Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 7, 1833.

☞ *A meeting of the citizens is requested at the Ball Room on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the Fire Companies of the city. A general attendance is earnestly requested.*

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

November 7. R.

☞ J. N. Watkins for himself, and the Representatives of the late Thomas H. Hall, Esq tenders his thanks to the citizens of Annapolis and to Major Ewing commanding the United States garrison at Fort Severn, for their promptitude at the alarm of fire, in repairing to the scene, which occurred in a stable on the premises, and for their great exertions in arresting the further progress of the flames, to which he attributes the preservation of the dwelling house.

Our citizens were again alarmed with the cry of Fire on yesterday noon. It originated in a stable on the premises of the late Thomas H. Hall, Esq which was consumed. It was finally arrested by the activity of the citizens; their exertions were never more manifest. The neighbouring houses were considered in great danger, several of them being on fire from the burning shingles from the stable. The large brick dwelling of Ramsay Waters, Esq. as well as others were several times on fire, but by the exertions of our citizens were saved.

A CORRECTION.

We are requested by John P. Wailes Esq. member elect of the House of Delegates from Calvert County, to state that he denies unqualifiedly, the truth of the report that he is pledged to support the present Executive of Maryland. He says he is a Jacksonian, and shall vote with his party throughout.

[*Balt. Rep.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Judge Brice of Baltimore City Court passed sentence of death, yesterday morning, on Nelson Wallace, convicted of the crime of rape, and on Aurelia Chase, convicted of the crime of murder by means of poison. In delivering the sentence, the Judge addressed the criminals in an impressive and feeling manner upon the nature of their offences, and urged upon them the importance of a preparation for a future state of existence.—*Balt. Rep. of Tuesday.*

Two jurors were fined ten dollars each in the Superior Court of North Carolina, for having fallen asleep during a trial which was to have been submitted to their consideration. Their happy insensibility was not discovered until the other ten jurors had retired.

The extent of Western emigration may be imagined from the fact that the daily average of the emigrants passing through Indianapolis, during the last two months, to the west, is about 100 a day, thus amounting to upwards of 6,000.

It is with pain and regret that we feel called upon to notice the occurrence of a most fatal affair in our town during this week. On Tuesday last there arose between Mr. Thomas H. Dickson and Mr. Meradeth S. Breckenridge, both of this place, a slight quarrel having its origin in nothing very serious.—Mr. Breckenridge being somewhat under the influence of ardent spirits—and when so, being very impetuous, irrascible and ungovernable—armed himself and went in pursuit of Mr. Dickson, threatening to kill him. Mr. Dickson with great prudence avoided him for some time, when at last Mr. Breckenridge came into his presence by mere accident —Dickson by this time had armed himself, expecting to be attacked if he met with Breckenridge.

Immediately after Breckenridge came into Dickson's presence, he indicated an intention of executing his threats upon Dickson, which compelled the latter to shoot him down. All who heard the evidence of this most fatal and melancholy affair, was fully convinced that Mr. Dickson acted under the pressure of the most unavoidable necessity.

Immediately upon the happening of this unfortunate affair, Mr. Dickson surrendered himself to the Deputy Sheriff, who was present; and, upon being brought before the magistrate, after the jury of inquest had made their report, and after examining many persons who witnessed the transaction, Mr. Dickson was discharged by the magistrate without being recognized. The fate of the unfortunate Breckenridge is one truly deplorable. He was a man of warm and generous feelings—one remarkable for the ardour and sincerity of his attachments. In his cool and sober moments, (and it was but seldom that he was otherwise,) he was much respected for all those qualities which constitute the gentleman. He had been married but a few months, and he has left a young and interesting widow to mourn, with tears of bitterness, the early and ill fated doom of her unfortunate husband. Mr. B. was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky.—*State Rights Banner, Mississippi.*

