

## LATEST NEWS.

It is understood that the visit of Mr. Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Dublin, has relation to the new mode of paying the army in this country, the duties of the Irish treasury being about to cease. The financial concerns of the constabulary force, will, it is also said, engage the attention of the right hon. gentleman.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Ireland, held on Friday last, it was determined to raise the rate of discount on Irish bills, from four and a half to five per cent. The directors have also declined taking Exchequer bills as heretofore, at par.

Count Wedel Jarlsberg, in a letter dated London, July 31, informs his court that he has had several interviews with Lord Palmerston, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and other members of the government, who all expressed themselves favourable to reducing the duties on timber imported from the north of Europe, but they declared that there were so many obstacles in the way of the reduction, that they could do nothing on that subject this year.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to his constituents, giving an account of his stewardship, and suggesting what he deems to be the course that should now be followed by the Irish people in pursuit of their political and civil rights.

The Poor Law Amendment Act is experiencing great opposition from the lower class in England—and is a fruitful source of complaint against the present ministry—the Commissioners appointed to carry it into execution, being every where greeted with cries for the return of the Tories.

Sixteen thousand shares in the London and Birmingham Railway, are held by persons residing at Liverpool. The value of each share is £75, so that the shares in this Railway have produced at the present time a net profit to Liverpool of £1,200,000.

Sir Evan Murray McGregor has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Demerara, and Berbice, vice Sir Lionel Smith, appointed to the Government of Jamaica.

34th REGIMENT.—We regret to state that the Hon. Col. Fane, just arrived from Nova Scotia, is in that state of health, as leaves little probability of his ever being able to resume the command. Major Grieves, appointed military Secretary to the Lieut. General commanding in Ireland, has retired on half pay, which will leave two vacancies in this regiment.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The Duke of Brunswick, in consideration of the situation of the family of Mrs. Graham, under the circumstances of the late calamity, has presented her with £100.

Telegraph between London and Liverpool.—It is in contemplation to establish a system of telegraphic communication, both by day and night, on the great railroads now in formation, more particularly by the London and Birmingham, and Grand Junction lines.

Colonel Maberly, the new Secretary to the General Post office, who has entered on his official duties in that department, in the room of the late Sir Francis Freeling, gains, it is understood, an increase of nearly £3,000 per annum, by his removal from the Board of Customs, to his new appointment.—The last return of the emoluments of the Secretary to the General Post Office, were stated at £4,165, besides furnished apartments, coals, candles, &c.

It has already been remarked that the pirates are nearing the shores of Europe, and within the last few months they appear to have multiplied between the African and American Continents, especially to the south of the line.

The Duke of Orleans is to be married to the Princess Helen, of Mecklenburg.

Don Miguel and his adherents have suddenly disappeared from Rome—supposed to be engaged in a crusade against Portugal—a French General and some German officers are said to be connected with the enterprise.

The Duke of Portland made a very liberal donation of £1000 towards the voluntary fund for building new churches in the metropolis.

The British Government have purchased a large quantity of oak from France for ship building.

We have accounts from New Grenada, which state that the acceptance by the Government of the offer of Colonel Briddle, to make a communication across the Isthmus of Panama, had been followed by large subscriptions in support of it by the wealthy natives;

and some of the English residents at Bogota had also advanced considerable sums towards the completion of this important work. The distance across the isthmus that will require a canal or railroad, is about twenty miles; and the locality is not by any means of an unfavourable character, or such as will require any additional outlay.

The Ambassadors of France and England had made complaints to the Porte of the new obstacles thrown in the way of the silk trade, and the increase of the impost duties; the Sultan has removed all causes of complaint.

