L RECOVERY OF HAIR
, 25, and 26 years loss.

tations, (selected from number
eived during the last 40 years)
f ROWLAND's MACASSA
the originals of which may be
prietors.

WLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON
ARDEN, LONDON.
UBURNS HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN,
February 16, 1842

r to you the following corrobora
cy of your MACASSAR OIL. If by
ublic 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 feel
uth of the following:—In the
to India, and shortly after my
hair fell off in considerable quan
soon became entirely bald. In
mained until my arrival last year
at Bombay was induced by reading
ertisements to make trial of your
hough I confess with but little
After the use of one bottle, I
o bald head covered with a good
the use of the Oil, much to the
ive now the pleasure to inform
uggestion 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
a for the great benefit I have re
your invaluable MACASSAR OIL,
misfortune to lose my hair at the
wenty, in consequence of a fe
y induced, at the instance of a
iend of your excellent specific
that the effects were most sur
very short space of time, my
before entirely bald, was soon
ck and strong hair. I am now
, and could scarcely have expect
ing worn a wig for five and
ny life, I should now be enabled
ly aside. 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. TRIDEAUX.

rch 21, 1842.
en directed to Mr Oldroyd, Mer
don, from a friend at Naples,
ted May 6, 1843.
r attention to the following:—
r of the 4th Regiment of Line,
His Imperial Majesty the Em
aged 41 years, has been bald
of 18. He was recommended
's MACASSAR OIL," by a Gen
already experienced its good ef
some of one of the last quantity
ngland, and persevered in ap
s than two months his hair grew
and is now very thick. The
pleased and has spread its fame
demand for that article is very
g you to send me a fresh supply
me
Having derived essential benefit
our MACASSAR OIL, I am induced
articulars, which you are at li
own as you may think proper.
twelve months since I made
ough I confess with not much
n bald eighteen years. It was
before any effect was percepti
down appeared; at the expira
s hair had grown on the bald
ch long. I then had the whole
rly shaved once a week for a
od, constantly using the Oil,
; the result is, that I have this
wig, my hair being quite restor
nd great in quantity as when I
of age.
am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. P. DRIFFIELD
, Brighton, April 19, 1842.

WLAND'S
SSAR OIL,
knowledged to be the only ar
tually produces and restores Hair,
KERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYE
from falling off or turning grey
and dandriff, and render it lo
y curly and glossy.
numerous pernicious compounds
ACASSAR OIL. To ensure
e that the bottle is enclosed in
engraving of exquisite work
hich are engraved "ROW
SAR OIL," in two lines.
nsure the genuine article, see
Rowland's Macassar Oil," on
ack of the envelope nearly 1,
ining 29,028 letters—WITHOUT
NING.
Family Bottles, (equal to four
d double that size,) 12s per bot-
erfumer and Chemist throughout

Winter Goods.
ue, "Brothers" from Liver-
pool,
THS,
MS,
S,
ngs, & Shirtings,
unbleached Printed Cottons,
led and unbolted
M. BABCOCK & SON.

Ropemakers.
bers will give employment
DEN, having a practical
op-making.
J & R. JARVIS.
lk,
b. 20, 1844.

VOLUME 11

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 20

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

AGRICULTURAL.

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES

SECTION NINTH.

Much has been said about tanks, and vats and urine-pits, and many plans devised for preventing the escape of volatile ammonia.—But when once the action of ammonia upon mould is understood, as we have already pointed it out; I am persuaded, reader, that these tanks and vats, and urine carts, will appear to you not only expensive and cumbersome, but useless. Your first point is, to save your ammonia, your second is, never to use urine in its caustic or burning state. If you do, you will as assuredly burn your crop, as the puddle formed by a cow burns the grass upon which she empties her watering-pot.—Here the urine forming caustic ammonia acts as would caustic potash, or a lump of stone lime, left to slack upon the grass. You want to change this burning or caustic ammonia into mild ammonia, or to combine it with some substance which has not only that effect, but also keeps it from flying away. Unless you understand, then, the principles of these actions, and apply them too, your labour is all vanity, when you attempt to save your own or cattle's urine.

