

come supply is pumped out to the thirsty inhabitants by means of small fire-engines.—This measure of the enemy will have a prejudicial effect upon the public health.—The English Admiral, Parker, has undertaken to protect British property, in case of Lisbon being captured by Miguel's troops; but both the Admiral and Consul have publicly declared that no active interference on the part of the English marines or sailors can take place in the contest.—Government being determined to maintain a strict neutrality.

On Friday night, accounts direct from Lisbon were received at Falmouth, by the Pantaloon packet, confirming the intelligence of the failure of Bourmont's attack.—The following are extracts from letters brought by the above vessel:—

"LISBON, SEPT. 6.—The enemy made a smart attack at day-break yesterday morning upon the defensive works in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian, extending their examination of the lines to the left as far as Campolide, near the aqueduct. The chief point of assault was a redoubt at the former place, the possession of which by the enemy would have facilitated their march into the city by the road leading from Bemfica.—The assailants approached within fifty yards of the fortification, without being much seen, or exposed to any very serious fire from within the scarcely marked-out lines. It was into this retreat that the enemy marched a considerable body of men, who then had nothing more to do than straightway ascend the hillock and gain possession of the redoubt, it being defended by merely a handful of men. This task was attempted twice, and on each occasion a rickety column reached within a few paces of the redoubt, but were driven back disheartened by the flash of musketry in their faces, and the heavy reserved fire they were exposed to from other parts of the line the moment they emerged from the concealment of the garden. All this time a tremendous discharge of musketry was kept up by the enemy's force occupying the quinta and garden, as well as from that in front of the lines, as far as Campolide, where they likewise attacked with sufficient courage, but in that scattered disorderly manner which has been so often tried at Oporto, and found ineffective. This point was defended by the Irish battalion, (the only foreign troops engaged) and I need scarcely add, that the enemy was beaten away from this as from all other quarters.—The enemy's cavalry appeared on the neighbouring heights, but took no part in the combat, nor did ours pass outside the lines, although they were all ready for action.—Colonel Bacon was very desirous to have a dash at them. The Lisbon National Battalions were under fire for the first time in the trenches, and behaved very well; indeed, there was nothing like skulking on the part of the inhabitants—all seemed equally anxious to evince their hostility to their late masters in one way or another. The loss on our side rather exceeds four hundred men in killed and wounded; that of the enemy I have no means of ascertaining, but it must have been much more considerable, as, in addition to those who fell in coming up to the attack, they must have suffered to an equal extent in their retreat to their own positions. The 5th Cacadores made 21 prisoners by surrounding a house in the evening. Don Thomas Mascarenhas, who was Governor of Oporto at the period of the battle of Ponte Ferreira last year, was killed; General Valdez, the Adjutant-general, had his arm broken by a musket ball; and several other good officers were killed or wounded. The Emperor was in one of the batteries in the early part of the action, trying his skill in pointing the guns; but a man being killed within a yard of his side, he was threatened (although Commander-in-Chief) to be put under arrest unless he consented to retire from the field, which he did. During the combat a gallego was intercepted bearing a letter from the Condesa de Povoa to a chief of the opposite party, pointing out the situations that were considered by her friends here most favourable for an attempt upon the city. He confessed his crime, and was shot by a file of soldiers on the spot. This morning half the population of the city has visited the scene of action, the enemy's picket having retired from its immediate neighbourhood. When I reached the spot they were busily engaged in burying the dead and in pulling down stone walls about there, which the enemy had loop-holed to cover them in their work of yesterday.—About 160 of the enemy's dead remained there. As it is not one wound in ten that is almost instantaneously fatal, as those of these poor deluded creatures must have been, an idea may be thence formed of the total number of killed and wounded. One of the bodies, that of a French officer, was said to be the son of Bourmont, who has been slain twice or thrice already; it had light, almost carrotty hair, with a little tuft of a beard, something like that of Charles the First, in Vandeyck's triplicate portrait of him, with remarkable small feet."

