

to be ready to cross them at the first signal. M. d'Ofalia opposed that proposition, on the ground of its being contrary to the system of non interference observed by all the Powers of Europe. The other ministers, with the exception of M. Croy, were of M. d'Ofalia's opinion. M. Zea was consequently obliged to submit, and the Minister of War instantly issued counter orders to the army. Yesterday the government received despatches from Portugal and Badajoz. M. de Palmella had, it seems, written to the Captain-General of Estremadura to inform him that he had been apprised that the Spanish army had made a movement towards the frontiers; that he supposed the object of that movement was to cut off the communications between the two kingdoms, on account of the disease now prevailing in Portugal; but that, if such was not the case, he would take measures in consequence, and that he had transmitted a note to that effect to the Court of Madrid.—*Correspondence of Morning Herald.*

The German papers state that the Russian troops were about to leave Constantinople, but that several officers of engineers were to be left behind to take plans of the country, to facilitate, no doubt, some future invasion. So infatuated does the Sultan continue, that he is about to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with Russia.

The *Quotidienne* publishes a letter from Prague, stating that Charles X. was about to take measures for proclaiming the majority of his grandson, Henry V. The few persons that have followed his fortunes, and by whom he is surrounded, appear to be embroiled by all the discords and jealousies almost necessarily incident to an emigrant court.

OPORTO, JULY 14.—It is asserted that the enemy is making preparations, on an extensive scale, to attack the city. The result of the last essay on the 5th did not please them as Brigadier Guedes, who commanded upon the occasion, got into disgrace, and Sir J. Campbell, who likewise had a finger in the pie, is under a cloud. The Bourmonts, father and son, have arrived, and appeared at Miguel's head-quarters on Thursday last, accompanied by Barons Clausel and Ferrier, Viscount Duhalet, Baron Brassaget, and a great number of other officers, with hard names, composing, I am told, nearly all the tag-rag and bobtail of French royalism in existence.

His Majesty's steamer *Confiance* arrived yesterday, with despatches from government, containing, it is said, orders for his Majesty's ships *Nimrod* and *Savage* to enter the Douro, with or without the consent of his Miguelite Majesty: the tides will not permit their entrance for a couple of days. It is reported that the little brig is to be sent in first, and if the batteries should charitably abstain from sinking her, she is to be followed by the sloop of war, as it would be rather severe upon John Bull to risk the loss of two vessels of war in deciding a question of this nature. In the meantime the situation of those British merchants who are holders of wine in Villa Nova is particularly hard. The government of Don Miguel will not permit them to remove their wine (although it is constantly exposed to loss, from the plunder of one, and the fire of both the contending parties), nor will it consent to be responsible for the damage it may sustain by its remaining where it now is.

The letter of instructions accompanying the Carta Regia addressed to the Marquis Palmella, on his departure for Algarve does credit to the Ministry. The 4th article enjoins him to make known to all classes, both by words and deeds, the immense distance between a government of law and that of usurpation and tyranny: to publish the laws of the extinction of feudal dues, and others with which the government of Her Most faithful Majesty has benefited the people—relieving them from the tributes and exactions which oppress them, when it shall appear most convenient. Article 11 treats of repressing passions, opposing private vengeance, sustaining with firmness and impartiality the empire of the law, and making it evident that His Imperial Majesty desires to make an end of all parties, and to re-establish, with the legitimate government of the Queen and the charter, the complete restoration of the whole Portuguese family.

LISBON, JULY 8.—Arrived the Portuguese yacht *Santo Christo*, in 18 days from Madeira, with a mail and despatches for the government. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the island.

#### Miscellaneous.

Extracts from London dates to July 30.

CHOLERA.—There have been fourteen cases of cholera at Montrose; but it is a satisfactory circumstance that this is its first appearance in the town, as it was one of the few places which escaped the disease last year. There were three cases in Edinburgh last month, but we have not heard of any since. Upon the whole, as we are now in the dog days without any serious appearance of cholera, we hope the country will escape a revisit of this fearful scourge.—*Scotsman.*

We learn, from authority on which we can

rely, coming from a quarter not 100 miles from "Haddington," that some of the Scotch Tory Peers are determined on trying to throw out the bill for reform. We hear that their lordships calculated on the support of a nobleman of very opposite principles, but we believe they reckon without their host, his lordship having been very anxious to give to the whole of the Scotch burghs the same liberal constitution which he was mainly instrumental in procuring some years ago for the town with which he was locally connected; but, in the meantime, his lordship is quite ready to give his cordial support to the Lord Advocate's Bill, which cuts at the root of the system of self-election in Scotland. This note of preparation on the part of the Scotch Peers, we understand, has created some sensation among their countrymen in the Lower House, and a meeting of the latter is, we learn, fixed for to-morrow, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary, should their Lordships persevere in throwing out the bill. Where is this to end?—*Morning Paper, July 29.*

The defeat of ministers in the House of Lords on Tuesday night, is said to have been purely accidental, Lords Alvanly and Belhaven, and another, having come down to the house a few minutes too late for the division. These three votes would have given a majority of one to ministers.—*Id.*

