



The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 26

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

RECOVERY OF HAIR
1, 25, and 26 years loss.

ations, (selected from number
rived during the last 40 years)
of ROWLAND'S MACAN
the originals of which may be
applied.

ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON
ARDEN, LONDON.

CHURCHES HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN
February 6, 1842

to you the following corroborat
ory of your Macassar Oil, if by
able it will be of any service, I
feel returning in a very small
obligation I feel I lie under in
most happy during my stay in
any Gentlemen, who may like
truth of the following:—In my
to India, and shortly after an
hair fell off in considerable qu
became entirely bald, per
ained until my arrival last year
at Boston was induced by read
attendants to make trial of y
though I confess with but lit
I should have covered with a
the use of the Oil, much to l
ve now the pleasure to inform
gentlemen or vanity, that I ca
head of hair as any one need

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

I take the liberty of addressing
for the great benefit I have re
valuable Macassar Oil, in
fortune to lose my hair at the
in consequence of a fe
induced, I think it but just
the public, to add my testimony
of your truly-inestimable Oil,
full permission to make this let
refer any one to me for proof
his valuable discovery.

W. C. FRIDEAUX
24th St. 1842

directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Mer
bin from a friend at Naples,
ted May 6, 1843.

attention to the following:—
the 4th Regiment of Cav
the Emperor's Majesty, the Em
aged 44 years, has been held
of 18. He was recommended
"Macassar Oil," by a Gen
steadily experienced its good
some of me of the last quarter
England, and persevered in ap
then two months his hair grew
and is now very thick. The
pleased and has applied it a
demand for that article is v
ing you to send me a fresh supply

Having derived essential benefit
from Macassar Oil, I am induced
articulate, which you are at li
own as you may think proper
twelve months since I made
though I confess with not much
bold eighteen years. It was
before any effect was percepti
down appeared; at the ex
hair had grown on the bald
ch long. I have had the whole
oil shaved once a week for
ed, constantly using the Oil,
the result is, that I have thi
wig, my hair being quite restor
not great in quantity as when I
am, Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,
C. P. DRIFFIELD

1, Brighton, April 19, 1842.

WLAND'S
SSAR OIL.

knowledge to be the only
actually produce and restore hair,
KERS, MEXICAN, and ETC.
from falling out, turning grey
and dandrif, and make it de
curly and glossy.

Numerous testimonials comp
ACASAR OIL. To ensure
e that the bottle is enclosed i
lengthening of exquisite work
which are engraved "ROW
SSAR OIL" in two lines.

ensure the genuine article, see
Rowland's Macassar Oil," on
each of the envelopes neatly pr
ining 25,000 letters—without
any charge.

Family Bottles, (equal to four
double that size), 12s per bot
refractor and Chemist throughout

Winter Goods.

ue, "Brothers" from Liver
pool.

THS,
MS,
S,

ngs, & Shirtings,
unbleached Printed Cottons,
led and unbleached.

(M. BABCOCK & SON.
3.

Ropemakers

here will give employment
MEN, having a practical
opportunity.

J. & R. JARVIS

1844

Arrival of the



STEAMSHIP ACADIA.

The R. M. Steamship ACADIA, arrived at
Halifax on Monday last the 17th inst. in 13
days from Liverpool bringing papers to the
4th inst. the contents of which are import-

ant.

The Irish State Trials have been brought
to a close by the imprisonment of Mr. O'Con-
nell and the other traversers.

The Liverpool Timber Market is improved
—and it was supposed that before the next
arrivals the market would be cleared of all
the old Timber—a position which it has not
enjoyed for many years—a lot of St. Andrews
Spruce Deals sold at 2d 3-16—Scantling 16d
per foot. The cotton market was dull.

The King of the French has postponed his
visit to England.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of
Saxony arrived in England on a visit to Her
Majesty.

From *Wilmor & Smith's European Times*.
JUNE 4.

