

LECTUS

which is intended to be
enriched, and called,
SERVATIVE.

The Proprietor and Editor.

The Conservative's are
the name, which seem
and determine mean-
be said, that the Con-
servative principle and deter-
mine the valuable institu-
tion's integrity; but who
correction of abuses that
of them by length of
ment wherever it may
at least, is the meaning
term, and in this sense
to justify the title as-

The Conservative's shall
communications in which
are temperately and
adorned by the most val-
that can be procured.
The Proprietor shall be invari-
informed.

Conservative will be to
good feeling among all
loyal subjects in this
the energies of the po-
litical channels.

whether the proprietor
embark in an enterprise
original design, will sur-
The Conservative will
with new type.

looked for until the expira-
tions, when the whole of
would be required, to
to meet the heavy ex-
contracted before. The
immediate. At the same
with subscribers to
moment, on paying the
due.

It is intended, will open
recollections of our long
which has just com-
begin as soon as pos-
sible may appear to be
the GENERAL
derivation.

18, 1835.

K FORMS
Adapted Office, to order
COBURN.

ON PROCESS: Bailable pro-
cesses; Bailable writs;
General Issue; and
ON PLEAS.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.						
1835		SUN.		MOON.		High
JULY	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	444	7 16		10 19	2 30	
2	445	7 16		10 43	2 8	
3	446	7 14		11 12	3 52	
4	447	7 13		11 43	4 37	
5	448	7 11		12 11	5 40	
6	449	7 10		0 23	7 4	
7	450	7 9		1 12	8 30	

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 3rd 9h 55 a.m. Last Qr. 10th 11h 0m a.m.
Full - 10th 1h 53 a.m. New - 25th 0h 30m p.m.
Mean Equation - Watch fast - 6 minutes

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2,

SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1835.

Number 41.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's,	departs—	Tuesday 10 a.m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p.m.
	departs—	Monday 9 a.m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p.m.
St. Stephen's,	departs—	Tuesd. and Thursday,
	arrives—	at 10 a.m.
	departs—	Wednesday and Friday
	arrives—	at 5 p.m.
U. STATES,	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	at 10 a.m.
	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	at 2 p.m.

Geo. Fred. Campbell,
Post Master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN AUSTIN and DAVID AUSTIN, in and to the STREAM SAW in the stream or outer double saw mill, on the Lower Dam at Milltown, in the parish of Saint Stephen, formerly built by Henry Eastman, with the LATHING MACHINE erected under the same, together with their proportion of the piling place, gear, implements, utensils, pond, and other privileges. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Barnard, in a Debt of £372 11 3 3/4 against the said John Austin and David Austin, and to satisfy John Cunningham, in a Debt of £34 7 11 (and interest on £28 11 5 from 8th Sep. 1834 till paid) against said Austins.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Stephen's May 25, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of JAMES HITCHINGS, in and to LOT Number 48 in the Parish of St. David's, on the East side of Oak Bay, containing 100 ACRES originally granted to David Fogo. The same having been taken on the balance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy William Shane in a debt of £38 and upwards against said James Hitchings.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Stephen's May 25, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer, the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment. Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Bales of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.
200 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.
Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at wholesale and retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.
Just published a Catalogue of 50 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

GEORGE C. BARRETT.
Jan. 21.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per Schr. Yarmouth Packet, via St. John.

14 chests Congou and Bohea Teas.
On Consignment,
6 firkins first quality Cumberland Butter,
2 puncheons Jamaica Rum.

J. W. STREET,
April 14, 1835.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a General Meeting of the Board of Health held at the Court House in St. Andrews

Whereas it being considered by this Board as highly necessary and expedient that the Committees of the several Parishes and districts within this county should from time to time with all possible despatch cause to be removed every thing which may by the said Committees be considered offensive, noxious or likely to cause the spreading of any diseases or distempers, or injure the public health.

