

X.—*And be it further enacted* that there shall be allowed upon the exportation of all Wines and all Brandy Rum Gin and other Spirituous Liquors from this Island of Newfoundland to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession or to any Foreign port or place a drawback of the full Duties which shall have been paid under this act upon the importation thereof into Newfoundland provided proof be made to the satisfaction of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs or other proper Officer appointed to collect the Provincial Revenue in this Island that such Wine Brandy Gin Rum or other Spirituous Liquors respectively had been duly imported into the United Kingdom or such other British Possession or such Foreign port or place as a certificate under the hands and seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at such port in the United Kingdom or in such British Possession or under the hand and seal of the British Consul or Vice-Consul in such Foreign port or place or if there be no Consul or Vice-Consul at such place then under the hands and seals of two well-known merchants of the actual and due landing of such Wine Brandy Gin Rum or other Spirituous Liquors at such port in the United Kingdom or such British Possession or such Foreign port or place respectively. Provided always that no drawback shall be allowed upon any of the said enumerated articles unless the same shall be exported in boats or vessels exceeding the burden of sixty tons registered tonnage and shall be claimed within One Year from the day of such shipment. Provided nevertheless that the aforesaid Collector or other proper officer is hereby authorized to allow a further time for the production of such certificate upon reasonable cause.

XI.—*And be it further enacted* that there shall be allowed and paid to the Collector of his Majesty's Customs and the other person employed in the collection of the duties of this act the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds by him or them collected and paid into the Treasury of this island which sum shall be in free of all charges and expenses that may be incurred in collecting the same.

XII.—*And be it further enacted* that this act and every clause matter and thing herein contained shall be and remain in full force and virtue for the space of One Year and from thence until the end of the then next session of the Legislature of this Island and no longer.

Foreign Intelligence.

Portugal.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, July 13.)

Since our last, despatches from the Marquis of Palmella and Captain Napier, dated the 30th ult., off Lagos, have been received. The intelligence they contain is most important, and, if not too highly coloured, is, we should think, decisive as to the result of the contest between despotism and constitutional principles in Portugal. Donna Maria being now sovereign *de facto* as well as *de jure* of half the kingdom, her recognition by England and France will, no doubt, take place immediately.—These despatches state, that the expedition attempted to land, in the first instance, at Villa Real; this was on the 24th. In this attempt it was opposed by the garrison, which consisted of a force of about 1200 or 1400 men. On the demonstration of their opposition, however, Capt. Napier immediately drew up his ships in line against the batteries of the garrison; and, after a brief cannonading, the garrison, it appears, being divided in opinion, part of the troops fled from the town, and part declared for Donna Maria. After a short interval, however, a portion of the troops who had retired from the garrison returned and joined the troops of the Queen; making the number of these adherents about six hundred. Count Villa Flor having taken the necessary measures for securing the possession of the town, and having left therein a sufficient number of men, divided the remainder of his force into two divisions. One of these divisions directed its march to the north, towards Beja, in the province of Alentejo, in which province the inhabitants are said to be strongly in favour of the Queen. The inhabitants of Villa Real and its neighbourhood voluntarily assisted them with 400 horses. The other division, headed by Count Villa Flor in person, marched westward through Tavira and Faro to Lagos. At Tavira and Faro they were joined by the garrisons, and joyfully received by the inhabitants. Deputations and addresses were received from all the towns and principal villages near which they passed, and the constitutional flag of the Queen was universally hoisted throughout the whole kingdom of the Algarves.—The squadron under the orders of Capt. Napier was to proceed from Lagos without delay to blockade the Tagus, and, if possible, to induce the Miguelite squadron to come out to sea, it being Napier's intention, in the event of the enemy having already gone out to sea, to enter that river, take possession of the forts, and proceed afterwards in search of the enemy, and bring them to action.

TRUKY.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th ult., by

which it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha continued his retrograde march, but that, owing to the bad roads, the Egyptian army with all its heavy artillery, could retire but slowly. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha would reach the separation line, behind the Taurus, towards the middle of July.

INTERVENTION OF SPAIN IN FAVOR OF DON MIGUEL.

The following is from the *Standard* of Thursday:—

"The most important intelligence which we have received through France, to-day, is that which respects the state of affairs in Portugal. The Spanish Government has, we are assured, announced to the French, that they will require the immediate departure of the roving expedition of Don Pedro from the vicinity of Spain. If this be not complied with, it is threatened that a Spanish army of 10,000 men will enter the Algarves without delay. As the policy of Spain clearly requires such a movement, we think the report highly probable. It has had a considerable effect on the funds.

We learn, by accounts from Nauplia, that the Prince Royal of Bavaria arrived at Porgos on a visit to his brother, and proceeded by land to Nauplia. Wishing to surprise King Otho, he proceeded in a private dress to the palace, and entering the chamber of the young monarch, rushed forward and embraced him. The son of Miaulis, who was with his Majesty, imagining treason, drew his yatagan, and, but for the rapid interposition of the King, the frolic would have terminated tragically.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations are making in the Russian camp which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi immediately communicated it to the foreign ambassadors, and Count Orloff repeated his declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated.