The young man who, under the name of Edward Loder, practised various impositions on the people of this city until he was exposed in the newspapers, has lately been figuring in Boston, under the name of Henry Dewette. He pretended to be a son of Professor Dewette, a distinguished theologian in Germany, and by his modest and humble manners, and the artful simplicity of his story, succeeded very well at first in obtaining money, clothes and employment. It was discovered, however, at length, that his account of himself was a fabrication, and he was brought before the Police Court on the complaint of the Rev. Seth Bliss, who charged him with obtaining board, lodging, books and money, by false pretences and false tokens. The testimony being heard, he was committed to jail to take his trial at the next term of the Municipal Court. Dr. Channing and Professor Robinson were among the witnesses.—*N. Y. Post.*

A gentleman of New Bedford states, that from whim and curiosity, he lived on *raw corn and water* for about forty days, and slept on the floor of his counting room. His weight gradually decreased, but he enjoyed his usual good health. The experiment 'was highly enjoyed, and produced a vivid effort on the imagination and nervous system, and resulted in confirming a belief in the advantages of abstinence from animal food.'—*Hallowell Advocate.*

A letter from the Polish Frontiers contains the following particulars:—'It was not, as has been supposed, a Pole who made the recent attempt to assassinate the Czar, but a Russian officer belonging to Somenowski's regiment of guards.

During a review at St. Petersburgh, he fired a pistol at the Czar, who however, escaped unhurt, with his staff. The officer was immediately masacred by his comrades.—This action was, however regarded as a proof of their guilt, and they were all exiled to Siberia. It is supposed that they killed the officer who fired at the Czar, from the apprehension that the tortures to which he would inevitably be condemned, would extort from him confessions which might compromise them all.'

Letters from Constantinople state that two Turkish females, who were carrying on an intrigue with two officers of the Russian army, were lately arrested in the very place in which they had made an assignation with their lovers. The woman of the house in which the *rendezvous* was to have taken place, was likewise arrested, and all three were, without any form of trial, tied up in sacks, and cast into the Bosphorus. One of the women is described to have been very young, and singularly beautiful.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The United States Circuit Court, now in session in New York, was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in the trial of John Davis, a seaman, indicted for the murder of John Tishew, captain of the sloop Ajax, on the high seas. The following summary of the particulars of the case, we take from the Standard:

Davis shipped on board the Ajax in the port of Mobile, on or about the 15th of March, 1832, in company with Levi Shepherd and a man by the name of Bob, as sailors, to perform a voyage to Brassos, and from there back to the port from which they started. Shepherd, in consequence of certain propositions that had been made to him by the accused, deserted from the sloop the night after she left Mobile, while she lay at anchor in the bay. Bob and Davis went with her to Brassos, where they robbed the vessel of a quantity of money, with which they fled, taking with them a yawl belonging to the sloop.

They were pursued, brought back, and put in irons, in which state they were kept till after the Ajax started on her homeward bound passage. The next that was heard of them was their landing at Apalachicola in a small boat, having with them a quantity of clothes of a description unusual for sailors to be possessed of, Spanish and Mexican dollars marked similar to those shipped in the Ajax—the watch and spy-glass belonging to Captain Tishew, and a lot of other things, which, together with their contradictory stories tended to affix suspicions as to their honesty. It was not then known that the Ajax was missing, but she was afterwards seen by a Mobile pilot, about 28 miles from that port, water logged, and a complete wreck. Davis when he was arrested in this city, had with him a trunk containing among other things, the captain's watch, his spy glass, a shirt which Mrs. Tishew, swore positively she had made herself, and a quantity of the coin that had been put on board the sloop, all of which tended to fasten upon him the guilt of having aided in committing murder and piracy.

The testimony of an important witness was as follows:

Benjamin F. Parker being recalled, proceeded to relate a conversation he had with the prisoner at Belevue, and which was objected to by the counsel for the defence, on the ground that the same disclosures were then made on the ground as those made to Justice Hopson. This objection was however overruled by the court, and the witness went on to say that he visited Davis a month or two after his committal to prison, and after inquiries respecting his friends, the prisoner remarked that he got himself in a pretty scrape, and how to get out of it was more than he knew. He then stated that he sailed in irons, but he did not tell him how or when he was released; the prisoner then went on to tell him, that Bob the cook, himself and a Spanish soldier, who had been sent aboard at Brassos to take charge of himself and Bob, were concerned in the conspiracy to murder all hands on board and rob the vessel. The attack was commenced by Bob, who knocked the captain down with a top mall or sledge hammer, and afterwards flew at the mate, dispatched him, and then alone and unaided he killed in succession all the rest, consisting of a passenger and two seamen. After he had done, exclaiming 'I believe if there had been fifty of them I could have killed them all myself.' Bob navigated the vessel till they got on the soundings, when it was determined to scuttle her, and the small boat was accordingly got along side into which the Spanish soldier jumped—and Bob went into the hold to scuttle the sloop which he did by cutting a hole in the centre board well. Previous to that it had been decided between the prisoner and Bob that two were full enough to keep a secret, and Davis, after the process of scuttling had been performed, shot the cook, and Bob shot the Spaniard; the former however was not killed at first and Bob finished his business by knocking his brains out with an axe.

But little testimony was offered in defence of the prisoner. The Jury were out about an hour, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

[*From Mrs. Chrmichael's Domestic Manners and Society in the West Indies.*]

THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY.

One morning my attention was arrested at Laurel Hill (Trinidad) by a number of black birds whose appearance was foreign to me—they were smaller, but not unlike an English crow, and were perched on a calabash tree near the kitchen. I asked D——, who at that moment came up from the garden, what could be the cause of the appearance of so many black birds. She said, 'Misses, dem be a sign of de blessing of God—dey are not de blessing, but only de sign, as we say, of God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noon time, how de ants will come and clar de houses.' At this moment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was some superstitious idea of D——'s, I paid no further attention to it. In about two hours after this, I observed an uncommon number of chasseur ants crawling about the floor of the room; my children were annoyed by them, and seated themselves on a table, where their legs did not communicate with the floor.

They did not crawl upon my person, but I was now surrounded by them. Shortly after this the walls of the room became covered by them, and next, they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I now thought it necessary to take refuge in an adjoining room, separated only by a few ascending steps from the one we occupied, and this was not accomplished without great care and generalship; for, had we trodden upon one, we should have been summarily punished. There were several on the step of the stair, but they were not so numerous as in the room we had left; for not only were the floor and walls covered in the other room, but the roof was covered also.

The open rafters of a West Indian house at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, most particularly the cock roach; but now their destruction was inevitable. The chasseur-ants, as if trained for battle, ascended in regular thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cock-roaches to their comrades on the floor, who as regularly marched off with the dead bodies of the cock-roaches, dragging them away by their united efforts with amazing rapidity. Either the cock-roaches were stung to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. The ants never stopped to devour their prey but conveyed it all to their store houses—The windward windows of the room were glass, and a battle now ensued between the ants and the jack-spaniards on the panes of glass. The jack-spaniard may be called the wasp of the West Indies: it is twice as large as the British wasp, and its sting is in proportion more painful. It builds its nests in trees and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a room. The jack-spaniards were not quite so easy prey, for they used their wings, which not one cock-roach had attempted. Two jack-spaniards hotly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of one of my children. I entreated her to sit still and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivably short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her frock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off their prey, and doing the child no harm. From this room I went to the adjoining bed chamber and dressing room, and found them equally in possession of the chasseurs. I opened a large chest of military linens, which had been much infested; for I was determined to take every advantage of such able hunters; I found the ants already inside; I suppose that they must have got in at some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cock-roaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the chambers, built at a little distance; but these were also in the same state. I next proceeded to open a store room at the other end of the house, for a place of retreat; but to get the key I had to return to the under room, where the battle was now more hot than ever; the ants had commenced an attack upon the rats and mice, and, strange as it may appear, they were no match for their apparently insignificant foes. They surrounded them, as they had the insect tribe, covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength, that no one who has not watched such a scene can comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried off during a very short period.