LISBON, SEPT. 7.—On Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, Miguel's pickets first showed fire, and at five o'clock on the morning of the 5th they came on in considerable force towards the batteries at Arco de Cego and Manique, whilst another force was directed towards St. Sebastiao de Pedreira and Compolide, all which positions are the gates of the city, in the centre of our line, and protected by strong batteries and intrenchments thrown up within the gates.—However, finding the redoubts at Arco de Cego to be too strong, their united force, consisting of about 6000 or 7000 men, made a formidable attack on the positions at San Sebastiao de Pedreira and Compolide. Here the contest was very great, and lasted nearly the whole of the day, the enemy being favoured by the gardens, houses, and strong walls, which cross the valley of Alcantara in all directions, and which greatly assisted the approach towards our batteries; they were, however, completely repelled on all sides, and at dusk the enemy ceased their fire, and retired during the night, taking with them all their wounded, which must have amounted to a great number, as they left about 400 or 500 dead in the field, and in all are supposed to have 1,200 or 1,310 *hors du combat*. Several Miguelite officers were killed, names not yet known; amongst others a French officer of distinction, supposed to be brother of La Rochejacquelein; others say Baron Clouet's nephew. He was apparently leading on a charge of cavalry, and had actually reached the foot of one of our embankments, part of an intrenchment in an unfinished state, when he was shot by a rifleman, and the cavalry immediately fled. The other losses in the Miguelite army were chiefly among the Lamego volunteers, who fought bravely. On this side we have had also many severe losses. Amongst others, Don Thomas di Mascarenhas and Alexander di Sousa, son of the Conde d'Alva. Don Pedro nearly lost his life by a cannon ball, whilst standing in one of the batteries pointing a gun. The Duke of Villa Flor had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. Among the infantry the 5th Cacadores suffered most, having had nearly 80 *hors du combat*. On the whole, Don Pedro's loss may be calculated at about 100 killed and 200 wounded; few or no prisoners were made, as no quarter was given. Thus has ended Bourmont's first attack, for reconnaissance it can scarcely be called, although as such the Miguelites attempt to define it. It is supposed he attacked with 7,000 men, and we had 3,000 to repel them, the reserve on neither side being brought forward. Some deserters, in all about 100 or 200, have come over since the battle; they represent the discontent as very great, and that many more would follow as soon as they had the opportunity.

From Oporto the accounts are not favourable. Sir Thomas Stubbs, the Governor, found it difficult to keep the country beyond the lines in subjection, on account of the priests having succeeded in instigating the peasants to acts of hostility against the Constitutionalists. If any of the Pedroite soldiers ventured beyond the lines in small numbers, they were cut off.—*Dispatch*.

Immediately upon his arrival at Lisbon, Don Pedro held a sort of levee, which was attended by (amongst others) the Consul of France, who experienced from his Imperial Majesty a species of reception capable of being described in a very expressive, though not very elegant monosyllable—in a word, he was "rumped." The Consul very properly remonstrated, and received from Don Pedro an explanation, in these words:—"The King, your master, has ill-treated me." "Sire," replied the Consul, "as I shall write the particulars of my reception to my Government, I beg to know in what way your Imperial Majesty has been aggrieved?" King Louis Philip broke his promise to me." "A promise of what nature, Sire? Troops? Stores?" "No. Money."

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SPY SYSTEM. In last Sunday's Dispatch we noticed the manner in which the Commissioners of Police had sent out Spies, not only from the Police "Force," but private individuals, to the different places of meeting of the "Unions of the Working Classes." We have proof that a member of one of the Political Unions was employed by the Commissioners to attend at Theobald's-road and other places. We can also prove, that this same man has been seen to deliver his reports of the proceedings at one guinea per week, paid by the Commissioners out of the fines inflicted on the men. We ask the Commissioners boldly and publicly, whether this recreant "Member of the Union" did not speak at the different meetings of the Unions that were held in the metropolis? Whether the speeches made by their Spy (the member of the Union) were not sanctioned by them; and on every occasion was not the speech laid before the Commissioners and the Secretary of State? It is well known that the officers and men must obey their superiors or leave the "Force." We wish to place the saddle on the right horse, and show to the world where the real blame lies; and we consider those who bribe men by money to become Spies and Informers more culpable than the very Spies themselves.—We have no objection to a fund for rewarding men for good conduct; but no honest man can for a moment sanction a fund which we now learn amounts to near £2000 for the purpose of paying Spies. Although Popay has been selected among the Spies for dis-

missal, there are no less than two serjeants, four police-constables, and a clerk in the H division, who have attended public meetings in the capacity of Spies!