Corn Exchange-rooms, 29th May, 1844.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday,
21st ult., Mr. Roebuck rose to bring the
state of the government of Canada, under
the consideration of the House. Lord Stan-
ley justified the policy of Sir Charles Met-
calfe, which had been attacked by Mr. Roebuck.

"His idea of 'responsible government' was, the government of a colony,
through a representative assembly, by the
heads of departments, (as advised by Lord
Durham,) responsible to the Governor Gen-
eral, who again was responsible to the Home
Government; but he did not understand by
'responsible government,' that the Govern-
or General should be the mere instrument
of an executive, acting for a particular and
dominant party in the province." Sir Robert
Peel said: "The House Government were
determined that the government of Can-
ada should be a joint one; and for this pur-
pose it would be difficult to find a successor
to Sir Charles Metcalfe."

The King of Saxony with his suite, arrived
at Dover in the Princess Alice Steamer, and
after visiting several of the nobility at their
seats, and strolling round the Isle of Wight,
arrived at London on the 1st inst.

The Emperor of Russia arrived very un-
expectedly in England, at Woolwich on the
1st inst., and proceeded to London, driving
to one of the hotels at the West end, where
apartments had been prepared for him and
his numerous suite.

The O'Connell Trials are terminated at
last by the sentence of the Traversers. Tri-
bunal Term opened in Dublin on Wednesday
22d ult. The Court intimated that judgment
would be given on Friday. There was a full
attendance on that day. The judges sever-
ally delivered judgment. Justice Perrin tho't
O'Connell entitled to a new trial, on the
ground that newspaper evidence was not ad-
missible against him. Judges Crampton and
Burton, and the Chief Justice, dissented
from this view. A further delay was obtain-
ed until Monday, in an effort to obtain a new
trial, when sentence was passed, as follows:

SENTENCE ON THE TRAVERSERS.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be im-
prisoned for 12 calendar months; to pay a fine
of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep
the peace for seven years—himself in £5,000,
and two sureties of £2,500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY,
T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G.
DUFFY, and T. M. RAY. To be im-
prisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a
fine of £50, and to enter into securities to
keep the peace for seven years—themselves
respectively in £1,000, and two securities of
£500 each.

Sentence having been passed,
Mr. O'CONNELL immediately rose, and said
that he wished to remond the Court, that he
had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that
he had never entered into a conspiracy with
the other traversers, or committed the crime
with which he was charged. He had now
only to say it was his painful conviction that
justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly
all parts of the court followed this result;
and although it was accompanied by the clapping
of hands amongst the junior bar, and was
two or three times repeated, the Judges did
not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The Traversers immediately surrendered
into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half,
which gave time to allay the excited feelings

of the people, out of court, as well as for the
necessary preparations, the Traversers were
conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary in
the Circular-road, their future place of con-
finement. They proceeded thither in three
carriages, attended by a large body of police.

A great many people ran along and kept up
with the carriages, and there was also a large
assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his
arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out
of the carriage he was greeted with loud
cheers, and immediately entered the gateway.

Within the courtyard a large number of res-
pectable persons, many of them his most in-
imate friends, were drawn up in two lines.—
They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and
uncovered, and, as he walked up between the
lines, he shook hands with many of them;—
his bearing was manly and undaunted.

The following address, which had been
prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was
issued on Thursday:—

ADDRESS OF O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF
IRELAND. PEACE AND QUIET.

PEOPLE OF IRELAND—FELLOW-COUNTRY-
MEN—BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—The
sentence is passed. But there is another ap-
peal from that sentence. The appeal lies to
the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge my-
self to bring an appeal against that sentence,
and I assure you there is every prospect that
it will be received. Peace, then, and quiet.

