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ericton, and called,
ERVATIVE.

Proprietor and Editor.

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he prepared forthwith,
9, 1855.

FORMS
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Defendants bond,
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Customs and Treasury.
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WM. SCOTT.
c. 1834.

STANDARD.
VERY THURSDAY,
New Brunswick, 20
N. SMITH.

DESCRIPTION.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1855	SUN.	MOON.	High
AUG.	h m	h m	h m
Tu 20	5 10	7 50	1 6
Wed 21	5 12	7 45	2 7
Th 22	5 13	7 47	3 23
Fri 23	5 14	7 46	4 10
Sat 24	5 16	7 44	5 31
Sun 25	5 17	7 43	7 31
Mon 26	5 19	7 41	9 16
Tue 27	5 20	7 41	11 32
Wed 28	5 21	7 41	1 57
Th 29	5 22	7 41	3 57
Fri 30	5 23	7 41	6 57

MOON'S PHASES.

First Qr. 1st 3h 6 m Last Qr. 16th 4h 31m A M
Full - 8th 10h 55 m New - 23th 11h 35m P M
Mean Equation - Watch slow - 2 minutes

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Spanish Legion.—Lieut. Colonel Kinloch, of the North British, yesterday opened an office in Northumberland-street, Charing Cross, for the purpose of selecting officers and non-commissioned officers for three regiments of cavalry, for the Spanish service. Lieut. Col. Kinloch was late a Captain in the Life Guards, and a thorough disciplinarian; he is a fine tall handsome man, about 35 years of age. About 50 recruits paraded in front of the office, fine stout young fellows, who have been trained in different regiments. A Sergeant of the Life Guards is to go along with them, as Sergeant-Major.

Theories of Tides.—The House, June 29.—The English Government has lately made an application to our Government to co-operate in having simultaneous observations made on the English and Dutch coasts respecting the tides, in consequence of which his Majesty has commissioned Professor Molt to take this operation on himself, and to give the necessary directions on this subject, and has also ordered that the Marine Department shall commission a certain number of naval officers to assist in making such observations from the 9th, to the 25th of this month.—*Dutch Paper.*

Last evening, during the debate on the Municipal Corporation Bill, Lord Stanley addressed the House from the front Opposition bench. When the Noble Lord rose there was some laughter from the Ministerial side of the House, which was followed by loud cheers from the Opposition.

Lord Gosford, of Ireland having been created Baron Wexford, of the United Kingdom, was introduced in the usual manner on Tuesday, and then took the oath and his seat in the House of Lords.

Men are employed in Greenwich-park, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to ascertain the nature of the ground in the line of road of the London and Gravesend Railway, should a tunnel be preferred by the inhabitants to the splendid and ornamental designs proposed by the Company at an expense of £70,000, and which sum has been offered to be placed at the disposal of the Woods and Forests in any plan that may be considered more ornamental.

The Dublin people are already making preparations for the annual visit this year of the Scientific Society. The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College are engaged in the preliminary arrangements. Thomas Moore the bard of Erin, will on this occasion visit Ireland. A splendid public banquet is likely to greet the poet in his native land.

