

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 30th JAN. 1827.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, Wm. F. ODELL, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK, HENRY C. CLOPPER, Esq. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. JEDEDIAH BLASON, Esq.

Amount deposited yesterday,..... £10 : 16 : 0

[P. 8. TO THE GAZETTE.]

Fredericton, 30th Jan. 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

All persons desirous of being present at the opening of the Legislature at the approaching Session, are hereby informed that they will be furnished with Tickets of admission below the Bar, on applying for them at the Hon. Colonel SHORE'S office, on Friday the 2nd of February, between the hours of Ten and Two o'clock. Without such Tickets, none can be permitted to come into the Council Chamber.

The New-York Albion, of the 30th ultimo, contains a letter written by a "Nevis Planter," and addressed "to the Editor of the New Times and Representative" on the subject of "the American Intercourse with the British Colonies," in which the following erroneous statement has been suffered to go forth, uncontradicted, in that excellent and widely-circulated paper.

"Unfortunately, British America is shut up by the rigour of the climate, from any Colonial, or other intercourse, for half the year."

Now the fact is, that this remark could not apply to any of the Ports in British America, excepting those in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, that river being generally frozen over during the winter. All the other Ports throughout the B. N. A. Provinces are always accessible to Colonial or other intercourse, from the first day in the year to the last: and this is so notorious that any further observation upon the subject would be quite superfluous. The Nevis Planter certainly laboured under a most palpable mistake.

INVASION OF PORTUGAL.

There are a variety of opinions in circulation respecting the probable issue of this bare faced Aggression on the part of Spain. Some think it is only the forerunner of a War more terrible in its devastating influence than any thing the world hath yet experienced of the kind; while others imagine that its consequences will extend no farther than to the immediate expulsion of the rebels from Portugal, and the planting of the British Standard on the battlements of that Power: and, in our opinion (grounded as it is upon the facts before us,) we confess that the latter seems most likely to be the result.

Yet, notwithstanding this impression, we are ready to admit that the Frolic packet brought us just that sort of information which was highly calculated to excite our wishes that England would take vengeance upon the Nation that had connived at the insult thus daringly offered to her oldest Ally, and not restrain the transports of her indignation until the presumptuous offender had received a chastisement commensurate with the nature of his guilt. But England's wise policy is to cherish her might, and not to pour out the whole torrent of her wrath until that dread occasion may arrive when the arrogance of Foreign States will leave her no other remedy for the preservation of her honor than to "let loose the furies of

War," to teach them the humiliating conviction of their impotence. She however hopes that her great Armies may for ever be her silent Safeguard. She sits not brooding o'er scenes of cruelty and carnage, and plotting bloodshed and desolation for an unoffending people, merely to augment her strength, (if such a thing were necessary;)—but she seeks to provide a remedy for the threatening storm, and dares it only when that remedy has failed, and left her without an honorable alternative:—then she proudly rushes forth, clad in the grandeur of her conquering Arms, and bares her iron Breast to the tempestuous Assault!

But England will never be surprized in an unprepared state—witness her recent conduct!—neither will she ever more give heed to the artful insinuations of foreigners, who have so lately proved the value of their professions, and the full measure of their faith!

We have been somewhat surprized that the recent transactions of the British Government should have been construed into a declaration of "War with Spain," when the chief aim of Mr. Canning's Speech was to shew that this proceeding of the English Parliament was nothing but "a measure of defence to the Kingdom of Portugal, and not a declaration of War with Spain." But we allow that in a subsequent part of the Debate Mr. Canning admitted that he had "understated the case;" and that if "Spain should be led to persevere in acts of unmistakable hostility," he would "be ready to lay before the House papers which" might perhaps lead to a conviction that she had been more criminal than she at present seemed to be—but nothing certainly was stated by the Right Hon. Secretary to justify the conclusion that War has yet been declared against her. To defend Portugal from acts of aggression, and to punish her invaders, was the only object of the British Minister in despatching Troops to her assistance:—The object of that measure was not War—the object of that measure was to take the last chance for Peace.

Here then let us rest; our anxiety cannot now be of much longer duration; and under all circumstances it would perhaps be as well to suspend our opinions until the next arrivals from Europe on the subject.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON PAPERS.

War Office, Nov. 27.

Extract of the Official Communications received in this Office by the express that arrived yesterday, and by the Mail and Express arrived to day:—

"In the morning of the 26th, the Portuguese deserters of the disbanded 2d regiment of cavalry and the 17th of Infantry, commanded by the traitor Mayessi, entered Villa Vicos, surprised the squadron of the 7th regiment of cavalry stationed there, and made them prisoners; wounded the captain and some soldiers of the same squadron; and retiring took them with them, as well as the senior Alderman of that town, without committing any further hostilities."

LISBON, Dec. 1.—WAR OFFICE, Nov. 29. Extract of the Official Dispatch received to-day at this Office:—

"General Claudina commander of the flying division, writes from Vinhas on the 23d, that the division marched with the greatest rapidity shewing the best spirit. He says that the people of Raia arose in insurrection, and that the guerillas of the rebels were numerous, committing numberless robberies and excesses; they entered by the town of Miraoda, and called the people and the militia of these parts to arms. The Marquess de Chaves appeared to be marching towards Braganza, intending to unite

with those from Toro. For this reason the above General resolved to march on the 24th to Braganza.