Miscellaneous.

THE PREMIER'S BROTHER.—The sermon preached yesterday by the Bishop of Hereford, before her Majesty, at St. Paul's, is the chief topic of conversation to-day in the ministerial circles. It was previously known that the Rev. Prelate had given indications of his intention of opposing the passing of the Irish Church Reform Bill in the House of Lords; and, after his long sermon, yesterday, against innovations, there can be no doubt of his determination to vote with the Tory party on that question, whatever he may be disposed to do on other occasions.—*Sun*.

Rumours are prevalent that an illustrious personage is perpetually exposed to inconvenience and annoyance from the intrusions of sentiments and insinuations against the motives and views of ministers, by parties not very distant from the royal circle, who owe infinite obligations to the country.—*Times*.

The Duchess of Berry has, at last, left France, with her infant. She is going to Sicily.

A few straggling cases of cholera have occurred at Edinburgh.

The trial of George Furzey, the man charged with stabbing the policeman at the Calthorpe-street meeting, ended by the Jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. He has been discharged.

On the 8th of July the Irish Church Temporalities Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons. Col. Evans, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, signified that, as, in their opinion, the bill had been deprived of its most important principle, (the 147th clause, which appropriated certain surplus revenues to other than ecclesiastical purposes), they should vote against it.—Mr. STANLEY was astonished that the hon. and learned member for Dublin, who had been all his life complaining of the exactions on Catholics, should now vote against a bill which relieved them from the burden of the vestry cess. He had been informed that the hon. and learned member had avowed that his motive in voting against the bill, was to increase the opposition to it, in order that when it reached the other House, there might be some additional encouragement afforded to the Upper Assembly to throw out the bill.—Mr. O'CONNELL denied that he had ever said any such thing, and observed that his voting against the bill would probably have an effect opposite to that anticipated by the right hon. gentleman, as many peers might vote for the bill in order to avoid the appearance of coinciding with him (Mr. O'Connell).—On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	274
Against it	94
Majority	180

The Bill was then ordered to be carried to the Lords.

PARTICULARS OF THE CALTHORPE-STREET MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—During the past week, placards were widely disseminated to the members of the "Political Unions," and signed by a person named

Russell, the Secretary, calling a public meeting on the piece of ground at the back of the House of Correction, on the Calthorpe estate, in Grey's Inn lane, preparatory to forming a National Convention, which meeting had since been declared by Lord Melbourne as illegal, the proclamation also warning all persons against attending it. Notwithstanding, however, this mandate, by 12 yesterday forenoon, (2 o'clock was the appointed time for the commencement of the business,) about 300 persons had assembled on the ground, but none of the leaders of the intended proceedings were among them.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, strong detachments of the Metropolitan Police marched into the neighbourhood, and took up their quarters in the riding school of the London Volunteers, and the several livery stables in the vicinity. Col. Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the two commissioners, had previously arrived, as also had Lord Melbourne, we were informed. The two commissioners were accommodated at a house in the neighborhood attended by two clerks. Mr. Maing, the magistrate of Hatton-garden office, was stationed in the House of Correction, as were also other Magistrates, and a strong body of the Police force. Two officers of the first regiment of Life Guards were on the spot in their plain clothes, who kept up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which was under arms and ready at a moment's notice.

Matters remained in this state till near 2 o'clock, by which time the number of persons had greatly increased, and we should say there was between 3,000 and 4,000 present. Some doubts seemed to prevail in the minds of the assemblage as to the meeting taking place, as no caravan or hustings was prepared from which the speakers could address them.

During this time, however, the committee consisting of six individuals, were holding their council, at the Union public-house, Bagnigge-wells, and some discussion arose between them as to which of them should ascend the hustings first. After much time had been spent in arranging this point, which was considered most important, a young man, named Lee, undertook to open the proceedings by proposing a person to fill the chair.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, a caravan, which had been engaged for the purpose, took its station, and instantly young Lee jumped into it, followed by a person named Mee, and several others. Lee waved his hat several times, which was answered by the shouts of the assembly. The owner of the van, however, did not like the appearance of things, and instantly drove off, the committee jumping out of the caravan. Lee was then carried on the shoulders of some of the mob to the railings, and having been supported, he proposed that Mr. Mee take the Chair, which being seconded by some person, Mr. Mee stood up and addressed the meeting, calling upon those present to beware of those hirelings of the Government, who were paid to induce them to commit a breach of the peace. Just at this moment, a large body of the members of the Political Union came up, with colours and banners flying, and took up their position around the chairman, who continued to address the meeting.

