

to know that this attempt at mediation will be completely unsuccessful.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has, it appears, resumed the functions of his high office—a circumstance which must give the sincerest gratification to those who have a friendly feeling for the interests of the Irish suitors, and, indeed, of Ireland itself.

The Egyptian Pacha has settled for the present his disagreement with the Sultan, by sending the arrears of the tribute, which amounted to £140,000, was brought by a frigate to Constantinople on the 4th inst. It is supposed that this measure was dictated by Ibrahim, who does not feel himself secure in Syria, and dreads an invasion from Turkey. The Turkish troops continue to march in Asia, and but for the Sarskier, who advocates peace, it is supposed that even the sending of the tribute would not prevent an attack upon the Egyptians in Palestine, where they have rendered themselves very obnoxious. The British merchants had a meeting at Constantinople on the 27th February, to petition our ambassadors to interfere respecting the regulations of the Custom House, which are said to operate unfairly on our commerce. We have not learnt what was the result of their application.—*Glasgow Courier*, 2d April.

The Pantolon arrived on Monday at Falmouth from Lisbon, which harbor she left on the 22d. Lisbon journals contain debates on the address to the Queen, which, as we have already stated, was carried by a majority of 75 to 25. The Chambers are to close on the 26th inst. Lisbon was generally quiet. A report was spread in the city this morning, that a revolution had broken out in Oporto, but no credit attached to it. The Firefly also arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, bringing the Mediterranean mail. She left Malta on the 12th, Gibraltar on the 21st, and Cadiz on the 22d. There is nothing of more importance in these mails than that some vessels of the Pacha of Egypt had arrived off Suda from Alexandria, with the intention of preventing disturbances among the Arabs. Letters from Cadiz are silent as to the reported Carlist insurrection in Andalusia, from which we may infer that there was no foundation for the statement.

Lord Amherst is appointed to be Commissioner to Canada, in the room of Lord Canterbury.—*Times*.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 4th ult. in the German papers received this morning. We learn by them that the appearance of the English fleet at Vourla had excited an uneasy sensation in that city, particularly among the mercantile classes. Foreign commerce was entirely suspended, and the premiums of insurance had considerably risen. In Constantinople they attribute this return of our fleet to exaggerated reports of the conspiracy detected there. The Salamander man-of-war was expected at Constantinople, destined to convey to Trebizond the English mission to the Court of Tekedan. It is supposed that the Salamander will be employed to make a reconnaissance in the Black Sea, in order to have positive information as to the state of the armaments in the Russian ports.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
London, Wednesday Evening, April 1.
Since our last, we have American Papers a few days later, but they contain no additional intelligence of public interest. We have also a Mail from Lisbon, bringing the dates down to the 23d ult.; but neither the papers or letters contain any thing of much public interest to this country. The letters received from France to-day are somewhat more conflicting in their anticipations of the decision of the chamber of Deputies, on the question of the American indemnity.

There is no account of any fresh military operations in the North of Spain, Mina being apparently engaged in contracting his forces. The total amount of the force that he will be able to bring to bear, as well as its quality and efficiency of equipment, is so variously stated, that it is impossible to arrive at any thing like a definitive conclusion. The letters from Madrid state confidently that the negotiation, for the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American States generally, is going on satisfactorily, and no doubt seems to be entertained but that it will at length be brought to a successful termination.—*Ibid*, 4th April.

The following answer has been given by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Petition of the Inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, which we published in our last:—
Fredericton, 11th May, 1835.

Sir,
I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to state to you in answer

to the Petition presented by you from sundry Inhabitants and Freeholders of York County, that His Excellency deeply regrets the evils anticipated by the Petitioners, and cordially joins in the hope expressed by them, "that mature reflection and consideration will enable the two Branches of the Legislature to reconcile their differences," and His Excellency will gladly avail himself of his privilege to call the Legislature together whenever he shall have good cause to think that the measure will be attended with so beneficial a result.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
WM. F. ODELL.
GEORGE F. S. BERTON, Esq.