The Paris papers contain accounts from Algiers, which describe the French possessions on that coast to be held upon very uncertain tenure. The communication between the town of Mostaganem and Oran had been cut off by the Arabs, who surrounded the former place, and threatened an assault. The French General Desmicheaux was, notwithstanding this threatening aspect of affairs at Mostaganem, obliged to return to Oran, his presence there, it is said, being indispensable, and as he could not proceed by land without fighting his way, he was obliged to embark on board the frigate which contributed to guard the town.—On his departure all the French boats left on that part of the coast, were burnt and the crews murdered. The Arabs appear to hang so closely on the quarters of the French, that their advance into the interior of the country is extremely hazardous. Several of the French soldiers are stated to have died from fatigue and thirst, and others to have been so disheartened by the nature of the service, as to commit suicide.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The St. Louis Republican states, that Mr. Brooks, in giving the mileage of the principal rivers which pour their treasures into New Orleans, does not state the extent to which the Missouri is navigable. This is deemed of some importance inasmuch as there is not, in general, an accurate knowledge on this subject. The American Fur Company have sent their steam-boat twenty-one hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and in high water, steam-boats of light draft can ascend 2,600 miles. The Mississippi is navigable by steam between 6 or 700 miles above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceedingly fertile country; and when a just system of internal improvement shall be carried into operation, not only New Orleans and the valley of the Mississippi will be benefited, but every portion of the United States will feel the invigorating influence of such a course.

NEWSPAPERS.—No newspaper appeared in the colonies until 1704, when the News Letter was issued at Boston, and continued till 1776. The first paper published in Philadelphia was issued in 1719; and the first in New York in 1733. In 1775, there were 37; in 1801, there were 203; in 1810, 358; and at present, not probably not fewer than 1,200.

HORSE STEALING.—By an act which recently received the Royal Assent, persons convicted of this offence may, in aggravated cases, be sentenced to four years' hard labor in this country, and be afterwards transported for life.—*Liverpool Paper*.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the 16th of Sept. last, three men employed in a mine called the Red Soil Mine, at Ashford in the Water, near Bakewell, were suffocated in the mine under very horrible circumstances. It seems that the workmen employed in this mine and those employed in a neighbouring one, called the Magpie Mine, had in working under ground, arrived at the same point, and that a dispute had taken place as to which party had encroached on the other's property. The jury for the mineral liberty at Ashford, after examining the workings of the Red Soil Miners, decided that they had not encroached on those of the Magpie Mine and then were about to examine the workings of the other party, when they were refused admittance. Having attempted several times to obtain an entrance, and having always failed, they gave up the examination for a time. Whilst matters were in this state, the workmen in the Red Soil Mine resumed their operations; but whilst they were at work on the above date, they suddenly perceived a violent smell of sulphur and other combustibles proceeding from the opening in the Magpie Mine, which increased until it became overpowering. Several of the men succeeded in effecting their escape from the mine, though dreadfully exhausted; but three of them fainted and perished from suffocation before any assistance could be rendered to them. The survivors describe the appearance in the mine to have been like a bluish mist arising from the point which communicates with the Magpie Mine. An incrustation (apparently of sulphur) of the thickness of half-a-crown, was taken from the lips of Taylor's corpse. The candles carried down by the miners were similarly incrustrated. A *post mortem* examination of the bodies took place at the Devonshire Arms, Ashford, by Dr. Reid and Mr. Farnsworth, both of Bakewell. A highly respectable jury, none of whom have any interest in either of the mines, assembled to investigate this shocking affair, before Mr. Mander, the coroner. After three days' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against twenty of the workmen of the Magpie Mine. Mr. William Wyatt, one of the proprietors, and Mr. John Green, agent of the said mine, were found guilty of being accessories before the fact. These two gentlemen have absconded, and Newton, an active police-officer of Derby, has been despatched in pursuit of them, but, hitherto, without success. Seventeen

