

and was drowned. At the period of the arrest the Duke's party did not consist of more than half a dozen, who were proceeding on foot with the most perfect confidence, when some hundreds of the people fell on them and made them all prisoners, slightly but not seriously maltreating them.

A body which calls itself "The Supreme Junta of Government" has been formed in Oporto, and issues a thundering manifesto addressed to the Queen, and directing her how she is to govern her kingdom. Those familiar with the history of the Peninsular war will smile at the identity of this tone with that of the other "Supreme Junta of Government," which, headed by the Bishop of Oporto, gave so much trouble to the Duke of Wellington. Count das Antas signs his name to this manifesto as president of the junta. The other names annexed are those of José da Silva Passos, Sebastião de Almeida e Brito, F. de P. Lobo d'Avila, and J. F. Pinto Basto.

The insurrectionary Junta of Oporto, in talking of the forces at its disposal, includes more than one regiment in the north which is known to be faithful to the present Government. The bulk of the troops under Count das Antas, however, will be guided by his policy. The *Diário* of to-day announces the receipt of accounts from Trás-os-Montes and Beira Alta, stating that all the troops there adhere to Saldanha's Government as well as the 9th and 14th Regiments at Coimbra. A private letter of some authority thence states, that, "although emissaries have been going about that district for eight days past, they have not been able to seduce any one. Let the Government remain firm and energetic, without yielding one inch, and their triumph is certain."

There is a great inquietude at Oporto; nearly all those who have anything to lose being against the proceedings of the revolutionary junta. Who could have supposed that a city which proclaimed the restoration of the charter with so much enthusiasm in January, 1842, would now be so completely on the other tack as to imprison and degrade the great champion of the charter, and their idol of that period, the Duke of Terceira?

In Coimbra there is likewise an insurrectionary junta, but the resistance here is not so considerable. The revolutionary forces consist only of an academical battalion, 160 in number, and 190 National Guards. The Marquis de Loulé is at their head, and in a proclamation of the 19th inst., announced his satisfaction at the arrest of the Duke de Terceira, his own first cousin and brother-in-law!

At Lisbon perfect tranquillity prevails. Bank of Lisbon notes again at 600.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

The insurrection is making progress, and may possibly lead to very serious results. The Queen and King are firm, and Saldanha's administration is exhibiting much energy and activity. Oporto is declared in a state of blockade, and General Vinhaes is marching against the town with four regiments, but it is impossible to answer for his ultimate success. The enrolment of the volunteer battalions is completed in Lisbon, but it would be imprudent to attempt to move them from the metropolis, and the army is not in sufficient numerical strength to cope with such a formidable insurrection,—Evora, Braza, and Penafiel, have likewise "pronounced" against the Government. It is, therefore, probable that there must be a foreign intervention under the treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

At Braxa and at Penafiel, north east of Oporto, they have proclaimed Don Miguel, and at the latter place have established what they call a "Junta of Government," at the head of which is the brother of the Viscount Balsemao. Thus, in the Province of Minho, the Queen's authority is at present scarcely acknowledged at all, and two other independent, and even supreme authorities, are at this moment established, the Democratic Junta at Oporto, and the Miguelite Junta at Penafiel, which the Queen's Lieutenant the Duke of Terceira, and the King's Aide-de-camp, Baron Camdanha, are still in the custody of the Oporto insurgents. The volunteer battalions in Lisbon are formed, and now performing the garrison service.

The advantage derived from the enrollment of these bodies is that the garrison of Lisbon is now free to march against the insurgents, with the exception of the fine body of municipal guards, whose presence here is indispensable, in order to check any disposition towards "popular pronouncement." Under these circumstances it is quite possible that Saldanha, will be defeated, and if the Miguelite movement "goes a head," the *casus* will speedily arrive for the intervention of England, France, and Spain, under the treaty of Quadruple Alliance. By that treaty the naval intervention is secured exclusively to England. Our fleet is expected to enter the Tagus shortly.

The Queen is said to be quite prepared for a gallant struggle, and even speaks at times of placing herself on horseback at the head of the army. Should the democrats eventually triumph, there is little doubt that they would force her to leave the country, and proclaim the young Prince of Portugal as "Don Pedro V," with a Council of Regency.

The neighbourhood of Lisbon enjoys, like the city itself, a state of almost perfect quietude. The small *guerrilla* on the south side of the Tagus has long been dispersed, and its leaders, two Frenchmen, arrested.