"In a despatch of the 24th from Santa Valha, the same General writes that the rebels of the 11th, 27th and 7th Cazadores, commanded by the Marquess de Chaves and Viscount Montaligme, entered on the morning of the preceding day into Braganza. His numbers according to the information of persons who saw the deserters being 800 or more infantry, 150 cavalry, and much more than 1000 Portuguese and Spanish guerillas, among whom were some lancers. Colonel Valdez waited for them out of the city, with the diminished force of the 3d and 21st Regiments of Infantry and 12th of Cavalry, but finding himself outflanked, he retreated by the city, to this indefensible fort; but it appears that he maintained himself till the evening, as the fire of the artillery and musketry was heard till four o'clock; the military road was immediately armed by a great number of guerillas, said to be commanded by Viscount Villa Tarcia, but the fate of the troops of Colonel Valdez was not known.

"Meanwhile General Claudina, not having a sufficient force to relieve the Colonel, being much inferior to the rebels, and the rebellion being now general in Lomba, Vinhas, Braganza and Miranda, retired towards Chaves, to join the General of that province, who writes from Chaves, in a letter of the 28th, that he then first learned the disastrous events at Braganza, all correspondence being immediately cut off, and he wrote directly to the Generals of Minho and Oporto to assist her without loss of time.

WAR OFFICE Dec. 3.

Extracts from the official communications received to-day:—

"General Jose Correa de Mello writes from Chaves, on the 27th in the evening, that he could only then obtain news from Braganza, which amount to the following, through different channels:—The rebels appeared before Braganza on the 23d, were attacked and beaten by the brave Lieutenant Colonel Abreu. The officers of the vanguard of the cavalry of the rebels were killed (they were Captain Castanheiro and others). The enemy's force afterwards increased, and large bodies of Guerillas maintained a brisk fire with the Eighth infantry, commanded by Colonel Valdez; the latter was joined by the 21st, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jose Miguel de Noronha, and after a courageous resistance retired to the town, and from that to the citadel, and the blood of the traitors flowed in abundance.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 4.

"Letters from Braganza, of the 26th say, that thirty seven rebels were killed and ninety one wounded.

"The insurrection broke out in Villa Real on the 28th, directed by the Marquess de Chaves, as stated by the General of Minho and Oporto; the worthy Mayor was wounded by twelve guerillas, endeavouring to escape from the band of these miscreants. The Etoile of the 6th says, that the Spanish Government had declared that this invasion had taken place without its knowledge; and that the declaration was in Ferdinand's own hand writing. That the refugees mustered to the number of 4000 at Salamanca, well armed and provisioned; that they went to Piacenza, where they found General Silveira, who put himself at their head, and that they immediately took the road to Portugal.

The last letters from Lisbon state the general opinion that Lord Beresford would be appointed to the supreme command of the Portuguese army.

The accounts from Gibraltar state that the Algerine fleet will now retire, as the poor King of Spain has consented to pay the tribute to the Barbarian; the amount was at Carthage, ready to be shipped, and Ferdinand has applied for a French frigate to transport the specie to Algiers, as none of his brave fleet like the voyage. According to one account the sum was 300,000 dollars; another letter estimates it at 100,000 dollars.

TURKEY.

The intelligence from Constantinople confirms the extent of the late executions or rather massacres, which took place in that capital and on the Asiatic coast. On the 20th of October, floating bodies covered the sea, and vessels filled with exiles were sailing in every direction. The Janissaries who had taken refuge in Natcha, threatened the most desperate revenge; but as they had no point d'appui, their menaces excited no alarm.

St. John, Dec. 30.

The following statement of Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, arriving here, will shew a great increase over the average of the two former years:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Emigrants. 1824: 1175, 1825: 1483, 1826: 3145.

And we are disposed to think that a greater proportion of those arriving last year, have become settlers in the province, than those arriving in any former year.—Courier.

Boston, Jan. 15.

The British Parliament adjourned, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. Canning, from the 13th December to the 8th Feb.

The Liverpool markets were generally better, and confidence had revived in some degree among the manufacturers.

Sentence of the Pirates at Boston.

The motion for a new trial, by the prisoners's counsel, was overruled by the Court, and on Saturday morning last, Merchant and Curtis were both placed at the Bar, and received sentence of death to be executed on the 1st day of February next. After the sentence, which was pronounced by Judge Story in a most solemn and affecting manner, the prisoners gave utterance to their feelings in the most horrible imprecations of vengeance and malignity upon the Judge, the Attorney General, the Jury, the witnesses, and the souls of the victims they had been convicted of murdering in language so shocking and profane for repetition. Such a scene of depravity and hardihood, it is presumed, says the Courier, has never before, in this country at least, been witnessed in a Court of Justice.

Boston, Jan. 12.

PIRATE PARDONING. It is said (we know not how truly) that Curtis, the accomplice of Merchant in the barbarous murder of the Captain and mate of the Fanny, has been recognised as one of the parties pardoned during the late administration of Mr. Munroe. Com.

The proprietors and pensioners of the Theatre Francais have voted a sum of 12,000 francs, towards the erection of a monument in honour of Talma.

A great protestant school is going to be built at St. Petersburg, for which the Emperor has assigned 150,000 roubles and a free annuity for eight years.

The population of Prussia, at the termination of the year 1825 according to the Prussian heretical census, was 2,255,000 ten years before Berlin, including the military, contains 220,000 souls.