We have to record a melancholy termination to an unfortunate career, in the death of Lady Astley, which took place in the King's Bench, this week. This unhappy person was the daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., and married in 1819 Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who was about equal in years, and eminently qualified to render her lot a fortunate one. About nine years ago she became acquainted with the well-known Capt. Garth, and an intimacy ensued, which terminated in her elopement with him. Since that period they have endured various vicissitudes of fortune, until, at length, Captain Garth was imprisoned in the King's Bench, where Lady Astley has also lived, until the scarlet fever has suddenly put an end to her sufferings.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We have always respected, nay admired America and the Americans. Indeed it would not be easy to hold cheap a whole world, and that a new one—if not quick and span fresh from nature, certainly teeming with novel and bold forms of life. After all, however, there is but one world on this earth good for much, and that is the world of the English language, Germany and Italy, and France and Spain, and Holland, and the Netherlands, and a few other countries are well enough in their way; but the outlandish lingo spoken there if they do not altogether separate them from our sympathies—and nothing can do that with such capacious hearts as ours—greatly cool the warmth of our feelings, and to our ear carry with them an alien and a estranging sound. This may be very unlike what might be expected from the philosophers and citizens of the world, but we are far from laying any claim to prejudice, bigotry, and race—loving Scotsmen. Thus that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were originally of various breeds; but we are all one now in the broad sense of one—and our twenty millions and upwards, all linked by the ties of kindred, are, or ought to be a band of brothers. We have our quarrels and animosities, and feuds, even, alas! to the shedding of blood; but let any other nation wage war with us and it will know more what is the power and majesty of Union. Now the Americans are Englishmen, and Irishmen, and Scotsmen—Jonathan is but John Bull, or Pat, or Saunders, under a somewhat different climate and a somewhat different form of government, and we look on the Atlantic but as the royal road connecting our Islands and his continent, on which we pass to and fro, without crossing or posting, by wind or steam, and keep up (may it be forever) that friendship which with those living at the other end of

the highway, is an old inheritance bequeathed to them by their Pilgrim Fathers, and with us here a possession received from our blood relations on their frequent and welcome visits to this their paternal land. As for national jealousies and the like, why such feelings are natural and far from unbecoming; they spring on both sides from a proud consciousness of our own worth, and some occasional suspicion on the one side, that the mother has not forgiven, or at least forgotten the disobedience of her rebellious child upon the other, that the child, since she threw off her allegiance, has ceased to love the parent who was once also her queen. But an idea is too absurd to be deeply rooted, and we believe that there is a strong sacred attachment, still between them whom so many things unite, and who are divided, though not much, indeed but nominally, only by the sea. May peace be between us while time endures; and we should be unwilling to go to war with any body, yet if the American Navy must have a brush with the French, and our national honor our interests demand or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward, and the victory be to the Stars and Stripes, with or without the aid of the Leopards, not to the Tricolor. No fear of that, for we know by proof the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in a line of battle with a fleet of that power who so long has held the dominion of the seas.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PROJECTED AERIAL VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN SIX HOURS.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that last year several scientific individuals, who had formed themselves into a society at Paris, projected opening an aerial communication between that capital and London; and after numerous experiments, so convinced were they of the practicability of the undertaking, that they named a day on which they would start on their first voyage. On the day announced all Paris went to witness their departure of the intrepid aeronauts, but alas! the hopes of the projectors were doomed to be blighted, for the machine being overcharged with gas burst with a loud noise, just as it was on the point of leaving terra firma.

Since that period nothing had been heard of the projectors until within the last month, when it was rumoured that they had arrived in England, and had taken premises in the neighborhood of Kensington, for the purpose of renewing their experiments. The report has proved correct. On Saturday last a large board was erected across the top of the Victoria road, nearly opposite the avenue leading to Kensington Palace, on which was the following inscription:—"European Aeronautical Society.—First Aerial Ship.—The Eagle, 160 feet long, 50 feet high, and 40 feet wide, mounted by a crew of seventeen persons, and constructed for establishing a direct line of communication between the several capitals of Europe. The first experiment of this new system of aerial navigation will be made from London to Paris, and back again."

Yesterday we were favoured by Count Lennox, the President of the Society, with a view of the stupendous machine, which is at present only partially filled with rarified atmospheric air. The Balloon is of a cylindrical form each end terminating in a cone, and has very much the appearance of an enormous whale. When filled it is of the dimensions stated on the board, and contains about 7,000 feet of gas. It is made of lawn, of which material upwards of 2,400 yards were consumed in its manufacture, and it is covered by a thick netting. The car or packet boat, as it is termed, is 75 feet long, seven feet high, and the cabin or centre is about six feet wide. It is made of wood, enclosed in a very strong netting, to prevent any of the crew or passengers falling out. To the balloon are to be attached four wings, two on each side, which are to be moved by a rotatory motion, caused by the motion of a wheel, &c., worked in the centre of the cabin, each wing consisting of 80 flaps, each about two feet six inches long, and nine inches wide, made of oiled lawn, strained over cane.