LISBON, SEPT. 11.—THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.—The Manchester steamer, communicating the unpleasant intelligence of the Constitution of 1820 being proclaimed in this city, and of her Majesty the Queen being compelled to acquiesce thereto, left the Tagus at 5 p. m. but waited at Peco de Arcos, two miles below Belem Castle, until one o'clock, for Mr. Joseph Vanzellar, her consignor, who conveys despatches to England for Lord Howard de Walden, Admiral Gage, several others of the corps diplomatique, and also for the new ministry formed subsequent to the bag for the letters by her being closed. It is generally believed that the object of his being sent is to endeavour to prevail upon the Baron de Moncarvo, the Portuguese envoy at the court of London, to place the money he has under his control for the payment of the two next dividends at the disposal of the present government; but it is to be hoped from the high character and strict integrity of that nobleman, that he will not be a party to such an unprincipled transaction. The ministry is at last fixed. The defection of the 5th Cacadores, a corps which had signified itself throughout the struggle with the Usurper, in favour of the Queen, and the favourite regiment of the late Don Pedro, as well as that of the 21 regiment of Infantry and 4th Cavalry, having given additional strength to the revolted National Guards, they proceeded to the Palace of Necessidades, the residence of the Queen, at 1 p. m., which being surrounded by these troops, the Count Luminaires and Viscount de Sa da Bandeira drew up a decree, published in the supplement to the *Diario do Governo* of yesterday, but only issued this morning, which they presented to her Majesty to sign. She told them that she did not approve of the manner in which it was worded, inasmuch as it made her declare that she had of her own spontaneous will acquiesced in the wishes of the Portuguese nation in adopting the Constitution of 1820, whereas such did not appear to be the fact; and her Majesty further stated, that as she had sworn to maintain the present constitution established by law, she would proceed to the Cortes to-morrow (this day), being that fixed for their opening, and declare from the throne her sentiments to this proposal. They objected, and insisted upon her signing it immediately, telling that any delay in doing so, endangered her life. There were present on the occasion the following foreign ministers:—Lord Howard de Walden, Baron Van de Weyer, Count Reventlow, Count St. Priest, and M. Macedo, all of whom protested against the violence offered to her Majesty—forcing her to commit an act subversive to the constitution under which her Majesty possessed the crown of Portugal, and Lord Howard de Walden signified to Count Luminaires that he was obliging her Majesty to sign a decree which he knew to be false as far as her Majesty's sentiments were concerned. The Count and his colleague, however, persisted, and the Queen finding all remonstrances in vain, and being abandoned by the only troops of the line upon which she placed reliance, reluctantly signed the decree. During the interval that elapsed the foreign ministers were absolutely prisoners in the palace, there being neither egress nor ingress allowed until her Majesty's ultimatum was made known; this I can assure you to be a fact. In this manner has the constitution given by Don Pedro to this ungrateful nation been subverted by a handful of rabble, there being only three commanders of the National Guard, who figured in this disgraceful revolution—viz. Cunha, Moraes, and Justine Ferreira Pinot Bastos.

After the foreign ministers left the palace, the Count de Lavradio abused the Count de Luminaires, whom he called a blackguard, and a disgrace to the nobility and the nation to whom he belongs, and trusted he would be shortly dragged through the streets of Lisbon, even were he himself to be served so the day previous.

When Lord Howard de Walden offered his Majesty's ship Hastings for the reception of her Majesty, he was asked by the Duchess of Ficalho whether, in the event of her Majesty going on board, his Lordship would guarantee the throne to the Queen, to which he replied, that he could not take upon himself that responsibility, but could only give an assurance that her Majesty should be protected. Admiral Gage sent yesterday morning three armed boats off Belem Stairs, which caused some suspicion that the Queen intended to embark, and the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, taking the alarm immediately sent orders to the troops to assemble in the Campo d'Ouizibue, and the consequence was their compelling her Majesty, at five o'clock in the evening, to go to the municipal chambers, under a strong guard of the 4th Cavalry, and there swear to the Constitution of 1820. On her way thither the youthful Queen was seen to shed tears, and his royal highness appeared to be much dejected; they hastened back as fast as circumstances would permit. The mob in the square was very desirous to know if her Majesty had signed or not; and in order to gratify their curiosity, a person appeared at the balcony and exhibited a paper denoting it to be the Royal signature, when

they dispersed. This plainly shows that there is a superior power to the Queen in the nation. At night sentinels were posted at the door of the palace and royal stables, with positive orders that no person whatever should be allowed to go out from the former, or a horse be taken from the latter, and the aide-de-camp of Prince Ferdinand was refused egress. At a Council of ministers held yesterday, it was determined to dissolve the Council of the Treasury, and to appoint a commission of three persons, of which M. Campos is to be president.

His Majesty's ship Malabar has moved from her moorings and anchored off Belem, just below the Palace of Necessidades.

Jose Ferreira Pinto Bastos, the tobacco contractor and chief of the revolutionary party, drew yesterday upon London, on account of this Government, £5,000 sterling, at the exchange of 57½ per milree, being 1d per milree more than the prevailing rate of exchange of the day, in order to pay the troops, *Query*, who is to accept the draught?

This is by no means a popular commotion, all respectable persons are indignant at this disgusting change of affairs, and the peers, particularly the oppositionists, are outrageous—they are convinced of their loquacious folly when too late; it is a general opinion that this order of things cannot last long.

