

# EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 20.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The private letters from Lisbon by the mail of this morning possess great interest and importance, as they prove the city to be in a state incapable of offering any effectual resistance to the invading force. The whole country south of the Tagus is up in arms for the Queen, and all attempts to check the progress of the disaffection to Miguel have proved unavailing.

JULY 21.

The second reading of the Irish Church Bill was carried in the House of Lords on Friday night, by a majority of 53. The total number of votes, including proxies, was 255. The chief value of this decision is, that it determines the security of the ministers unless the Tory party have acted with a duplicity which we do not think credible. The bill is not of much importance either way. There is just enough of the spirit of encroachment in it to displease the church party, and not enough to propitiate the reformers even temporarily. Deprived of its recognition of the great principle that church property was at the disposal of Parliament, which recognition it originally contained, it may do mischief, but cannot, in the nature of things effect any permanent benefits. The ministerial victory, therefore, is not one in which the country is likely to sympathise, nor are we disposed to believe that it will avert the collision which is approaching with rapid strides. But the result of the discussion on Friday night shows that the wars and rumours of wars menaced in the newspapers on the part of the Tories, were merely straws to catch the wind. The ministers clearly have the ascendancy. The question is, whether they can keep it. Hitherto, the people were suspended between a choice of evils, and they took the Whig evil as the lesser; but we suspect that they will not continue much longer satisfied with either.

JULY 27.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY

### CHURCH TEMPORALITIES—(IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day for the House again going into Committee on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill having been read, on the motion of Earl Grey, the Lord Chancellor quitted the table, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Chairman of the Committee, took his seat at the table.

The Earl of Shaftesbury—My Lords, we left off yesterday at clause 117.

Earl Grey—My Lords, I am now prepared to propose to your Lordships further alterations with respect to this clause; but before I proceed to do so I shall advert very briefly to what passed last night when this clause was under your Lordships' consideration. My Lords, I will not attempt to conceal the disappointment and regret at the decision of your Lordships last night, and with the circumstances under which it took place, and the prospects attending that decision were such, coupled with the result, as to place, as it appeared to me, His Majesty's Ministers in great difficulty and embarrassment—(hear.) I therefore thought it necessary, before proceeding further, to take time to consider what course I should pursue on account of that adverse decision to which your Lordships had come with respect to this clause of the Bill. My Lords, the amendment was not perhaps, in itself of any very great importance. The effect of it I understood to be this: that there should be, in the first instance, a limitation of the funds for the purpose of building churches and glebehouses to the beneficiaries from which the surplus was derived; and if it should appear to the Commissioners not to be necessary that such an application of the funds should take place, then, in the next place, these funds should be paid into the general fund of the Commissioners under the provisions of this Act. This I believe to be the meaning of the amendment; and certainly, although I do not think it interferes with the principle of the Bill as to its provisions, since the amendment does not materially alter the distribution of the funds under the powers given to the Commissioners—(hear, hear, from the Opposition,) yet I do think the amendment is far from being an improvement upon the Bill—(cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.) But my Lords, it does not appear to me to be such an alteration, as to the general principles of the Bill, which would justify me in abandoning the duty (hear, hear, from the Ministerial side) which I have undertaken. I regret, my Lords, that the alteration should have been made, but as it stands, I feel myself bound to go on in this great and important measure—reserving to myself the right of making such alterations as may seem meet—a measure which I believe necessary for the safety of the Protestant Church of Ireland (hear, hear,) and calculated to preserve the best interests of the country. But at the same time, as I have already stated, I shall not disguise from your Lordships that, in consequence of that decision to which your Lordships came, His Majesty's Government has been placed in an embarrassing situation; and certainly if further alterations of the same nature shall be made in this Bill, then it will be for me to determine how far it will be consistent with my duty to persevere in the progress of this Bill—(hear.) But, my Lords, as I have already said, the measure will not have suffered such an alteration as to impair its efficacy. I now propose to go on with the Bill, and move further alterations. Certainly last night, and I must say during the progress of the Bill, it has been

