

or monks, in a convent nearly fifty miles from Lisbon, were under arms, and exercising daily, with a view ultimately to aid their earthly master Don Miguel was fitting out two line of battle ships, erecting forts about Lisbon, and making every preparation to resist the enemy. It was the decided opinion of the Lisbonians, that in case the troops of Don Pedro were unsuccessful they would be all put to death by the sword without mercy. Orders had been given by Don Miguel, that, whenever any of the citizens of Lisbon were collected in groups together, not being in the regular line of defenders, after the arrival of Don Pedro's hosts, these groups should be fired upon by his regular soldiers, for fear of treachery.

GREAT FIRE AT GLASGOW.—One of the most destructive fires, that ever occurred at Glasgow took place on the 14th January in Queen's street, where a Court of three sides (Queen's Court) of great extent, occupied chiefly as warehouses, was burnt to the ground. The property destroyed, most of which was insured was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, some idea may be formed of the intensity, of the fire, when it is stated that the iron safes formed no protection to the books locked up in them.

The winter in Europe, up to the middle of January was unusually mild.

IRELAND.—The Tithes continue to be the cause of agitation in this country. There were entered on one day, at the sessions of Maynooth, six hundred tithes processes for trial. The attorneys, to a man, refused to move one of them, so that they all stand adjourned until a future day.

Accounts from Malacca state that a serious war with the Malays had commenced.

The Chamber of Commerce have received information that the new island which was formed near to Sicily exists no more since the 20th of December, when it sunk at the time of a violent earthquake; a vessel having passed within gun shot of where it was, the captain saw only a kind of rock covered with a shallow depth of water.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—The Pacha of Egypt having advanced against St. Jean De Acre, the Porte has summoned the two Pachas, that their affairs may be adjusted. But the last advices from Alexandria leave not the least doubt of the revolt of the Vice Roy, and that he is making preparations to continue the war. The Porte on its side has given orders to equip the fleet, which will not sail before March when the ports of Egypt may be expected to be put under blockade. The fleet consists of 4 ships of war and 16 frigates, mounting in all 467 guns.

Madrid dates of the 10th January, give further accounts of the removal of the troops from the north for the Portuguese frontiers, to act, in case Don Pedro should effect a landing. Mr Salmon, the minister of foreign affairs, died on the 10th. M. Colomard had taken the part folio *ad interim*.

Turkey was in a state of apparent decay. In addition to the revolt of Egypt, Damascus was a scene of riot.

The election of General Yermoloff to the Council of St. Petersburg, which affords great satisfaction at Moscow, is supposed to indicate some change. General Yermoloff has been for some years in disgrace, and his view of foreign politics is known to be very adverse to the system which Alexander pursued, and Nicholas has hitherto adhered to. The change, if any, does not portend any good to the unfortunate Poles.

Holland has signified her intention not to pay the portion of the interest of the Russian debt with which the King of the Netherlands had charged himself.

We learn from private accounts, that if Austria puts off the ratification of the treaty, it will be on grounds different from those alleged by Prussia. There are also accounts from Russia which express a more favourable disposition to the treaty on the part of Russia than previous ones. Whatever may be said or done, however, by other powers, England and France are bound to ratify the treaty; and where then is the ground of apprehension that Holland will go to war.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Austrian Observer, of the 2d instant, contains a firman issued by the Sultan at Constantinople on the 10th of December. This document alludes to the recent disturbances in Dam-

ascus, which terminated in the assassination of Vizier Selim Pacha, the governor of that city, and to the invasion of Syria by Ibrahim Pacha, and states, that judges have been sent to Damascus to take measures for the punishment of the persons concerned in the murder of the governor and that Commissioners have also been appointed to enquire into the causes of dispute between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Governor of St. Jean d'Acre. These commissioners are to call upon the belligerent Pachas to the Sublime Porte, and to cease hostilities; and the most positive orders have been sent to Ibrahim Pacha to withdraw his forces and return instantly to Egypt.

It is asserted in consequent accounts, that the Egyptian army had received a check at St. Jean d'Acre, and that the chances of success in the war between the Sultan and the rebellious Pacha were all upon the side of the former.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JANUARY 20.

Resistance to the progress of the English reform bill commenced at the very outset. Lord J. Russell having moved, that the house resolve itself into committee on that bill, Mr. Croker expressed astonishment at the proposition, as they had not yet before them all the papers promised by the ministers, as to the extent of various boroughs, &c. and which confirmed Lieutenant Drummond's statements, or gave rise to them.

Lord John Russell contended, that, as the only question that would be pressed at present was, to ask the committee to affirm the numbers in the first clause, namely, that so many boroughs be wholly or partially disfranchised, the naming of the boroughs (the items of the schedules (would be postponed till all the papers promised should be in the hands of members, and all had been presented, and were preparing for delivery; and, as to those papers, though they corrected many facts, and much as they might differ from some previously delivered documents, they did not affect any of the boroughs named in schedules A or B, so far as to make it doubtful, according to the principle of the bill, whether they ought to be placed there or not.

Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Vyvyan, and Sir C. Wetherell loudly contended that, without all the papers, it would be to abandon their legislative functions to proceed to empanel without an indictment, and to condemn without evidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that this might be true, if they were to proceed to name the boroughs; but, as that was not to be proposed, the opposition was without adequate cause.

Mr. Hume thought, that the house had grounds enough to go into the committee, and that if they were to wait till the opposition were satisfied, the time of commitment would never arrive.

The house eventually divided, and the numbers were—for Lord J. Russell's motion, 152; against it, 99, being a majority of 53 for going into committee of the bill.

The House having resolved into the committee, the first proposition discussed was that, in the first clause, which proposes that 'fifty-six' boroughs be disfranchised; and, after a tolerable desultory but rather short debate, the committee divided on it. The numbers were—for the original motion 198; against it, 123; majority, 75. The 56, of course, are those enumerated in schedule A; so that the next step is, according to the former mode of proceeding, to settle which shall be the 56 boroughs. Sir R. Peel after the division, suggested that at least they ought not to proceed further now, as they would have to examine the schedule item by item, till members were in possession of the promised information respecting the several boroughs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in the suggestion, and further proceedings of the committee were postponed till Monday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Plymouth, January 5: Ar. Minerva, Miramichi; Shields, January 6: Nes-ter, Richibucto; Waterford, January 3: Ellen, Miramichi; Grangemouth, January 3: Defiance, do.; Workington, Jan. 2: Henry, Richibucto, Clyde, January 6: Hunter, Bay Chaleur.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1832.

The intelligence from Great Britain is a few days later than we were previously in possession of, being to the 24th January, up to which date, the affairs of Europe still remained in a very unsettled state, nothing definitive having been entered into upon the Belgian question; Couriers were leaving the different Courts daily, and the Northern Powers had not relaxed in the slightest degree their activity in arming their forces, and recruiting for the same. Spain had signified her intention to assist the hopeful Miguel, should his brother invade Portugal, and large bodies of Spanish troops had been ordered to the frontiers to act upon emergency.

The English Reform Bill passed the House of Commons on the 20th January, by a vote of 152 against 99. The Irish and Scotch Reform Bills had also been introduced, and had passed a first reading.

In the House of Lords on the 17th January, the Earl of Aberdeen observed "that they had heretofore been informed of the conclusion of a treaty between the five powers relative to Belgium—that it was to be laid before Parliament; but that had not yet been done, although it was a matter of notoriety that the treaty ought to have been ratified on the 15th inst. He gave notice that after next week he should call the particular attention of their lordships to this question."

A number of French Peers have tendered the resignation of their seats in the upper chamber, as they deemed their presence there could be of no further use after the abolition of the hereditary principle of the Peerage.

The Legislature of this Province was prorogued on Saturday the 16th inst. after a session of about eight weeks. The following Speech was delivered by Sir Archibald Campbell, upon the occasion:

Mr President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I have had the satisfaction of giving my assent to all the Bills which you have passed during the Session: and while I am convinced that there are none among them which can operate otherwise than beneficially, I am particularly gratified to find that the New Marriage Act, which has now passed into a law, is calculated to give a high degree of satisfaction to a large portion of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, In His Majesty's name, I thank you for the provision you have made for the services of the current year; and it will be my earnest desire to see the appropriations placed at my disposal, promptly and faithfully applied.

Mr President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, My best acknowledgements are due to you for the care and attention you have bestowed upon the several subjects recommended to your consideration, and it has been to me a source of much pride and pleasure, to observe the wisdom and harmony, which has guided your deliberations up to the close of your Legislative duties.

The Bill which passed the House of Assembly for incorporating the "Commercial Bank of New-Branswick," has been rejected by the Council. The Bye Road appropriation has also been lost in the Upper House. This measure will be severely felt in the Province, and will be the means of retarding its settlement.

As the Council has rejected the Bye Road appropriations, we have thought it unnecessary to publish the amounts set apart for the different roads.

THEATRE.—The house was crowded on Thursday evening, and the performance gave general satisfaction. The next pieces for representation are—Coleman's Comedy of JOHN BULL, or the Englishman's Fire-side, and the humorous Farce of—the LYING VALET. These, we understand, will close the performance for the season.

At Richibucto, on the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Thermometer stood in the sun at 63.

Mr. SYLVESTER requests us to state, that he will not leave Chatham, for Newcastle, until Thursday next.

Any person having in their possession a copy of Coleman's Comedy of JOHN BULL, will oblige the Amateurs by a loan of the same, for a few days.