We next tried the kitchen—for the store room and boy's pantry were already occupied; but the kitchen was equally the field of battle, between rats, mice, cock-roaches, and ants killing them. A huckster negro came up selling cake, and seeing the uproar, and the family and servants standing out in the sun, he said—'Ah Misses you have got the blessing of God, to-day, and a great blessing it be to get such a cleaning.' I think it was about ten when I first observed the ants, and about twelve the battle was formidable; soon after one o'clock the great strife commenced with the rats and mice; and about three the houses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour more the ants began to decamp, and soon not one was to be seen within doors, but the grass round the house was full of them; and they seemed now feasting on the remnant of their prey, which had been left on the road to their nests—and so the feasting continued till about four o'clock, when the black birds, who had never been long absent from the calabash and pois deux trees in the neighbourhood, darted down among them: and destroyed by millions those who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. By five o'clock the whole was over—before sun down the negro houses were cleared in the same way—and they told me they had seen the black birds hovering about the almond trees close to the negro houses as early as seven in the morning. I never saw these black birds before or since, and the negroes assured me that they never were seen but at such times.

ALL BUT MURDER.

In the Naturalist's Library, now in the course of publication in England, the following relation is given, of the chase and destruction of a gigantic specimen of the red Ourang-Outang on the coast of Sumatra. Naturalists, it is often said, are hard hearted, and the experiments of *Spalanzani and Majendie*, though undertaken in the cause of science, and for the alleged benefit of humanity, might be adduced as a proof of the charge. In the case before us we do not wonder at the misgivings of the hunters; though we do at their persevering, after such misgiving.

"A boat party, under the command of Messrs. Cragyman and Fish, officers of the brig Mary-Anne-Sophia having landed to procure water at a place called Ramboom, near Touraman, on the North-west coast of Sumatra, on a spot where there was much cultivated ground and but a few trees, discovered on one of them a gigantic animal of the monkey tribe.—On the approach of the partyhe came to the ground, and when pursued sought refuge in another at some distance, exhibiting as he moved, the appearance of a tall man-like figure covered with shining brown hair, walking erect with a waddling gait, but some times accelerating his motion with his hands, and occasionally impelling himself forward with the bough of a tree. His motion on the ground was plainly not his natural mode of progression, for even when assisted by his hands or a stick, it was slow and vacillating; it was necessary to see him among trees in order to estimate his agility and strength. On being driven to a small clump, he gained by one spring a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the ease and alacrity of another monkey. Had the country been covered with wood, it would have been almost impossible to prevent his escape, as his mode of travelling from one tree to another is described to be as rapid as the progress of a swift horse. Even amidst the few trees that were on the spot, his movements were so quick that it was very difficult to obtain a settled aim, and it was only by cutting down one tree after another, that his pursuers, by confining him within a very limited range, were enabled to destroy him by several successive shots, some of which penetrated his body and wounded his viscera. Having received five balls, his exertions relaxed, and, reclining exhausted on one of the branches of a tree, he vomited a considerable quantity of blood. The ammunition of the hunters being by this time expended, they were obliged to fell the tree in order to obtain him; and did this in full confidence that his power was so far gone that they could secure him without trouble; but were astonished, as the tree was falling, to see him effect his retreat to another with apparently undiminished vigour. In fact they were obliged to cut down all the trees before they could drive him to combat his enemies on the ground, against whom he still exhibited surprising strength and agility, although he was at length overpowered by numbers, and destroyed by the thrusts of spears, and the blows of stones and other missiles.—When nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear made of supple wood, which would have withstood the strength of the strongest man and shivered it to pieces. In the words of one who assisted at the death, the actions of this animal were so near human, in endeavouring to ward off blows, and seeking to cover his wounds with his hand, and to staunch the flowing blood, as together with his dying moans, to occasion misgivings among the assailing party as to the nature of the act they were perpetrating. He measured when dead upwards of six feet.

AN EXPENSIVE MEAL.