my endeavour, as far as I could consistently with my sense of duty, to consent to the alterations which have been proposed, provided they were not inconsistent with the principle of the Bill—(hear, hear;) but, after consenting to those alterations, I felt I could not assent to that proposed by the most Rev. Prelate and the decision to which your Lordships have come has caused me both mortification and regret. Having stated this much I will now proceed to the further consideration of his clause. The amendment proposed by the most Rev. Prelate embraced two points; but I must again state to your Lordships most distinctly that if the principle of the clause had been infringed upon, there would have been an end of proceeding further—(hear.) The first of the points was that there should be a power in the Commissioners to give salaries to the incumbents of the adjoining parish; and the other point was to give to the Archbishop or Bishop of the diocese in which the suspended living was situated an absolute power, or veto, over the Commissioners. With a view to the furtherance of the object which the most Rev. Prelate stated to have in view, I have now, my Lords, to submit an amendment to the clause, subsequently to that part of the clause embodying the most Rev. Prelate's amendment. The first object of my amendment will give a power to the Commissioners to appoint a minister to officiate and perform the occasional duties of the parish, if it be deemed expedient to do so; and the second object will give the power of appointment of a Bishop or Archbishop in which the parish is situated where it is proposed suspension shall take place, thus making the Bishop *pro hac vice*, one of the body of the Commissioners. The Noble Earl then moved the adoption of this amendment on the clause, the effects of which was "to provide for the appointment and payment of a curate or other minister, to perform occasional duties of the parish; and also to provide that notice be given to the Bishop of the diocese, who shall have a voice in the decision as to the suspension of the particular living."

The clause as amended was then put and agreed to.

The next clause, 118, was struck out, and another substituted by Earl Grey.

The following clauses, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126, were all agreed to without opposition.

The 141st, 142d, and 143d, clauses were next agreed to.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to without any observation.

The postponed clauses were also agreed to with some verbal amendments.

The schedules A and B were likewise agreed to, as was also all the preamble.

The House resumed.

The report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

Adjourned.

Since the arrival of the news of Admiral Napier's success over Don Miguel's fleet, the Agents of Don Pedro in London have been very active in forwarding supplies, ammunition, &c. to Oporto. Yesterday morning about 300 fine picked young men, experienced sailors, left the river on board a steam-boat for Plymouth, where a vessel is waiting to convey them on board Admiral Napier's squadron. In consequence of this "untoward" event, it is expected that Don Miguel's agents in this country have lost upwards of £60,000, in contracts.—*Globe*.

The Miguelite Depot which was forming at Plymouth has been broken up in consequence of the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

## SLAVE BILL.

The annexed letter from a Correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives an outline of the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies:—

Some details of the Bill for the abolition of Negro Slavery have crept out, notwithstanding Mr. Secretary Stanley refused to allow the West India body to have a copy of it. On finding, however, that they were in possession of much of it, he made a virtue of necessity, and on Saturday communicated to the Agents the whole bill. Its title admits the ownership of the slaves, thus acknowledging the right of property in them. I have no doubt but this will create much discussion as the anti-slavery party have invariably denied the right of one man to hold another in bondage and to treat him as a mere beast of burden.

There are many alterations and departures from the resolutions which passed both Houses. For instance, previous to the slave becoming an apprenticed labourer, he is to pass through an intermediate condition. On the 1st of November next, the bill will commence its operations, for on that day all arbitrary punishments will cease, and the slave will have his labour reduced to a period of ten hours a day. For all offences he must be brought before a Justice of the Peace, who will have summary powers of inflicting punishment, and who is not to be interfered with in any way by the drivers or planters. The owner, if he forces his slave to work for a longer time, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to the same authority.

This state of things is to exist until the first of August 1834, when the system of apprenticeship will commence, and that too, without the execution of any indenture or other deed for that purpose. The original resolutions left it optional with the slave, to claim his liberty or not, and stated 12 years as the duration of slavery. The bill makes the time of apprenticeship only 11, fixing its expiration for the year 1845. It also classes the slaves under three heads, with the singular titles of "prædial attached," "prædial unattached," and "no-prædial." The domestic slave, and mechanic, is only to have six years of

modified slavery, but the field slave the time above stated. The planter is not to be allowed to have the power of engaging the slave, for more than 15 hours in the week, in addition to the 45 allotted to him under this bill.