About 200 of the police force, of the A. division, followed by as many others, marched up to the railings, with their truncheons, ready for action. The mob gave a little away, but Mee, the chairman, and Lee the proposer, never moved until they saw the danger that awaited them, and then Mee jumped down, and effected his escape among the crowd. The scene that followed was truly dreadful. The police furiously attacked the multitude with their staves, felling every person indiscriminately before them; even the females did not escape the blows from their batons—men and boys were lying in every direction weltering in their blood and calling for mercy. The inhabitants from their windows and balconies cried "Shame, shame, mercy, mercy," but the officers still continued the attack, which they kept up for several minutes. A large space of ground within our view was strewn with the wounded, besides others who were less injured, who were able to crawl to a surgeon's. A policeman, belonging to C. division, 95, named Cully, was stabbed to the heart by a man who was carrying a banner, and which he attempted to take from him;—he walked a few paces and then fell dead. His brother John, who belonged to the same division, was also stabbed, but not mortally. Serjeant Rook, of the C. division was also wounded, and Redwood, another constable was stabbed through the thick part of his left arm. The following are the names of the persons arrested:—

James Lee, the proposer of the Chairman, Davy, Smith, Armstrong, Kormarley, Fitzgerald, Room, Hobbs, Burns, Tilley, Furzey, (this man is supposed to have murdered Culley, and stabbed the other policeman.—He carried the banner bearing the motto "Death or Liberty.") Hutchinson, Miller, Jeffers, Gurney, Taylor, Halls, Thomas, Hoffman, and Brown. These men were handcuffed, and conveyed to a place of safety.

It seemed to be believed that the prisoner Furzey is the man who murdered the police-

man, as a dagger with a sharp point, and a loaded horse-pistol, were found in a stable on the straw near where he was standing after he had been arrested. The dagger corresponds with the wound in Culley's side, and those of the other policemen. The same man made a thrust at Mr. Baker, the superintendent of the C. division, and he must have fallen, had not two policemen, named Merchant and Ossett, struck his arm, and took him into custody. With the above exception we heard of no further loss of life, but we should upon a fair calculation, from what the writer of this saw, say there must have been upwards of 50 persons, more or less, wounded.

CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1833.

Extract of a letter dated, Lisbon, July 6, 1833

"The expedition fitted out at Porto, landed near Faro without opposition, the force has been joined by many—that a report says the whole Province of Algarve and part of Alentejo have declared against the government of Don Miguel.

Captain Napier's squadron, 3 frigates, 1 corvette, and 4 steamers, are now in Lagos Bay. The Portuguese squadron sailed from this the 1st inst., 2 seventy-four gun ships, 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 brigs, they were two days ago off Cape St. Vincent. I have every hope the affairs of this country are drawing to a close.

"Donna Maria's party are likely to have possession of all the territory south of the Tagus, in a few days, as most places have declared in her favour and against Don Miguel's government. Many large bodies of Guirillas have collected, and are well mounted, in support of the liberal cause."

By the kindness of a mercantile friend we have been favoured with Liverpool dates to the 13th ult., which arrived by the Brig Curlew, Hanrahan, 28 days from that port.

By our extracts it will be seen that report speaks of a threatened entry of an army of 10,000 Spaniards into Algarve, to assist Don Miguel. If this report be true, an end will soon be put to the contest of the Brothers, as other powers will no doubt immediately interfere.

The Ministers have again been defeated by that hot-bed of intolerance and stickler for old customs, the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Local Courts' Bill, or, as it is emphatically called, the "Poor Man's Bill." Previously to the division, Lord Brougham addressed the House at considerable length, throwing his sarcasms right and left at the Law Lords who deprecated the Bill, and ridiculing not only their arguments but their abilities, much to the annoyance of Lord Winford who called him to order.—His Lordship concluded by an eloquent appeal to the House, which we transcribe, not to throw out the Bill.—"My Lords," said he, "I will not, until yourselves persuade me to it, believe that you intend to throw out this bill. I hear strange rumours of all kinds, in all quarters. Whispers fill the air.—Every species of tale is borne on the winds. Nevertheless, I will not believe them until you, my Lords, convince me, and even you can only convince me by coming to a vote, to refuse to pass this bill. My lords, I am not here to flatter you. It does not belong to me. I neither give nor take flattery. I will tell your lordships then the plain truth, which be it as it may the less palatable, is, at all events the fairer and the more honest course. I will tell you plainly, that if your lordships throw out this bill, it will in no way relax any effort of mine in favour of law reform, and whoever expects by it to damp or discourage me from prosecuting such measures as I think necessary to the safety of the country, the honour of parliament, and the good of the King's subjects, reckons without his host, and in me mistakes his man.—(Cheers.) But, my lords, I am not the only person whose expectations will be disappointed by the rejection of this bill.—(Hear, hear.) It may be of little moment whether you damp my hopes, and dash the cup from my lips. But your country will be disappointed. I perceive that that word has excited a smile, as I was certain it would, amongst a number of noble lords, as if the most safe, and prudent, and dignified course that this House could possibly take would be to disregard all such considerations, and not to care whether the hopes of your country are damped or no.—(Cries of "No, no," from the Opposition.) Well, then, my lords, it is untrue—you do care—you regret to damp the hopes of your country—you do lament any steps that frustrate the expectations of the people. I heartily rejoice at it, and, as I am confident that is the frame of mind in which your lordships now are, I am bound on the intimation which your lordships have just conveyed to me, to expect that you will not throw out a bill which brings home