MECHANISM.—We would beg to call the attention of the public to a beautiful piece of mechanism, viz. a splendid Piano Forte, manufactured in this City by Messrs. Adams & Whittaker, Cabinet Makers. The Instrument possesses fine tone, and the workmanship reflects the highest credit on our City artists. We hope this first successful attempt at Piano Forte making will meet with due encouragement.—*City Gazette*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Colony was prorogued on the 10th inst. after a Session of sixty-five days continuance, exclusive of Sundays. A great portion of the labours of this unusually protracted Session were rendered nugatory, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Council and Assembly, relative to the bills for improving the administration of justice in criminal cases, which went to substitute an entirely new system of criminal jurisprudence, in place of that which now exists, as contained in the Act relating to Treasons and Felonies—the Bill for consolidating and amending the Election Laws—and that for the future management and regulation of the Post Office. On all these subjects, as well as on several others of minor importance, such was the difference of opinion that existed between the two branches, that notwithstanding the length of the Session, and the variety of subjects that were brought under consideration, very few Acts have passed. The loss of the bill, which not only went to confine the duties imposed under the expiring Revenue Acts, but greatly to increase the revenue, is an event in the present state of the finances of this country, truly deplorable. It was sent up to the Council for concurrence on Wednesday last, and on Friday, the last day of the Session, they demanded a conference, the purpose of which was, to acquaint the House, that they had an "insuperable objection" to the bill, in the shape in which it had been sent to them for concurrence, inasmuch as it embodied the provisions of the three Revenue Acts of last Session, with a clause annexed, directing how the proceeds were to be applied. But, in order that the country might not suffer from the rejection of the bill, they suggested to the house the propriety of separating the Revenue enactments into three different bills, and that the appropriation should form a distinct and separate enactment, agreeable to the mode pursued for several previous Sessions. The House, it will be seen, for reasons which will be found stated at large in our Legislative Report, refused to accede to the suggestions of the Council; when the latter, upon this decision being communicated to them, rather than receive the revenue, elogged as it was with the appropriations, threw the whole out together.

This unhappy collision between the two branches of the Legislature, unless timely averted, must unavoidably lead to much individual suffering, to a total cessation of all public improvements, and to difficulties and privations which will not be confined to this year. Speculators will naturally avail themselves of the low duties to lay in such a stock as may materially affect the revenues of succeeding years. It is no doubt with a view to avert, if possible, these impending calamities, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has already issued a proclamation, for again convoking the Legislature on the 29th of this month—thus affording an interval for reflection which all parties may perhaps benefit by.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND state that the particulars of the capture of the *Harriet*, Capt. Guard, and the massacre of twelve of her crew by the New Zealanders, had created a great sensation in the colony. The vessel went on shore, and the crew landed, having saved ammunition and several muskets. About 240 natives, with tomahawks attacked Capt. Guard and his men, and killed several, carrying them away, and cutting the bodies up in pieces. Mrs. Guard and her child were twice knocked down, but the remainder of the crew fought their way through the natives, having been reduced from twenty-eight to fourteen, and escaped by means of a body of a friendly tribe of islanders. An attack had also been made upon another British vessel, but they plundered the ship without killing any of the crew. These facts having come to knowledge of the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, he had despatched a body of Troops to New Zealand, as was fully expected, with the intention of capturing these islands, especially as it was known that the more civilized part of the population applied to be placed under the protection of the British government. Should this be effected, the trade between New Zealand and the colonies of Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales would be greatly increased.

THE CANADAS.—The Upper Canada Assembly has, at length, after a great exhibition of parliamentary tactics, passed the Bill imposing duties on certain articles of produce, introduced into that Province from the

United States, with a view of protecting the Farmer from American competition. It seems little else than a premium on bad cultivation, and for the encouragement of idleness; for it can scarcely be credited that the Upper Canada farmer, who pays a less amount of taxes than his rival in the American Union, and who does the same labour at a higher, but generally at a lower rate, who tills an equally fertile soil, under a similar climate, cannot at his own door, compete with the foreign farmer, who is subjected to the charge of additional transport, but must be assisted by prohibiting duties. That such an enactment should be acceptable to the farmers, who form the great mass of the population in the sister Province, is not surprising, and that appears to have been the ruling motive which influenced the Members who supported the Bill. The Rider attempted to be tacked to the Bill, to allow American produce destined for this Province, was, so far as we can judge from the account which we have seen, which are far more perplexing than the mazes of the most intricate quadrille we have ever seen danced, was lost. But though this may be considered as a just retaliation for the duty on labourers proceeding to Upper Canada, imposed by the Emigrant Act of this Province, it is yet to be seen whether the two branches whose consent is requisite to make this bill a law, will lend themselves to the popularity hunting scheme of the Representatives of the people.—*Mercury*.

The establishment of a new Land Company on the Ottawa is spoken of, in which the East India Company is interested. It is supposed, however, that this is merely the sale of an extensive tract of land in that section of the Province to the East India Company, to enable them to settle some of their many clerks, officers and others, who have been thrown out of employment by the recent arrangements.—*Id*.