No colonial laws are to be permitted to interfere with its operations, and the King is to have full power to appoint Justices and Judges to have the same carried into effect. The other portion of the bill is occupied with a plan of raising the £20,000,000 sterling for the compensation, which is to be by way of loan on the security of terminable and perpetual annuities to be charged on the consolidated fund, and which as a natural consequence will increase the interest of the national debt. You have now got the whole of the information which I can collect on this important subject, and I have no doubt but it will be highly interesting to all the U. S. who are anxious for the abolition of slavery, and who cannot but be pained that their own free country should be disgraced by its presence.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers in London.—The London Morning Herald of July 8th, says: "The Rev. Dr. Chalmers preached again at the National Scotch church yesterday, in aid of the funds, and attracted quite as numerous a congregation (more numerous it could not be) as on the previous Sunday. The admission was principally by tickets, many of the bearers of which were at the church at 9 o'clock, when the service commenced, every eleven when the service commenced, and the heat so excessive, that several individuals—young men among the rest—were brought out in a fainting state by the police. Hundreds went away, unable to obtain admission at all. At the conclusion of the service more than fifty carriages were at the door, and in addition to these, between 20 and 30 carriages, hackney coaches, and cabriolets, which arrived too late, were compelled to return with their burdens. Lord Morpeth and several others of the nobility were present. The collection on the previous Sunday amounted to £270.

The Army and Navy.—The committee now sitting on the Naval and Military expenditure, intend to propose sweeping reductions. In the cavalry, the regiments will be formed into ten regimental brigades, which will cause a reduction of 1736 officers and men, and 1818 horses, including the staff of twelve regiments, and exclusive of the Life and Royal Horse Guards. The household troops are to be formed into two corps of ten men each, making one brigade regimental, with distinct commanders; the King's Colonel. This will cause a reduction of the staff of one regiment and four troops.

A party of recruits for Don Miguel's army were at Sheerness last week, in a most deplorable and ragged condition. Upon the present circumstances of Don Miguel being known, they were discharged, and forthwith left the place.—*Kentish Gazette*.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 8.

The subject which engrosses attention here at present is the new expedition of Don Pedro. Many people are surprised that the particulars of the expedition have been allowed by the Government to be published in its official paper. According to the statement of the *Madrid Gazette* the troops under the command of the Duke of Terceira had entered Tavira on the 25th of June, and then proceeding along the coast of Algarve, arrived on the following day before Faro. Thus much says the *Madrid Gazette*. The private letters, however, go further, and say that the whole province is for the young Queen. It is further stated that General Molinos, commanding in Algarve, who had gathered before Faro about 2,000 men, the whole of the Miguelite force which could be mustered on that point, has passed with the latter over to the cause of the young Queen.

It is affirmed to day that Marshal Bourmont has arrived in Lisbon, and was on the point of taking the command of Miguel's troops.

Since yesterday several of the regiments and artillery corps which had been assembled here during the festivities of the *fura*, have begun leaving Madrid and its neighbourhood. They are directing their march towards the frontiers of Portugal.

July 15.—The affairs of Portugal appear to be fast approaching to a solution, which promises to be in favour of the young Queen. No official news has been received within the last three days, but all the private letters received today from the frontiers of Portugal make it appear that Miguel's situation is becoming desperate.

In order to ascertain how matters stand in Portugal, the British embassy has just sent a messenger to Badajoz. He will probably return before the end of the week, and bring an account of the close of the drama which has so long engaged attention in this part of the world.

Our private letters from Portugal, and those received from Cadiz, contain the following account of the situation of affairs in that kingdom. The headquarters of the Constitutionalists, under Villa Flor, had reached Scotland, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. The insurrection has extended all over the country, and the enthusiasm evinced by the inhabitants borders on delirium. Ten religious houses in the vicinity of Lisbon have declared for Donna Maria, and several Chapters have offered money to supply the wants of the expeditionary army. Numerous Guerrillas are organising in every direction, and Don Miguel's authorities have every where been superseded.

