

FROM THE NEW-YORK ALBION.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

[From the London Papers.]

Captain Batty arrived on Tuesday with despatches from Lisbon. He had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington at the Treasury; and at about four o'clock his Grace issued instructions for summoning a Cabinet Council. The despatches from Sir F. Lamb (our ambassador) and Sir Wm. Clinton (commander of the British Army), are dated the 12th instant, and they confirm to the fullest extent the unfavourable intelligence of the duplicity of Don Miguel, and the danger of the constitution. The unexpected change has placed a great part of the Portuguese population in a state of extreme consternation. At the date of the despatches, only part of our troops had embarked; and it was greatly apprehended that the embarkation of the remaining regiments, which was intended to take place in less than a fortnight, would be the signal for the commencement of sanguinary scenes. No hope of successful opposition to this counter revolution appeared to be entertained, unless the British ambassador, acting on his responsibility, would detain the troops. Sir F. Lamb, under the circumstances, had already refused to allow the landing from a British vessel of £50,000, part of a loan which Don Miguel had negotiated in England.—*New Times*.

Intelligence from Lisbon.—Despatches have been received by Government from Sir Frederick Lamb and General Clinton, dated Lisbon 16th March. Don Miguel had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both the Chambers. Lisbon was in great ferment, and universal confusion and distrust prevailed. The conduct of Sir F. Lamb was highly characteristic of the representative of the King of England. He denounced the mischievous conduct which Miguel was pursuing, and predicted, that, if persevered in, it would end in destruction to himself, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe. Miguel is entirely in the hands of the infamous Queen, who directs every thing. The Chambers were dissolved in order to prevent their debating upon the state of the nation. All the Constitutional Chiefs were dismissed, and replaced by Apostolicals. The Queen had gone so far as to send to Spain for 25,000 men, which Ferdinand will, no doubt, send, if he can spare them from home.

The presence of our troops in Lisbon, and the fleet in the Tagus, are the only obstacles to Miguel's being proclaimed King. When Sir Frederick Lamb remonstrated with Miguel on the extravagance of his conduct and its pertinacious tendency, he affected total ignorance of what was going on. His mother has a printing-press at the palace, from which she printed off a vast number of proclamations of an inflammatory nature, which were ready for distribution the moment an opportunity offered. Miguel denied any knowledge of these proceedings, but when our Ambassador pulled one out of his pocket, and asked Miguel if he could read that? his confusion was unspeakable. Sir Frederick Lamb then informed Miguel that he could no longer believe any thing he said, and took his departure. He then invited all the Ambassadors to a conference, and explained his proceedings, of which they all approved, with the exception of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, who left the conference. This speaks volumes, so far as Erance is concerned; but we shall not, at present speculate upon what may, but what must be the consequence of such connivance.

Several nobles and public characters have left Lisbon, to escape the vengeance or cruelty of Miguel.—*Sun*, March 24.

The *Briton* has arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon, with the English, French, and Portuguese Ambassadors on board. Lord Heytesbury (late Sir W. A. Court) is going to St. Petersburg. The Portuguese Ambassador is to replace the Marquis Palmella. The object of the French Ambassador's arrival is not ascertained.

There is a report of a serious accident happening to General Clinton, at Lisbon, who, it appears, in walking, received a kick from a mule, which has seriously injured his leg. It is said the old Queen, on hearing of the accident, sent orders to have the mule purchased for herself, highly delighted at the meritorious act of the beast.—*Evening paper*.

The Governor of the bank of England has announced that the dividend for a half year ending 5th of April, would be 4 per cent. interest and profits. The present issues of the bank notes amount to about twenty millions and a half, with about £600,000 for the branches.

The King.—The good health of our beloved Sovereign continues, we rejoice to say, unaltered; and his Majesty almost daily receives visits from his Ministers, and the

higher and most respected orders of the nobility, with whom he converses with a spirit and animation which have not been exceeded during the whole of his truly popular reign.

A notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that his Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace on Tuesday next the 27th instant, May, at two o'clock.

The Ministers, after dining with Mr. Peel on Wednesday, held a Cabinet Council, which sat in deliberation upwards of two hours; the result of which was that despatches were sent off late the same night to Sir Frederick Lamb and Sir W. Clinton, at Lisbon, confiding the farther detention of the British troops in Portugal to their discretion jointly—thus shewing that his Majesty's Ministers approve the whole of the conduct of Sir Frederick:—first, in securing and sending back the money confided, on our credit to Don Miguel; and secondly, in stopping the departure of the British Army.

