

of the 5th instant, from Blaye:—"Every preparation is making for the accouchment of the Duchess, which, according to Mr. Deneux, is likely to take place between the 1st and the 5th of May. This gentleman lodges above the apartments of the Princess and is constantly near her. Baron Dubois is at the *Cafe Français* waiting for the moment of witnessing the delivery, and M. de Meniere has arrived from Paris for the same purpose. A new telegraph has been established, and post-horses stationed from distance to distance, between Blaye and Bordeaux, and from Paris to Blaye. The Duchess finds herself very well, in consequence of the attentions and care which have been bestowed upon her. To-day she took her usual walk in the interior of the Citadel.—M. de Brissac never quits her. It is reported, however, that although he is convinced of the pregnancy of the Duchess, he refuses to affix his signature to the act relative to the birth of a child. Hence a report is current that some agents from foreign powers are to come to Blaye for the purpose of certifying the delivery, in conjunction with the authorities of the town, and with the principal Legitimists if they wish to attend.—Copies of the process verbal will, it is said, be transmitted to the Chambers, and rendered public. We also learn that preparations are making on the river for the departure of the Duchess, who, immediately after her delivery, will be at liberty to proceed either to her sister in Spain or to her family at Naples.—That she is anxiously waiting for that time is proved by the following incident. To amuse her, a beautiful water hen was given her a few days ago. After having kept her one day, the Duchess said, 'she must, like me, wish for liberty; let her be set free.'—By her orders a gendarme placed the bird near the borders of the water, and let it take refuge among the reeds. The same gendarme, who was a con-commissioned officer, and had always paid great attention to the Duchess, has just been promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant."

JAMAICA.—Letters and papers to the 22d January—nearly a fortnight later than the previous information. The *Cornwall Gazette* contains a string of resolutions entered into at the parish of St. Ann, said to be "again up, and stirring itself in the colonial cause." They were passed at meetings of the freeholders and Colonial Union, and refer to the conduct of the government at home and the orders in council. The resolutions are couched in very strong terms. The conduct likewise, of the Governor and Council are brought under censure. The Colonial Union is very bitter against Lord Mulgrave, for depriving officers of their commissions for belonging to the Union. No fresh disturbances had broken out in any part of Jamaica. The governor was adopting additional precautions to preserve tranquillity. A force was to be kept up in the interior, in the parishes of St. James, Hanover, and Westmoreland. The measure had been strongly recommended by Sir W. Cotton, and it was believed would have the effect intended. His Excellency had himself examined the most eligible situation for erecting houses to receive the troops. It was understood that the military station would be a permanent one. Two bills had been found against two sectarian preachers for holding forth without a license. It was expected that the head quarters of Sir G. Cockburn for the West India station would be off the Island of Jamaica.—*Morning Paper.*

ALGIERS.—The Minister, Marshal [Soul], being called upon the other day, in the Chamber of Deputies, to give explanations respecting the expenditure for the troops in Algiers, and the designs of Government with regard to its retention or surrender, replied by describing the different points occupied by the French forces, and by declaring that Government did not intend to abandon the conquest.

On Monday the 8th ult. the cause of the St. Simonians was called on before the Paris Court of Assize. Messrs. Enfantin and Chevalier appeared, on the charge of being the chiefs of an unauthorised political and religious association. The former was dressed in a costume resembling that of the middle ages; he wore a long beard, a cape of black velvet, trimmed with fur, and a kind of surcoat, and a red cravat. M. Chevalier wore plain clothes. The accused admitted the charge alleged against them. The Advocate-General remarked that the offence being acknowledged, the jury had only to pronounce their verdict. M. Baude, a St. Simonian and advocate, in presenting the defence of M. Chevalier, noticed the brevity of the Advocate-General's speech against the St. Simonians, which he attributed to their being a weak body, whilst the Republicans were a powerful one. He then expounded some of the doctrines of their religion. It was wrong to suppose that they considered St. Simon as a god—he was only a man of genius. As to M. Enfantin, or Father Enfantin as he was called, he was far from being the dangerous man he was represented to be, for he only sought the emancipation of woman.—The St. Simonians ought to be acquitted, as priests of religion, seeing that liberty of worship existed. They would also

