L RECOVERY OF HAIR
25, and 26 years loss.

ations, (selected from number.
ived during the last 40 years)
ROWLAND's MACASS
he originals of which may be
prietors.

LAND AND SON, 20, HATTON
ARDEN, LONDON.

MMUNS HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN
February 16, 1802

to you the Hollowing corrobora
y of your MACASSAR OIL, if by
blic it will be of any service, H
self but returning in a very sma'o
obligation I feel I lie under to
most happy during my stay in
any Gentleman who may fthe
rtoth of the following—In my
to India, and shortly after ar
air fell off in considerable qu In
soon became entirely bald, ear
ained until my arrival last ying
t Boston was induced by readour
rtisements te make trial of y the
ough I confess with but li I
After the use of one bottle of
bald head covered with a sortm
the use of the Oil, much to let
ive now the pleasure to inform
tgestation or vanity, that I cah
ead of hair as any one need te

am, Gent'emen,
Your grateful Servant.
A. MACKENZIE

take the liberty of addressing
for the great benefit I have re-
ruly valuble MACASSAR OIL,
isfortune to lose my hair at the
enty, in consequence of a fe-
induced, rt the instance of a
ial 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 expect-
ing worn a wig for five and
y life, I should now be enabled
y 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
is invaluable discovery.
am, Gentlemen,
obliged and obedient Servant.
W. C. TRIDEAUX.

ch 21, 1812.
r directed to Mr Oldroyd, Mer-
on, from a friend at Naples,
ed May 6, 1823.
r attention to the following:—
of the 4th Regiment of Line,
His Emperial 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 me of the last quantity
ngland, and persevered in ap-
than two months his ha ir 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
ne
having derived essential benefit
our MACASSAR OIL, I am induced
articulars, which you are at li-
wn 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
e 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, 1832.

WLAND'S
ASSAR OIL,
cknowledged to be the only ar-
tually produce and restore Hair,
KERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE,
t from falling off or turning grey
and dandriff, and render it de-
ly curly, and glossy.
Numerous pernicious compounds
MACASSAR OIL" To ensure
ce that the bottle is enclosed in
l engraving of exquisite work-
which are engraved "ROW-
SSAR OIL," in two lines.
nsure the genuine article, see
Rowland's Macassar Oil," ea,
ack of the envelope nearly 1r.
ining 29,028 letters—WITHOUT
SUINE.
., Family Bottles, (equal to four
nd double that size, 12s per bot-

erfumer and Chemist throughout
d.

Winter Goods.
gue, "Brothers" from Liver-
pool,
,
OTHS,
AMS,
S,
ings, & Shirtings,
unbleached Printed Cottons,
iled and unboiled
VM. BABCOCK & SON.
3.

Ropemakers
ribers will give employment
MEN, having a practical
Ropemaking.
J. & R. JARVIS.
Walk,
Feb. 20, 1844.

VOLUME 11

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 27

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1844. [15s. sent by Mail.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We have already given the particulars of the sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell and the other defendants (with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney,) in the State Trials in Ireland. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of the 1st instant, comes to us shrouded with mourning on the occasion of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, of which the editor of that paper is also one. The following are the concluding paragraphs of an editorial article in the Freeman, headed "*Remember the thirtieth of May, 1844!*"—

"From this day will Ireland number the remaining days of her captivity, and from this day may England date the annihilation of her legislative supremacy in Ireland O'Connell has already kindled the flame of nationality, that flame he will fan with more power from behind the prison bars than he could were he at liberty. Many who are now apathetic to his call will find a magic in the martyr's voice which they cannot withstand. His person England can immure, but his spirit will still be abroad quickening the dead, and giving new vigour to those who have already entered on the good work

"But we will be told the sentence will silence the Repeal Press. Again England miscalculates. We have again incarcerated, 'tis true, but will that leave the Freeman dumb? Fools who think so There are men more able and quite as fearless to supply our place. Will the incarceration of our friend Duffy silence the guns of the *Nation?* England will soon learn. Barrett is shut up, but will the *Pilot* therefore be silent? Nay, more,—let tyranny do its worst—let man after man be seized, till all the English prisons be filled to overflowing we will tell them there will yet remain men able and undaunted who will do the work of Ireland. But though England has on this day done good work for the cause, no true-born Irishman will forget THE THIRTIETH OF MAY, 1844."

