

BOSTON, JULY 6.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.
Translated from the Supplement to "Diario do Governo."

LISBON, MAY 27.

The humiliation and infamy has been reserved for our days, of which a degenerate Portuguese is the author (a near relation of the factious Silveiras,) and of which the following is an account.

It is sometime since the Government have had suspicions of Brig. Gen. SAMPAYO, commanding the 23d Regt. of infantry. The intriguing conduct of this Officer, was the true cause of the order of Government issued on the morning of the 27th, directing this Regiment to march to its post in the Province of Beira, to join the Army of Observation. The infamous Sampayo availed himself of this occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers. He made them halt in the neighbourhood of the City (Lisbon) whence he wrote the following letter to the Brig. Gov. of Arms.

"General and Friend.—My mind is made up. The Ministry must resign. A King with dignity, and a Constitution to conduce to the public happiness, and not a Civil War. Finally, no faction to divide the King from the Nation. Union and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 23d Regt. Yours are undoubtedly the same, and then farewell to Anarchy."

The plan traced out to bring us back to Absolute Monarchy, has found entrance into the inexperienced heart of the son of the best of Kings. The Infant DON MIGUEL, the same morning quitted the paternal roof, and fled to join himself with this handful of deluded men. It appears he was accompanied by some soldiers of the 4th Regt. of cavalry. Nothing has, as yet, transpired as to the designs of this ill-guided Prince, who, instead of imitating the virtues of his august father, has united himself to those who wish to throw the country into all the horrors of a Civil War, or to reduce us under a foreign dominion.

Government has taken the most efficient means to stop the progress of the disorganizing faction. The troops continue true to their oaths, and obedient to their General, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The Chamber of the City sustains the good name which it has merited. The Civil Guards united and under the orders of their worthy and chosen Chief, will shew what may be expected from Freemen, when firm in the support of their unalienable rights. Finally, the Cortes are in permanent session, devising means for the safety of the public.

Portuguese! What will you do? Perhaps submit to a handful of Pretorian Guards! Perhaps submit blindly to these unworthy Aristocrats who wish to crush you! Ah no! You are Lusitanians, and that is enough! Union, and we shall not want for strength!

Endorsed on the supplement—"The French have entered Madrid. The Portuguese Ministry has begged leave to resign, having lost the confidence of the people."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

The affairs of Greece seem approaching to an interesting, perhaps a decisive, crisis. There is a bare possibility, and even some faint hopes are entertained of a pacific termination of the contest. It is asserted from various quarters, that the British Ambassador has submitted a Memoir to the Divan, detailing minutely a pacific arrangement, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue—the chief advantage which the Porte drew from its Christian subjects by an annual tribute. This, no doubt, would be infinitely beneficial to the Greeks. Supposing that the tribute agreed upon, should considerably exceed the revenues hitherto received by the Porte, still the burden would be much lighter to the Greeks, who would be no longer vexed by the pillage and exactions of the Turkish Governors. But there appears no probability that the terms, such as they are described, will be agreed to by the Porte, and the business is likely to be decided by the sword. From recent accounts, it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple. The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firman have been issued, commanding the

Turkish Governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. The Turkish system of taxation is, need not mention, rather summary. It falls with cruel severity upon those of the Greek nation, or Greek rite, still under the dominion of the Porte. The property of the Greeks who were assassinated in the Island of Cyprus, has been torn from the surviving heirs, and sold for the benefit of the Porte—that of the Greeks who are either suspected or have disappeared, disposed of in the same way—and, in addition, the villages along the coast, chiefly inhabited by Christians, pillaged and burned by the Egyptian garrison of the island. It is by sea, that the Turks seem disposed to make their principal attack. The Mussalman force is formed of three squadrons—the United-Algerine and Tunisian, the Egyptian, and the Turkish squadrons, which are stated to amount in all to 100 sail of various sizes and denominations. This is the most formidable armament which the Porte has yet sent out. But the Greeks leaving out of calculation their superiority in naval skill and prowess, seem well prepared to encounter it. The Hydriat, Ypsaviot, and Speziot squadrons, all well armed, equipped, and ready to sail on the first signal, amount to 88 ships of war of various classes, and 24 fire ships, with which, it is known, they do tremendous execution. By land, also, it is stated, that the Turks intend a last endeavour this season. Great efforts were in the act of being made, in the beginning of May, to raise troops in the European provinces, for the purpose of attacking the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men were, according to letters from Salonica, to be employed in this service, with the Pachas at their head. There is, however, less of cordiality and circumstance in the account of the Turkish preparations by land than by sea. But even if the statement were true, the Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular government—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone, 50,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence.

