

CTUS

which is intended to be... and called... RYATIVE.

Proprietor and Editor... CONSERVATIVE... are... name, which seems... ad determine mean... said, that a "Conser... principle and deter... timehonored British... in the valuable Institu... integrity; but who... rection of abuses that... of them by length of... out wherever it may... least, is the meaning... in; and in this sense... justify the title as-

Conservative" shall... munications in which... are temperately stat... ed by the most valu... can be procured... ARTIES shall be invari... served... servative" will be to... feeling among all... loyal subjects in this... energies of the imp... channels... whether the proprietor... mark in an enterprise

design, will sur... the Conservative" will... with new type... for until the expira... is, when the whole of... would be required, to... the heavy engage... attracted before "The... nence. At the same... with subscribers to... nment, on paying the... LINGS per annum.

is intended, will open... of our Legi... which has just closed... gin as soon as possi... may appear to be... is at the GENERAL... tion... be prepared forthwith... 1835.

FORMS... ed Office to order... COURT... process; Bailable proc...; Bailable writ; and... General Issue; and

PLEAS... able and non-bail... Sa's and Fi. Fas...

RATES... Ticket, Juror's sum... Defendants bond... up-master's complaint... ischarge.

AGRI... ands and Treasury... any deed; Letter of... of appointment Com... maintenance, and... res. Bond to pay mo... ment. Timber and

CE... rebly forbids any per... LOGS or other tim... wise on lots Nos. 6... eastern side of the... ed as the law direct... WM. SCOTT... 1834.

STANDARD... VERY THURSDAY... NEW BRUNSWICK, BY... N. SMITH... DESCRIPTIONS... ve of postage, payable

ADVERTISING... es and under, 3s... 1s... 12 lines 3d per line... nes 1d per line... according to speci...

Without the number of in... in writing, will be re... countered... ining must be in writ... ENT S...

Connick, Wareg... urvis, Charnook... Campbell, Salt Water... ichter Esq. Milltown... ullivan, Oak Hill... oore Esq. Dennis Mills... wa Esq. Tower Hill... lmers, Oak Bay... id Turner, Boacoe... n Murphy, Digdegack... t. Roggles, Lower Falls... ph Pratt, Upper Falls... Knight Esq. Knights Mills... Fisher Esq. Wds. Cove... Shannon, North Head... ley Esq... ayton Esq... Sheriff Esq... Reid Esq... Barker... n. Grant... Hall Esq... rewer Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for 1835, SUN, MOON, High, and sub-columns for rises, sets, water.

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

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fifth 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 5th Sep. 1834 till paid) against said Austins. COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Stephens, 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. Davids, 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, 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. Boxes of seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at 83 each. 300 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 Catalogue of 60 pages which will be sent gratis to customers. GEO. 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, an. 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 of 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 LEXON near St. Stephens, at present occupied by the Subscriber, and others consisting of a Cottage, a TWO STORY HOUSE, a WHARF and STONE 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 E. Campbell Esq. St. Andrews or to the Subscriber. JNO. CAMPBELL, St. Stephen 25th May 1835.

SAINT ANDREWS ST ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1835. Number 39.

From the Standard of Sept. 21, 1833. LAND JOBBING.—It has, until lately, been the practice of the Provincial Government to withhold from grant or sale all tracts of land containing any considerable growth of white or red pine timber; and to give licences to individuals at certain rates, under special regulations, "to cut and carry away" portions of that growth. Formerly the spruce was disregarded; but since our deals have acquired a high character in the market, and spruce logging has become a business of importance, that article has taken its station in the list of duties next to its nobler kinsman, the Pine.

On the lines, as the term goes, many of our opulent Lumber Merchants and Mill-Owners found their account in purchasing extensive tracts of superior growth from the United States, and consequently the demand for berths on our side of the St. Croix, almost ceased.—The internal navigation system crowned these purchases with every desired advantage; whilst frontier position afforded trespassers on our side, every facility for eluding detection, and rendered it unsafe, impolitic and almost impossible for officers to interfere with offenders.

These circumstances, combined with many other considerations, had their influence, no doubt, in effecting the alteration in the mode of selling the timbered lands of the Crown. Early in the present year, it was not generally known, that any portion of the forest would be sold at such price as might be ascertained to be a fair value.—But extensive purchases were made, and large sums paid down, at rates from three to five shillings an acre, for lands that, less than two years ago, would not sell for two shillings, and, in many instances, not for six pence.