We understand the experimental ascensions will commence in about a fortnight, and the projectors anticipate starting on their first voyage about the latter end of July, or beginning of August, on which occasion the balloon will be filled with pure hydrogen gas, or coal gas, purified in the dock yard. Although Solomon has said "there is nothing new under the sun," still we pretty particularly guess, as brother Jonathan would have it, it would be something new to see a machine like the present one, from the regions of "Boundless space," and after landing a number of passengers, for the conductors to call out "Land, London! the first ship going sir!" and then, when their time is up, mount again into ether, to soar through the "Heavens" back to the place from whence it started.

It is intended to exhibit it at the Dock-yard, commencing to-morrow morning, at one o'clock each person; and the Duke of Sussex has signified to the President, through Lord Charles Churchill, his intention of visiting the exhibition in a few days, and of entering

his name as a member of the Society. Several noblemen, members of scientific societies, have already been admitted to a private view.

I SAW THREE WEEP.
I saw thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew;
I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine,
It could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine.

At clouds from yonder sun receive—
A deep and mellow die,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can paint from the sky;
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

WHEN COLDNESS WRAPS THIS SUFFERING CLAY.

When coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah, whether strays the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its darkened dust behind.
Then, unbodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?

Eternal, boundless, undecay'd,
A thought unseen, but seeing all,
All, all in earth, or skies display'd,
Shall it survey, shall it recall?
Each fainter trace that memory holds,
So dearly of departed years,
In one broad glance the soul beholds,
And all, that was, at once appears.

Before creation peopled earth,
Its eye shall roll through chaos back;
And where the furthest heaven had birth,
The spirit trace its rising track.
And where the future morn or noons,
Its glance dilate o'er all to be,
While sun is quenck'd or system breaks,
Fixed in its own eternity.

Above or love, hope, hate, or fear,
It lives all passionless and pure:
An age shall fleet like earthly year;
Its years as moments shall endure.
Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thoughts shall fly;
A nameless and eternal thing,
Forgetting what it was to die.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

In consequence of the impossibility of getting the equipments ready to-day, the first British Auxiliary Force, which was to have been dispatched on Sunday, will not sail until Tuesday next. The second battalion may be expected to leave soon after. It having been rumoured that some officers who had been dismissed from any service, or had been obliged to quit to avoid a Court-martial, shall get his name entered as a candidate at the Spanish Office, concealing such circumstances, all engagements with him will be considered null and void the moment such facts shall be disclosed.

Colonel De Lacy Evans, M. P. is in most active preparation for his Spanish expedition. Mrs. Evans will accompany him as far as Bayonne, where she will take up her residence until the termination of the present undertaking, as she will there have the best opportunity of obtaining the earliest intelligence from the frontiers. It seems probable that their stay will be prolonged, as we understand their mansion, in Bryanstone-square, is to be let during their absence. Mrs. Evans has two sons during her first marriage, one in the 36th regiment, the other will accompany her abroad, but is too young to join the expedition in Spain.

Uniform and Accoutrements of the Spanish British Legion.—We have been favoured by Mr. Moore, the military dress and accoutrements-maker, of Old Bond street, who provides the uniform and appointments of the officers of the British Legion about to enter into the service of the Queen of Spain, with a description of them. They are as follows: Dress—scarlet coat, trimmed with gold, buff facings, white turnback, gold lace on cuffs and collar; gold epaulettes; Spanish cuffs on the buttons; Oxford mixed trousers, with scarlet belt; patent leather waistcoat; steel scabbard sword, with scarlet ferrule on hilt; beaver, chased, with scarlet ferrule on rim; Spanish ruffs in front, on which are shoulder belts, with breast plates, on which are the Spanish arms. Undervest—Oxford mixed coat with gilt scales; crimson silk waistcoat; oilskin chamois; crimson silk sash. The rest of the whole of this fit out is 232. Mr. Moore is also engaged on twelve standards of the Royal arms of Spain, not so large