MILOS, April 22.

The Greeks have terminated the maritime armaments destined for the campaign of 1823. Their fleet have received a new organization, much superior to that of the last two years. A single arrangement will suffice to give an idea of this superiority. Each Greek vessel forming part of the fleet, is arranged in such a manner that it may be converted in five minutes into a fire ship; in an extreme case the captain is to set fire to his ship, rather than abandon her to the enemy, even though he would blow up with her. It will be seen how the Christians embarked on board the Turkish fleet, will respond to this resolution of the intrepid seamen of the Archipelago. Almost all these Christians consist of people still very ignorant, known by the name of Dalmatians, Slavonians, &c. who occupy the eastern coast of the Adriatic, belonging to Austria. The Greeks will probably endeavour to blow some of them into the air, in order to disgust the others with a conduct so little Christian.

In the Island of Candia the Greeks have seized the fort of Selina. The numerous Turks who occupied it, repulsed with great loss towards the north of the Island, have taken refuge in the fortress of Candia, which is thus much encumbered by the augmented numbers of the Musselmans enclosed in it, and who furnish new aliment to the plague which is making its ravages. This advantage is very important from the consequences resulting from it. Already two districts between Selina and the fortress of Candia, which from their situation remained inactive, have taken up arms immediately after this event. On the other hand, the Greeks who were hitherto compelled to divide their forces between Selina, in the south of the Island, and the three fortresses in the north, have now concentrated all their troops in the latter point, and blockaded the enemy more strictly than ever. The Canee even has commenced pacifics.

Trieste, May 9.

Accounts from the Morea state, that the functions of the provincial government of Greece have ceased, and that a congress has assumed the reins of government.

NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

By the sloop Montego Bay, Mr. Lyford has received Montego Bay (Jamaica) papers to the 31st of May. They give the particulars of the trial and execution of the capt. and 19 of the crew of the piratical schooner Zaragozana, captured by the Tyne and Thracian sloops of war.—Cayetano Argoniz, the capt. and 9 of the crew, were executed on the 22d. They were escorted from the jail of Kingston by a company of the 50th regiment to the wherry wharf, when they were delivered over to the City Guard and were put on board two wherries which were towed to Gallows Point, near Port Royal, by some boats from the men of war. A party of the 31st regiment received the prisoners at the place appointed for the execution. On the landing of the prisoners, Argoniz, (their late capt.) on beholding the preparations which were to close the bloody tragedy he had so long been acting, exclaimed—"O Dios mi!" (Oh my God!) To his latest breath he persisted in declaring his innocence, exclaiming as he addressed the by-standers: "May you all, may the whole world, pardon me, as I pardon those who have injured me, and as I trust that the Almighty Father will forgive us all. I die innocent—I have wronged no one."

The unhappy wretches ascended the scaffold with great firmness, and followed their capt. The timidity of those who had been weeping seemed to vanish before the calmness of him who had once been their commander. One of them, named Miguel Mio, requested the by-standers that they would, when the drop fell, pull him by the legs to put him out of agony. Argoniz died immediately, the vertebrae of the neck having been dislocated.

The next day the remaining ten prisoners were called to the place of execution, attended as the others had been. The greater part wept bitterly and never were witnessed more ardent religious emotions than what seemed to pervade the whole of them. While they were ejaculating the name of the Redeemer, almost inaudibly from their convulsive sobs, the drop fell. The ropes being badly fixed, the execution was not so instantaneous as on the previous day.

There were three other prisoners taken at the same time with the above, whose trial was postponed. Smith, the pirate, has been sent to England to be tried there.

BOSTON, JULY 12.

Extract of a letter from on board the U. S. schr. Grampus, off Tabasco, May 8.

"When at New Orleans, we heard that a most daring pirate was cruising here. He had the audacity to enter Campeachy, and to rob the vessels in the harbor, in sight of the fort, and nearly within gun shot. But, worst of all, he entered Tabasco, disguising his vessel as a merchant schooner, with not a gun larger than a musket on board, surprised the fort, and spiked all the guns but two. The latter he carried on board his own vessel, and then proceeded to sea in search of new adventures. This was the wretch that captured the brig Bellisarius, murdered the capt. and committed other atrocities, of which you must have heard."

PAINTING, ENGRAVING, & WRITING,

ROBERT GOWAN, respectfully intimates, that he has opened a Shop, at the corner of REGENT-STREET, next door to the APOTHECARY-HALL, for PAINTING, & ENGRAVING. Writing of all kinds, executed in the neatest manner, and upon reasonable terms. Commands will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Frederickton, 22d July, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Attorney for JAMES A. MACLAUCHLAN, Esq. during his absence from this Province, requests all those indebted to him, to settle their respective accounts as soon as possible.