It is natural to inquire into the cause of such a rise in the value of lands; for the worth of a thing being "just as much money as 'twill bring," their value appears to be wonderfully enhanced. We doubt the fact; and think we can trace "the rise and fall of the revolution" to the operations of LAND JOBBING. When our neighbours "on the other side," whom it has been loyally fashionable to condemn and deride, but who are an enquiring, improving, industrious and enterprising people—when they found that thousands of acres of their territory, which had been sold to British subjects, at from 11 to 19 cents an acre a few years ago, were become worth 90 to 150 cents they immediately conceived the plan of making a trade of speculation. Many things conducted to favour their views. The spirit of enterprise was a stir along the Penobscot; Bangor and Lowell were shining instances of success; and above all, the great amount of unemployed capital in Boston; ready to be put into almost any hands which could point out an object for its application. The consequence was a land fever so violent and general, that nothing but the most copious bleeding has been able to allay it. It could not be expected that a rill, or an ideal line would arrest its progress, so that this Province was, in its turn visited by the common contagion. In other words, the extensive purchases made in this country, were the effects of American speculation; and to appreciate justly the true situation in which matters now stand, it is necessary to take a view of what has been doing in Massachusetts and Maine.

In June last, several Townships were advertised for sale, and people from all quarters flocked to Bangor, to attend it. One person bought only about 120,000 acres at a very high rate, and as he was supposed to be the agent of the Maine landholders, the money men from other quarters, grumbled and grugged, and complained of the monopoly. "Well!" said the men of Maine, "we will put up all our own lands to general competition, and then it cannot be said we wish to hinder other States from participating in our advantages. They were put up—the bait took—

they were knocked down, we think, at over two dollars an acre. Deeds were quickly passed, and the sellers, with their booty "went on their way rejoicing." But how fared the Land Agent? When his purchaser was called on, he declined taking the Townships, as he had offered entirely too much, and had not the means of payment! It then appeared evident that a deep land-jobbing game had been played; but since our deals have been conjured up on State lands; and that, under the effects of a sham public purchase, individuals had been enabled to make advantageous sales of private property.

This affair produced a great sensation—a panic—and in the excitement of the moment, Geo. W. Coffin Esq. the Land Agent, caused Mr. Wiggin, the "gentleman from Bangor," to be arrested in the streets of Boston, charged with being a conspirator to defraud the State at the public land sale. By way of reprisal, Mr. Wiggin caused G. W. Coffin Esq. to be arrested in Bangor charged with the guilt of malicious prosecution.

In his subsequent publication of a public sale, Mr. Coffin says—"In consequence of the gross imposition palmed off upon me at the sale of the public lands at Bangor, the 19th June, under false pretensions of the person who bid said lands, and no one now appearing to confirm the purchase; and as there were present at said sale a very respectable and numerous company, who were manifestly disappointed at not being able to obtain some of the townships, I am induced again to renew the opportunity to all persons disposed to purchase."

But this renewed opportunity was productive of as little benefit as its precursor.—The following is from the Kennebec Journal of the 21st August, quoting the Bangor Daily Reporter:—"Another Bubble Burst.—The sale of the six townships in Massachusetts' Eastern Lands, first offered in this town on the 17th June last, and subsequently resumed yesterday, we are sorry to say, evinced in a manner calculated to throw around the whole transaction a darker shade of suspicion, and to give rise in the bosoms of our citizens to feelings far from confiding in the integrity of whatever power controlled the results alluded to."

"At the opening of the sale, the right of first choice was set at a minimum of one dollar per acre, and the township was struck off at 173-2 cents, to Sheldon Huntington, when the sale was stopped, the Agent declaring that unless a higher price was bid, he should offer no more in the market. "As might have been expected, an unquenchable burst of indignation pervaded a collection of some hundreds of people, many of whom came from distant parts for the sole purpose of attending the sale, after having expended hundreds, and some as high as a thousand dollars, in exploring the advertised land."