This is the crisis in which it will be shown
whether the people of Ireland will obey me
or not. Any person who violates the law, or
guilty of any violence, insult, or injury to
person or property, violates my command,
and shows himself an enemy to me, and a
bitter enemy to Ireland.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady,
honest, religious people of Ireland—have hith-
erto obeyed my commands and kept quiet.

Let every man stay at home. Let the wo-
men and children stay at home. Do not
crowd the streets, and in particular let no
man approach the precincts of the Four
Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ire-
land generally, I shall know, and the world
will know, whether you love and respect me
or not. Show your love and regard for me,
by your obedience to the law—your peacea-
ble conduct, and the total avoidance of any
riot or violence.

PEACE, ORDER, QUIET, TRANQUILITY.
Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause
will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and
quiet I ask for in my name, and as you re-
gard me. Peace and quiet I ask for in the
name of Ireland, and as you love your native
land. Peace—quiet—order, I call for under
the solemn sanction of religion. I con-
jure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the
adorable name of the ever-living God. Grati-
fy me and your friends by your being quiet
and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delight-
ed at you violating the peace, or being guilty
of any disorder.

Disappoint them—gratify and delight by
peace, order, and quiet.

Your faithful friend,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

FOREIGN.

An ample compendium of the foreign news
of the last fortnight will be found under the
proper heads. Switzerland has been the
scene of a civil war, trumpeted in its nature
and results, but sorrowful, as showing the
unseemly barbarities which are perpetrated
in the name of our common Christianity.

Turkey shows symptoms of the internal dis-
ease which is fast wearing away its vitals.

Reports of discussions in the newly organ-
ized Spanish cabinet reach us from Madrid.

Some Carlist leaders have been shot. Maria
Christina is engaged in the task of borrow-
ing money. The Portuguese cabinet has
undergone some changes, it is to be hoped
for the better.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal
Association took place, on the 20th ultimo,
in the Conciliation Hall. There were very
few persons in attendance. Mr. W. Gernon,
barrister-at-law, acted as chairman.

Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., announced
the receipt of the following sums from Amer-
ica:—Wisconsin, £12; Watertown, £22;
Hamilton, (Canada) £25; Buffalo, (New
York) £20; Halifax, (N. S.) £30; Provi-
dence, (N. J.) £30; Fawn River, (Mass.)
£31; and Philadelphia, £200. The last
mentioned sum was inclosed in a letter from
Mr. Robert Tyler, son of the President.

Mr. John O'Connell, in moving the thanks
of the association to the writer of this letter,
said that he had but one difficulty in doing
so, which arose from the fact of his being
the son of the man who had set his name to
a document authorizing the annexation to
the Union of the ruffian slaveholding dis-
trict of Texas. There was one sentence in
Mr. Tyler's letter which showed it was im-
possible he could approve of the acts of these
scoundrel Texans. It was to the effect that
all men were capable of self government, and
as that sentence redeemed the writer from

the imputation of sanctioning slavery, he felt
much pleasure in moving the thanks of the
association to him.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Steele;
and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:—
"That this association are of opinion that the
abolition of the Viceroyalty would increase
the ruinous drain of money from the country,
would be insulting to Ireland, and would
tend to weaken the attachment of the Irish
people to British connection."

The total amount of rent during the week,
including £376 from America, was stated to
be £600.

The weekly meeting of this body, on the
27th ult., was densely crowded, and Mr. O'
Connell's reception was most enthusiastic.

The chair was occupied by Sir S. Bradstreet
Bart. The following American subscrip-
tions were handed in:—From Savannah, £100
and £50 from Brooklyn, New York. It was
ordered, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell,
that a bill for £178 14s. 9d., from New Or-
leans, should be returned, because the resolu-
tions and address accompanying the remi-
tance advised the adoption of physical
force, and inculcated disloyal principles.