as those in the British service, but about twice the size of the Napoleon standard. They are of very elegant workmanship.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—There is but little stirring to-day in the way of foreign or domestic intelligence, and that little, which is principally confined to conjecture and comment, relates almost wholly to Spanish affairs. A report—I believe an idle one—is in circulation, that should England and France fulfil their engagements to the Queen of Spain, by permitting levies of troops, &c. for her service, the absolute Powers have, through their Ambassadors, signified their intention of sending similar aid to Don Carlos, and more over, of authorizing the presence of the Duke d'Angoulême in Spain. The latter part of the report may have given rise to the statement which has gone the round of most of the journals as a piquant *ou dits viz*—that some of the members of the exiled Bourbon family are expected shortly to make their appearance in the Peninsula. To believe that the threats to which I have alluded, if indeed they have been really held out—can have any weight with either the English or French Government, requires a stronger dose of faith than falls to my share. As to the landing of the Duke d'Angoulême in Spain, the wily Metternich will no doubt pause ere by giving his sanction to such an act he affords a plausible pretext to France for a serious and direct intervention, which becomes inevitable from the moment that Spain is made the theatre of a counter revolution. On the score of how much for the absolute Powers to take offence, as their supplies both of men and money to Don Carlos have been notorious.

LOWER CANADA.

An Irishman by the name of John Egan, was bathing last Monday morning, a short way above Point St. Charles, he got out of his depth, and either from ignorance of swimming or cramp sunk. It was about half an hour before the body was brought ashore, cold, insensible, and apparently lifeless. Fortunately, however, Dr. Mackay was at the moment attending the sick at the emigrant-shed, and immediately applied the means of resuscitation. During upwards of an hour, his efforts seemed fruitless and vitality totally extinct; but, at length, the man was restored, so as to be able to move away, and has since taken his departure for Upper Canada. His description of his sensations while under water, and when reviving, corresponds with that given by persons in similar circumstances. He says that, at first, he felt an eager thirst, which increased as he continued to swallow the water; that he soon became drowsy, and at length fell, as it were asleep. That when reviving, he felt as if he was awaking in the morning after hard drinking the night before.

UPPER CANADA.

Singular Discovery.—A few days ago Mr. Wm. Cosgrave, Lot 15, Con. 15, West Gwillimburgh, in this county, called upon one of his neighbours, and related to him an extraordinary dream of the preceding night, regarding human skulls and bones which he said he thought he saw under the roots of a certain maple tree on his farm, which he described. Prompted by curiosity they went to the spot, accompanied by Mr. William Cress and others, and having torn up the tree from the roots, by cutting down a large one and causing it to fall on it, they discovered about 400 skulls and a vast number of human bones. The hole in which they were contained is about sixty feet in circumference. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Cosgrave's dream, the fact of the skulls and bones being thus found is indisputable.—*Toronto Correspondent and Advocate.*

Remarkable Case of Somnambulism.—The good people of Gwillimburgh have been recently kept in a state of no little excitement by a case of somnambulism, which, if we are to credit the accounts that are given of it—and they are supported by the testimony of witnesses of the most respectable character—leaves that of Jane Rider far the rear. The subject is a maiden lady, named—Jillson. Of her wonderful powers of vision—if indeed no deception is practised—it is said, that she has been able to read with facility any passages, promiscuously selected, from books she had never seen before, when her eyes were first covered with concave leaden caps, made to fit close around the edges over which were placed thick bats of cotton, and the whole confined in their places by a bandage of several folds. But what is more remarkable still, she discovers, through solid partition, what is passing in the rooms adjoining that in which she is placed. We are informed, that in an experiment, planned and conducted chiefly by those who were unbelievers in her extraordinary powers of vision, and where every imaginable precaution was taken to guard against deception, different persons were introduced into a room adjoining her's, with which there was no direct communication; she told who was in the room, the location of each person in the different parts, their changes of position, and when any individual

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's,	departs—	Tuesday 10 a. m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p. m.
		Monday 9 a. m.
St. Stephen's,	departs—	Tuesd. and Thursd.
	arrives—	at 16 a. m.
		Wednesday and Friday
		at 5 p. m.
U. STATES,	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	at 10 a. m.
		Monday Wed. Friday
		at 2 p. m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

either entered or left the room. Other equally striking instances of the exercise of her powers are related. The paroxysms have been of frequent occurrence and have generally happened in the evening.

