

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 20, 1828.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, F. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

In another place will be found some very important information on the present state of affairs in Portugal, which, since the return of DON MIGUEL, appears to have assumed the most gloomy aspects, insomuch that the British Troops which were on the eve of their departure, have been suddenly detained by Sir Frederick Lamb, (the British Ambassador) who also refused to allow the landing from a British vessel, of 50,000*l.*, part of a loan which DON MIGUEL had negotiated in England. Both the Chambers are said to have been dissolved in order to prevent their debating upon the state of the nation; and it is stated that several nobles and public characters have left Lisbon, to escape the vengeance or cruelty of MIGUEL.

Our Readers will perceive that since our last publication, the Royal Gazette has undergone a few slight alterations, the purposes of which were not only to attempt an improvement in its general appearance, but also to enlarge its contents: and altho' these effects may not be much observed in the present number, as we were unable to do all we could wish at once, we nevertheless have reason to believe that after the lapse of two or three weeks, when the pressure of other business shall have in some degree relaxed, and left us more at leisure to complete our arrangements in this particular, we shall then be enabled to publish the Gazette under evident improvements: and we have much pleasure in acquainting our Subscribers that in addition to these measures for the present, we have taken such others for the future, as will, we think, ere long, lead to great utility. We do not however pledge ourselves to anything in this respect; we simply state what we have done, and what we purpose to do, leaving to time the development of our intentions.

LONDON, April 3.

We last night received by express, the following intelligence from our Correspondent in Lisbon:—

LISBON, March 22.

The greatest alarm prevails among the Constitutionalists, as well as among all those who have anything to lose; the British Merchants in particular.

The conduct of the Queen Mother and of Don Miguel exceeds all bounds. This Prince treats his Ministers with nearly Asiatic ferocity. If report be true, his acts to the Conde de Villa Real have been both cruel and savage. The Count having refused to sign certain papers, as being contrary to the Charter, (some say it was a note to the British Ambassador, to state that the delay of the British Troops would be regarded as an act of invasion), he slapped him in the face and kicked him, telling him not to talk to him of Charters or of traitors. "Your Highness has now completed your perdition—I am not, and I never was a traitor" was the dignified reply of the Count, and he retired. There are other noblemen who because their lives are not sacred—for the houses of many have been searched at night, in order to their being arrested, and perhaps, executed summarily by a Military tribunal—have fled on board the Packets which sailed on Sunday for Falmouth, and are now out of the reach of the bloodthirsty minions of the Apostolic faction. The packet is said to be full of such refugees, and some notice having been given to Captain Porteous of the Packet being about to be searched, he applied for advice to the Admiral, who, with the bluntness and bravery of a British sailor, said "It is not usual to have the Packet searched on leaving the Tagus, and it shall not be searched now." The presence of the four English men of war and a brigate in the river, have prevented those persons from being seized, and perhaps thrown into a dungeon. The little army on shore, awake to all the horrors which lurk over the city, keeps it quiet as at and nothing has been attempted against the British merchants.

The address to the soldiers of the Minister of War, the Conde de Rio Pardo, has been circulated, which I mentioned in my letter of Saturday. It is as follows:

"SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

March 15.

"Whereas it appears to me that some evil minded persons, enemies to the peace and tranquility of the nation, are now circulating among the soldiers of the army reports which excite alarm amongst them respecting their future destiny; it is my duty, as charged with this Ministry to recommend to the Generals of the Province and Commandants of the Corps, that they cause the impression produced by such reports to cease by assuring, with the utmost sincerity, the soldiers that his Highness, the Senhor Infant Regent, in the name of the King, preserves, and will continue to preserve the highest esteem for every military man, who follows without straying the path of honour. His Highness has already proofs of what the Portuguese soldiers are capable, in the valiant determination taken by them in 1823, to assist in overturning a faction, which unfortunately then existed for the purpose of destroying the holy religion we profess, and the throne; and he is convinced that they will moreover, always give such proofs, if occasion offers, and principally if the impious shall attempt in any manner to attack those two said objects, always so dear to the Portuguese.

"When I by this mode communicate to Generals of the Provinces, and the Commandants to the Corps, the beneficent intentions of His Highness, as I stated them above, I am bound also to declare that the same august Senhor is determined to treat with inexorable severity every soldier whose conduct is not conformable to the rules laid down by the laws, inasmuch as it is the essential duty of a soldier to be obedient to law; and he who withdraws himself from it, becomes unworthy of belonging to so noble a class."

[Signed] "THE CONDE DE RIO PARDO."

