

ceedings. Their organs of the press, and of society, boast and exult in the degradation thus inflicted upon Ministers, describing them as men whom their adversaries need not fear, and whom their friends are unable to confide in. Look over the division of that unlucky evening, and you will see the government opposed by its friends, and pushed onward only by its enemies. Mr. Grote in his manly, impressive, and upright speech, condensed, in a few words, the merits and bearings of the question. According to the Member for London, the Bill even in its original frame, had been scarcely efficient for the purpose of bringing within just dimensions the Church of Ireland—"the great Ecclesiastical enormity of Europe." But, robbed of one of its most significant clauses, instead of voting silently against it, he would give the Bill his most decided opposition. He added that the whole professed principle of the Bill was negated by the erasure of that single clause, that the House of Commons would be no worse by sending up the Bill to the Lords, and letting their Lordships have the merit of rejecting it; that, for aught ministers knew, the Lords might beat them on other clauses, and that, if he might advise ministers, it would be to adapt their measures to the "wants of the people," and leave the other House of Parliament to act as they thought fit." This was high and honorable counsel, too bold and straightforward, we fear, to be implicitly followed. In grief, not in anger, and certainly not in enmity, we repeat that the surrender of Friday night was a loss of character, that is, of substantial power. The Tories conciliated by it! Why, they laugh at it publicly. They are stimulated by it to the imposition of fresh burdens and humiliations upon their weakened foes. Besides, the sacrifices of the Government cannot end here; they are but beginning, and thankless, as well as disreputable will be each step in the descent. Between the Conservatives and the English nation where can Ministers make a stand, after the demonstration of a spirit so irresolute? Without gaining over a single friend from the Tories, the whole body of sound and independent Reformers are affronted at this desertion of the common cause. The principle thus abandoned was worth all the rest of the measure. It was one, the steady adherence to which would have inspired the people almost universally with confidence in the firmness and wisdom of the King's Ministers, and would have filled the Tories with corresponding consternation. Ministers with King and people at their back, might smile with scorn at an isolated and odious faction; but alienate the people from them, and let his Majesty distrust their manhood, and what have the Tories to fear?

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### Portugal.

FALMOUTH, JULY 22.—His Majesty's cutter Sparrow arrived here last night from Lisbon, which place she left on the 10th, and Oporto on the 14th.

The inhabitants of Oporto are in a state of great excitement, in expectation of an attack from the Miguelites, who are about to make a desperate effort to take the city by storm, and, if possible, immediately, as their services were required elsewhere to attempt to check the progress of the constitutionalists, who are everywhere received with demonstrations of a sincere attachment to the cause of Donna Maria. The boats of the British men-of-war are ordered to be in readiness to ship off the English subjects in the event of Oporto being taken by the Miguelites, as it is expected little or no quarter will be shewn by the tyrant's troops.

Colonel Sorrel, the Consul, requested permission of Miguel's Commander-in-Chief for his Majesty's ships Nimrod and Savage to cross the bar, to afford additional protection to British lives and property, which he refused, and has threatened to fire on them from the batteries if they entered the Douro. It rests with the consul whether he will order these vessels in.

The towns of Serpa and Moura, on the borders of the Algarve, have declared in favour of the Constitutionalists and hoisted Donna Maria's colours, although not a constitutionalist soldier had approached either of the towns. Marshal Bourmont has taken the command of Don Miguel's army, and is determined to make a vigorous attack; the defence will be equally as vigorous and determined. The troops in the city are in high spirits, and are not in the least dismayed by the preparations making by their opponents for the attack. Admiral Napier has the title of Viscount St. Vincent given him by Don Pedro, as an acknowledgment of his splendid victory. The inhabitants of Lisbon are in a state of great anxiety and opposite feelings are experienced by them as to the result of the proposed attack on Lisbon by the Pedroites; 300 troops have been ordered to meet the approaching forces, and endeavour to prevent their capturing the city. The cholera is still prevalent in Lisbon.—*Globe*, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated June 29:—

"An official document has been this day published by Don Pedro, declaring all the ports in Portugal and the Algarves which

are still subject to the intrusive Government in a state of rigorous blockade by the squadron of Her Faithful Majesty, against the vessels of all nations except ships-of-war of friendly Powers, and packets."