The following are a portion of the remarks of the London *Britannia* on Mr. O'Connell's sentence:—

The monster trial is over at last; and the conspirators are now where they ought to have been three months ago. The scene of bravado is at an end; the Agitator and his followers are now quietly lodged under lock and key in her Majesty's gaol. Yet no rebellion has followed—none of those "indignant roars" against the Saxon which were to have spoken the vengeance of the people, have been heard—none of the "grand movements which were to have made the "Cabinet tremble, shaken the supremacy of England, and astonished mankind," have been achieved. But the whole cabal have been sentenced, with no more difficult than any other half dozen culprits: conveyed to their several cells, with no more public excitement than if they had been convicted of the meanest description of fraud; and will be as much forgotten within the next week as if they were on their way to Australia. * * The night which saw the sentence passed was the most rejoicing night to millions of the Irish people which they have enjoyed for this quarter of a century. They saw it a pledge of peace, a proof of the strength of law, and a promise that the perpetual bitterness of agitation would be exchanged for the leisure to follow their own industry, and cultivate the powers with which nature has gifted their country. And this is unquestionably true, not merely of the Protestants, but of the Baptists. What has agitation done for the peasantry? Has it given them an additional penny or potato? It has plundered them of a great many of both, it has involved them in wrath with their landlords, and has at once insulted their hopes and impoverished their country.

DUBLIN, June 1.

The Liberator and his companions are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, rejoicing in their imprisonment as the most convicting testimony of the truth of their denunciations against English rule. We were informed that a great number of gentlemen called during the day to pay their respects to the leader of the Irish people and to his companions in martyrdom.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The *Evening Post* of this day contains a list of the gentlemen who visited Mr. O'Connell this forenoon including Sir John Power, Bart., Hon. Capt. Southwell, Rev. Dr Yore, Dr. Corngan, and many of our leading citizens.

The State Prisoners—Address to the People of Ireland.

At an extraordinary meeting of the general committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, held at the Corn Exchange Rooms on the 30th of May, 1844. Mr. William Smith O'Brien, in the Chair, it was moved by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Davies, that the following address be adopted, and be signed by the chairman on behalf of the Committee:

"Fellow Countrymen,—The Leader who, by the labors of a life devoted to Ireland, has won the unbounded affection of his own countrymen and the homafie of distant nations, has been consigned to a prison because he has dared to vindicate your inherent captivity for the same offence.

"Your rights of free discussion and of co operation for political purposes have been violated by a forced construction of the law of conspiracy.

"People of Ireland! Do you witness these events without emotion? If so, let your national fame be branded in characters of disgrace to the latest age—if otherwise remember that your concurrence in his sentiments has brought your benefactor to a prison.—Console him, then, in his confinement—console him by your sympathy—console him by redoubled exertions in the cause of your country!

"Catholics of Ireland!—To whom do you owe your liberation from a degrading servitude? If your hearts answer to O'Connell, remember that he is a prisoner because he has been your uncompromising advocate.

"Protestants of Ireland!—It may be that in attempting to maintain an ascendency you have sometimes been exasperated by the attack of its most powerful assailant, but unless every generous sentiment be extinguished in your bosoms, forget past collisions, and remember that O'Connell is a prisoner because he has sought to render your country great, prosperous and happy.

"Irishmen of every class and creed! Rally in defence of your rights. We ask not an appeal to force. Ours is a peaceful struggle. Peace and perseverance are the guarantees of its success; but let your opponents feel that they miscalculate the energy of the Irish people if they believe that the national voice can be stifled or the national spirit daunted by state prosecutions.

"Let the inhabitants of every parish, with stern but calm resolve, meet to express their sympathy and condolence with the suffering patriots, and to record their indignant protest against the injustice of which they have been the victims. Let the corporations unite the concentrated intelligence of our towns with the patriotism of our fields. Let the clergy lead whilst they restrain their flocks. Let the freeholders of the Counties assemble in constitutional array.