It is said that the revenue is in progressive improvement with the corresponding quarter of last year, and that there is a surplus of £200,000.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Some excitement was produced to-day by an assault made by Russell Jarvis, one of the Editors of the Telegraph, on John Adams, Jun., Son and Private Secretary of the President.—Mr. Adams had delivered a message to the House of Representatives, and was passing through the Rotunda, to the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of delivering it there. In his passage, Mr. Jarvis rushed upon him, and attempted to pull his nose. Mr. A. though taken by surprise, eluded the attempt, and with a small walking cane, belaboured the head and shoulders of his adversary with activity and effect. At this point of time two gentlemen, one of them Mr. Dorsey, of the House, interfered, and separated the combatants. Mr. Adams went on, immediately, to the Senate Chamber with his message, and the other retired—neither was hurt. Mr. Jarvis was provoked to the assault by an insult which he received from Mr. A. at the Levee on Wednesday night last; and which insult it is contended by Mr. A's friends, Mr. Jarvis well merited by his deportment there. Mr. Jarvis, it is further said, had written a note to Mr. A. demanding an apology; to which Mr. A. verbally replied, that he had no apology to offer, and which he said he would repeat.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my Predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same Private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected or desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

COLONIAL.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—The grand undertaking of the Chaudiere Bridge, namely, the Arch across the Big Kettle, on the Ottawa River, of which so much has been said and so great an interest has been excited, has unfortunately failed in the present instance. On the 2d of April when just on the eve of completion, and at a few minutes past one o'clock, P. M. the whole fabric gave way with a tremendous crash and tumbled into the foaming gulph below.

A disinterested spectator (assuredly the best to comment on such an accident) could perceive in this unfortunate event many causes for regret; and some for consolation. Without entering on the merits or defects of the plan; or

offering a remark as to the season chosen for its completion, one circumstance obvious to all who witnessed it deserves notice, and this is the unwearied zeal and indefatigable attention paid to the execution of the work by Mr. Robert Drummond the contractor, even malignity itself can attribute no blame to him. He regularly and carefully executed the plan according to the design furnished to him and in the strictest conformity with his contract. Nor was his watchfulness less conspicuous in the fact of his observing the bridge going in time to give the alarm for the workmen to escape. Although above 40 men were employed on the bridge at the moment it gave way, not a life was lost, nor did any accident of serious import occur.

The work being so nearly completed a greater disappointment naturally is felt, than if the accident happened at an earlier period of its construction; and it will take a long time to repair the damage. But as it was justly remarked by an old Philosopher, that as great benefit often accrues from the failure of an experiment as from its success; the farther the trial progresses the more chance the operator had to remark the result of his success or the cause of failure, and the falling of this Bridge at the present juncture will it is hoped ensure such measures in its future erection as will not only guard against a similar occurrence, but contribute to its greater stability and permanency when completed.

A. LOOKER ON.

Bytown, April 5, 1828.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I., MAY

Monday being the day fixed on for proroguing the General Assembly, His Excellency took his seat in the Council Chamber at two o'clock, and having commanded the attendance of the Lower House, the members, headed by the Speaker, forthwith appeared at the Bar, when His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to a Number of Bills. In presenting the Bills of Supply, the Speaker addressed him as follows:—

"May it please your Excellency,

"In now presenting to your Excellency the Supply which have been granted by the Assembly of His Majesty, this Session, I have, on behalf of the House, to express its sincere regret, that His Council should not have thought fit to give assent to a Bill passed by this House for the purpose of assessment on land, a measure loudly called for by the general voice of the Island; and I have, on behalf of the House of Assembly, to express to your Excellency its strong sense of the injustice done to the Majesty's Council, in keeping the supply for this Session locked up in the Treasury, and thereby preventing the Colony of the use of its own money, and embarrassing His Majesty's Government."

His Excellency was then pleased to close with the following Speech to both Houses:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the

Council;

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

"When I called you together for the first time, I stated to you my conviction of the welfare of the Colony, that a friendly intercourse should exist between the two Legislatures, and earnestly recommended you to adopt that temperate and conciliatory course in your deliberations so essentially necessary to the due discharge of public duties. It is with great reluctance to say, that I have been disappointed."

"I am enabled again to call the Legislature to business, it will meet with a disposition to understand on all points of difference."

PROTECTION INSURANCE.

THIS Office will continue to insure property or damage by fire, on the most liberal application to the Agent, JAMES FREDERICKSON, June 26, 1827.