These principles are, in number, two.—First, the principle which changes caustic to mild ammonia, is carbonic acid derived from air, or decomposing mould. Second, the principles which render ammonia less volatile, or wholly fixed, are certain acids formed in mould, as sour mold, or certain salts which give up their acid to the ammonia. Plaster of Paris does this, by changing its lime for ammonia. Now let us go into the reason of this a little, and see if we can understand it. Very slowly and supposing moisture present, the oil of vitrol of the plaster quits its lime and unites to the ammonia, and so changes a volatile into a fixed salt. Now this is a change which has been of late much insisted on, and the practice recommended of strewing the stable and barn cellars, and even the privies with plaster, to save the ammonia which escapes in these places. But it is doubtful whether the saving is as great as is usually supposed, for the amonia arising from the urine is caustic, it flies off as caustic ammonia that has no effect upon plaster. Copperas, alum, common salt, potashes, and woodashes, all act to fix the volatile ammonia, and have all been recommended for this purpose. But it is easily seen, that in employing some of these substances, it is to buy ammonia almost at apothecary's price.—These practices will be followed, therefore, only by those who place the crop, and its value upon ammonia. This is a limited and narrow view. The true and farmer-like, as well as the most scientific and natural mode of preserving the ammonia of mine, is to fill your yards and barn cellars with plenty of mould; by which I mean truly decayed and decaying vegetable matter, as well as loam. There is no mode more effectual, no mode more economical.

Consider now for a moment how mould formed and forming, and ammonia act. Have I not said again and again, ammonia hastens decay? makes mould more easily dissolved? and cooks the food of plants? That action having occurred during its progress, acids were formed. The ammonia unites with them, loses its burning properties, and becomes fixed. The acids having been satisfied, the ammonia is actually imbibed and retained by mould.

It does not drink it in like a sponge, but the mould forms a peculiar chemical compound with ammonia. This doculiar compound, while it does not render the mould as easily dissolved matter, yet holds ammonia by so feeble a force, that it easily yields to the power of growing plants. It gives up the stored ammonia at the place where, and the time when, it is most wanting. If you remember these actions of mould and ammonia it will be plain as day, that what we have said of the inexpediency and expense of vats and tanks, and urine-carts, must not only be true but is confirmed by the experience of a host of hard-working, thinking, practical men.—In connexion with urine, the dung of birds, for instance domestic fowls of all kinds, and pigeons, may be here mentioned. These animals discharge their solids and what we may term their liquids together. There urea comes out combined with or forming part of their dung. Now reflecting a moment on the nature of their food, strongly nitrogenous being seeds, grains, &c. or animals, bugs, grasshoppers, &c., we can understand why their droppings are peculiarly rich in ammonia and salts. The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry-yard.

But since these form but a small portion of the farmer's stock, and are never regarded as a principle source of manure, their further consideration may be omitted. It may perhaps be here added, that as from their nature bird droppings run quickly into fermentation, with warmth and moisture, so they act quickly and are quickly done. They are more allied to sheep dung than other manures. Their mould not being great, droppings of poultry equire to be mixed with decayed vegetable matter, or loam. To this class belongs the manure brought from the Paicfic Ocean, under the name of Guano, a Spanish word for excrement. New England farmers can find cheaper sources of salts, to which the main value of guano is owing, and therefore, reader, we shall detain you no longer on this point.

OATS.—This crop should be got in as early as the ground is sufficiently dry to afford a dry bed; and if you desire to have such a crop as you would not be ashamed to tell the number of bushels per acre, you must sow in good ground, or manure it; for no man ever yet reaped a remunerating crop of oats from a poverty stricken soil. In preparing your ground, plough deep, pulverise thoroughly with the harrow, and after you have sown your seed, harrowed it in, and rolled the ground, if it should need it, run watter furrows so as to keep the crop dry. If your ground be good, sow from 2 1-2 to 3 bushels per acre, and in no event sow less than 2, by heavy sowing you exclude weeds, and secure to the oat plants the exclusive benefit of the pablum of the earth.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs have an improving appearance. The home trade have bought rather freely of several articles; exporters have joined the demand to a fair extent, and there are indications of a renewed speculative inquiry; as yet few transactions have resulted from the latter, but as money is abundant, increased operations are likely to occur. The dealers are lightly stocked, and there is a large consumption for nearly all descriptions of produce. Merchants, notwithstanding additional arrivals from all quarters, have displayed much firmness, offering few parcels for public competition. There is much activity in the British Iron trade, and prices are considerably higher.

TIMBER.—Since our last publication the consumption demand for timber has increased; the dealers have bought more freely, and though no change can be made in the quotations, somewhat better terms have been obtained. The supplies, since the 1st of February, show a decrease of 3,782 tons, on the average of the previous four years at the same period. Colonial Square Timber is scarce in first hands, and dealers are only moderately supplied; of Deals and Planks the stock is tolerably large. There have been sold during the month a yarded cargo of St. John's Spruce Deals at 2 1-4d per foot. One of St. Stephen's Deals and Battens, at 2 3-8 per foot. Part of a cargo of Miramichi Pine and Spruce Deals in the yard, by auction, at 2 3-10 to 2 5-15 per foot. A cargo of Quebec Deals, of middling quality only, at £8 5s to £9 per standard on the quay. Some Pine and Spruce Battens at £10 10s per standard. 14 Quebec Pine, mast lengths, at 18 1-2d per foot, and 11 round mast pieces, of small dimensions, at 18 1-4d per foot, string measure.—There is a considerable decrease in the tonnage of vessels despatched this year to the timber ports, being up to this time only 19,622 tons, against an average of the four previous years of 27,224 tons.