The enthusiasm created in the Algarves, by the landing of the Constitutionalists, having extended to the Spanish population on the frontiers of that Province, the Marquis de las Amarillas, fearing that public tranquillity might be disturbed within the jurisdiction of his government, applied to the Court for new reinforcements, declaring that he could not otherwise be answerable for the consequences.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of a report now in circulation; but it is affirmed here that Don Pedro's troops are in possession of Lisbon.

MADRID, JULY 16.

The news I sent you yesterday regarding Portugal is in part confirmed today by the *Madrid Gazette*. (Here our correspondent supplies the particulars of the naval engagement between the squadron under the command of Captain Napier and the Miguelite fleet.)

On the faith of a great number of letters, people continue to believe here that the popular movement in favor of Donna Maria has been very general in the Algarves, Alemtejo, Estremadura, and some say in Beira. It is even said this morning that the Miguelite army before Oporto has proclaimed the young Queen, and that in Lisbon the whole population has declared in her favor. If this be the case, Miguel's cause is entirely and for ever lost. Not all the exertions of Spain in his behalf would serve him in the least.

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JULY 3.

"In politics we are at this moment in the midst of hopes and fears, but the former greatly preponderate. The expedition of Don Pedro was landed at Cacilhas, the last port of the Algarve, on the 24th ult. and from what we can glean, they were received with open arms by the inhabitants throughout that kingdom, and they are increasing their strength very fast. Alemtejo will soon be theirs. A few days since a band of Constitutionalists, headed by Don Manuel Hespanol a respectable man, broke open the prisons at Thomar, in this province, and set at liberty the whole of the political prisoners; and after getting possession at Pombal of 1,200 stand of arms, which were lately sent from hence by the Government, they crossed over to the Alemtejo, in their way to join their friends, numbers increasing considerably as they moved along. We shall soon, I expect, see the Queen's flag floating on the opposite side of the river, for Miguel's party cannot send a man against them from Lisbon, and the Miguelite force already there can offer no opposition of consequence to the Duke of Terceira's progress, even if it were disposed to do so, which I do not believe. The peasants are beginning to feel to the quick the heavy pressure of this despotic government on them, and guerrilla parties already exist in many parts of the kingdom. Miguel's fate, I mean his downfall, is, I think, now certain, and that it will take place yesterday, in further of its opponent, and by this time there has been in all probability a meeting, as it seems Admiral Napier was not far off. The Castor frigate, the *Mermaid*, *Leveret*, and *Viper*, British ships of war, are all out on the watch. The *Talavera* has come into day from Portsmouth, and we hear that the *Caledonia* and *Revenge* are also coming out. This looks as if England intended some movement here, for surely so large a fleet is not intended merely for the protection of British property and persons. She will probably now recognise the young Queen. You will have heard the unfortunate loss of the *Eugenia* schooner, belonging to Don Pedro, by getting embanked near Peniche; her officers have been brought here as prisoners of war, and lodged in the Castle of St. George. They, with the seamen, are all English. Here all is quiet, and we are with little more than the police of the city.

"Exchange, 48 1/2agio, 25 per cent."

"Since the landing in Algarve was known repeated applications for troops have arrived here; but there are none to send. A formidable warfare by the guerrillas against Miguel has been organized. A large party of them, composed of wealthy respectable farmers, labourers, &c. entered Thomar a few days ago, broke open the prisons, liberated the prisoners, seized the Government money, and ammunition, with a large quantity of arms. They subsequently destroyed the telegraphs, in order to prevent the transmission of intelligence to Lisbon, proclaimed Maria II., killed all who offered any opposition to them, and carried off with them a large party of Royalist Volunteers. They then crossed the Tagus near to Santarem, where they halted and were joined by great numbers. They were said to amount in all to between 3,000 and 4,000, mostly all mounted and well armed. A battalion of Royalist Volunteers was sent from hence to prevent others from joining, but they were fallen in with by the main body, and only three escaped."

It appears by letters of the 6th instant from Oporto that a report had reached that place, of Lisbon having declared for the Queen, but it appears to be at least premature.