The state of Oporto is one of open insurrection. The entire of the public institutions there, including the small detachments of the

army, and two of the Government Steamers, are in the power of the insurgents. A corvette has been sent from Lisbon to make a hostile demonstration at the mouth of the Douro, and arrived there some days since. The insurgents have removed the Duke of Terceira and their other distinguished prisoners from the castle of Foz to the Relacao prison within the city, so that they may be beyond the reach of any *coup de main*. A deputation of the insurrectionary Junta is said to have had an interview with the Duke of Terceira which led to nothing.

The army of Portugal remains for the present, faithful to the Queen, and to Saldanha's Government, with exceptions, which compared with the whole, are inconsiderable. Evora pronounced some days back against the Government, but Baron Estremoz has marched against that town with a large force from Elvas and Estremoz: Conde de Mello and another Officer, fled from their regiment in the latter place, and joined the insurgents in Evora, but were unable to seduce a single man of the regiment. The King has appeared in the streets of Lisbon on horseback in his uniform as Commander in Chief of the army under his new appointment, and much good feeling has been manifested by the volunteer battalions towards His Majesty, whose staff will be composed of his former Aides-de-camp, and will thus involve no new outlay to the State. The King, in his new capacity, inspected the castle and garrison, and was frequently cheered.

Viscount Vinhaes has marched against Oporto with all the troops under his command, which are composed of all the cavalry and infantry in Trásos, Montes and Minho; and the 1st Regiment of Infantry embarked on the 20th instant at Lisbon for Santarem.

Baron Estremoz acquaints the Government, by a despatch of the 20th, that he was four leagues distant from Evora, which city he would attack without delay with his division, consisting of horse, foot, and artillery; and that his troops are most enthusiastic in favour of "Queen and Charter." Citizen battalions are being formed at Estremoz and Campo Maior.

The detachments of the 8th Regiment, stationed at Peniche and Lourinham, entered Lisbon on the 20th, after the successful encounter with a Miguelite *guerrilla*, which I have elsewhere mentioned, in which, besides killing three of the *guerrillas* they took four prisoners, without a single soldier being hurt.

There is no news from Evora, so that Baron Estremoz has not entered that town and suppressed the revolt, as was expected. Vinhaes has four regiments under his command, and continues his march on Oporto; but it is impossible to say whether he is likely to be ultimately successful.

The 12th regiment, as well as the 9th and 14th, remain faithful to the Government.

"The civil government of Guarda," says the *Diário*, "has left the city, and the people, generally speaking, do not take part in the revolt. Money is becoming scarcer every day, and the insurgents there can only get a few contos of reis."

#### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AS the period is approaching for the recommencement of the issues at the Infant School, contributions are solicited at the earliest period, to enable the necessary supplies for the Winter to be laid in.

The Register kept daily at the place of issue exhibits the name of the applicant relieved, the number of the applicant's family, the party recommending, and the amount of relief afforded, with such remarks as any particular case may call for; and is open for inspection.

Contributions of Clothing, Potatoes, Meal, &c. received at the Infant School; and of Money, by the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Wolhaupter, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Reade, and Miss Fayerweather, and at Beek's Book Store, where Tickets may be procured.

Fredericton, October, 1846.

#### NOTICE.

THE Property of Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, having been assessed on the 16th January, for Poor Rates, as a non-resident owner, in the Parish of Dunfries, for the year 1846, amounting to £14 12 6; and that unless the said Rates shall be paid within three months from the date hereof, and the charges of advertising the same, proceedings will be taken as the Law directs.

Dunfries, 10th November, 1846. MOSES DOW, Collector.

#### TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Property of the Honorable John S. Saunders, bounded by George, Charlotte, and Regent Streets, is offered for sale, in Building Lots.

Also several Lots in the neighbourhood of the Scottish Church, between George and Charlotte Streets.

A Plan will be exhibited at the Royal Gazette Office; and the conditions of sale will be stated on application to the Proprietor.

Fredericton, 3d February, 1846.

#### NOTICE.

HEREBY caution any Person or Persons from purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by the Subscriber, in favor of one John McIntosh, for £75, dated the 17th day of January last past, and payable the 20th day of June next, as no value has been received for the said Note.

St. Francis, 30th March, 1846.—tf. ROBERT KERR.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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