Therefore Resolved, that every person (either Landlord or occupier of premises, or in which nuisances are found to exist,) who shall neglect or refuse immediately to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances upon being directed so to do by any of the Committee for the Parish or district wherein such nuisance or nuisances may exist, shall for every first neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty shillings; for every second offence the penalty of forty shillings, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of five pounds to be recovered as by law directed.

Notice is also hereby given that the Board are determined to enforce the above regulations.

JAMES ALLANSHAW,
CHAIRMAN.
S. H. Whitlock, Clerk.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

And possession given in June next; the premises at the Levee near St. Stephen's, at present occupied by the Subscriber, and others consisting of a Cottage, a Two Story House, a Wharf and Store and a TAN YARD. The above property being a most valuable stand for business, is too well known to require further description. For particulars apply to C. Campbell Esq. St. Andrews or to the Subscriber.

JNO. CAMPBELL.
St. Stephen's 25th May 1835.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE INDEMNITY BILL BY THE PEERS.—By the Claron at New York from Rochelle, the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received Paris Papers to June 12, and Bordeaux papers to 14th. The Claron left Rochelle on the 15th; on the 15th, the Capt reports that his Broker came on Board and stated that the bill had PASSED THE PEERS WITHOUT ALTERATION BY A LARGE MAJORITY. Meaning in regard to the Spanish affairs, it appears to be settled that France, England and Portugal are to make an armed intervention in favour of the Queen Regent, in pursuance of the quadruple treaty. The programme of operations appears to be that a Portuguese Legion is to march forthwith into Spain, that England and France are to supply money and munitions of war, and that a special order in council has been proclaimed allowing English subjects to join the Portuguese Legion as volunteers, and that all are to serve under the orders of Gen. Valdez, the Spanish Commander in Chief. This will at once relieve the forces of the Queen Regent and enable them again to act on the offensive, and advance against the main body of the Carlists. This, together with the debate on the Indemnity Bill, is the sum and substance of the intelligence by this arrival, and it is of much importance.

West Indies.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

Some of the vessels which have sailed from this port this year, have gone considerably short of their usual cargo of Sugar and Rum; and several of those, now in harbour, will do the same. Disheartening as this circumstance is, we have yet to add one still more so; the Ship Janet, Chalmers, left our shores yesterday, for London, in ballast! every effort to procure for her a cask of Sugar or Rum having proved ineffectual. But this is not all; the people of England have been so deceived by the reports of the "successful" working of the new system, sent home by His Excellency and his satellites, to whom he had written for favourable accounts under their "judicious management," that no credit has been given to the gentlemen who have written to the constituents of the Island. At all events they have been told "that the accounts received from Jamaica are very contradictory," and many of them not suspecting the system of intentional deception which has been practised on them, have been induced to place the most faith in the most favourable reports—especially as they had been informed of the prosperous appearance of the Island up to the first of August. It was under these impressions, no doubt, that the Messrs. Dawsons, of London, wrote on the 15th April last, to Captain Chalmers to say, that they intended to send out the Waterbury immediately, to take about Sugar and Rum the Janet might leave." Is it not most reprehensible, thus to sacrifice private interests for the sake of deluding the public for a few short months, and that on a subject of vital importance? Some of our friends in England will find to their costs, that the declarations of a great personage, whether made in the Caribbean or Mediterranean sea, are entitled to equal confidence. The whigs are now in the Marquis of Sligo repeat to them, the assurance of the successful issue of their projects in this country!

By His Majesty's brig Serpent, which arrived yesterday from the Caymans, we learn that the negroes (lately declared free by proclamation) have one and all, left the service of their former masters, and avowed their intention of establishing a town of their own! The consequences of this are, that the females of the families of their late owners are obliged to perform the most menial domestic offices, while the males are tilling the soil for subsistence! This is a striking specimen of what will be the condition of Jamaica in 1840 Herald.

From the Royal Gazette of June 13,
THE REAL STATE OF JAMAICA.

