

sence. Blood will flow, without doubt, if your Excellency does not resolve to employ the only remedy which yet remains, but which is in your power—that of preventing the landing of Jeremie at the Isle of France.”

Sir Charles said he was persuaded that the colonists would, if left to themselves, take due measures for extinguishing slavery, but he begged them not to put themselves in open rebellion to the English Government; if they did, steps would no doubt be taken which would render their situation worse.

Measures were then taken to protect Mr. Jeremie in landing, which took place on the 3d of June. The troops were drawn up to receive him, and he proceeded to the Government-House, amidst the groans and hisses of all assembled. The excitement of the inhabitants continued from day to day, and the only cry heard was, “Down with Jeremie—no Jeremie.” The Governor and Council were hourly called on to suspend the Orders, and dismiss Mr. Jeremie, to which at last they consented and on the 14th of July it was intimated that Mr. Jeremie had taken his departure. It is stated that the planters, not content with this act of hostility to the English Government, have now declared themselves independent. Further accounts must however be received before we can place reliance on this report. The new Orders in Council have been unfavourably received in every colony. The office of Secretary to the Colonial Department must be far from a bed of roses.

FRANCE.—The French army under Marshal Gerard are on the frontier, ready to march at the first sight of a Dutchman. The Dutch army is no less ready for the field; but it is the Belgians they desire to meet and not the French. If the French advance, doubtless the Dutch will retire, and keep within their line of fortresses in North Brabant, after the bombardment of Antwerp.

General Goblet is appointed minister of state with (ad interim) the portefeuille of the foreign department.

The *Nouvelliste* says Vice-Admiral Ducrest de Villeville will have the command of the French fleet, and Sir Pulteney Malcolm the English. The squadrons of the two countries will join each other at Spithead, whence they will proceed to Antwerp. The two Admirals will bear with them a declaration from France and Great Britain, addressed to the King of Holland, which will be sent to the cabinet of the Hague, and should the terms not be complied with, the blockades will then commence.

Messenger des Chambres, has the following article, historical and prophetic:—A new note concerning the affairs of Belgium, is stated to have been transmitted by M. de Werther to M. Sebastiani. In this note the ambassador declares that, until he should have received new instructions from his cabinet, he did not think it his duty to enter into an explanation respecting the intention manifested by France to blockade the Ports of Holland, and make an attack by sea; but he thought himself sufficiently authorized to protest against the entry of French soldiers into Belgium. Prussia, he said, would not consent that a French army should be established on the left bank of the Meuse, at a moment when, from the state of the Tuileries, no durable arrangement could be entered into by it with foreign powers.

It might happen that, by the will of the majority of the Chamber, a ministry from the gauche might be seated in power, and then, in the case, which might be foreseen, of a rupture between Prussia and France, in consequence of that change in the cabinet, the French army in Belgium might, by a simple movement to the right, take Prussia in flank, and invade her Rhenish Provinces before she could adopt any measures for their defence. Whilst this source of disquietude operates on the cabinet of Berlin, it could not approve the present measures of France, though even it might agree with her in the necessity of putting an end to the disputes which exist between Holland and Belgium, and which have too long held in suspense the peace of Europe, and prevented that disarming which was the intention and interest of all the powers.

LATEST NEWS FROM OPORTO.

Letters and dispatches, pregnant with interest, have reached London from Lisbon and Oporto, by his Majesty's Steamer *Constance*, which bring down intelligence from the former place to the 28th ult. and from the latter to the 30th ult. The last accounts, to the 24th Sept. tell Don Miguel retiring from Villa Nova, and the bombardment of Oporto had for some

time ceased. Soon after the departure of the steamer, the *Britomart* arrived with most acceptable supplies of the munitions of war for Don Pedro. His Majesty's ship *Asia*, 74, Admiral Parker, had also arrived from Lisbon, on the 25th, and anchored off the bar, for the protection of British property; and intelligence was sent to Don Miguel's head-quarters, announcing that it was the intention of his Majesty's forces to preserve the strictest neutrality. The messenger was received under strong feelings of excitement, and the Miguelites inveighed in terms of warm indignation against the English. On the 28th a man was shot on board of his Majesty's ship *Childers*, by some of the irregular troops of Don Miguel, under pretence of following up an attack on the crew of Don Pedro's ship *Amelia*, that had landed to dislodge a battery. Several musket balls also lodged in the hull of the *Childers*, but the Captain forbore to make any return, and the British vessels moved lower down the river.

