

played for the last two days in repairing the cross-paths on our right, from Santarem to Azambujeira, &c. Though his forces are greater than ours, I am confident he will meet with the same reception he did on the 18th Feb. But mark it, though the intentions of Don Miguel were suspected, the few reinforcements that at last arrived from Belgium were sent to Algarves! It is Brigadier Lemos and a French officer who now command the army of Don Miguel. General Povoas was obliged to resign, for Lemos accused him of being a freemason; really he was too honest and liberal to be agreeable to the monkish *camarilla* of Don Miguel who is removing his depots from Tracos, Barquinha, &c. to Abrantes; so that if he fails, as I anticipate, in his intended attack, it is evident he will retreat to that fortress. Some volunteers at Lisbon, who abandoned Don Miguel this same morning, say that he may muster, in and out of Santarem, about 17,000 men. Napier is anxious to co-operate with us, by sending some armed boats to Vallada, but he is always opposed by the Minister of the Marine, who is an officer of the royal engineers, and of course quite a stranger to sea service.

Lisbon, March 15.—Simultaneous risings in five different places in the north in favour of the Queen are now preparing. The parties have applied to government for assistance, which, in consequence thereof, despatched the George IV. steamer, the night before last, with arms, money, and leaders, to Oporto and other ports on the northern coast. There is no doubt but that some, if not the whole of these intended risings will succeed, and that Don Miguel will be compelled to detach a large portion of his army at Santarem, to save the important fortress of Almeida, and other vital points, when Saldanha may seize the opportunity to pounce upon any of the marching columns, or, if he should find a chance, on the main body of the army itself.

Desertion continues from the Migulete army, though only on a moderate scale; but the rank of the parties coming over makes up for the smallness of their numbers. A colonel, two privates, and a corporal of cavalry, having presented themselves on Thursday, at the Palace of Necessidades, coming from Savalterra, and a surgeon and ensign of the 23rd regiment, from Santarem, arrived at the head-quarters at Cartaxo. The above mentioned colonel was Lopez Matta, of the 10th Cavalry.

(From the Falmouth Packet March 29.)

Yesterday morning His Majesty's Brig SAVAGE, arrived from Lisbon, with advices to the 16th inst. Since the last accounts no movement of consequence had taken place, but we regret to state that the reports of the very favourable news by the last packet were without foundation. The contest appears to be as far from being closed as ever. The Miguelites have strengthened their fortifications in front of Santarem and are daily expected to make an attack on the Queen's forces. The Belgian troops which were stated to have gone over to the south with such triumph, were sent to prevent supplies being forwarded to Miguel, in whose favour the whole of the infatuated country still remains.

The following letter from an intelligent correspondent will be read with interest:—

Lisbon, March 15.—I am sorry to say that nothing, either favourable or honourable to the good cause has occurred during the week. Some equivocal kind of success has been obtained in Algarve by that enterprising officer, Bernardo de la Bandeira, who has been appointed Captain General of that province. He marched in the latter end of last month from Faro to the Guardiana and back again; but his passage was like that of a meteor, it has left no trace behind it, and he is now again shut up in that fortress. As to what is passing at Cartaxo and Santarem, we are just as ignorant of as we are of what is going on in China—Desertion continues occasionally on both sides. But if there is nothing interesting to tell of the Belligerents, I am sorry to say, that there is too much painful matter to relate of those who ought, and are supposed to be allies.—Two events have taken place this week, which have greatly contributed to lower the character of the constitutionalists, and of constitutional Governors.—The first of these "untowards," was the attempted violent arrest of a Polish General, of the name of Beme. It seems he was employed by Don Pedro's Government, when shut up in Oporto, to make some arrangements with the Polish exiles, then residing in France, for entering the service of the young Queen. In this undertaking the unfortunate Pole spent not only the whole of his own means, but also whatever he could raise upon the credit of his friends. Not having succeeded in his object, he returned to this country, and has been for some time past preferring his claims, in repeated memorials and repeated personal interviews, to the Minister-of-war and has been met with nothing but continued disappointments, so that at last he was reduced to the greatest extremity. It should be observed, that the validity of his claims was never objected to; but the want of money and the extraordinary expenses necessarily incurred in the present state of the country were always pleaded in excuse. He went at last to the Minister-of-the-Treasury, the far-famed Joze de Silva Carvalho, and after stating his case, and showing his documents, namely his nomination as General in the Queen's service, and his commission to treat for the enlistment of his countrymen, the former signed by Pedro himself, the latter by the Marquis of Loule, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, he concluded by declaring to Carvalho that his necessities were so great, that he must be indebted to him for his dinner that day.—The Minister who it seems is no great proficient in the French language, understood, or pretended to understand the poor Pole to mean that he should intrude himself at his table; and after a good deal of altercation and wordy warfare, he called for his servants to expel the daring but needy applicant. In the midst of the fracas, the latter signified to the terrified Treasurer that the matter would not be allowed to remain there, but this Carvalho affected not to understand. In fact, the Pole as soon as he reached his house, sent the Minister a challenge, which not being agreeable to the constitution of his liberal stomach, was answered by an

order for his quitting the kingdom in forty-eight hours. This he refused to do until his demands were satisfied: they then offered to pay him a thousand francs, but he insisted on his full claims—about four thousand pounds. Recourse was then had to Pedro—and six soldiers of one of the new militia regiments were ordered forcibly to seize the obnoxious recusant, and take him to prison, on their arrival at his lodgings, it was intimated to them that the General had his sword and pistols on the table, and was resolved to shoot the first man that entered. Of course, like true Portuguese, none dared to show himself even at the threshold, and the next day the Pole was suffered to walk the streets unmolested.—The second event had a much more melancholy termination. Late on Wednesday night, some disagreement took place between several of the British officers in Pedro's service; and the Commercial Corps on Police duty at the square of Lodne was called in to quell the disturbance. There has been gradually creeping upon this corps for some time past an angry feeling towards the English; and it must be confessed that many jokes have been played off, by several of our countrymen in Pedro's pay upon these effeminate and would be soldiers. Four of them immediately arrived on the spot, but were immediately disarmed by the half-intoxicated brawlers. A strong party of their comrades coming to their assistance the affair began to be serious; but it was not very easy to get at the truth of what followed, except that three of the Portuguese were wounded; one of the English Lancers stabbed! and another shot dead on the spot. The name of the latter is Cooty, and what makes his fate more to be lamented, is that it appears he was not engaged in the riot, but merely went up to assist his wounded countryman. Lord Howard has entered warmly into the affair, and no doubt will demand justice. If Miguel the tyrant could not act with impunity, why should these wolves in sheep's clothing escape?"—*London Times March 31.*

Notice

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.

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Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.