The declaratory violence of the one party, and the utopian representation of the other, and connected with the island, almost preclude a neutral person from forming any correct opinion of the real state of Jamaica. Unbiased by the assertions of both parties—facts our object, and truths our guide, we have come to the consideration of this subject totally divested of all prejudice. As independent Journalists then—and being fully aware that any member of the body politic cannot be injured without the social system partaking more or less of the injury inflicted, we proceed to the consideration of this question as political economists. The obstinacy of prejudice, and the blind credulity of the unreflecting portion of mankind, it is true, oppose arguments to the fair and free discussion of political questions which alarm the timid and confuse the unlettered. The wily politician seizes upon those weaknesses as the means by which he excites the alarm, and increases the fears of the populace to his own advantage. But it is the duty of the philosophical faithful politician, to expose error and

remove prejudice—to assuage alarm, and to mitigate opinion. This we shall endeavour to do in this day's paper. It cannot but be conceded that the negro population have progressed in the knowledge to deceive, and the power to effect deceit, since the year 1805—the period, we believe, when the last slave ship landed its disgraceful cargo on the verdant shores of Jamaica. Abundant proofs of this can be given—but, on the other hand, that they have improved (we mean as a body of people) in these social and moral sentiments characteristic of civilized nations, and which are considered equally binding with the laws of the land, cannot consistently with truth be asserted. Moral obligations are little known among them, consequently they require all the instruction Christian teachers can impart so as to render them at a future, but fast approaching period, what all free men ought to be. In stating this, we do not hesitate to say, that very many among the apprentices have professed in the scale of civilization and morality, but the member of such is comparatively few. Ignorance of social and moral obligations still pervade the mind of the great body of the apprentices, while, however, they are perfect adepts in craft, cunning, and deceit. Polygamy, incontinence, theft, are not yet banished from their cabins. A falsehood in the opinion of the negro is the justifiable exertion of the faculty to deceive, and it has frequently happened, that however home the untruth may be brought to him he will persist in denying it to the last. It cannot be said then that the morals of the great body of the apprentices have been improved, rather that their powers of deception and deceit have greatly increased. Much, therefore, remains to be done to fit these people for civilized life. There is another cause which operates most malignantly upon the present and future prospects of Jamaica, and may be said to be the worm at the bud of national prosperity. We mean the idea which the negro has of liberty. With him the word liberty means exemption from all exertion. Never having known what mental labour is, he cannot conceive it. This idea of liberty he took from those immediately above him—he saw the white man mount his horse and ride round the fields, direct the labourers, and return again to his house. His confined intellect could not follow him into the study, or following him there comprehend the intellectual labour to which he voluntarily submitted himself, or was compelled, from circumstances, to undergo. He could not conceive the fatigue of investigation, the lassitude of continued study, or the weariness of extensive correspondence. Letters and books were hieroglyphics to him. He could not appreciate therefore mental exertion, because he knew not the data by which it is valued. His opinion was that a state of liberty would elevate him to the same rank and circumstance as his master—because he saw no other freedman than him, and he enjoyed the blessings of nature without the compulsion of manual labour. Hence indolence became inseparable connected with his idea of liberty, and any exertion of body, with the system of slavery. Hence also the mind became poisoned. The order of right and wrong was reversed; in an evil hour the fiery passions of the man rose superior to the cunning and cowardice of the African, and the torch of rebellion, upraised by the hand of intemperance and impatience, betrayed the nature of the negro, and the weakness of his intellect. He had fondly imagined in the disjunct dreams of his meagre imagination, that to arrive out the white people, by fire or sword, was all that was wanting to elevate him to that exalted station he so much coveted. Fatal mistake! He inflicted irreparable injury on his master, but did not, could not, improve his own condition. It is possible, however, to believe that since that unfortunate period of colonial history things might have progressed, and the nearly ruined planter might have again recovered from his impoverished condition, but the prescriptive right to the services of their serfs was denounced and virtually abolished. The consequence of this measure was a solution of community of feeling, of respect and obedience between the master and servant. The power to punish was wrested from the prerogative of the proprietor, and a new power was created in the shape of a mediator between master and apprentice. In the majority of cases this functionary performed his duty with propriety and justice; in some instances, owing to the ignorance of the negro's real character, rather than from any desire to favour either one party or another, this functionary has decided offensively. Hence has arisen jealousy and distrust. The apprentice, in hundreds of instances, has become sullen, discontented, and unhappy—his expected perfection has been unattained—he expected perfection and has found imperfection. As regards the working of the new system, we say, if one labouring day and a half be taken away from six labouring days, how can we expect that the same quantity of work can be done, or the same results obtained, which six whole days formerly gave? The expectation is absurd. If therefore there be a loss, the deficiency of labour must be made up by an extensive, though judicious, immigration. Hence