appeal to the verdict just delivered, although they widely differed from the principles of the persons in whose favour it was pronounced. M. Enfantin arose, and looking round upon the auditory, congratulated himself upon being arraigned before the Court of Assizes on Easter Monday, four days after the eighteen hundredth anniversary of Jesus Christ. He would take the opportunity, he said, of proclaiming his faith and explaining to the jurors what he understood by the religion of the Mother. He stated that the God of the St. Simonians has two natures; that he is a man and woman, father and mother, and that those who hold communion with him profess the religion of love. These ideas must appear strange to the jury, and rise above their understandings, as they did not live in the same sphere as the St. Simonians. It is on this account, he added, that my children have set out for the East, in order there to expound these doctrines. The jury retired, and after ten minutes' deliberation returned and delivered a verdict of not guilty. The St. Simonians who were in Court pressed round their father to congratulate him.—*Gatignani's Messenger.*

We have accounts from the Isle of Bourbon to the 4th of November. That colony is described as being in a most frightful condition, the greater part of both the merchants and inhabitants being ruined, without any hope of amelioration. The produce of the year, both in sugar and coffee, would only be a moiety of last year's. Since the gale of the 4th of March last no rains had fallen, and the plantations had been much injured in consequence. The canes cut could not be replaced, and the approaching crop would be more wretched than the last.—*Morning Paper.*

The Governor of Warsaw, General Witt, received orders to proceed to St. Petersburg, owing, it is said, to his having conspired against the Czar; but before he arrived at the capital he blew out his brains.—*Liverpool Times.*

Portugal.

OPORTO, MARCH 15.

No active operations since I wrote last, although an attack was hourly expected, and the army, in consequence, kept constantly on the alert, which has only tended to harass the men. This was the case at both sides, as, while a priest came in from the Miguelite lines on the north, with intelligence that positive orders had come from Braga for an immediate attack, a deserter from this side persuaded Miguel's people on the south side that they were about to be attacked through the Serra, and they too were kept under arms.

The landing of provisions, though not to the extent my wishes led me to believe, has been continued almost every night, and the vigilance of the Miguelites appears to be about equal with the enterprising spirit of our barqueiros. You will judge of this from the fact that boats have passed over the bar and discharged under St. John's and the light-house without a shot being fired at them; while, on the other hand, one of the best nights we had (that of Monday) was lost because two launches, with masts, were seen to the northward, and the boatmen would not venture out, supposing them to be gun-boats from Mattozinhos. These turned out after all to be vessels from Galicia, with provisions; and thus a fine opportunity was lost through the absurd fears of the barqueiros. On Tuesday night about 250 men of Colonel Cotter's new regiment landed from the Manlius; they are quartered in the St. Ovidio barracks. I perceive by the London papers that 100 of them were left behind, and I have now reason to believe that the rumour of steam-boats going to Brest, and a combined operation by a landing to the northward, is by no means certain. Neither was there any idea of a march to Valongo, the troops on the occasion to which I allude having turned out in marching order only to change their quarters.

The number of men to come from France is now said to be 1,700; one battalion of whom, 800 strong, and perfectly organized, are positively stated to have sailed on Monday last. The other 900 are to make up the battalions already here. I trust they may come together, as the dribble aids hitherto sent are of little real service; whereas such a mass as 1,700, or even 800, wherever they land, would enable us to strike a decisive blow. In the mean time our defensive measures proceed actively, and two new batteries are now in progress—one of General Saldanha, low down, another at the Quinta Vanzeller, to the northward, about midway, in a right line from Lordello to Carvalhido, flanking Miguel's redoubt. Fire has not as yet opened seriously from either, but will, I have no doubt, very speedily; and, as our guns bear upon them from three points, Miguel's fellows will have warm work. The benefits arising from the provisions that have been landed have not as yet been extended to the troops generally, and their rations continue as heretofore, six ounces of baccalao, as much rice, and two ounces of sugar, daily, with about half a pint of wine, a glass of rum, or aguardente, and two-thirds of a bis-

