

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.



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The Gazette.

BY His Honor JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Esquire, President, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. M. BLISS. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Wednesday the Second day of June next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Wednesday in September next ensuing.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command, W. M. F. ODELL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 25.

By the packet ship Euphrates, Capt. Sprague, in 30 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 23d of May, and Liverpool to the 25th.

INSURRECTION AT LISBON.

Extra t of a private letter.

LISBON, MAY 6. — This capital has been the scene of extraordinary events in the course of this last week. On the 30th the King was shut up in the palace of Bemposta, without seeing any one, and was in fact a prisoner in his own palace; and his Ministers were sent to prison by order of Don Miguel and the Queen.

It is considered as indubitable, that the deposition of the King was intended, and that it would have been carried into effect, but for the energetic and spirited conduct of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

As early as 9 o'clock on Friday, the 30th, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps assembled at the Nuncios, where they proceeded in a body to Bemposta, and insisted upon seeing the King. This was at first refused by an order from his Royal Highness; however, after a short time had elapsed they were admitted. They found the King in a most distressing state of mind, even ignorant of what had been doing. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Foreign Ministers made full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his Royal Highness, which, however, had no weight with the Ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent in the King's name to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every thing appeared to be tolerably quiet. The Queen had come from Queluz early in the morning, expecting to hear the infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent, and was at Bemposta when the above consultation took place.

His Royal Highness, however, continued to hold command of the troops, and numerous arrests were made, in which the Marquis Palmella was included. He was released, it is said, at the request of the Foreign Ministers. Count de Povoa, formerly Senor Sampaio, was the only Minister who escaped imprisonment. It is at present impossible to conjecture what will be the final result of this most extraordinary transaction. It is certain that no confidence can exist so long as the Prince retains the command of the army. Marshal Beresford is constantly with the King; he wears the Portuguese uniform, and every respect is paid him by the people. It is supposed that the principal Foreign Ambassadors wish he may be prevailed upon to take the chief command, as tranquillity can hardly be restored to this distressed country, unless he or some other foreigner hold this office. The King's per-

son is not considered to be out of danger, and a request was yesterday made to prepare the Windsor Castle for his reception, where alone he could be safe; every preparation was making on board that vessel to receive him at the shortest notice.

Court Subverria had taken refuge on board the Lively, frigate, after having for some days found refuge in the hotel of the French Ambassador.

The greatest confusion reigns in the city; for its circumstances where full scope is given to private revenge, no individual can be sure of his safety. The alarmed and distrustful countenances of the inhabitants sufficiently betray their feelings. Patrols of military parade the streets night and day. The prisons are so crowded, that numbers of arrested persons were sent off yesterday and today to Peniche, to make room for others who are hourly arriving. A list of the members of the clubs who figured during the Constitutional system, has fallen into the hands of the Government, and thus gives an ample opportunity to the exercise of vengeance; these men are accused of being freemasons. Some of the most respectable merchants, as well as the druggs of the people, have been arrested in this city.

The following is a narrative of events which happened in an early part of the insurrection:

On the 29th ult. the friends of the Royal Family at Lisbon celebrated the fête of the Princess of Beira, now in Spain, and the Ambassador of England gave on the same evening, a grand ball in honor of the anniversary of his Sovereign's birth day. To the latter, all the Foreign Ambassadors, all the Portuguese Ministers, and a great portion of the distinguished Portuguese nobility in the capital were invited. The illuminations at the hotel of the British Minister, in the street of St. Francisco, were of considerable brilliancy, and, together with the splendid equipages of the guests, attracted a large crowd to that quarter. About half past ten a chaise arrived with the servant of the Intendant of Police behind it. In a short time the intendant alighted, desiring the chaise to stop where it was, as he should immediately require it. In a short time the Countess Supserria, (Pamplona) and her daughter, the Count and his son-in-law, left the company; and their family carriage having arrived, the ladies were handed into it by the Intendant of Police, while the Count himself and his son-in-law entered one of the chaises of the Royal Household, which was in waiting for him. In the mean time the French Minister, M. Hyde de Neuville, likewise descended, and having entered his carriage, desired his coachman to drive in the track of Pamplona's chaise. The greatest part of the company had dispersed by midnight.

At break of day the public surprise was excited by a report that the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and that the Infant Don Miguel was at their head; that in the night an attempt had been made to assassinate the King, that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose, and that Pamplona, Count de Parato, Count Villalor, and other distinguished persons, who enjoyed the Royal confidence, and had been declared partisans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. Early in the morning the Infant Don Miguel had arrived by the Palace of the Regency; he called a Council of War—he despatched patrols to different parts of the city to apprehend a number of suspected persons, and immediately appointed a new Minister of Police, who paraded the streets, followed by two gendarmes, and barred all approach to the Royal Palace, except to such as were provided with a passport from the Prince. The French Ambassador, as some accounts say, but others give that distinction to Lord Beresford, was the first to dispute this or-

der of the Infant, and to insist on being permitted to see His Majesty. About three o'clock in the afternoon the troops left the Roseio without any reason being assigned for their dispersion.

The following is a list of the arrests which took place on the 30th, so far as they could be ascertained on the 1st inst.:—Count de Subserria, the Marquis of Palmella, the Marquis of Velenza, the Marquis of Fronteire, Count Parale, Count Villalor, Viscount Santa Martha, Baron de —, Commandant of Police, Brigadier Fallis Jordao, Colonel Miguel Vaz Perito Guedes. The Intendant of Police fled, but was subsequently apprehended; Count Povoa was arrested in his house, but was subsequently released and went to the Palace. The Marquis of Palmella was arrested as he returned from the Ball.

