when the Swede, (Anderson) one of the prisoners, struck at him with a bludgeon as he was emerging from the companion, and stunned him. Immediately recovering, the unfortunate man rushed upon the assassin, calling to Fielding for assistance He was seized upon, his skull clove with a hatchet, and the Swede terminated his existence by repeated strokes of the same weapon. After the captain was despatched, the murderers proceeded to make sure work of the rest of the crew who were not implicated in the conspiracy, who unconcious of evil were despatched in cold blood, without being able to make any resistance, as each made his appearance on the deck, and their bodies thrown overboard. Fielding then assumed the command, called the men aft, harangued them in a speech in which he assured them of being under a commander who could appreciate their services, and who would not bully them as "Sandy" had done; and explained his designs with regard to their future destination, as we have before stated.

It pleased the Almighty to crush this daring villian, ere the exultation attended upon his success had subsided, by the very instruments through whom his unhallowed design had been executed. The second tragedy was as horrible in its incidents as the first, though it may be perceptibly traced the avenging dispensation of that Being, who neither slumbers nor sleeps, by whom even the very hairs of our heads are numbered, and who will in nowise spare the guilty. The very circumstances which in his fiendish cunning he had calculated upon to ensure his safety, led to his destruction Dark hints of there being yet too many on board led each one to consider his own safety involved, and to suspect the designs of their tyrant. To prevent it is supposed any fatal results which might ensue from the quarrelsome dispositions of such a gang of desperadoes, and of which a specimen was afforded at a carouse after the occurrences we have detailed, all the fire arms, and all weapons whatever, at his suggestion were thrown overboard, with the exception of the Captain's gun. Fielding, however, had concealed weapons for his own defence in case of need. These had been discovered in a berth—it is said a pair of loaded pistols and a knife were still in his possession. The men questioned his intentions, and not being satisfied with his replies, they seized upon and bound him, and a part of them kept watch over him one whole night in the cabin. After a serious consultation, the next morning, (the Tuesday succeeded the murder of the Captain,) they determined to throw him overboard, which was soon affected, and thus the villian perished by a similar death to that by which he had sent his innocent and unsuspecting victims to their last account. So true it is, that one crime leads to another, and that a guilty security can only be presently purchased by plunging deeper into guilt, and may not long be enjoyed under any circumstances.

The destruction of the father involved that of the son. From all that we can learn, the poor lad had taken no part in the horrible scenes, though a witness of them and perhaps consenting, so far as he might be allowed. He entreated them piteously to spare his life, and the man to whom it was given in charge to throw him overboard, appeared inclined to relent, but was compelled by the threats of the others, and by a regard for his own safety, to unclasp him from his desperate embrace, and the shrieking wretch met the same miserable fate as his parent. Thus early had retributive justice followed the perpetrators of crime, and taken effect upon the violators of the law of God and man.

Nothing extraordinary appears to have occurred between this time and the wreck of the vessel, save the scenes of riot and dissipation that might have been excepted. The figure head was disguised, and the name of the vessel covered with painted canvas—her guilty crew must also have carefully avoided speaking vessels on their voyage One of their boats they sank, probably as a precautionary measure against any portion of the crew escaping in her; and the long boat, which they were in the act of fitting up, and in which they intended to leave the ship after having scuttled her, was sunk one night in a storm—thus making their short-sighted precautions prove the means of their speedy apprehension.

The Prisoners will be tried by the High Court of Commissioners, a Court distinct from the Court of Vice Admiralty, and appointed to take cognizance of crimes of mutiny and piracy upon the high seas.—The names of the prisoners are—Carr, Galloway, Johnston, Hazelton, Jones, and Anderson—the last a Swede.

We cannot state positively when the trial will come on, but believe that there will be no unnecessary delay in furthering the ends of justice.

WM. MACLEAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has removed his Office to the Store recently occupied by J B BROWN, at the head of the Market Wharf, where he tenders his services to the Public in the above business,

HE HAS ON CONSIGNMENT,
20 Ploughs of various descriptions,
Franklin, Cooking and Office Stoves, with a variety of other articles, which are offered for sale very low for Cash or approved credit

St. Andrews, May 8, 1844.

PIANO FORTES.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of Instruments from the celebrated Manufactory of T. Gilbert & Co., we are prepared to furnish them at Manufacturers prices.

Now on hand, One superior toned Instrument which can be examined at any time.

BEDLOW & LEFAVOR.
Calais, May 29, 1844.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Samuel H. Whitlock of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte Esquire, Provisional Assignee, of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day of May next, and I do further require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver unto the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at noon of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the 9th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH.
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.
Samuel Getty,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and numerous Customers that he has just received a large supply of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of last years growth, from that old established House, the New England Seed Store, Boston, which he can warrant to be of the best quality.

Among the Garden Seeds are BEANS, PEAS, RADISHES, TURNIPS, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Squash, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery and Beet of every description.

The Field Seeds consist of HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, and HEMP.

Persons desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to call at S. G.'s Store, where they will find a choice selection of the above Seeds.

St. Andrews, April 10, 1744.

PROVISIONS, &C.

The Subscriber offers for Sale.

BBLS and half Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR fancy and common brands, RYE Flour, DYSPEPSIA Flour in half Barrels,
Bbls. kiln dried Corn Meal, Rye do.,
Oatmeal,
Clear Mess and Prime PORK,
Navy and Pilot Bread,
Water Crackers, &c.,
ALSO a few Hhds. and Tierces prime retailing Molasses.

R. WALTON.
April 9, 1844

Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the barque Brunswick, from Liverpool:

11 HHDS best Cognac Brandy, and Holands Gin,
2 do. Superior Old Port Wine,
8 Chests Congou Tea,
64 Kegs Best White Paint,
50 Boxes Y. Soap,
6 Boxes best Poland Starch,
2 Hhds. Refined Sugar,
Bbls. and 1-2 Bbls. Pot Barley.

J. W. STREET
April 30, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND on Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the Office of,

S. M. ANDREWS.
St. May, 1844.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available