On the 29th, at day-break, the Miguelites having concentrated their forces, made a tremendous attack on the army of Don Pedro, commencing with the French, and then on the English, and extending the assault along the whole line from right to left, making a correspondent movement on the Sierra Convent. Fortunately they were foiled in every direction; but the loss on both sides was severe, and both the French and English suffered considerably. A letter dated Oct. 1. on board the *Constance*, supplies us with the following details of these events:—

It was generally expected by Don Pedro's army that an attack would be made by Don Miguel's on the 29th, that being St. Miguel's Day, and they have always shown a preference to fight on Saints' and holy days. During the two previous days there had been almost a complete cessation of the usual petty assaults and firing of shot and shells against the town, but sundry movements of troops in the enemy's lines showed plainly that a grand attack was in preparation, and in this no one was disappointed. The night of the 28th was dark and lowering, and towards day-break the rain poured down in torrents. Don Pedro's troops were all prepared; the enemy, as they have always done hitherto, concentrated their forces on the line of entrenchment occupied by the French and British battalions. Soon after day-break they attacked the former in great force, and were enabled through the treachery of the proprietor of a vineyard near the position (a professed friend of the besieged), to gain a very great advantage, as he, through a private entrance into his field, admitted about 500 men, who came upon the French troops so suddenly, while they were engaged in defending another position, that for a short time they had to retreat a little, until reinforced by some Portuguese, when they returned and drove the enemy before them in the most gallant way, and I was told that in the field there were found nearly seventy bodies of the enemy's forces. About this time the attack was commenced on the British battalion. From the nature of their position it was impossible to discover the immense force which was about to pour on them, and before they were aware of it, 5,000 or 6,000 of the Miguelite infantry, aided by two pieces of artillery and one howitzer, obliged them to retreat some distance, until they came to a square in front of their barracks, surrounded by walls. Here there was a deadly contest, in which the British officers suffered severely; their men were forced to retreat behind the walls next the town.

One great cause of this was their want of ammunition, which unfortunately did not reach them for about a quarter of an hour after that, being reinforced by three companies of the 10th Cacadores, led on by three privates (two of them sons, and one a cousin, of Count Fionla), as the commanding officer was hors de combat, who took each the command of a company, they, together about 600 strong, beat back the enemy so rapidly that they took the two guns and the howitzer, with a number of prisoners, and latterly forced them to retreat beyond their former position. At this part of the lines there was firing kept up until about three o'clock, both parties chiefly behind walls. The attack, during the morning, became general at nearly every point, although from the Villa Nova side only with shot and shells from the batteries above, which did little or no damage, and it was met by equal returns from the batteries in Oporto; but to the left of the French and British position, Don Pedro's troops met the attack most advantageously, as they were most powerfully by the shot and shells from the batteries in their rear; one gun, a twelve-pounder, and a howitzer, were brought up by the enemy on an opposite height, but I never saw more inefficient firing, as hardly one shot or grenade came near the lines or batteries, while the shells and balls from Don Pedro's batteries must have made great havoc from the admirable manner in which I saw them fall on every point where any body of men was to be seen. You may judge of the execution likely to have been done, when I tell you that the battery of Congregados alone fired off during the day one hundred and twenty-nine 18 pound, and one hundred 9 pound round shot, with twenty 18-pound grape shot, and seventy six 12-inch shells. Towards four o'clock the enemy began to retreat, in consequence of a very heavy fire being commenced on them from all the flanking guns which could be brought to bear on them, and the whole firing soon after entirely ceased. The losses on both sides it was impossible to tell when I left the city, but from all the estimates that I could hear made of the enemy's, it could not be less than from 1,500 to 2,000 killed and wounded, round numbers, with about 200 prisoners. The loss on Don Pedro's side was estimated at about three or four hundred, chiefly in wounded; the greatest loss was among the officers, and the greatest proportion of them from among the French and British battalion; being personally acquainted with the latter, I can mention most names, and am sorry to have to say that Colonel Burrell, Lieutenants Louper and Burton, were killed on the spot while nobly defending their posts. Major Shaw, Capt. Chickcock, Lieutenants Mitchell, Wales, and Woolridge, were wounded, the first only slightly, as he returned to the retrenchments and remained there until evening. Colonel Hodges was slightly wounded in the arm; Colonel St. Leger, of the French battalion, was seriously wounded in the arm—the other officers names I cannot recollect. From all I could see and learn until my departure on Sunday morning, the whole affair must be considered as a most signal defeat of the previously projected plans of the Miguelite army, and every one in the city felt convinced they would have serious and melancholy recollections of the 29th September. From being on the same speaker with the Emperor, during a part of the day, I cannot omit speaking of the coolness and decision with which he viewed the whole battle, and gave his orders—at the same time one could see the anxiety which he naturally must have felt at such a deadly contest between his countrymen, favourable as it was throughout for his daughter's cause. When I left on Sunday morning, at 7