Mr. O'Connell said, the object of the Repeal-
ers was not a severance from British connec-
tion, but to obtain the constitutional resto-
ration of their rights. The hon. and learned
gentleman afterwards moved, that an Ad-
dress to the people of Ireland be prepared for
circulation against the passing of the sen-
tence. That sentence might, or might not,
be carried into effect immediately. They in-
tended appealing to the House of Lords, and
it was only just that the execution should be
deferred until the result of that appeal was
known. The past, however, gave them little
to hope from the leniency of the Court of
Queen's Bench. (Hear, hear.) In any
event it was right that the people should be
perfectly prepared, and not be suffered to al-
low their feelings to overcome their resolu-
tion to be peaceable. They would play the
game of the enemy by violating the law—they
should be more desirous to certain parties
that an opportunity of turning out the mil-
itary and police on the unarmed people. He
was sure that tranquility would be main-
tained. Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the ad-
option of the address, and then proceeded to
observe, that the imprisonment of Mr. O'
Connell would sever the link which bound
Ireland to England, and he would bring him-
self to believe that the Government would
have the madness to incarcerate him till he should
be summoned to accompany him (Mr. O'
Connell) to gaol. Much as they would de-
plore the absence of Mr. O'Connell and his
gilded son, yet it would be found that there
were men amongst the members of the As-
sociation capable of guiding the destinies of
the country. (Cheers.) The motion was
carried unanimously. The repeal rent
of the week was announced to be £546 0s. 8d.

Trade at Bristol.—We are informed that
it appears upon making up the last year's re-
turns of the Dock Company upon the ton-
nage of the port, and the dues thereon, that
the produce of the year is larger than in any
preceding one, except that about four years
ago, when there was so large an importation
of corn; and this has arisen, notwithstanding
a reduction in the rate of tonnage dues to
the amount of about £800.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail for
India, China, &c., will in future be made up
on the 3d at Southampton, and letters will
be received, via Marseilles, till the 7th. By
this improved arrangement, merchants will
generally be able to answer their letters near-
ly a month sooner than before, the letters by
the mail inwards being always delivered be-
fore the departure of the outward mail,
unless it should meet with some untoward
detention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Marl as a Manure.—Most farmers are
aware of the value of marl as a manure on
light soil, but it is not so generally known
how to apply it to the greatest advantage.
It is never safe to make use of marl which
has not been analysed, until it has been burn-
ed. This process is too well known to need
description, I will, therefore, confine myself
to stating as briefly as possible, the reasons
which render it necessary. On a late visit
in Cheshire I ascertained from the actual
experience of many of the farmers of that
country, that some descriptions of marl have
a tendency to destroy a good soil altogether.

At first, I was inclined to believe that this
was owing to the mode of its application,
which consists in strewing it over the mea-
dows, or arable land, in large moist lumps.
It was quite clear to me that such an ap-
plication must tend to injure the land by ex-
cluding the air; but I could hardly think that
this could be the sole cause. To ascertain
this, I took from the pit a piece of the marl
for the purpose of analysis; and on investi-
gation I found it to consist of 60 per cent.
of alumina, 30 per cent. of sand, 5 per cent.
of gypsum, 2 1-2 per cent. of red oxide of
iron, 1 per cent. of protoxide of iron combin-

ed with sulphuric acid, and a very percepti-
ble quantity of potash. Now, it is evident
that the only substance contained in this
marl, which could prove pernicious, was the
protoxide of iron, the baneful effects of
which on vegetation have been distinctly pro-
ved. We know that plants cannot live in
soils devoid of oxygen; if, therefore, a salt
is present, which consumes all the oxygen
of the soil, the roots of the plants will neces-
sarily be deprived of it.—Such being the case
with all soils containing the sulphate of pro-
toxide of iron, barrenness is the natural con-
sequence. Another cause of barrenness is
the putrefaction of vegetable remains in soils
in which no oxygen is present. Putrefac-
tion being a highly deoxidising process ab-
sorb the oxygen from all bodies capable of
yielding it, thus converting red oxide of iron,
a useful ingredient of a soil, into protoxide
of iron, which is deadly poison to plants. I
have found that all marls which tend to de-
stroy the fertility of a field, contain protoxide
of iron, and the only remedy consists in
thoroughly burning the marl which does so
contain it. For fields, which have been ren-
dered barren by this means, the only remedy
is frequently ploughing and mixing it with
burnt lime.—A. Bernays Manchester.