At the Zoological-gardens Regent's-park, a lady was holding a biscuit to the elephant from the top of her reticule, the animal mistaking the extent of the lady's generosity, seized the reticule with his trunk, and conveyed it with its contents, a £10 note, some loose money, and a bunch of keys, into its stomach, to the dismay of the lady, and the amusement of the by-standers.—*London paper.*

Forty-seven wild ducks of the largest species, called shags, were killed at a simultaneous shot, by Messrs. Ebenezer and Jonathan Philips, sons of Mr. James Philips, all of this town, on Monday morning last, while the ducks were sitting on a rock. Those young archers were two of three who on a former occasion killed forty-two ducks at a simultaneous shot, and one of the two, killed last winter, at a single shot seventeen ducks, which sold for one dollar and fifty cents the pair.—*Lynn Record.*

The Journal of Smyrna states that Mehemet Ali has seized all the Mocha Coffee at Cairo, destined for the European merchants at Alexandria, and ordered it to be sent to his own stores, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the several Consuls. The shops of the money brokers were also closed, with orders not to open them on pain of death.

It is complained by the Creek Indians, that white dentists visit their country to unbury the dead, and wrench out their teeth.

GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.—The Rev. John B. Pinney has been appointed Governor of Liberia, in the place of Doctor Mechlin, who is about to return to the United States.

Old Notion.—There is at this moment a lunatic at the Bicetre who fancies that, when at breakfast in a garrison town, he inadvertently swallowed a captain of Hussars, who had fallen into his glass.

Galig. Messenger.

A Bill of Cost.—In the case of Ross and Ogilvie, the cost in Chancery were recently taxed by the Registers of the London Bankrupty Court (by virtue of a late statute) at one million of dollars! ! !

WILMINGTON, (Del.) November 1.

We learn that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county. The particulars, as we have heard them are as follows: The perpetrator of the deed, — Bonwell, lives on the Dover road about three miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry was informed, that it had been corrected by the elder daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling cruelty, we are informed, had lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles in this city, and was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to Dover jail to await his trial.—*Journal.*

A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.

Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames near Poplar, Dec. 1st, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly was found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson, London, No. 1360," and the works were very much impaired.

On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker in Shoreditch, recollected, that about two years ago he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T. fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his father, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him.

Mr. T. is said to have purchased the shark to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet three inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body, in the thickest part, 6 feet ... inches; width of the jaw, when extended, ... inches.—*Annual Register.*

Dreadful Affair.—We learned a few days since, (says the Washington Pa. News) by a gentleman who passed through Monticello, Georgia, that a most flagrant murder was committed in that place, Tuesday night the 18th inst. on the body of a Mr. Ross, by AUGUSTUS GLOVER. Some misunderstanding had existed, we understand, between the parties previous to the event. Mr. Ross had accompanied some ladies into the Theatre, and had scarcely seated himself, when the attack was made upon him.—He made an effort to defend himself, but was suddenly shot down. The ball, it was thought, passed directly through his heart. He died instantly. Both of these men, so far as we have heard, were quite respectable.

The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labour of one hundred thousand men for twenty years, exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England, worked by thirty six thousand men, would raise, the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen hours.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th September. They furnish no political intelligence of importance, except it be a report that propositions had been made for an amicable arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, there would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the Echo steamboat, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 12th, and Oporto on the 14th September. The London Times of the 24th, in giving these statements says—"As we have no intimation from our Lisbon correspondents that any proposition for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us, that negotiations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of accommodation have ...lly made, or that any negotiation has ...solicited, with the hopes of a speedy ad...ent, we may add, that in our opinion, a ...ation of the present desolating struggle ...cific overtures on the part of Don Mi...s by no means improbable, as it would ...ly be extremely politic."

...is dates of the 21st had been received ...ndon, by which it appeared that a mis...standing had arisen between the French ...and the Duke de Broglie, in conse...e of Louis Phillippe having carried on a ...matic correspondence without consulting his Minister, who it is said tendered his ...nation, but was induced to withdraw it ...e solicitation of the other Ministers.—...nderstandings are also represented to ...existed between some of the members of ...rench Cabinet which threatened a change ...e Ministry.

...Minister, Mr. Livingston, we perceive, ...rrived at Paris.