Extraordinary Despatch in Loading.—Notwithstanding that our Port is so far famed for giving quick despatch to Shipping, it is seldom that we have it in our power to notice such an instance of extraordinary despatch to ships as we have lately observed going on in our harbour, and as a peculiar instance of such, we would mention the ship *Renfrewshire*, Capt. John Burns, owned by Messrs Pollock, Gilmour & Co. of Glasgow, and loaded by the branch of their firm in this place viz: Robert Rankin & Co.

The ship arrived the 19th of April, and after discharging fully 350 tons of ballast, is this day, (April 30,) fully loaded with a cargo equal to 1300 tons of square timber, including the deckload, and all ready to sail to-morrow, being the first day she can clear with a deckload on. When we consider the size of this vessel (being nearly 850 tons) and the immense quantity she had to discharge, besides loading, it shows what astonishing exertions must have been used in getting her ready for sea, and when we state that all this work has been performed without any night work, it is a proof of what can be done in our port, in giving despatch, and shews how much more energy is now instilled into our business than when a few years ago it was customary to see ships of such a size lying in our harbour five or six weeks at a time, and then were thought to be doing remarkably well.—*Courier.*

Agricultural.—A good show of Cattle, &c. for the season of the year, was presented at the April Market, held last Thursday week, as follows:—Cows, 37; Calves, 12; Horses, 2, Hogs, 16; Goats, 3. £11 were offered for a Cow, the property of Mr. John Forsyth, and refused.—*Ibid.*

The Better Times.—It is pleasant to turn from the plots and counterplots of the politicians, the sordid wranglings for place and power, to the great interests of the country, now for the first time in several years enjoying prosperity in common. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures are all in a flourishing condition. Scarcely a vessel crosses the Atlantic, either way, without a full cargo, & from the unparrelleled quantities of produce pouring through the newly opened canals, from the great producing regions of the west into this port, for sale and exportation, an advance in freights may be anticipated. Fair remunerating prices for wheat, flour, corn, pork, &c. are still obtained, and in all the agricultural staples of the country, with the exception perhaps of cotton, in which the finger of speculation has been too busy, there is every prospect of a profitable spring trade. The manufacturing interest, so long depressed, is now invigorous activity, and the period seems to be fast approaching when we shall not only be self supplied with all that can be fabricated by the spindle and the loom but may furnish no inconsiderable portion of the world with the products of skill and industry. A home market, however is, and will be for generations to come, more desirable than a foreign one.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

MASONIC.—The New-Brunswicker of the 7th inst, says:—On Friday evening last, the Members of the Albion Lodge, No. 570, presented to their Worshipful Master a Silver Pitcher, of exquisite workmanship, in token of their respect and esteem for his long and valuable services, on his approaching departure from this Province. This elegant token of affectionate regard was accompanied with a very beautiful and feeling Address, to which an appropriate Reply was made. The Portland Union Lodge, No. 324, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, also presented an excellent Address, but the crowded state of our columns will not permit our giving publicity to these documents to-day.

The following is a copy of the Inscription on the Pitcher:—

"TO OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Esquire,
Assistant Commissary General,
From the Brethren of the Albion Lodge,
No. 570,
held at Saint John, New-Brunswick,
as a token of respect and esteem
for his long and able services as their W. M.
April, 1844"

EMIGRATION.—The Barque Palias sailed from Cork for this Port with 138 Passengers on the 2d April—and the Fellowship sailed from Londonderry for this Port, with 126 passengers on the 11th April.—Lists of passengers by these vessels can be seen by parties interested, at the Office of M. H Perley, Esq., Emigration Agent, Market-square.

The Envoy and the Asia were to sail from Londonderry with passengers, after the 20th April.—Lists of passengers by these vessels will probably be received by the next mail.—*Ibid.*

Earthquake at St. Thomas.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Thomas, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th of April. It created great excitement throughout the town for some hours. A number of persons quit their dwellings, for fear of accidents. We are happy to say that no damage occurred. It was supposed from the direction of the roaring, that bad news may be expected from the windward Islands.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held at Round Hill, Annapolis, N. S., on the 29th April, before Peter Bonnett Esq., on view of the body of William Gould, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and late of Sussex Vale, N. B.—Verdict—Killed accidentally in felling a tree. The deceased was a sober, honest, industrious man, aged 35 years, in very indigent circumstances; he has left a widow with two children, the eldest not two years old, the youngest ten days.