It is next impossible to calculate on the result these changes may produce if the provinces where there is a strong party in favour of Don Miguel, especially in Trosos Montes, and the kingdom of Algrave, where the noted Rameschido, will no doubt avail himself of the present crisis. On the 21 instant a *flaca*, under Spanish colours, laden with gunpowder, arms, and military stores, said to be from Gibraltar, landed them at the mouth of the river Guadiana, were a part of Rameschido's guerrilla went to receive them.

This goes by the Tyrian packet, which sails to-morrow. At present in the harbour his Majesty's ships Hastings, Malabar, Cornwallis, and Endymion.

It is conjectured that the new elections will commence in the course of ten days, and that the Cortes will meet on or about the 1st November next. As it is subject to the modifications the deputies may deem proper, it is a prevailing opinion that it will return to the charter given by Don Pedro.

By the last advices from Lisbon a counter-revolution was hourly expected to take place. As might be expected, the state of affairs at Lisbon was very complex. The generality of the respectable citizens stood aloof from participating in the acts of the democrats, who forced Her Majesty so abruptly to sign the constitution of 1820. The troops, to a great extent, had stated themselves to have been bribed to the enforcement, and Sen. Pinto Bastos, the wealthy tobacco contractor, is said to have been the furnisher of funds for that purpose. Count Luminaires and Baron de la Bandeira remained in office, and had, in a measure, completed the administration, but only by the appointment of men unknown to the public, and such as were wholly incapacitated for the conducting of official affairs. The Duke of Terceira, with his lady, and Senor Carvalho, had taken shelter on board of His Majesty's ship Malabar, moored off Belem. His Majesty's ships Hastings, Cornwallis, and Endymion, which were also in the Tagus, had taken certain positions to act in the event of circumstances requiring it. The Prince and Queen were last the Palace of Necessidades, feeling considerable anxiety as to the future.

SPAIN.—The defeat of Gomez has given confidence to the constitutionalists, and relieved the government from all apprehensions of the Carlists occupying Madrid. The defeat of the enemy was complete. Rodil has returned to the capital, and the Queen has no longer any thought of leaving it. A Royal Decree was issued on the 18th, sequestrating the property of all such as have since the 1st of October 1833, abandoned their homes directly or indirectly, the "Pretender" either in the interior or abroad, by missions, whether public or secret. All sales or cessions that may have been made of such property are annulled as fraudulent.—The troops on returning to Madrid received two months of the arrears of their pay, and considerable supplies of money are on their way to pay the British Legion at St. Sebastian; all owing to the activity of Mendizabel, whom the Queen at first refused to transact business with; but the minister fixed himself in an apartment of the palace at an early hour on the 13th, and declared that he would not go out of it until he had seen the Queen.

The following from Spain is taken from the correspondence of the French Journal *Le Siecle*:

A letter from Madrid, dated on the nights of the 24th and 25th, gives an account of a second victory of Alaix over Gomez. The latter has again lost 600 men. If this fact be exact, there is reason to be astonished at its not coming to Paris by telegraphic despatch.

News from Valencia is received up to the 29th Sept. As we had predicted, General Narvez left Valencia the 4,500 infantry, 300 horse, and two pieces of cannon.

This corps directed its march to San Felipe and Alcoy, in order to defend the southern part of the province in case Gomez should attempt to penetrate into it, or to pursue him in the kingdom of Marica, were he to direct his march into that quarter. The division under the command of San Miguel is, in point of numbers, the same as that of Narvez; it left Teruel on its way to Requena on the 14th Sept. These two corps, united to the army of General Alaix, and to the detachment of the army of the North, will form an army of about 25,000 men, with which General Rodil will soon

have cleared Valencia of those bands of brigands which devastate it.

General Alaix has given orders to all the towns and villages of the Mancha to join immediately the cavalry of the National Guard, and to pursue Gomez in order to complete his destruction. If this had been given before the battle of Villarobledo, it would have caused advantageous results. Be it as it may, it does not the less produce an excellent effect, for 800 men and 16 officers of the Carlist party had fallen into their hands.

It has been said that the Ambassadors of several powers had left Madrid. This is false: the Neapolitan Ambassador was the only one who received his passport, when it was known that the Spanish Ambassador at Naples had been dismissed by King Ferdinand.