persons, charged with the perpetration of this most inhuman act, have, however, been safely lodged in the Derby county gaol, to take their trial at the next Assizes. Three of the twenty men against whom the verdict of wilful murder has been returned, are still at large, but as their persons and circumstances are well known to the public—and as descriptions of them have been sent to the different ports at which they might be likely to embark, in order to leave the kingdom, the probability is, ere long, they will also be in custody. Mr. W. Wyatt and Mr. J. Green, who are implicated in this dreadful affair, are men of property and respectably connected.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

YOUTHFUL EMIGRANTS.—Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of June inclusive have been received. It has been already mentioned that a society exists in London for the promotion of juvenile emigration, and the teaching the different kinds of trade to indigent and destitute children, and that several acres of ground have been taken in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for the purpose of training them to agricultural employments in particular. Of the lads thus brought up, twenty were shipped for the Cape of Good Hope as a trial of the system; and by these papers it appears that on their landing in that colony, they were presented in the market, offered to public competition, and immediately found engagements. If any of them, however, preferred a particular trade, he was appropriated by the Cape committee, to a master of the same craft. In future, persons in the colonies desirous of obtaining these apprentices, will be required to send an order to the parent society in London, stating the number required, and what particular occupation. These lads are apprenticed from the age of fourteen to twenty-one.

BEQUESTS OF MRS. HANNAH MORE TO PUBLIC CHARITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.—We feel great gratification, as well as, we trust, a justifiable pride, in having to record a statement extracted from the will of the late Mrs. Hannah More, of her munificent public bequests. The sums bequeathed in legacies of this description amount to upwards of 10,000*l*. and it will be seen that most of the charitable institutions of Bristol are included in the list. The name of this excellent and pious lady will henceforth be classed with those of the eminently distinguished characters whose benevolent and public spirited conduct has conferred so many benefits upon this city.

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1,000*l*.
To the Anti-Slavery Society, 500*l*.
To the London Poor Pious Clergy, 500*l*.
To the London Clerical Education Society, 100*l*.
To the Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l*., to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenckloof, Gnadeuthal, and the other Moravian settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.
To the Welsh College, 400*l*.
To the Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100*l*.
To the Hibernian Society, 200*l*.
To the Reformation Society, 200*l*.
To the Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and the Irish Scripture Reader's Society, 150*l*. each.
To the Birman Mission, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200*l*. each.
To the following Societies or Institutions, viz.:—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Seaman's Bible Society, the Bristol Seaman's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seaman's Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for Printing the Hebrew Scriptures, 100*l*. each.
To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1,000*l*.
All the foregoing legacies are 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. Consols.

The following are in sterling money:—
To the Church Missionary Society, 1,000*l*., 300*l*. of which is to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras, in Southern India.
To the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Rev. Carus Wilson, 200*l*.
—For the Diocese of Ohio, 200*l*.
To the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150*l*.
To and for the purposes, Societies, and Institutions after mentioned, viz.:—For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, the Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Bristol Penitentiary, the Bristol Orphan Asylum, the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the London Strangers' Friend Society, the Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, towards the Ceylon, called Barley Wood, the Newfoundland Schools, the distressed Vaudois, the Clifton Dispensary, the Bristol District for Visiting the Poor, the Irish Society, and the Sailor's Home Society, 100*l*. each.

To the purposes, Societies, and Institutions following, viz.:—The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bristol Misericordia Society, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Bristol Temple Infant School, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the London Lock Hospital, the London Refuge for the Destitute, the Gaelic School, the Society for Female Schools in India, the Keynsham School,