The new Ministers are said to be Gen. Leite, for the War Department; Cipriano Freire, for Foreign Affairs; Quintilla for Marine; Joaquim de Costae Silveira for Finance.

In the 1st Regiment 13 Officers have been arrested; in the 4th, 10; in the 13th, 9; in the 16th, 15. Many Officers of Cavalry have likewise been arrested. A Col. of Militia, and many persons from the Country have likewise been imprisoned. The number of arrests on the 30th are calculated at between 300 and 500.

The London Courier of the 20th of May, in alluding to the above account, says:—It is clear, we think, from an attentive perusal of all these accounts, that a plot had been formed, at the head of which was the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent, was defeated; but whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed farther, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatic corps at Lisbon, is doubtful. Private letters state that the deposition of the King, and the nomination of Don Miguels as Regent, was contemplated; but rather incline to the opinion that this bold step would only have been hazarded in a case of extreme necessity, and that it was not wished to do more than intimidate the Sovereign into a compliance. And so far it seems to have succeeded, for on the 3d inst. the King issued a proclamation, in which he directs that summary proceedings shall be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment may speedily take place, while, on the other hand, he pardons all that had been done by his son, upon the ground that the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with His Majesty or his Ministers.

It may be supposed that an explosion of the kind, could not happen without producing alarm; but the most authentic accounts lead us to believe that at the time of the departure of the Packet, tranquillity was comparatively restored. At all events, the affair is one of a purely domestic consideration, and it does not partake, in the slightest degree, of any of those principles or designs which can bring it into discussion with Foreign Cabinets. The next arrivals, we doubt, will not only communicate the intelligence of the matter having subsided; but they will probably convey some more distinct indications than we at present have of the precise motives of the insurrection.

The Globe and Traveller states that the Lisbon Packet Steamer, had arrived at Falimouth, having sailed on the 6th inst. "The news she brings is of great importance, and the events at the capital of Portugal are more alarming than what was at first reported. At the date of the sailing of the Packet about 800 persons had been thrown into the gaols, under arrest. The Minister of War had taken refuge on board an English frigate in the Tagus. There was the utmost consternation manifested by the Inhabitants, and the principal merchants were seeking safety on board the English vessels in the river."

SIERRA LEONE.

FREE-TOWN, April 24, 1824.

With the most poignant feelings of sorrow it is our lamented task to record the dreadful intelligence received from the Gold Coast by His Majesty's Ship *Bann*. Never has it fallen to our lot to announce to our readers such fatal and distressing tidings, and it is, indeed, with the utmost difficulty that we can bring ourselves to accomplish that we are now about to perform; we feel it as the most painful task of our lives, and which nothing but the sense of the obligation we owe our fellow colonists could enable us to accomplish.

A letter from Brigadier Major RICKETS, attached to His Excellency's Staff, conveyed to the Colony the heart rending information of the melancholy fate of our most excellent and beloved Governor in Chief Sir CHARLES MAC CARTHY, who fell in a desperate and sanguinary action with the Ashankees, on the 21st of January last, at a place called *Assamacoo*.

Thus has fallen, by the hands of the ruthless savages, our noble, brave, and revered benefactor and friend—the friend of mankind, and the idol of every loyal and grateful heart, within the Colony! While, therefore, with sincere, yet unavailing regret, we deeply deplore his loss, we bow with humble resignation before the will of the Almighty DISPOSER OF EVENTS, who hath been pleased to visit us with this heavy affliction, satisfied that "he doeth all things well." To Him must we look for that consolation and support in this trying and disastrous hour, which He alone is capable of affording: we must call upon Him to enable us to bear as Christians, the loss of one who possessed all those qualities which could secure the fidelity and attachment of every class of inhabitants; and the memory of whose bright example, as a true father of the people placed under his Government, will remain engraven on the hearts of the present, and be handed down to future generations. We ourselves who have lived so long under his paternal Government and care, and have so frequently witnessed the blessings which he has dispensed to all, and the beneficial effect produced by his talents and virtues, are, alas! too well aware of the loss we have sustained by this awful event. Under his mild and judicious administration, we have seen every endeavour to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people; and the Colony, by his exertions and example, advance, in a few years, to a state of prosperity and happiness which has far outstripped the expectations of the most sanguine; while the greatest evil of the present melancholy catastrophe will be found to arise from the non-completion of those beneficial plans which our late Governor had formed for the welfare of Africa.

We have further the melancholy duty of noticing the loss of two brave and esteemed Officers who accompanied His Excellency from this—the Honourable T. S. Buckle, Member of Council, and J. W. Wetherill, Esq. Private Secretary. The Gentlemen, it appears accompanied Sir Charles into action, and were slain nobly fighting by his side. In the former, the Government of the Colony has to regret the loss of one of its most able and zealous members; and the friends of both, at home and in the Colony, the premature fate of two highly talented young men, whose amiable and excellent qualities had so justly endeared them to all those who had the happiness of their acquaintance.

Amid the gloom which pervades every class of society throughout the colony, there is some gratification in reflecting that the Government has been assumed by a distinguished individual, whose long residence and urbanity of manners have placed him so high in universal esteem, whose talents and