gloomy the prospect of Jamaica affairs appears to be, yet the latter will enliven, will cheer the scene, and render properties still productive. Upon our exertions must we depend to ward off those evils which are so fearfully anticipated. The present time must be advantageously employed, ere the day arrives when the restraints now imposed on our peasantry are removed. The apprentice system has its disadvantages, but the most must be made of it, ere absolute freedom of our apprentices is announced, and these people assume all the privileges of free agents.

Miscellaneous.

The Indians of the Huron tribe have agreed to surrender to the Upper Canadian Government, fourteen thousand acres belonging to them near Malden and Amherstburg. For this, Government are to allow the Indians interest for the value of the land at three dollars per acre, or as much more as the land will bring at public sale. This Reserve has long obstructed the improvement of that portion of the Upper Province, and as it contains most valuable land, their sale and settlement will doubtless prove a public benefit.—Advertiser.

Another Rail Road Projected.—Mr. John M. Berrien of the United States Topographical Engineers, has lately been engaged in surveying a route for a Rail Road, from Detroit to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. This report being so favourable, and so much interest being felt on the subject by the citizens of Michigan generally, "justifies the expectation," says the Detroit Journal, "that it will be commenced without delay. Already we believe, have arrangements been made, to carry it through as far as Ypsilanti. Its incalculable importance to that portion of the peninsula, through which it may pass, and especially to Detroit, is becoming apparent to every man, and especially to those who may have recently journeyed on any of the public avenues leading west. Capitalists, and men of business, Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers from abroad, are every day settling in this Territory, in anticipation of the benefits which will be derived from this important work."

The distance from Detroit to Chicago, by way of the Lakes, is 700 miles: by land only 250. From Detroit to St. Joseph's, by way of the Lakes is about 675 miles; by the route of the rail it is only 190 miles.—Philadelphia Herald.

Sea-weed Manure.—Fleets of boats, to the number of sixty or seventy, are daily arriving at Galway, with sea-weed for manure, from Cunnammara, Arran, and the County of Clare, which is purchased with avidity, and conveyed on carts all over the country, in various directions, even to the distance of forty or fifty miles into the interior.—Galway Paper.

Patent Stone.—The system of making stone from a composition of lime, gravel, &c. is now in operation at Lytham. Thomas Clifton Esq. is building a new paragon-house contiguous to the church there, the stone for which is making under the directions of Mr. Ranger, of London, the patentee. The system is plain, simple, and easy, by which stones to any pattern are made in the most perfect form, which for beauty and neatness of appearance cannot be exceeded by real stone. The process of making, facing, and polishing a stone of 5 cwt. (after the materials are prepared) does not necessarily occupy more than 20 minutes. It is, however, soft at first, and requires some time to harden before it can be safely placed in the building, but it gradually hardens with time, until it is in a complete state of petrification, perhaps much harder and more durable than the ordinary quality of quarry stone. This sort of artificial stone has come into general use at Brighton, and some of the largest buildings now in progress in London are being furnished with it; and no doubt the simple and easy process by which it is made will bring it into general use in those districts where stone for buildings is not easily come at. Of course the patentee at present holds the exclusive right of making stones on this system of his own invention.—Pres. Pilot.