D LUDLOW ROBINSON,
Attorney at Law.
Frederickton, July 21st, 1823.
N.B.—A HOUSE for Sale.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
And for sale by the Subscriber,
92 Barrels of
Grand Manan HERRINGS, on reasonable terms.
J. GRIGOR, junr.
Frederickton, 4th March, 1823.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
ST. URSULA'S CONVENT,
Or the Nun of Canada.

Containing Scenes from real Life.

"The moral world
Which though to us it seems perplex'd moves on
In higher order, fitted and impell'd,
By wisdom's finest hand, and issuing
In universal good."—THOMSON.

NO Country presents more interesting subjects for the pen of a Novelist, than Canada. The romantic scenery, the history, and feudal character of the early colonists, their peculiar institutions and customs, the state of society, the habits and manners of religious orders, the Noblesse and Peasantry, derived from their ancestral connexion with France, and their own colonial circumstances, and modified by the introduction of British Laws, examples and intercourse, in consequence of the cession of the Province to Great Britain, afford ample and appropriate material for a Novel.

In the work offered for publication, the author has drawn fully from these sources. He has laid the main plot in Canada, extending it, however, to connect incidents and situations in France and England. His outlines are filled with the touches of a master. The manuscript has been perused by Critics of good taste, who think the performance cannot fail to gratify the lovers of moral tales exhibiting scenes, characters and occurrences of real life.

This native production of the Country is now offered to the patronage of the public, upon the following terms:
To be printed in two Volumes 12mo on good paper, and bound neatly in boards at 8s. 9d. the 2 volumes.

Subscriptions received by W. REYNOLDS, Bookseller, St. John, and at this Office. Persons desirous of procuring a copy of the abovementioned work, should make no delay, as the lists are to be returned to the Herald Office, in Kingston, U. C. on or before the 10th day of August next.

Royal Gazette Office,
Frederickton, 22d July, 1823.

THE Assessors of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, hereby notify the Proprietor or Proprietors of the Block of Land known by the Elm Tree Tract, is assessed in the sum of thirty shillings: Likewise a small Town Lot at Beauvoir Point, granted to Miss Ann O'Harrar, is assessed in the sum of ten shillings: And the Proprietor or his Agent, is required to pay the same to the Collector of the said Parish, with the expenses of advertising, or to the Post that carries to Miramichi, otherwise they will adopt the means provided by law to collect the same.

THOMAS SMITH, } Assessors of
ROBERT LESLIE, } the Parish of
CHARLES McDONALD, } Nelson.
Parish of Nelson, July 17, 1823.

ALL persons indebted to the Concern of HENRY GAULT, & Co. or to the Subscriber, are hereby informed, that all Notes of Hand or Book Accounts, remaining unpaid on the 1st September next, will then be sued for, without discrimination.
GEO. WOODS.

Frederickton, 29th May, 1823.

N.B.—Country Produce, Timber, Deals or Boards, will be received in payment, to accommodate.

ALL persons are forbid purchasing two Notes of Hand—one drawn in favor of William & Walter Bedell, for thirty tons Red Pine Timber—the other in favor of John Leech, for sixteen Pounds, (which last was bought by Samuel Russell) as both Notes have been paid.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Ludlow, 15th July, 1823. 3wp

BERNARD CARROL, Tailor,
RETURNS thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received from them since his commencement in business, which he continues to carry on at his Shop in Waterloo-Row, where those who please to favor him with their work, may depend upon its being executed with neatness and dispatch.
Frederickton, 15th July 1823.

THE Subscribers have removed to their new Store at the upper end of Queen Street, a few doors above the Post Office, where they continue to sell at their usual moderate prices for cash or country produce.

LANGEN & ROBERTSON.

July 1, 1823.

WILLIAM BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has commenced the Tanning and Currying business, in Chatham, and intends keeping on hand, a constant supply of Soal and Upper Leather, at a low price for CASH.

On hand, a quantity of Seal Skins of an excellent quality.
Miramichi, June 10th, 1823.

Church Lands to Lease.

550 ACRES of Church Land up the Nashwack, which now cuts Ten or Twelve Tons of Hay, will be Leased for Seven Years, from the 1st of November next, by order of the Church-Wardens and Vestrymen.

(signed) JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM CURRIE.
Any Person wishing to cut the Hay this season, will please apply to the subscribers immediately.
28th July, 1823. 3wp