Much diversity of opinion exists in the vicinity in relation to this singular case, and so much feeling and interest has been excited by it, that parties have arisen, in which a good portion of the people have ranged themselves, on one side or the other. One portion believes the whole to be a humbug—a deception upon the public, while the other as firmly believe that it is a real case of somnambulism, in which the extraordinary powers of vision, of which we have spoken, do really exist. Among the latter, we learn, is a medical gentleman of close observation and good standing in his profession, who has had every means of the most thorough investigation of the case.—*Worcester Spy.*

AGRICULTURE.

We regret to learn from a communication, received by us yesterday from Mr. Evans, Cote St. Paul, that "the wheat crop this year will probably be a total failure in many places in this neighbourhood." The ear worm has so completely destroyed the grain in some fields, that there is scarcely any left. Mr. Evans states, that his "own wheat though appearing to the eye most luxuriant, is more than half destroyed; although on new land." He found "the wheat fly" on his wheat in countless numbers the first week of July. They only continued a few days, but sufficiently long to do great injury." Along with the above information, Mr. E. sent us drawings of the wheat fly, *hessian fly*, and the *ichneumon fly*, which deposits its eggs in the barley or stings the maggots produced from the wheat fly. We have also received some ears of the wheat totally destitute of grain. Although Mr. Evans does not see why the same cause should not have operated throughout the Province, we sincerely hope that such has not been the case.—*Mont. Pap.*

FARMERS' WORK.

Food for Cattle the ensuing Winter.—The present season is not only very backward, but in some parts of the country it is said that hay must be very scarce, and substitutes therefore will be expedient if yet raise corn, (as recommended by Emerita in this d's paper, page 1) may sow millet, or plough up a piece of pasture or a strip of mowing land and grow turnips for feeding cattle. It is not necessary here to give directions relative to the culture of these crops, we would only state our belief that English turnips at this season will be found to present the greatest advantages as food for cattle. They may well be sown as late as the first of August, though it would be desirable to sow as soon as possible after the middle of July. We will here suggest some substitutes for hay, which may be worth consideration, though we have not known all of them tried.

Weeds of every description, which are not noxious or poisonous to cattle may be cut while yet green, and before their seeds are ripe, dried and put under cover. Cobs of Indian corn should be ground or pounded, and cob meal may be made a valuable substitute for more expensive food for domestic animals. Cabbage stalks and perhaps roots, also washed and cut with a straw cutter, or a sharp spade, and mixed up with a little Indian meal and salted would furnish a great nutritious matter. The haulm or vines of peas and beans are useful for fodder, if dried in season without being too much exposed to rain and dew. The tops of carrots, beets and other garden vegetables should be carefully dried and preserved for fodder. In short almost all vegetable substances, which contain no poisonous quality, and which can be reduced to a state which will enable cattle to masticate them will serve as a substitute for hay, more or less valuable. They should be cut fine with a straw-cutter, and those which are least palatable mixed with others more so, and the whole with a little meal. These messes should be sprinkled with fine salt, or wet with salt water, and cattle will eat them with eagerness, and thrive as well as on the best of their winter fare.—*N. E. Farmer.*

FARMERS' WORK FOR AUGUST.

Worms in the head of SHEEP.—There exists in some parts of the country a sort of fly, called by naturalists *estrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes bots. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its nits in the nostrils of the animal, and causes those worms in the head, which so frequently destroy sheep. To defend against the assaults of an insect which sows the seeds of death in the fleecy friends of the cultivator, it is recommended to keep their noses smeared with tar from the middle of August to the latter part of September. In order to effect this it is well to mix fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will smear their own noses with tar, in such a manner that the fly will not assail them.