(From the *Chronica Constitucional*.)

#### NOTICES OF THE EXPEDITIONARY DIVISION.

"Oporto, July 13.

"After the glorious occurrences which took place between the 24th and 28th of the last month, the Duke of Terceira, still remaining at Faro, learnt that the feeble rebel forces, composed chiefly of volunteers and militia, under the command of the Baron de Molelos, were in precipitate flight in the direction of St. Bartholomew de Messines.

"He thereupon gave orders to the 2d brigade to march in pursuit of the fugitives by the road to Loule, and he departed himself at midnight at the head of the 1st brigade in the direct route upon Quarteira, in order to form a junction of both in Nora, and thus beat and disperse the enemy.

"The Duke having arrived at Quarteira, learnt that the garrison of Silves, increased by a few soldiers from the east of Algarve, having abandoned the city at mid-day, had taken the road of St. Bartholomew. Upon receiving this news, uniting his forces upon the march, he caused a small body to advance as quickly as possible, with the object of cutting off or occupying the attention of the enemy. They, however, kept far ahead, and fearing that our troops were close upon them, abandoned three field-pieces and disappeared.

"As, in consequence of the rapid march, the two brigades had left much baggage and ammunition in the rear, they halted in St. Bartholomew on the 1st of this month, awaiting its arrival from Faro and other districts. In the evening of the same day the Duke sent a detachment of Cacadores upon the country places of St. Marcos, whence the enemy had precipitately retired.

"At this time Colonel de Mello Breynar, commanding a party of French and national volunteers of Villa Real, possessed themselves of the town of Alcoutim, and thence crossed the Mertola, where they received official information of the rising of the towns of Serpa and Moura, and that the city of Beja anxiously awaited the arrival of the troops of the Queen.

"The rebel forces continuing their flight, appeared inclined either to take the direction of Sedo or that of Beja; to follow them more closely and cut the last direction, the Duke decided to march upon Almodovar, with the view of making his entrance by that town directly into the centre of the Alentejo, all the country beyond the Guadiana having spontaneously declared in favour of the Queen, as well as all the coast as far as Santiago de Cacem, and the town of Odemira having already sent a deputation to the Duke.

"On the 7th inst., when marching upon Almodovar, he was made acquainted with the glorious victory gained by Admiral Viscount Cape St. Vincent over the rebel squadron, which is now in our power, with the exception of two of the smaller vessels, of which the destination is not yet known.—This news retarded his march, from the necessity of sending a detachment to Lagos to take charge of more than 3000 prisoners of the captured squadron, the major part of whom, shortly after, prayed to be admitted into the service of the Queen, which would enable the Duke to freely continue his operations in the Alentejo, which he would do on the 8th, having already the news that some Constitutional corps have moved into that province.

"The Duke de Palmella writes from Lagos on the 8th announcing that he has already concluded the judicial and administrative organization of the whole of Algarve, and that the Queen and the charter are proclaimed throughout the province; nor is there the most insignificant place there in which the legitimate Government is not recognized.

"National battalions are organized in the most considerable cities and towns, and some of them, scarcely formed, have marched to unite themselves to the expeditionary division, which, engrossed with these reinforcements, and the men daily uniting themselves to it, is in circumstances to undertake decisive operations against the enemy.

"The mouth of the Guadiana is occupied by a flotilla, composed of the brigs Villa Flor and Audaz, and some gun-boats, all of which, with the exception of the first, belonged to the squadron of the Usurper."

"JULY 14.