PENSIONS.—Just as the house was about to adjourn on Saturday, a list was ordered forthwith to be prepared of the names of all persons having pensions on the civil lists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on 30th of November, 1830: stating the date of the grant, and amount of each pension; distinguishing those that have been continued on the civil list, and those that have been paid from the consolidated fund, agreeably to 2d and 3d W. IV., c. 116, and the names of those who have ceased to receive their pensions from the consolidated fund, and the dates when the payments were discontinued, stating whether by death or otherwise.—*Id.*

A correspondent informs us that the privileges of joint stock banks of issue, so far from being restricted, are to be enlarged, Lord Althorp having consented to introduce into the Bank Charter Bill the following clause:—"That joint stock banks be allowed to draw Bills of Exchange on London, for a less sum than 50l., and that they also be allowed to make their cash notes payable in London as well as at the place of issue."—*Brighton Gazette.*

A letter has been received by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. Spring Rice, in which it is stated that the Lords of the Treasury have directed that the demands of the corporation for shippage and anchorage shall no longer be levied at the Custom-house.—*Dublin Register.*

AN HONEST JUDGE.—Monday nine persons were indicted at the Caven Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burton, for taking part in what is called a green procession—that is, a procession of Roman Catholics—on the 21st July last year at Stradone. It was proved that there were not less than seven or eight thousand persons who took part in this procession: that one man was seen at it with a gun, and another with an unloaded pistol, and that the persons who took part in it declared that they did so because the Orangemen had "walked" on the previous 12th of July. The nine persons put on their trial were convicted of having taken part in an illegal assembly. The same day nine persons of the opposite party (Orangemen) were charged with the same offence. Many were proved to have been armed with guns, &c., and to have marched through the town of Caven and disturbed the court while sitting. These nine Orangemen were acquitted. The next day (Tuesday) the nine Catholics who had been convicted were brought before Judge Burton to receive the sentence of the Court. The learned Judge, to his immortal honour, upon this occasion declared, "that those persons should not be visited with any other than a nominal punishment. Another party had been acquitted for an offence as bad and mischievous as that for which the men then before him had been convicted, and the crime of those convicted had been charged. When, therefore, one party escaped, the other ought not to be punished."—The humane and excellent Judge then ordered the Catholics to be discharged upon entering into their own recognizances to receive judgment when called upon. For this triumph of justice and mercy the country is indebted to that truly honest man, Judge Burton.—*Morning Register.*

Report says, the army half-pay is to be ultimately done away with, and that officers retiring from regiments from old age or other causes, are to sell their commissions.

According to the statement read in the House of Commons by Mr. Spring Rice, of the number of places abolished since 5th Jan., it appears that upwards of fourscore have been actually abolished, and very near the same number reduced in salary—the reduction of 294,368l. out of 494,049l. annually, being about 40 per cent. It is also to be observed that the colonial savings are not included in this account.

When the news of the capture of Don

Miguel's fleet was communicated to the King, his Majesty expressed great admiration of the gallantry of Napier, and observed that those only who knew the difficulty of boarding large ships from small ones, could appreciate the skill and bravery displayed by Napier, and his officers and crew as they deservé.

#### ADMIRAL NAPIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The recent splendid victory of our gallant countryman, Captain Napier, C. B., commanding the fleet of the young Queen Donna Maria, by the capture of the whole of Don Miguel's superior fleet, having excited such universal notice—may we not add admiration?—a slight sketch of his public services cannot fail to prove interesting to a vast majority of your numerous readers. For the following graphic description of them, if not indebted to his own lips, at least to a report of what proceeded from them in a speech made by him, a short time previous to the last election, to the electors of Portsmouth, for which place he was a candidate: it will be found highly characteristic of the fearlessness, candour, and generosity which distinguishes the profession to which he belongs:—