We have brought down this history to the present moment, and, until we find sales effected in the United States, by the public functionary, we must remain in ignorance of the true value of land; and we can predict that there will be no more extensive purchases made in this Province, "on the borders," until that event takes place. The interior tracts purchased by Mill-owners, to secure supplies of Pine and Spruce, do not come under the above observations. They are forced to buy to prevent their establishments from becoming useless by the total disappearance of material; and to buy too at great loss and risk, for they have to advance sums which must remain long unavailable, and abide all the dangers and consequences of fire.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO. The city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey was the scene, on Friday afternoon last, of a most desolating tornado, which swept over its western section, causing much destruction of property, and we regret to add, depriving several individuals of life. On the receipt of the intelligence here, we immediately proceeded to that place for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars of this melancholy disaster; and now present our readers with the result of our inquiries and observations. As far as we were able to learn the whirlwind or tornado first made its appearance with a falling of ice in the township of Amwell, near a place called Ringgold, and taking an erratic zig zag course, spent its fury over Staten Island, in the neighbourhood of Ros-

ville, and on the bay by another fall of irregular shaped pieces of ice. Its first approach to New Brunswick was from the northwest, passing over Middlebush, about three miles from that place, where the dwelling and barn of John Frouch, were laid prostrate with the earth. It thence passed over the farm of David Dunn, about 2 miles and a half from New Brunswick, whose dwelling was unroofed and the barn and other out-buildings were razed to the ground. The out-houses attached to the premises of J. G. Wyckoff, in the same vicinity, were also destroyed. The next building which felt its effects was the dwelling of Theophilus Holkham, about one mile from New Brunswick, the roof of which was blown off. The barns of James Fisher and Abraham Barrett in the outskirts of the city, were next blown down, and a small dwelling belonging to Mr. Prevost was nearly destroyed, and the wife of Tunis Sillocks badly injured. The tornado had now reached the hill, where it remained apparently fixed for a minute or two, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire—its base resting on the earth and its top reaching a mass of black clouds. It then took an easterly course, threatening albanay and church streets, but suddenly changing its direction, swept across the town—tearing the roofs off some, making literal wrecks of the barns and out-houses, and either uprooting or twisting off the largest trees—in some instances carrying the latter 20 or 30 paces. It then crossed to Schurman street, unroofing the house of Mrs. Harrison, levelling the store of Mr. Little and burying beneath the falling timbers Nicholas Boorem, Esq. and his eldest son Henry. Both were extricated a short time after—the son in a dying state—in which he lingered until death relieved him from his sufferings—the father is not dangerously hurt. A young lad about eight years of age, son of Capt. Baird, was also killed near this spot, a rafter from the blacksmith's shop having struck him immediately above the eyes and almost severed his head. The tornado now swept with increased force across George street to Burnet street, a quarter of a mile in distance, down to the river, tearing off the tops of the houses, and sweeping the lower doors and windows from their fastenings. Schureman and Liberty streets from top to bottom, may be said to be a complete mass of ruins—as is likewise part of Burnet street.—The Methodist Church, a brick edifice, is damaged beyond repair, having been unroofed and the eastern and southern walls blown down; and the rear wall of the Catholic Church, also of brick, is drove into the body of the building.

[Here are given the names of 53 persons in addition to those enumerated above, whose estates were demolished or very much injured. They lived in ten different streets.] From the above details we feel safe in stating, that the number of buildings destroyed and injured cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty, and that the loss of property may be estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Among the extraordinary occurrences which took place on this melancholy occasion, the fate of the son of Wm. G. Dunham (a small lad) was the most singular. He was taken off the piazza of the house, corner of New and George streets, carried in the air a distance of 300 yds., and landed on the wharf at Burnet street, having only sustained a slight injury in one of his arms. On being questioned as to his feelings, he stated that he recollected that the sensation produced by being carried up in the whirlpool was like that of being pulled in contrary directions. A bedstead was taken from the third story of a house in Schureman street, carried a distance of 200 yds., and landed in Burnet street, without having sustained the slightest injury.