cuit. The bullocks that were outside did not exceed 400, and many were obliged to be slaughtered on board, or they would have died for want of water. A good many of these have arrived, as well as pigs and sheep, which are more easily managed, and such a proper and befitting respect did the unwonted sight of these quadrupeds inspire Major Shaw's Scotch lads at Lordello with, that the guard was turned out, and arms presented on their passing that post. One good effect that has resulted from this landing has been the proof given that there were more stores in the town than generally imagined, and the report of the first landing of oil immediately brought out plenty in shops at the price of three testoons the quartillo, which the day before could not be had for less than eight, and that as a favour. It is astonishing what a fancy the people here have for hiding every thing—money they constantly and almost universally bury, and about three months since, metal was excessively scarce, not from any want of it, but all was "escondido." Now that the moment of panic has passed by there is plenty, and this, like the oil, has been dragged from its dark recess, by great quantities having been imported.—The foreign merchants here, being shut out from every other kind of trade, turned their attention to money-changing, and many of them have realized very handsomely by their speculations. The agio between metal and paper was for a considerable time here from 28½ to 30 per cent., while at Lisbon it was only from 25 to 27. Paper was brought here, remitted to Lisbon, and gold and silver came in return. The bait was tempting and the merchants took it, but I believe that trade is now at an end from two causes: one is that the drain from Lisbon has had its natural effect, and the agio there is nearly equal to that here; another is, that there will not be the same security for the transport of money as heretofore, and when freight was paid at Lisbon to the brigs of war and packets for the delivery of the money, it was calculated that the Echo steamer would bring it in here, and this frequently occurred. This was, to be sure, a violation of the engagement made with Santa Martha, which was, that nothing but the mails and supplies for the squadron were to come in; at the same time, the quantities being small, no objections were started. The merchants, from this understanding, or saying they understood, which comes to the same thing, that the Echo was here for their service, began to speculate largely, and Don Pedro's friends also took the opportunity of remitting to him under the cover of the merchants. This became generally known from the foolish boasting made of the supplies the Government received, and some demur was made. The Echo will now not go out any more, and merchants will not venture their cash on the security of the bar boat, which, with her crew from the Etna, has been three times upset, and the lives of men and officers endangered; besides this, there has arisen some controversy respecting a practice carried on at Lisbon by whoever has the management of the mails there. Various parcels of gold were enclosed in the mail bags, whether for greater security or for concealment of the object I know not. The money was for Don Pedro, and so acknowledged to be by the persons to whom it was consigned; a demand was made for the freight according to law, on behalf of the officers who brought the mails, and who could know nothing of the object for which the money was sent. By the regulations money freight goes in different proportions to Greenwich-hospital, to the admiral of the station, and the officers who are charged with it, and this enclosure in the mail-bags looked something like a fraud upon these parties. A demand was in consequence made by one of the officers commanding a packet, upon the Consul here to retain the parcels until he received the freight, and this the Consul acted upon.—The freight was paid, but the consignees at the same time stated that they understood it to have been before paid at Lisbon. To leave this subject, and come to another, I mentioned in my last that the Marquis of Palmella was coming out, but of this I am now uncertain. His secretary, M. Barbosa, arrived here on Wednesday, and the papers say that the Marquis has gone to Paris to visit his family, from whom he has been long separated. But you in London will know better than we can here, what is doing in this respect; and, to say the truth, I do not see what object his coming here now would answer.

Admiral Sartorius, as I understand, has been several times desired to come here, but did not. Lately a peremptory order to that effect was sent, and the answer returned was, that his seamen would not allow him to depart. Some persons ascribe this to manoeuvre on his part, while others, myself for one, believe that he is kept by the men as a pledge for their arrears of pay. I mentioned before, that they had his written pledge that they should be paid by the 3d or 10th of this month. Both days have passed by, and the squadron, by the last accounts, was at anchor under the Bayonas. The money promised, and ready to be sent weeks ago, only went the night before last, and with it a formal dismissal of the Admiral from his command.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

I have time to say but a few words, some of them, however, are important. Sir John Doyle is said to be charged (*inter alia*) with a letter from Don Pedro to Sir Stratford Canning, saying that if his presence in the Peninsula were considered an obstacle to the recognition of his daughter, he would willingly depart, and that her simple recognition as legitimate Queen would content him. This is an admission of those terms which it is said the Marquis of Palmella proposed as a *dernier ressort*, and for which he was some time ago, not only dismissed, but called a traitor by the parties who are now willing to accept them.