"Above all let your foes perceive that the struggle for our national rights will terminate only with the restoration of the *Legislative Independance of Ireland.*

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
WM. S. O'BRIEN,
Chairman."

It is thought that the Royal Exchange will not be opened until September, instead of July, as originally fixed, in the hope that her Majesty may then be able, as well as willing to take part in the ceremony.

Prince Albert has become Vice-President, of the Royal Geographical Society, in place of the late Duke of Sussex.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be on the tapis between Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal of the Household, youngest son of the Duke of Wellington: and Miss Pierrepont, only daughter of the Right Hon. H. Pierrepont.

The Bishop of Tuam, (Dr. Plunkett,) has deprived one of the absentee rectors in that diocese of his benefice and appointed there to the working curate. There are law proceedings instituted by the prelate against four absentee clergymen from the same diocese.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

We are glad to learn that within the last month, shipping property, (chiefly new,) to the value of £40,000 has been sold in this town. We hail this as an earnest of the coming of brighter and better times.—*Sunderland Herald.*

The Great Britain—The cradle for taking this behemoth of the deep through the dock gates is fast approaching to completion, and we are happy to hear that the projectors have not a shadow of doubt of accomplishing her extraordinary passage.—*Bath Herald.*

Rear Admiral Sir, H. Pigot, G. B., K. C. H., has been appointed to the naval command on the coast of Ireland,

It is rumoured that the Earl of Westmorland, British Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, will speedily replace Earl de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Washington, June 12.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr Walket offering resolutions calling on the President to inform the Senate whether there was any Act of the British Parliament extending the criminal jurisdiction of Great Britain over citizens of the United States, and if so, what means had been adopted to enforce it.

Also, whether the British Government have taken any steps to institute an investigation into the condition of any portion of our people, and for what object.

Mr Walker held in his hand an Act of Parliament of 1843, reviving Act 5th of Geo. 3d, for the punishment of any British subject, whether resident in the dominions of the crown or foreign countries, who engage in buying or selling slaves.

The penalties of this Act would apply to British subjects who were naturalized citizens of the United States It was a damning outrage on our national rights.

He had also information that agents of the British Government, their Consuls, &c. were instructed to make minute inquiries into the condition of our slaves.

Mr Jarnagin saw no object, he said, in the call proposed We could not repeal an act of Parliament. He should not be disposed to make war on Great Britain because she did not admit the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves. He was for no theoretical war.

The resolution lies over one day.

[The British Consul at New York has officially denied having received from his Government the instructions above alleged.]

POETRY.

BECAUSE I'M TWENTY FIVE.

BY MISS HORTON.

'Tis wonderous strange, how great the change
Since I was in my teens;
Then I had beaux, and billet-doux,
And joined the gayest scenes.
But lovers now have ceased to vow—
No way they now contrive
To poison, drown, or hang themselves—
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night were ere so bright,
I ne'er abroad would roam
Without—"The bliss, the honor, Miss
Of seeing you safe home"
But now now I go, through rain or snow—
Pursued, and scarce alive—
Through all the dark without a spark—
Because I'm twenty five.

They used to call, and ask me all
About my health so frail;
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale,
But now, alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive;
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age—
And then no friend is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think it won't hurt me to fall,
Because I'm twenty five.

Oh dear—'tis queer that every year
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door
No ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive;
And one might near as well be dead
As say—I'm TWENTY-FIVE.

AGRICULTURE OF ENGLAND

With regard to the position of England in respect to her Agricultural interests, Mr. Colman observes:—

England presents at this time a more brilliant example than any age or country has before witnessed, of the application, I will not say science, for that will not comprehend the idea which I wish to express, but the application of mind to agriculture The practice of agriculture and the philosophy of agriculture, are matters of universal interest. Men of all grades and conditions are labouring in this great cause, and are asking for the how, and the why, and the wherefore. The brightest intellects are directing their talents to agricultural inquiries, and the humblest, in their humble but not insufficient way are seconding their efforts. So many minds concentrating their rays upon the same point, they must be sure to illuminate it with an extraordinary brilliancy