o'clock, all was quiet. We spoke with Admiral Sartorius about six miles off Oporto; he had then all his fleet collected, with the two steam vessels, *City of Edinburgh* and *London Merchant*, the latter just returned from a successful landing of troops at Aveiro, which fort they took, and left dismantled. The Admiral was to start soon after we left to meet and attack Don Miguel's fleet, which was off Vigo on Saturday. I omitted to mention that the *Constitutional* brig, Twenty-third of July, took on the 21st ult. a 26 Gun frigate from Goa, steering for Lisbon, which had on board about £50,000 of treasure. She had sprung a leak, and was sent to Gibraltar, consequently only 20,000 dollars were taken out by the brig before parting. The crew, 230 men, were sent prisoners into Oporto on Sunday morning. In concluding, I must say, for the satisfaction of all friends of the cause, that the prospects are in every respect most favorable—and I speak from all I have seen during the last three weeks that I have been daily gathering information throughout the lines round Oporto.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Oporto, Sunday morning, 6 o'clock:—Knowing the anxiety which will prevail, I wait until the last moment to send you intelligence. The night passed quietly, except a few discharges of musketry from the sentinels. Now that we are a little cooler, our only wander is, what stopped Miguel's troops yesterday in forcing the position. Fourteen Portuguese officers (Don Pedro's) were killed, the wounded in proportion. The total amount of killed and wounded on this side is supposed to reach between 400 and 500. The 10th regiment nobly supported the British, who were almost swept on as if by a mighty torrent, such was the number and impetuosity of the assailants. Some friars were taken, and distinguished from the prisoners by the Emperor's ordering them to be brought chained by the leg like galley slaves into the town. The English killed on the first attack and left in the barrack which Miguel's people held for several hours, have, it is said, had bayonets run through their ears and noses, with other mutilations inflicted upon them. I do not vouch for this, not having seen it, but shall inquire minutely with respect to it. I write this on board the *Constance*.

The intelligence from Lisbon state that the Miguelites are filled with apprehension, and are quarrelling among themselves. Don Miguel himself is gloomy, and has lost all his fiery activity; in fact, the approach of a dreadful crisis seems to be anticipated on all sides. The Ministers are said to disagree, to doubt each other, and Miguel doubts them all. Some great change appears to be in contemplation. Don Pedro is said to have written to Don Miguel through Gen. St. Martha. Miguel was much flurried on the receipt of the letter; no one who sees him but is convinced he is miserable.

Accounts from France state that a telegraphic dispatch had been received by the Minister of Marine, announcing that an action had taken place between the fleet of Admiral Sartorius and that of Don Miguel; that Don Miguel's fleet had been beaten; and that a large ship was seen off the coast of Portugal, totally dismantled.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
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That eligible situation, belonging to, and in possession of the Subscriber, at Cross Point, on the Ristigouches, consisting of a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, two extensive STORES in good repair; with Barns, Stabling, and other Out-houses, sufficient for a large Establishment, comprising an area of Ground, eight or ten Acres in superfluous, or more if required, contiguous to them, including the privileges of the Salmon Fishery in front, and of the Beach; the whole well adapted, and presenting great facilities for the Lumber Trade, supplies of Hay in any quantity being to be had in the immediate neighbourhood, and worthy of the attention of persons intending to carry on business in that line. Accommodation in the terms of payment will be given.

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At the same place, BUILDING LOTS of any extent, to suit purchasers. Apply to the Subscriber on the spot. ROBERT CHRISTIE
Cross Point, Ristigouches, 25th Oct. 1832.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the Fourth Tuesday in May next, between the hours of 12 and 5, in the afternoon, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle. All that part of Lot number Fourteen, in Block letter A, of the Public Lot in the town of Newcastle, aforesaid, with the DWELLING HOUSE and other erections thereon, now in the occupation of JAMES KEAN, and conveyed to him by NEAL COYNE. The same having been seized by me under a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Asa Willard, against the said James Kean. R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, Chatham, 13th Nov. 1832.

MIRAMICHI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the above Society, will be held in St. John's Church, Chatham, on Wednesday evening, November 14. The attendance of the Members and Friends of the Institution is respectfully solicited. The meeting to commence at seven o'clock. ENOCH WOOD, Secretary.
November 5, 1832.

NOTICE.

The Lifting of the HARBOUR BUOYS will be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, in front of the Store of Francis Leabody, Esq. HENRY McCULLUM, ALEX. DAVIDSON, } Commissioners. JOHN CLARKE. }
Miramichi, Nov 13, 1832.