INSURRECTION IN BAHIA.—On the morning of the 25th, Jan. the whole city of Bahia and its neighbourhood was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement in consequence of an insurrection of the slaves of the Nagon tribe, one of the bravest and most warlike of the African slave nations.

It was by far the best planned and most extensive rising ever contemplated by those unfortunate beings, and would certainly have been successful were it not for the activity displayed by a Justice of the Peace, who received some intimation of their intentions at a late hour on the night of the 24th, but on which he did not place implicit reliance, yet deemed it prudent to watch them closely. He therefore, with only a small body of soldiers, ten in number, broke into a house of one of their denominated chiefs, where some 40 armed slaves were found in consultation. The above officer and his party were soon overpowered and compelled to fly, when the conspirator, fearing the arrival of a larger body of troops from the forts and barracks in a short time, as the alarm was immediately given, were obliged to commence their attack several hours earlier, and with a smaller number than they previously intended. Although they used every exertion to awaken their fellows they were unable to muster stronger than from 800 to 1000, (one twentieth of the disaffected,) with which small number (the majority only armed with swords or pikes,) they assailed first the fort St. Pedro and afterwards the barracks of the Municipal Guard, the Arsenal the Cavalry station, and lastly the palace of the President, in all of which they were unsuccessful, although they displayed the greatest intrepidity and fearlessness many of them rushing on the bayonets, when they found their project defeated, thus preferring death to continuance of slavery.

After leaving from 150 to 170 dead in the streets, they retreated to the Victoria, in the outskirts of the city, from whence, after a spirited resistance, they were compelled to fall back still farther, to the Grasso, and there maintained themselves for three days, when the majority of them surrendered and were sent to the galleys; the remainder have fled to the woods and will be hunted down. Only three soldiers and one citizen lost their lives; many were slightly wounded and but few dangerously. During the above period the churches were crowded with persons of all descriptions, offering gifts to their patron saints for their interference. Business also was entirely suspended, and perfect confidence was not restored for nearly three weeks. Many of the foreign residents with their families had left, or were about to leave for Europe, whilst some of the more respectable Brazilians have sought protection on board the national vessels of war stationed in the harbor.

The U. S. sloop of war "Erie," was there, fortunately, at the time, and her gallant commander immediately volunteered to protect the American and English residents, with marines or armed sailors if necessary.

The new Speaker of the House of Commons has had the splendid mansion of the Earl of Warwick, in Carlton Gardens, assigned by him by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Mr. Abercromby will be provided with a new service of plate by the Government, and the expense of furnishing his new official residence will also be defrayed by the Treasury. Mr. Charles Romilly has entered on the duties of Secretary to the Right Hon. Gentlemen, with a salary of about £500 per annum.

Married.
At Saint John, on Monday last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Walter Lindsey, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes.
At the same place, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Robert Sweet, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Collins, all of the Parish of Portland.

Died.
Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness which he bore with great patience and resignation, GEORGE KILMAN LEGG, Esquire, in the 44th year of his age.
Mr. Legg held the Office of King's Printer in this Province upwards of fifteen years, and was Proprietor of this paper for that period. He was an indulgent husband and a fond father; and at the same time possessed of a disposition so friendly and benevolent, that those who were acquainted with him, and stood in need of his assistance, always knew the quarter in which they could apply without doubt or hesitation; while in his natural desire to serve every one to his utmost, he would often incur risks of magnitude rather than suffer an appeal to his feelings to be made in vain. He was constant to his religious duties, and a truly kind and hospitable man in the fullest sense of the word.
His remains will be removed, for interment, from his late residence in Queen Street, on Friday next at 3 o'clock.

FRESH GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has just received his usual assortment of Garden, Grass and Flower SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1834. Also—a fresh supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
JAMES F. GALE,
Chemist and Druggist.
Queen Street, May 13th, 1835.

LAND FOR SALE.
300 ACRES of most excellent Land in the Parish of Southampton, County of York—being part of the Estate of the late Major M'Kay. For particulars enquire at the Store of JOSEPH GAYNOR.
Fredericton, May 7, 1835.—2w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of MOSES SHAW, an absconding Debtor, will be held at the office of Messrs. WHITLOCK & JACK, in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the Eighteenth day of July next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims made against the Estate of the said Moses Shaw.

SAMUEL H. WHITLOCK, } Trustees.
GEO. MILLER, }
J. H. WHITLOCK, }
Saint Andrews, 14th April, 1835.

CHARLOTTETOWN.
CENTRAL ACADEMY.
A commodious Building having been erected in an eligible and airy part of the Town, (the capital of the Island), the Trustees give notice, that two Masters will be required for this Institution.