Libel.—A verdict of £100 damages and costs, was recorded against Mr. J. H. Crosskill, editor of the *Morning Post*, in the Supreme Court at Halifax on Thursday last, for a libel published in that paper three years ago. The Post promises the full particulars of the case so soon as the proceedings shall have terminated.

From St. Domingo.—By the arrival of the schr. Wm. Wilson, Capt. Baker, we learn that on the 4th and 5th of this month, the people of the interior of the island made a descent upon Aux Cayes, and after a short struggle captured the town. The women & children had taken refuge on board of the American and English vessels in port. It was supposed that they would fire the town, the whole island being in a state of uproar.—[New York True Sun.

The Halifax Morning Post contains the prospectus of a Monthly periodical to be entitled the "British North American Magazine," to be published at that place, by Mr. Edmund Ward.

Death of the Last of the Stuarts.—Old James Stuart, commonly known by the name of Jemmy Strength, died on Thursday morning the 11th instant, aged 106 years. His death was caused by an injury which he had received from a fall on the Thursday previous.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

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.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said Joseph Pratt, this day made to me.—I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at my office in St. Andrews, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Joseph Pratt, pursuant to the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the 13th day of January, 1844.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE
In the matter of Samuel Watts, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of the said Samuel Watts this day made to me I do appoint a public sitting to be held on Saturday the eleventh day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the office of the undersigned Commissioner in St Andrews for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said Samuel Watts pursuant to the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand this twenty fourth day of February A. D. 1844.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said Peter Goss, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public sitting to be held on Saturday the 20th day of April next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Peter Goss pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be there and then shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 15th day of February, A. D., 1844.

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

MARCH 13, 1844.

On Sale, by the Subscriber at the Lowest Market Prices, the following:—

1 HHD. Lout Sugar,
30 Boxes best L. Pool } Soap,
20 " " London }
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 18 Kegs C. F. and F. F. Gun Powder, Boxes Window Glass Assorted sizes; No. 1 London W. Lead.; Black and Yellow Paints; 14 Boxes fine London Mould & Dip Candles; 8 do Fine London Sperm and Patent Mould Candles: Boxes Starch, 3 Chests Tea; 2 Bags 4 Cwt. best P. Rico Coffee;
2 Hhds. } Bright Sugar.
4 Bbls. }
Bols. Beef: 5 Puncheons Superior flavoured Rum 75 per cent over Proof.
3 Hhds. } Cognac Brandy, "Martell" and other Brands,
2 Qr. Casks. }
3 Hhds. best O. Ldon. partic } Maderia
3 do do Ldon. Market } Wine.
20 Casks 4 doz, each London D.B Stout,
9 do 6 " " do pints,
8 do London Pale Ale
5 do Leith Ale.
40 doz. best Old L. P. Maderia Wine }
30 do " " Port do } In bottles.
2 Cases fine Sparkling Hock, Sherry Claret, &c.
Old Arrack, Sir J. Hope's Old Rum }
DRAUGHT WINES &c.
Best old L. P. Maderia,—Port, Sherry, Tenneriffes,—best Cognac Brandy,—Hollands Gin,—best Malt Whiskey, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May.

THAT Valuable stand at present occupied by Mr. THOMAS TURNER, apply to
E. & J. WILSON.
25th March, 1844.

TO LET,

And Possession to be given the first day of May next.

THE Comfortable and Convenient Cottage opposite to the residence of D W JACK, Esq for terms &c apply to the Subscriber,
JEROME ALLEY.
St. Andrews, March 15th, 1844.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

FOR SALE, a quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT, cheap for Cash, or good paper at 3 months,
GEORGE M'KENZIE.
St George, 20th March, 1844.

HOUSES TO SELL,

OR LET from 1st MAY Next.

A two Story house in Water Street at present in the occupation of Mr. George McCulloch.

A House in Pagan Street suitable for two families at present in the occupation of Captain Thomas Smith.

A Dwelling house in Water Street next Mr. T. Sime's contrining a good Store and Cellar together with a Barn, Black Smith's Shop &c.

☞ The Above is a good Business Stand

A House Barn and Wharf in the rear of Mr John Bailey's, Water Street.

JAMES W STREET.
February 14th, 1844.

Provisions, &c.

Ex schr. RIVAL, from New York,

WHEAT FLOUR, 150 Barrels
RYE Do. 20 Barrels
PORK 25 Barrels clear Prime and Mess
BEEF 22 do. Prime and Mess
TEA 7 Chests fine souchong & Congo
SPERM OIL 1 Hhd. winter strained
SPERM CANDLES 2 Boxes (sixes)
For sale Duty paid or in Bond for Ship stores.
WM. BABCOCK & SON.
Sept. 27th, 1843.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available