The tocsin has thus been sounded—the Cortes are dissolved, and any person requiring their convocation immediately, in conformity with the Charter, is to be treated with inexorable severity. Yet, strange to relate, there was not money enough in the Treasury on Saturday to pay the soldiers in this city; and application was made to the Custom-house for what it had received that morning, to meet the exigency. In the Prince's household, the greatest privations are felt by some of his personal attendants for money. Yet none dare ask him for it. His sisters, the Princesses, are kept in a state of confinement; their carriages are not allowed to leave the Palace, unless the Prince, or the old Queen accompanies them. The apprehension of being poisoned has great weight with the Prince, whose food is still prepared by his old black nurse. Report says that, in order to lull his cares, he consecrates some time to Bacchus, and that he goes to bed every night most glorious, and fully convinced he ought to be, and is, in every inch, a King. The old Queen is playing off the tricks which frightened the life out of her husband Don John VI., against her son, and he is wholly in her power. Last week, on going towards Queluz, a man, riding furiously, overtook the carriage, and gave her Majesty a letter, on reading which the carriage was turned back; for ten men, in masques, had, it is said, waylaid them, in order to shoot Don Miguel. Of course this fortunate escape is to be attributed to the special care of Providence, and a miracle will be made in honour of the Virgin for saving her favourite. Sir F. Lamb is said to be aware of those tricks, and one of the late demands made to Don Miguel is reported to be, the sending off of the old Queen to Rome. When the old Lady leaves Lisbon it would be useful to send in her company the clay image of Rabbit Burrow de Burraco (our Lady of the Rabbit Burrow.) The sending off of the two Ladies, and of Don Miguel, and of 20 violent men of both sides, would relieve Portugal of an incubus.

No decree for the convocation of the Cortes has as yet appeared. It is said to be the intention of the Committee appointed last week to prepare for the old Cortes of Lamego—a measure for which the Absolutists raise up their hands to Heaven; but it will but inure the brand of infamy deeper on Don Miguel; for it will prove him more false to his oath—his honour—his religion—his King—and his God.

Much comment has been made on the address to the soldiery by the War M. it is considered

as declaratory of an intention to make a military revolution very soon.

If any doubts could have been entertained of the intentions of Don Miguel, as to rendering himself absolute, they must cease on perusing the following decree respecting the Cortes, which is contained in a Supplement to the Gazette, published Monday, March 17:

"Official—Ministry of the Affairs of the Kingdom.

"Whereas it is at present impracticable, the immediate convocation of a Chamber of Deputies to substitute that which I was pleased to dissolve, by a decree dated March 17, in consequence of there being no regulamentary Election Law enacted, and of the arrangements commanded to be observed by the decree of the 7th of August 1826 being acknowledged defective, as experience proves, I have thought proper, in the name of the King, to abrogate the said decree of the 7th of August 1826, and to command the immediate formation of new institutions, which being conformable to the dispositions arranged in the Constitutional Charter, shall also be analogous to the ancient usages and praiseworthy customs of these kingdoms, appropriate to a Monarchy, and exempt as far as possible from being illuded and eluded, thereby facilitating to the loyal Portuguese nation the means of being worthily represented; and since the object of such paramount importance ought to be intrusted to persons fearing God, faithful to the throne, and lovers of the country, I have also thought it proper, in the name of the King, to nominate solely for this purpose a Junta, of whom shall be the President the Bishop of Viseu, Peer of the Kingdom, and the following to be its Members:—the Visconde de Santarem, Antonio Gomes Ribeiro, Joao de Mattos e Vasconcellos, Barbosa de Magalhaes, Antonio Jose Guiao, Jose Ribeiro Saraiva, Jose Joaquim da Cruz e Carvalho, Jose Barrata Freire de Lima, Joao de Figueiredo, and the Counsellor Manoel Jose Maria da Costa e Sa to be Secretary to it, who are to bring forward into my presence the result of their labours in the form of an Appeal. J. A. d'Oliveira Leits de Barros, Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of the kingdom, is to consider this as understood, and to cause it to be carried into execution by issuing the necessary despatches and orders for that purpose.

"Palace of our Lady of the Ajuda,

March 13, 1828."

(Signed by the Infant Regent and by the said Minister.)

The mob of Lisbon in various places, led on by the half-pay Officers, have gone through the ceremony of burying the Constitution—at Buenos Ayres, and at Campo Santa Anna. The Constitution is represented by a young female figure, dressed up in light blue and white, holding a paper book in her hand, which after some mock ceremonies, is consigned to the grave with great indignities and rejoicing. The police had received orders to prevent these exhibitions, but as they do not fancy a Constitution, they contrived to arrive at the places when the noise was over. The soldiers of the 7th went through the same form at the Grillo, opposite the Conde de Taipa's house.

The Gazette of Wednesday morning contains the official copy of the decrees by which the Cortes were dissolved.

That to the Chamber of Deputies is as laconic and as absolute as possible: it is this:

"I have thought proper, in the name of the King to use the attribute to the Moderative Power, in the Title 5, Article 7, 4 sect. 4, of the Constitutional Charter, and to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. The said Chamber shall so understand it, and comply immediately.—Palace of the Ajuda, March 13, 1828."

(With the signature of the most Serene Senhor the Infant Regent.)

DIED.

This morning, at the residence of her son, the Hon. the Surveyor General, after a protracted illness, aged 61, ELIZABETH, the widow of the late Capt. Thomas Hurd, of the Royal Navy, and Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

—On Wednesday last, aged five months, MARGARET ISABELLA, third daughter of John S. Cox.

—At Mauderville, on the 8th instant, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. ISRAEL PERLEY: he was the first Male Inhabitant born in New-Brunswick, then Nova Scotia, after the Capture of Quebec.