The Branches of Education to be taught in the Academy are defined by Law, viz.:—The Greek and Latin Classics, Belles Lettres, the French Language, Geography connected with Astronomy and combined with General and Natural History, English Reading, Grammar and Elocution, Elementary and Practical Mathematics, and Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic. By the same Law, a salary of £150 currency is secured to be paid to each of the Masters, and the tuition money equally divided between them.

The Institution is under the superintendence of nine Trustees. Persons who can produce testimonials of good moral character and qualified to teach the branches of Education above enumerated will be pleased to apply by letter (post paid) to the Hon. E. J. Jarvis, Chief Justice, President of the Academy, on or before the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board,
J. LAWSON, Secretary.

April 1st, 1835.

Secretary's Office, 16th March, 1835.
UNDER the 10th Geo. 4th, cap. 9, the following Persons are, ex officio, Trustees of the Central Academy, viz.:—The Hon. E. J. Jarvis, Chief Justice; George Dalrymple, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly; the Hon. R. Hodgson, Attorney General; John Lawson, Esq. Solicitor General, and their successors in office; in addition to whom His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable George Wright and T. H. Haviland, and Samuel Nelson, Samuel Green, and Daniel Brennan, Esquires.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has recommended business in the Store in Carleton Street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. SIMPSON, Druggist, where he offers for Sale a variety of Fashionable, Fancy and other Dry Goods,
—ALSO—
Groceries and Liquors, at the lowest prices,
WILLIAM GROSVENOR.
Fredericton, 13th May, 1835.

SCOTTISH RAISED GARDEN SEED.
Just received,
A Supply of Garden Seeds, imported from Aberdeen, via of Halifax, and warranted of last year's raising, and for sale at the Store of F. BEVERLY.
14th May, 1835.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Moulton, two doors below the store of Jedediah Sisson, Esq., where he is now opening a new and choice assortment of GOODS, suitable to the Season, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate.
SPAFFORD BARKER.
May 11th, 1835.

REMOVAL.
MR. COY, Surgeon and Druggist, has removed his Medical and Surgical Dispensary to the premises in Queen-street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. T. Smith.
Fredericton, 5th May, 1835.

Auction Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON Thursday the 9th day of July next, will be offered for Sale, that large and commodious two-story House and Premises in Queen-street, opposite the old Military Barracks. The Building is well adapted for a Boarding House, and will accommodate two families comfortably. It also contains two Stores which, for situation, are in every respect suitable for mercantile business.
MARK NEEDHAM,
Fredericton, 5th May 1835. Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

UPSET PRICE £400.

ON Friday, the 15th day of May next, the Subscriber being about to remove into his new Building, will offer for sale at Public Auction, the Dwelling House and premises in which he now resides, with a good Barn and Garden lot, &c. &c.; the whole measuring about 50 by 165 feet. The situation is one of the most desirable, either for a Summer or Winter residence, about Fredericton, and possesses every requisite convenience. The House &c. will rent at any time at 40 to £50 per annum. Any person desirous of viewing the premises may have an opportunity of doing so on any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day of sale.

Good endorsed paper will be taken in three equal yearly payments, with interest. —5 per cent will be deducted if paid within Six months after the day of Sale.

—ALSO—
A quantity of Household Furniture.
Terms.—Under £5 Cash; £10 and upwards, 30 days. JOHN SIMPSON.
Fredericton, 14th April, 1835.

COLLEGE RENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless all Persons indebted to the College for Rents and Interests of money do, within one month from the date hereof, pay the amounts due from them respectively up to the 24th day of March instant, at the office of the Subscriber in Fredericton, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.
GEORGE FREDERICK STREET,
Registrar of the College.
Fredericton, 31st March, 1835. 6w.

FOR SALE.

73 ACRES of superior Land on the River Nashwaak, being a part of the Campbell property, bounded on the upper side by John Young, and having 170 Rods front, being a large proportion of interval.

100 ACRES of Land formerly owned by Donald Fraser, on which there is large clearings and a good Barn.

—ALSO—
200 ACRES of Land, being Lots 166 and 167 on the River Nashwaak, lately owned by Donald McLeod. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above Land will apply to WILLIAM J. BEVELL at Fredericton, 15th April, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in Fredericton, and called,
THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. Edgill, sole Proprietor and Editor.

THE principles of "THE CONSERVATIVE" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-honored British Constitution, and maintain the valuable Institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable. This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured. The RIGHTS of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in the Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the Proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprise of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the Title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

Terms: Twenty Shillings per annum.

"The Conservative," it is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the General Agency Office, Fredericton.

Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, and Agents appointed.
Fredericton, 4th April, 1835.