It appears that this victory Alaix has obtained is more important than was expected. The brother and nephew of Quilez, and a brother-in-law of Gomez, are amongst the prisoners, and an officer who is believed to be a brigadier. Gomez was himself wounded. Independently of the two thousand muskets already mentioned, the victors have besides taken a thousand head of cattle, and several vehicles loaded with food and other warlike stores. The route was so complete that only one battalion preserved its ranks. The prisoners are directed to march to Ocaña, from whence they will be sent to Madrid. The inhabitants of the village of Alcala de Jucar, attacked the Carlist rear guard who were on their way to Albaceta, and killed several men. Gomez, enraged at this audacity, detached a party of horse to chastise them, but being entrenched on the side of the mountain they repulsed the cavalry, which must have retired after having suffered severely.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* contains the following extract of a letter from an officer in Spain:—"The Foreign Legion is in a very critical position. For some days past it has received no provisions; the soldiers feed on rancid bacon, and fall ill in great numbers. There is no more forage for horses, and the treasurer of the Legion has not got a sou. The contractors, who were afraid to advance their funds and their provisions when things were a little more quiet, are now unwilling to give any thing more; in fact, it would be difficult for them to do so; they are all ruined, and are not paid for what they have already advanced. France cannot abandon this Legion which is certainly a French corps; it must be either succoured or withdrawn.

The German papers have brought what we may call a Russian manifesto, which, if we interpret it correctly, means that the Emperor Nicholas is resolved, let it cost what it may, to make himself master of the Turkish Empire. The article avows that such has long been his design; and that he was only prevented from carrying his plans into execution at a former period by the energetic proceedings of England and France, and by some disturbances not clearly described, in the interior of his own dominions. To the remonstrances of England and France he has been obliged to concede the evacuation of Silistria; but he boasts still, that Turkey, crumbling to decay, lies at his mercy, and he will seize the first favourable opportunity to attack it. This article is probably intended to prepare Europe for the mode in which he means to employ the numerous levies he has recently ordered. His vast armaments and his designs, engage, we observe, the serious attention of the Paris newspapers; and their remarks justify the opinion that Russia is preparing another attack on Turkey.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
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Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or DAMAGE BY FIRE, but takes no marine risks. Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities of the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,  
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,  
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,  
H. Huntington, Jun., R. B. Ward,  
Albert Day.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.  
James G. Bolles, Secretary.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at Fredericton for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire. ASA COY.  
Fredericton, 4th October, 1836.

PROTECTION  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
Of Hartford, (Connecticut).

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Protection Insurance Company, will insure Houses, Stores, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE at the most reasonable rate of premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the for or Agent in this place. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT.  
Fredericton, Sept. 25, 1835.

A CHALLENGE.—The Messrs. Kilburns, of Prince William, have felled and manufactured, in a superior style, 700 tons of Square Pine Timber in 35 days. The entire of the work was performed by seven men. Who can beat this?

THE Bridge, which is in course of erection below the Falls near this city, has progressed nearly to completion during the past season; but owing to the present shortness of the days and the late boisterous weather, which seriously injured a part of

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1836.

## Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq.  
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.  
Trustees for next week:  
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., HENRY SMITH, Esq.

CENTRAL  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUTER, President.  
Committee for the present month:  
THOMAS T. SMITH and W. D. HARTT.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week:  
HENRY SMITH, Esquire.



By Authority.

By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

## ARCH. CAMPBELL.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the twentieth day of December next, and for divers weighty reasons it has become expedient that the said General Assembly should then meet for dispatch of business, I have thought fit to summon and I do hereby summon the said General Assembly to meet at Fredericton on Tuesday the twentieth day of December next for dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fifteenth Day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

The English Mail for October, which arrived here on Sunday last, brought London dates to the 6th and Falmouth to the 8th ultimo.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fredericton, held at their Banking House in Fredericton, on Monday the 14th of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, Mr. James Hale and Mr. Joshua Dunn were added to the Board of Directors composed of the provisional Trustees, thereby constituting the said Board of Directors as follows:—Asa Coy, Thomas T. Smith, Robert Chestnut, William D. Hartt, Charles Fisher, James Hale and Joshua Dunn.

At a meeting of the Directors, Asa Coy, Esq. was elected President, Charles Fisher, Esq. appointed Solicitor, and Archibald Scott, Esq. appointed Cashier.

It was also resolved, that arrangements should be immediately made for the payment of interest on deposits, and for the introduction of so much of the Scotch system of Banking as will apply to this Province.

At a meeting of the members of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew, held on Monday evening the 14th inst., the following Gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year, viz.

John Simpson, President;  
Robert Gowan, 1st Vice President;  
Thomas Stewart, 2nd do.  
John F. Taylor, Treasurer;  
John Gregory, Secretary;  
Rev. Dr. Somerville, Chaplain;  
Rev. Mr. Birkmyre, do.

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