A Bull's visit to a Linnen draper's Shop.—On Monday morning a bull, which had been overdriven from Smithfield market, ran down Ludgate-hill, and entered the shop of Mr. Harvey, the linen draper (Gloucester House) by the eastern door, to the no small consternation of numerous ladies, who were selecting shawls and gown-pieces. The fair ones screamed violently; some rushed into the street, and others fled for protection behind the counter. The bull, unconscious of the alarm he had created, walked about the shop

he found to be all right; and then took a walk to the opposite side, and looked at his form in a mirror, opposite which he remained nearly half a minute, apparently on very good terms with himself. By this time the terrified shopmen had armed themselves with the silk-blocks, and the animal, intimidated by this formidable array, quietly took his leave, and went out at the west door without injuring anything.—The frequency of these occurrences in the Metropolis in the noon-day sufficently sustains the propriety of abating the nuisance as quickly as possible.

At a late meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in London, the Rev. Mr. Yate, who has been employed in disseminating the gospel in New Zealand, gave a very pleasing picture of the effects which it has wrought amongst that barbarous people, and especially in putting an end to the crime most prevalent amongst those savages—infanticide. The Rev. Gentleman then read a letter from one of the Chiefs of the island, addressed to His Majesty, William the Fourth, and duly forwarded to him, with some presents, through the Lords of the Admiralty. The Morning Herald gives the following translation of this curious epistle:—

"King William.—Here am I the friend of Capt. Sadler. The Ship is full, and is now about to sail. I have heard that you storetime was a Captain of a ship. Do you, therefore, examine the spars whether they are good or bad. Should you and the French quarrel, here are some trees for your battle ships. I am now beginning to think about a ship for myself. A native canoe is my vessel, and I have nothing else. The native canoes upset, when they are filled with potatoes and other matters for your people. I have put on board a Buffalo, a mere pouanum, and two garments. These are all the things which the Zealanders possess. If I had any thing better, I would give it to Captain Sadler for you. This is all mine for you. Mine. "Tiroa."

The AMERICANS are busy increasing the number of their Navy. In a recent Boston paper, we noticed an advertisement for materials necessary for building eight seventy four line of battle ships, eight frigates, and ten sloops. When these shall have been finished, the American Naval force will consist of twenty five ships of the line, thirty two frigates, thirty nine sloops of war, and eight schooners—to officer and man which effectively would require at least 40,000 men. This it is calculated will be sufficient not only for protecting her own shores, but for carrying, if need be, destruction to the coasts of other nations.

A Radical's Account of France in 1835.—Our position here is deplorable, public spirit is very much humbled. Public sympathy is very much destroyed. France has never been, since 1789, so dejected, and sad.—The mass of the people have ceased to have confidence in their political chiefs; and the political chiefs have ceased to have confidence in themselves or in their future. This animal, this good eating and good drinking Chamber of Deputies, has five years before it. It is too servile to be dissolved. It will die the death of a hardened sinner; and it will most assuredly be suffered to live to its last moment of legal life. No government however corrupt, can desire to have better instruments in its hands, than the deputies of the present Chamber. The Chamber of Peers is alike aspiring to the immortality which is purchased by unequalled vice and unparalleled prostitution. It votes laws in a single sitting. It erects itself into a tribunal to try its political enemies. It sentences them without mercy to fines and prisons. It applauds all that the country hates, and hates all that the country applauds. Yet it is one of the three powers of the State; and we have not even the hope of seeing it changed by the death of its present inmates. If it were hereditary, the sons of noblemen might become enlightened, and seeing the errors of their sires might reform. But even this chance is denied us. The Peers are unlimited in number. The King also names them, and so names them for life. Thus we have a prospect before us of a long succession of devoted Orleansists, who will look neither to the right or to the left, but walk steadily onwards to the end of all their labours and votes viz. the securing the approbation of the Court, and the aggrandizement of their own fortunes and those of their families. The press in France is cruelly persecuted. The laws which oppress it cannot be altered without a revolution, and the people will not and cannot be expected to make revolutions every month or even every year. The persecution of the press is carried to such an extent, that even discussions are not now tolerated on the question of the Royal prerogative; and Juries are found, who at least by a majority of votes (for it is only necessary to condemn by a majority, and not unanimously, as in England) will decide against the only palladium of liberty, which exists in this country.—O. R. C. Esq. Esq.