...ere is a report, says a correspondent in ...Times, of a conspiracy against the life of ...olas having been discovered at St. Pe...urg, in which many Poles are unfortu...y implicated. On their being arrested, ...s have been seized tending to prove them ...aries sent to assassinate the Emperor ...e central committee sitting at Paris. It ...ded that letters from Lafayette have been ...d upon their persons.

...e Belgian papers state that the King of ...en has proposed to give a large portion ...e Queen of Portugal, in the event of her ...with the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Views ...mily aggrandisement are his motive.

...is said that Charles X. and the Duchess ...ngouleme have refused to receive the ...ess de Berri or permit her to reside for ...e with her children. Her Highness has ...dingly left Rome for Florence accompa...by the Count de Pali; but it is said that ...pes, through the means of the Count de ...eaubriand, to overcome the scruples of ...oral relative and to be permitted to join ...at Prague.

...e cost of the projected rail road from ...don to Brighton, is estimated at £225,000 ...the income at $125,000 a year.

...is said the British government has grant...1000 per annum towards the support of ...Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES. MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.

From the Davenport Telegraph.

...he Echo, steamer, Lieut. Otway, arrived ...on Thursday. Left Lisbon on the 12th. ...Oporto on the 14th inst.; and has brought ...e proposals from Don Miguel for the in...vention of England in the quarrel between ...and his brother. Lisbon was closely be...ged, and there had been some severe fight..., but the Miguelites had been repulsed at ...ery point.

...On the 9th a Miguelite force, to the amount ...400 cavalry, supported by a body of in...try, took possession of the village and pa...e of Ajuda, which they plundered, carry...off even the church plate. Don Miguel ...supposed to be at his palace at Queluz, ...Gen. Bourmont with the body of the Mi...ite army, which was encamped at Campo ...nde, four miles from Lisbon.

...n the 12th inst. Miguel sent in his pro...ls for an accommodation by Col. Hare, ...of the attaches to Lord William Russell. ...of these propositions, among which were ...e—1st, for the inviolability of the church ...perty—2d, that Don Miguel should have ...red to him all the estates to which he was ...tled as Infant—3d, a general amnesty—...e positively refused; the other propositions ...e on matters of little or no importance. ...soon as Don Pedro's reply to these terms ...known. Gen. Bourmont applied to Lord ...William Russell and Admiral Parker to act ...mediators. This was declined, as they had ...sufficient authority to act, but they offer...to despatch a steam packet immediately to ...gland with the propositions, and to obtain ...structions from our government, which des...ches were brought home by Lieut. Otway ...the Echo, who proceeded forthwith to Lon...n. Meanwhile hostilities had ceased for ...present, though no formal armistice was ...reed upon, and every precaution was taken ...prevent surprise.

...The lines of Lisbon which now mount 100 ...non, and in mortars have been so strength...ed since the attack of the 5th, that it may ...be said to be impregnable, and a second ...ack, with Miguel's present forces, mad...ss. The Pedroite forces, amount to 800 ...valry, including 250 lancers, under the ...mand of Major Bacon, and about 17,000 ...fantry. The city was in a very unsettled ...te, and the confidence of the merchants ...mewhat lessened, in consequence of the ap...rent change in the policy of the English ...thorities. It was confidently asserted that ...e English Government had offered to send ...00 troops to support Donna Maria on the ...one of Portugal, if Don Pedro himself, of ...om there was some distrust, would con...t to give up all authority, and quit the ...untry.

...This was refused and shortly after a letter ...s forwarded by Lord W. Russell to the ...erchants, informing them that those who ...se to assist Don Pedro were perfectly at ...erty to do so, but they must consider, in ...at event, that they were without the pro...ction of the British Government, and the ...ict assistance before given to the cause of ...e Constitutionalists was changed to a strict ...utrality.

...Previous to the attack of the 5th, the mer...ants applied to the Admiral to land the ma...es to protect the Custom House, but this ...as not complied with.

...Oporto is left in the command of General ...abbs. Captain Napier is still in the Ta...s, with the principal part of his squadron ...fitting.

...Some little inconvenience was felt at Lis...n in consequence of Bourmont having cut ...f the supply of water from the acqueduct ...t as the whole of the south of the Tagus