"In the course of my canvass," says the gallant Officer, "I have been asked who I am? I'll tell you. I am Captain Charles Napier, who five-and-twenty years ago commanded the *Recruit* brig, in the West Indies, and who had the honour of being 24 hours under the guns of three French line of battle ships, flying from a British squadron, the nearest of which, with the exception of the *Hawk* brig, was from five to six miles astern the greatest part of the time. I kept flying double-shotted broadsides into them. One of these ships, the *Hauptolt*, only was captured by the *Pompey* and *Castor*—the other two escaped by superiority of sailing. Sir Alexander Cochrane, my Commander-in-Chief, promoted me on the spot into her.—At the siege of Martinique, the *Eolus*, *Cleopatra*, and *Recruit*, were ordered to beat up in the night between Pigeon Island and the Main, and anchor close to Fort Edward; the enemy fearing an attack, burnt their shipping. At daylight in the morning it appeared to me that Fort Edward was abandoned; this, however, was doubted: I offered to ascertain the fact, and with five men I landed in open day, scaled the walls, and planted the Union Jack on the ramparts. Fortunately I was undiscovered from Fort Bourbon, which stood about 100 yards off, and commanded it. On this being reported to Sir Alexander Cochrane, a regiment was landed in the night, Fort Edward was taken possession of, and the mortars turned against the enemy. I am in possession of a letter from Sir A. Cochrane, saying, 'that my conduct was the means of saving many lives, and of shortening the siege of Martinique.—I had once the misfortune of receiving a precious licking from a French corvette; the first shot she fired broke my thigh, and a plumper carried away my main-mast. The enemy escaped, but the British flag was not tarnished. On my return to England, in command of the *Jason*, I was turned out of her by a Tory Admiralty, because I had no interest; but, as I could not lead an idle life, I served a campaign with the army in Portugal, as a volunteer, when I was again wounded. At the battle of Busaco I had the honour of carrying off the field my gallant friend and relative, Colonel Napier, now near me, who was shot through the face.—Busaco was not the only field where he shed his blood; at Corunna he was left for dead; but, thank God, he escaped with six wounds. On my return to England I was appointed to the *Thames*, in the Mediterranean; and if I could bring the inhabitants of the Neapolitan coast into this room, they would tell you, that from Naples to the Faro Point there was not a spot where I did not leave my mark, and brought off with me upwards of 100 sail of gun-boats and merchant vessels. I had the honour of running the *Thames* and *Furiuse* into the small mole of Ponza, which was strongly defended, and before they could recover from their surprise, I captured the island without the loss of a man. I was then removed to the *Euryalus*, and had the good fortune to fall in with two French frigates and a schooner. I chased them in the night close into Calvi, in the Island of Corsica, passing close under the stern of one, plumpering her as I passed; and though we were going eight knots, I tried to run aboard of her consort, who was a little outside, standing athwart my hawse; the night was dark, the land close, and she succeeded in crossing me, but I drove her ashore on the rocks, where she was totally wrecked, and her consort was obliged to anchor close to her. The *Euryalus* wore round, and got off almost brushing the shore as she passed. The ships were afterwards ascertained to be *armee en flute*, mounting 22 guns each, and the schooner 14. From the Mediterranean I was ordered to America, and if my gallant friend, Sir James Gordon (the present Commissioner at Chatham and Sheerness Dock-yard), were here, he would have told you how I did my duty on that long and arduous service up the Potomac; he would have told you, that, in a tremen-

dous squall, the *Euryalus* lost her bowsprit and all her topmasts, and that in 12 hours she was again ready for work. We brought away a fleet from Alexandria, were attacked going down the river by batteries built close to what was the residence of the great Washington, and I was again wounded in that action in the neck. On the peace taking place, I went on half-pay, where I remained till I was appointed to the *Galatea*, which ship I commanded for three years on this station; and I hope and trust I have faithfully done my duty during that period to my King and country."

Subsequently to the above address Capt. Napier, on the death, we believe, of Captain Northey, became, by petition, on account of his wounds (for the gallant Captain is lame), an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, amounting, as he said, to about £80 per annum.

"From the *London Gazette*, June 15.

"Admiralty-office, June 15.

"(Copy of an enclosure to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.)

"His Majesty's ship *Thames*, Ponza Harbour, Feb. 17, 1813.

"Sir,—Agreeably to your directions, I embarked Lieut.-Colonel Coffin, and the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment, on the 16th inst., and arrived off Ponza on the 23d, the harbour of which is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries, mounting ten 24 and 18-pounders, and two 9-inch mortars.

"Colonel Coffin and myself agreed that the shortest and surest road to success was by the running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order, with a fine breeze.

"The enemy was prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear; the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides, and the *Thames* was anchored across the mole-head, the *Furiuse* bringing up a little astern of her.

"Colonel Coffin and the troops landed the same instant, and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated; and their appearance together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the Governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the enclosed capitulation.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession; our being hulled three times, and the *Furiuse* twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.

"The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services, and I am much indebted to Captain Mounsey for the excellent support he gave; and his quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery (which was expected), I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming party as Colonel Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as Colonel Coffin.

"I have much reason to be satisfied with my First Lieutenant Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing accounts for the smallness of our damage. Captain Mounsey likewise speaks highly of Lieutenant Croker, his officers and crew. Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to Colonel Coffin; and Mr. Black, of the *Furiuse*, I intrusted with the charge of the landing.

"Enclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c., and I shall send a survey of the island by the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"CHARLES NAPIER, Captain."

"Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., Captain of His Majesty's ship *Ajax*."

[Here follow the articles of Capitulation, by which the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.]

About a twelve months since, Capt. Bizet, of Havre, tried the effect of using top-sails made of cotton cloth, and which promised to be very advantageous. We now learn, by the *Journal du Havre* of the 11th instant, that Capt. Bizet has since made two voyages to Russia and one to Norway, continuing to use the same sails, and that these experiments have completely realized every expectation he had been previously led to entertain, and established the superiority of cotton sails over those made of the ordinary cloth.

GRIEVANCES OF THE DISSENTERS.—The dissenters intend to defer until the next session their contemplated efforts to be relieved from grievances under which they consider that they labour. The principal of those grievances (as stated in the memorial lately presented to Earl Grey) are, 1. Compulsory conformity to the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer for the celebration of matrimony.—2. Liability to the exaction of church-rates, Easter-offerings and other ecclesiastical demands.—3. Alleged liability of places of worship to poor-rates.—4. The want of a legal registration of the births and deaths of Dissenters.