JULY 9.

On the 5th, an affair took place which seems likely to produce some serious consequences. The English brig *Leveret*, supposed to be sent by Admiral Parker, to see and report Admiral De Souza's movements, and actually saw them land the troops, was returning to Lisbon, and passing in sight of Don Miguel's squadron, had a gun fired across her to bring her to. This not being regarded by the *Leveret*, a shot was fired across her bows by the frigate *Domadina*, when she dove too, and they demanded her name—from whence, and whether bound?—Feeling, it is supposed, indignant at this proceeding, she did not answer to their satisfaction, when they proceeded to man a boat, and sent an officer to board her; but the commander of the *Leveret* not satisfying them, some unpleasant altercation took place. The *Leveret* came in and reported the case to Admiral Parker, who ordered the *Donegal* to go out at six a.m. on the 6th inst. supposed to demand satisfaction for the affair.

Viscount Santarem is said to have offered to make, and publish in the *Lisbon Gazette*, any apology Admiral Parker chose to dictate, but which does not appear to have satisfied him. Nothing more has been yet heard of the affair.

FALMOUTH, JULY 21, 12 P. M.

I have just received communications from Oporto to the evening of the 14th inst. They are of an important character. In the city the utmost alarm prevailed, in consequence of the cessation of the fire from Miguel's batteries during the last few days, for the purpose of directing the whole of their energies in preparation for a great and decisive attempt to drive Don Pedro and his troops from the place in which their presence has inflicted such serious injury to all, and utter ruin on thousands. The commanders of the British ships of war off the mouth of the river had made every disposition in their power to render assistance to the British, and to afford them facilities for leaving Oporto. They had been denied permission to enter the river; but it was expected that they would disregard the blockade as soon as the tide should serve, which would be in a day or two, and thus render it easier for those to embark who feel disposed to avail themselves of England's "wooden wall" for protection. Marshal Bourmont had arrived, and his demonstrations displayed his well-known great skill in the art of war. Miguel was also with the army; and it seems that the troops were in good spirits, feeling assured that they will at length obtain possession of Oporto and a good share of prize-money. It is not, however, to be concealed that the Pedroites, as they will have to fight for their very existence—for with them there is no retreating—will make a determined resistance. The contest, therefore, will be attended with a great loss of lives. The attack had been fully expected on the night of the 13th, but it had been deferred. It was, however, momentarily expected.

Don Pedro has created Captain Napier Viscount of Cape St. Vincent, as a token of his high approbation of the captain's conduct in the engagement with Miguel's fleet.

The accounts from Lisbon are very favorable. The troops were in the best possible order, and ready to encounter their enemy, whose progress, it would seem, is anything but satisfactory as represented.

(From the Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.)

OPORTO, JULY 12.

The *Confiance* (steamer) arrived this morning with despatches for the consul, and London papers of the 5th instant. The consul immediately wrote to Count San Lourenco, proposing a mutual cessation of fire in and about Oporto, as the war could not be decided here; and further informed the count that he (the consul) was authorised by his government to call into the river Douro any of His Majesty's ships of war he might deem necessary for the defence of the lives and property of His Majesty's subjects; and that the first shot fired at such British ships of war by the batteries forming Don Miguel's land blockade, would be considered as a declaration of hostilities. This letter was despatched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon to San Lourenco's headquarters, who must probably submit it to his master before he can or dare answer it. Captain Eden, of His Majesty's ship *Conway*, happened to be ashore, but left Oporto immediately, though engaged to dinner, in order it was supposed to make arrangements for the Nimrod sloop of war and the *Savage* brig entering the river this day. The *Confiance* actually shifted her berth, perhaps to assist in towing them in, nay, it is thought probable Adm. Parker's fleet may be moved from Lisbon to the road of Oporto to land from 1000 to 2000 mariners, for the occupation of Villa Nova; and the more effectually granting protection to upwards of one million worth of British property in the wine lodges of that place, there being British firms having more than 100,000 each invested in Port wine, which large capital is now completely blocked up.