"It is asserted that the enemy is making preparations upon 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 John Campbell, who likewise had a finger in the pie, is under a cloud. The Bourmonts, father and son, have arrived out, and appeared at Don Miguel's head-quarters on Thursday last, accompanied by Baeons 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.

"Since the naval action a corvette and a brig of the Miguelite squadron have delivered themselves up to the Admiral at Lagos.—*London Times*, July 24.

There is intelligence in town from Madrid to the 8th instant. The French Government had instructed their Ambassador at the Spanish Court to draw up a report on the finances of that country. The Archbishop of Toledo had been exiled to Burgos on account of some intrigues in which he had been engaged. The news of the rising in favour of Donna Maria had reached the Spanish capital, and a Council had, as stated in these letters, been held to discuss the propriety of recognising the young Queen, but in consequence of Miguel having been recognised nothing could be done in the matter. The cholera had, it is said, appeared at Badajoz and several other places.—*Globe*, July 20.

We received last night, by express, from Brussels, intelligence of the birth of an heir to the Belgian Throne, which took place at half-past four on Wednesday morning. The event was hailed by all the ceremonies usual upon such occasions in the families of crowned heads, and the Prince, it is understood, is to receive the title of Duke of Brabant.—*Morning Herald*, July 26.

A superior officer, despatched for Portugal, by the French Government, reached Brest from Paris on the 17th inst. He is said to be the bearer of the formal recognition of Donna Maria by his Government, to be published the moment her Majesty's troops shall have become masters of Lisbon.—*Ibid*.

ANTWERP, JULY 21.—The cholera has just appeared; a sapper of the 5th regiment, which was on duty at the Colonne yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, died during the night. All the symptoms of that cruel disorder being recognised, the chamber of the barracks in which he died was immediately evacuated and shut up. Another case is spoken of.

The accounts which we have received from Rotterdam to day, where the cholera now rages, say that the number of deaths from that terrible disorder are daily 120.—*Independent*.

Admiral Parker, by despatches from on board the Asia, on the 9th inst., has informed our Government, that the Government of Don Miguel has ceased to use the necessary precaution for the preservation of shipping on the coast of Portugal, and the following letters relating to the affair were posted at Lloyd's this morning:—

Admiralty, July 24.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith, for the information of the Committee for Managing the Affairs of Lloyd's a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, dated the 9th instant, stating that the Lights at the entrance of the Tagus, and on the adjacent coast, have not been exhibited for some nights past, without any notice thereof having yet been given by the Portuguese Government.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

"John Bennett, Esq., Lloyd's."

"Asia, in the Tagus, July 9.

"SIR,—I feel it right to apprise you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Lights at the entrance of the Tagus, and on the adjacent coasts, have not been exhibited for some nights past, without any notice thereof having yet been given by the Portuguese Government.

"Understanding, however, that Mr. Hopper intends to protest against this measure, as dangerous to navigation, I have not addressed the Viscount Santarem on the subject.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Adm.

"The Hon. Geo. Elliott, C.B., &c.

The sensation produced in Madrid by the accounts received there of the glorious victory of Admiral Napier, is described as intense. It would appear that the people of (Spanish) Estramadura had caught the enthusiasm of the population of the Algarve so strongly as to have induced the Spanish Government to order additional precautionary measures in that quarter.—*Morning Herald*.

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to be about sending an agent to London, to continue negotiations already commenced, relative to proposed completion of the canal for connecting the Nile with the Red Sea at Suez. He is also represented as contemplating various other works, indicative of his conviction that he had concluded a lasting peace with the Porte.—*Id*.

Admiral Napier's reasons for assuming the name of Carlos de Ponza arose from his having, in 1813, when in command of his Majesty's ship Thames, entered the harbor of the small island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples, which he and his comrades captured in gallant style.—*Globe*.