Having gone through with the details of this melancholy affair, we now present our readers with the remarks of a friend who was an eye witness of the whole scene, and which will enable them to form a correct idea of this awful sublime spectacle. He says,—the first intimation I had of the tornado's approach, was the wind blowing in from both sides of the house in which I was sitting. Immediately the cry of fire was raised—I ran to the corner of the street and perceived in a westerly direction at about half a mile's distance a black column moving onward, not very rapidly, which had something of the appearance of a smothered fire, and was mistaken for it. I saw what it was, and ran into the house and closed the windows before it reached us.—The whole atmosphere was filled with fragments of timber, &c.—in a moment the house opposite was unroofed, as if it had been covered with paper. The house in which I was, being at the edge of the current, escaped uninjured, save that a rafter from the roof of a house about half a mile distant, thirty feet long, struck the edge of the window tearing away the brick work and demolishing the sash, and passed into the wall of the room.—The track of the tornado was from northwest to southeast, and from a minute investigation of its effects, does not appear to have been of the nature of a world ordinarily so called.

The violence appears to have been caused not from a whirling motion, but from two currents rushing towards each other—at the same time having an onward motion. In the centre of the tract the force appears to have been upwards with something of a whirling movement. The facts which substantiate this opinion are these. In the town wherever a building has been moved, if it was at the edge of the current, its direction was inward; if at the centre onwards. But these effects are more strongly marked in the woods, where the direction of almost every tree accords with this statement—at the extreme edge the trees are nearly at right angles with the course sloping more as you proceed towards the centre where there is some confusion, but the direction is almost invariably with the current. As some persons may be disposed to doubt the account respecting the lad Dunham, we will merely state that during a whirlwind which occurred in Burgundy in 1755, the particulars of which are given by Abbe Rich-ard, it is stated that "two men were entangled in the whirlwind and carried to a distance without experiencing any injury; a young shepherd was lifted high in the air, and thrown upon the banks of the river, yet his fall was not violent, the whirlwind having placed him on the verge where it ceased to act." The case of the shepherd is precisely similar to that of young Dunham, and in fact the whole account of the above mentioned tornado which took place in the town of Mirabeau bears a surprising similarity to the one we have just related.

ROYAL MAIL.

Table with columns for St. Johns, St. Stephens, U. STATES, and arrival/departure times.

Geo. Fred. Campbell, Post Master.

For ever borne in chainless flow, The ambrosial nectar of the skies, It gleams in heaven's celestial bow, A blazing band of dazzling dye, And well's from off returning showers, Its limpid current rolls around, The dewy drinks of countless flowers, Whose beauty blooms along the ground.

Old time may hold his glass of sand, And keep his lips forever dry, But bleed a by this from health's warm hand, Unfurl'd his dusky pinions fly, In wave distilled from earth and air, The life of life may freely drain, 'Twill raise the pang its some may share, That rack or live the fever'd brain.

The goblet's draught at last may cloy, That mallow's hearts, and gladden'd eyes, But this bright glass shall ne'er allow, 'Till nature's healthful influence dies, 'Tis free the languid limbs to brace, And swell the bliss of every land, To lend to life a lengthen'd race, The pledge of health from nature's hand.

The still may steep its liquid fire, To rival war, and strengthen crime; But when its conquer'd flames expire, To this the world shall bow sublime, The sun shall bend his arch on high, To mirror forth the smiles of love, And glory beam from triumph's eye, As earth expands her dews above.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VALUATION OF HIS LIFE. At the time when party-spirit and active hostilities were raging in Belgium at the close of the fifteenth [sixteenth] century, certain soldiers of the Spanish army happened to be taken prisoners by the Dutch; and by way of martial retaliation for a similar act of cruelty practised upon some Dutch prisoners by the Spaniards, all of them were ordered to be hanged. Humanity, however, suggested that it was unnecessary to put the whole party to death; and of the twenty-four who were taken on, eight only were destined for the halter.—For the purpose of ascertaining who were to be the sufferers, twenty-four lots were made, eight of which had the figure of a gibbet described upon them, and the remaining sixteen were in blank. The whole twenty-four lots being then shaken together and cast promiscuously into a helmet, each prisoner was desired to draw out one. Those who drew a blank lot were immediately discharged, but those who drew the fatal symbol, were hanged on the spot. The conduct of those who were compelled to set their lives upon so desperate a cast, varied according to the nerve and temperament of each; but terror and lamentation prevailed. The most conspicuous object was a Spaniard who could scarcely be urged to the helmet, and whose tears and exclamations excited both ridicule and

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