Agriculture is now getting to be recognised as the commanding interests of the State; so it must ever be as lying at the foundation of all others. Few persons are apprised of their obligations to agriculture; and it is difficult to estimate the extent of these obligations. Every man's daily bread, his meat, his clothing, his shelter, his luxuries, all come from the earth.—The foundation, or as the French would say the *materiel* of all commerce and manufactures, is agriculture, and its moral influences are innumereble and powerful. It will be found likewise, upon an observation of the different conditions of different nations or communities, that a laborous agriculture is, in a high degree, a conservator of good morals; and that those countries are upon the whole, and on this account most blessed, not where the fruits of the earth are yielding spontaneously, without care and without toil, but where its products come only as the reward of industry, and the powers of the mind as well as the labors of the hand are severely taxed in the struggle for the means of absistence and comfort.

They Come!—The New York Express of Thursday says:—More than one thousand emigrants have arrived in this city from Europe, during the last twenty four hours. Of these, eight hundred and ninety-five came in the packet ships Burgundy, Oxford, and Garrick.

Effects of Carbonic Acid Gas.—The serious and often fatal effects of burning charcoal in close rooms, have been so frequently chronicled that it is strange any one should be ignorant of the fact, and yet every now and then we hear of some new catastrophe from this cause. A few days since a respectable widow woman was employed in a house in Hamilton Village, (Pennsylvania,) to which she took her two only children, to spend several days. The room in which they slept being damp, a charcoal fire was made in the furnace in order to dry it.—Having retired to bed before the coal had sufficiently burned out, she was aroused about midnight by the cries and struggles of one of her children, as if in the act of choaking.

She immediately opened the door and raised the windows, and took the children from the bed, but they both fell apparently lifeless upon the floor, and it was a long time before life appeared to return. In her efforts to get water to pour into their faces, her lamp fell into the bucket, and she was obliged to work with her children during the whole night in the dark and alone—no other person being in the house at the time.

The children were finally restored, but they suffer somewhat still from the effects of the gas It is highly dangerous to use charcoal in a close room or chamber It never should be done under any circumstance.

To Women.—A sensible woman should not indulge in that feminine weakness, the love of variety, which so frequently displays itself by an ever-varying costume. Whimsicality of dress is neither proof of good taste nor good sense, but rather results from the absence of both, or from the mistaken notion that to attract attention is to gain admiration. But whimsicality, whether shows in dress, manner or opinion, does not deserve, and never obtains, permanent admiration; it is more likely to meet the smile of contempt or the sneer of ridicule. A claim to superiority and distinction, established on such a foundation, has nothing to secure it.

A RICH SCENE.—A day or two since a countryman walked into an office in this city without taking any particular notice of his superiors, he took off his coat and cravat, threw them on a chair, sat down, crossed his legs, and, in quite an authorative tone, called "Is that water hot?"

Water sir! said the clerk, who had been watching his movements with some little curiosity; what water sir? You must be under a mistake.

Mistake, the d—l sir! I want to be shaved Why don't you get things in readiness? I'm in a hurry

I beg pardon, sir; this is not a barber's shop, it is an exchange office.

An exchange office! there must be something wrong, by hokey! I asked a person in the street where I could get shaved, and he directed me to come here.

The clerk looked daggers, and the customer put on his coat and sloped.—*Philadelphia paper.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace for this County, Warrants of Assessment, requiring them forthwith to raise the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy nine pounds two Shillings and six pence, within the Parish of Saint Andrews All persons liable to Assessment, are therefore requested to furnish the Assessors with statements of their Property and Income, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided

S. FRYE,
E. WILSON,
G. D. STREET } *Assessors of Rates.*

St. Andrews, May 10, 1844

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons from harbouring or trusting my wife ELIZABETH; as she has left my bed and board without any provocation.

his
WM. ⋈ HAGERTY.
mark.

St. George, May 31, 1844.

FLOUR.

The Subscribers has received from New York. 125 barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash

DINSOCK & WILSON.

St. Andrews, 12th April, 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 the 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 19th 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