Since writing the above, I find that Mr. Mendizabal, who arrived in a steamer from Lagos Bay, has brought despatches from the Admiral, stating that he is to be before Lisbon to-day with the whole squadron (the *Rainha*, 74, excepted), to blockade that port, and to detach his smaller ships along the coast. The total loss of the Queen's Squadron, during the battle of Cape St. Vincent, turns out to have been 45 men and 11 officers, instead of 500 men and 11 officers. The *Rainha* lost from 70 to 80, and the *Princessa Real*, 120 men. The *Miguelite* *Albion* was taken. As to this port, Captain Glasscock has this day reported to the consul his readiness to give shelter any British subjects desirous to take refuge on board the *Orestes*.

(From the Times.)

OPORTO, JULY 13.

The Emperor gave a grand dinner on the 10th in honor of the name-day of the Duchesse de Braganca, to which Colonels Sorell (the Consul) and Balcock, and Captain Glasscock, R. N. were invited. After dinner the Emperor proposed the health of his Britannic Majesty, "who by the bright policy (*esclavérica política*) of his government had so much concurred towards our felicity and glory." Colonel Sorell next proposed "the health of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria Second, Queen of Portugal and Algarves." Sir John Milley Doyle afterwards gave "the health of his Imperial Majesty the Duke de Braganca, Regent," &c., in a speech too fulsome for any but an imperial stomach, and the ceremony shortly after terminated.

July 14.—It is asserted that the enemy is making preparations, upon an extensive scale, to attack the city. The Burmtons, father and son, have arrived out, and appeared at Don Miguel's headquarters on Thursday last, accompanied by Barons Clausels and Ferrier. Viscount Duehalet, Baron Brassaget, and a great number of other officers.

## LOWER CANADA.

INDIAN CEREMONY.—We learn from a late number of the *Cornwall Observer*, that the Indian Village of St. Regis, was lately the scene of an interesting ceremony at the initiation to office of five new chiefs, in lieu of four deceased and one suspended. About one hundred and twenty of the Indians from Caghuawaga and the Lake of Two Mountains accepted the invitation of those at St. Regis, to attend the ceremony, arrived there on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, and were received on landing by the St. Regis Indians with salutes of cannon, display of flags, and other ceremonies. After landing, the procession that was formed proceeded to a bower erected in the centre of the village; many of them in tears for the warriors they had lost, and others singing dirges to their memory. Behind a species of screen within the bower, the Chiefs of St. Regis were concealed. After a speech from Ganawato, of the Lake of Two Mountains, on the uncertainty of life, the screen was moved and the Chiefs greeted each other in warrior style, and other orations were pronounced. The Sunday following was observed with becoming decorum. On Monday the new Chiefs were formally installed, and in the afternoon the game of hurling was played by eight of the St. Regis against as many of the Lake and Caghuawaga Indians, and won by the former. A foot race of four miles and a half by eight of each nation, was won in seventeen minutes by a man from the Lake, beating all his adversaries a quarter of a mile. On Tuesday, hurling was again resumed and the match won by the Indians from below. Dancing and other festivities completed the amusements of the day, and on Wednesday the Indians left St. Regis in high spirits, under salutes of cannon and cheering.—*Montreal Paper*.

An instance of generous intrepidity on the part of Cap. M'Dougall in the Royal William occurred last Wednesday, which deserves to be recorded. A boy, while rolling a barrel of flour on board that vessel, slipped and fell into the river, and was sinking, when Cap. M'Dougall, with an astonishing agility in a man weighing 22 stone 9 lbs. leaped overboard, and succeeded in rescuing the youth from a watery grave.—*Quebec Paper*.

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 BAGS (best North River) round Yellow Corn.  
500 Strings White Onions.  
ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:  
200 Bushels Philadelphia round Yellow Corn in bulk.

R. CHESTNUT.  
Frederickton, 21st August, 1823.

## HEALTH SECURED

MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.  
THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, Apothecary, is appointed Agent for Frederickton, and Sub-Agent in New-Brunswick, for the sale of the above inestimable Medicine, and where only they may be had genuine and directly imported from the British College of Health, London.