POETRY.

SPRING BIRDS.

Don't kill the birds—the little birds
That sing about you door,
Soon as the joyous Spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er,
The little birds how sweet they sing!
O, let them joyous live,
And never seek to take the life
Which you can never give.

Don't kill the birds—the little birds
That play among the trees;
'T would make the earth a cheerless place,
Should we dispense with these.
The little birds, how fond they play!
Do not disturb their sport;
But let them warble forth their songs
Till winter cuts them short.

Don't kill the birds—the happy birds
That bless the field and grove;
So innocent to look upon,
They claim our warmest love,
The happy birds—the tuneful birds,
How pleasant 'tis to see;
No spot can be a cheerless place
Where'er their presence be.

A wine merchant received the following
note on the day after a fire:—
"My dear L—, I am sorry to tell you,
that your store last night burned to the
ground, and your wine is all gone to the
d—!!

Yours truly,
M."

He replied as follows,
"My dear M—, I am glad my wine is
gone where my friends will be most likely to
drink it!"

Yours truly,
L"

STEAM.—"Talk about your northern
steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman the
other day, "you haint had a biter burst for
five years. Don't require no spunk to na-
vigate them waters—any fool can do it. But
it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these
ere alligator boats head on to a sawyer, high
pressure, the valve soldered down, and six
hundred passengers on board."

Keen Retort.—A young gentleman, noto-
rious for his gallantry to the fair sex, acco-
ted a couple of young ladies, a few days ago,
on an occasion of public rejoicing, whom he
intended to put the blush, with "Ladies are
plenty to day." "Yes" was the reply, "but
gentlemen are scarce."

Make your own Candles.—Take two pounds
of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dis-
solve it in water before the tallow is put in,
and then melt the tallow in the alum water,
with frequent stirring, and it will clarify &
harden it so as to make a very fine article.

As a substitute for cream in coffee, beat the
white of an egg to froth—put to it a small
lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gra-
dually so that it may not curdle. It is diffi-
cult to distinguish the taste from that of fresh
cream.

Beautiful Comparison.—A late writer de-
scribing a village dance, says: "The gorge-
ous strings of glass beads now glisten on
the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like
butter and lasses resting on the delicate sur-
face of warm apple dumplings!"

Call not the gray hairs of age the snows of
winter—call them not the frost of time!—
They are white—spring-blossoms, betokening
the Eternal spring-time of Heaven.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bank-
rupt.

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 author-
ity 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 a: 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 ac-
tually 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 touch-
ing the said Estate and such other matters
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 Effect
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 & FIELD SEEDS,
of last years growth, from that old establish-
ed 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, Car-
rots, Parsnips, Celery and Beet of every de-
scription.

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.

BELS and half Bbls. SUPERFINE
FLOUR fancy and common brands,
RYE FLOUR, DYSPEPSIA Flour in half
Barrels,
Bbls. kiln dried Corn Meal, Rye d.,
Oatmeal,
Clear Mess and Prime PORK,
Navy and Pilot Bread,
Wax Crackers, &c.,
ALSO a few Hhds. and Tierces prime re-
fining Molasses.

R. WALTON.
April 9, 1844.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar,
Tea &c.

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

11 H HDS best Cognac Brandy, and
40 Islands Gin.
2 cts. Superior Old Port Wine,
24 Cases Congou Tea,
64 Kegs Best White Paint,
50 Boxes Y. Soap,
60 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 Poor Island, for particulars and in-
formation apply at the office of
R. M. ANDREWS.

1st May, 1844.