MARCH 22.

Last night 400 or 500 barrels of flour were landed in the vicinity of St. John Da Foz; and to-day 1,200 troops arrived at St. Ovidio, from Lisbon. The troops appeared to be in excellent order; 1,200 more are to march in to-morrow. This reinforcement is destined for the north side. The first division are already on the route. The Lisbon squadron, under Don Felix, are said to have sailed to blockade the port of Oporto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APALLING RAVAGES OF COLERA.—In one family in the parish of Kilmee, in the county of Cork, and on the borders of Kerry, nine persons of the family (that of a poor man named Connor Flynn) died of the fatal malady in the short space of five hours. A friend who came to visit the family and a poor woman—in all 11 persons, were seized by the dire distemper, and hurried into eternity. So great was the terror and panic that prevailed in the neighbourhood, that no one could be found to assist in placing the dead bodies in their coffins, and all this melancholy and heart-rending duty devolved upon an only surviving son of poor Flynn's, who had the afflicting task to perform of placing the mortal remains of a father and mother, two brothers, a widowed sister, and three of that sister's children, one a grown up lad, in their coffins, and carrying them to their graves.—*Trace Post.*

We understand that a number of gentlemen in Berwick have formed themselves into a company, for the purpose of carrying on a regular trade with North America.—*Kelso Mail.*

Forty-four Irish members voted against the first reading of the Irish Coercive Bill, and forty-three in its favour.—*Liverpool Times.*

REMARKABLE CASE.

(From the *Baltimore American*.)

A case of extraordinary vicissitude suffering, and peril is presented in the disasters and disappointments which have befallen the passengers who embarked last autumn at New York, in the brig Amelia, for New Orleans. It will be recollected that soon after they sailed the cholera broke out among the passengers, and it was deemed advisable to put into Charlestown. In endeavouring to effect that object, the Amelia was driven ashore at Folly Island, where the passengers landed, and were subjected to a rigorous quarantine, in consequence of the disease being among them, all intercourse with, or approach to Charlestown being strictly forbidden. After remaining some time on Folly Island, the authorities at Charlestown, provided a vessel to take such of the passengers as had escaped death, to their original destination, and they accordingly embarked on the 20th November last, in the Schooner Cicero. Misfortune still followed them, and on the morning of the fourth day, the Captain being mistaken in his reckoning, the Cicero was totally wrecked off Walker's Key, and the passengers, thirty-seven in number, lost everything. By means of the boat and the scattered spars, all succeeded in reaching the Key, except two of the men, printers by profession, named William Lawrence and William Murphy, natives of Ireland, both of whom met a watery grave. After remaining for 15 days on the Key, living on shell-fish and weeds, they were spared the sufferings of starvation by the appearance of the schooner Friends' Delight, a wrecker, who took them on board, and conveyed them to Nassau, N.P., where some little charity was extended to them. At this place they made an engagement with Capt. Kelly, of the schooner William, who kindly offered his services to convey them to New Orleans. They left Nassau on the 11th of January, but having contrary wind, and the quantity of provisions furnished them very small, they were compelled to hug the land, with an intention of putting into the first port. They made the Pensacola light on the night of the 29th January, but the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the west, they were compelled to stand off, in which movement the schooner succeeded, after having her sails torn to pieces. Finally, on the 4th of February, the William was enabled to enter the harbour of Pensacola. The editor of the *Gazette* of that place states that this last enterprise upon the sea has been attended with little less of suffering to those unfortunate people than their previous attempts, having been nearly all the time on an allowance