A letter has been received here (Portsmouth) this week, from Capt. Napier, now commanding the Pedroite fleet, in which the gallant Captain laconically says:—"Dear — Here I am landed at Lagos (about 100 miles from Lisbon), as happy as when at the hustings at Portsmouth. We landed 3,500

brave fellows, who have plenty of money, but scarcely a rag to their —. Send out as soon as possible plenty of canvass trousers." Among the captives taken in this expedition is a fine ring-tailed monkey, which has been sent home as a present to the Hon. Captain's lady, at Purbrook, where it arrived in safety on Friday morning last.—*Globe*.

NAPIER AT SEA AGAIN.—The Flamer steam packet, which arrived here on Thursday night from the Mediterranean, off Cape Finisterre, fell in with Admiral Napier's fleet, consisting of two line of battle ships, several frigates, and other vessels, bound to Lisbon, the Admiral's flag flying at the mast head of the Don John.—*Falmouth Cornubian*.

Official information has been received by the agents of Don Pedro, that the chief part of the Island of Madeira has declared in favour of Donna Maria. That part of the executive indisposed to the young Queen has retired into the interior.

A meeting is about to be convened, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of testifying in some substantial way the admiration and gratitude of all classes connected with Portugal at the intrepid conduct of Captain Napier in capturing the Miguelite squadron. The Duke of Sussex, it is said, has consented to preside on the occasion.—*Times*.

A letter from Munich of the 7th instant, states that the strong remonstrances of the English ministry have had effect upon Austria, and that she has promised to go no further in the project of annihilating the constitutional freedom or independence of the lesser German states.

PARIS.—A great number of arrests have lately been effected by the police among the lower classes of the inhabitants of Paris, and as none but a political cause could be assigned for so extraordinary a circumstance, it is very naturally conjectured that it refers to the plan recently formed of an attack to be executed to-morrow on the works of the fortifications in course of being raised round Paris. Other precautions have been taken to prevent the possibility of any disturbance occurring on the celebration of the fall of the Bastille, and the ministerial papers have for some time past been labouring to persuade the National Guards of the capital that it is their interest and their duty to oppose themselves to any popular movement having such an object in view as the one alleged. Up to the present moment I do not perceive any symptoms of fermentation, among any class of persons in the capital, indicating the approach of popular commotion. There is, therefore, every hope that the day will pass off as quietly as may be desired.

#### CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1833.

The kindness of mercantile friends has put us in possession of London papers to the 26th ult., received by the Schooner Fanny, from Liverpool, and Brig Julia from Poole. We have copied largely from them.

The whole of Portugal south of the Tagus has declared for Donna Maria and the Constitution; and, it is anticipated, the contest will soon be concluded. Napier is again at sea, with his flag on board the Don John. For a detailed account of the operations of the army under Villa Flor we refer our readers to previous columns.

Oporto was attacked on the 5th ult., but the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Ministers have been defeated upon the 117 clause of the Irish Church Bill (the House was in committee, after the second reading of the bill), which gives power to the Commissioners to suspend livings where there had been no service performed for three years. Lord Wynford moved an amendment, to the effect that such powers should be transferred to the Bishop of the diocese and his ordinary. This amendment was ultimately abandoned, to make way for the Archbishop of Canterbury, who moved that the profit of the suspended benefices should be applied to the building of churches and glebes. The House divided, and the Ministers were left in the minority—Ayes 84, Noes 82. Earl Grey then moved that the House should resume, which it accordingly did. It is anticipated, from the speech which Earl Grey made, on introducing the bill to the Lords, that Ministers will tender their resignation.

The Jewish Relief Bill has passed the Commons by a large majority.—A bill for Triennial Parliaments, introduced by Mr. Tenyson, was lost in the Commons, but by no great majority.—The Scotch Burghs Bill has not yet passed the Lords.

Crime appears to be greatly on the decrease in Ireland.—The calendars appear very light when compared with former ones.

The cholera has appeared at Badajoz in Spain.—It has also again appeared in London and Bristol. A curious phenomenon in the latter place occurred just previously to the disease making its appearance the streets were swarming with small black flies, in such immense numbers, as in some degree to darken the atmosphere.