

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

Doctor Wells returns his thanks to his Fellow Citizens for the promptness and despatch with which they repaired to his Dwelling House on Tuesday night last, and for their successful exertions on the occasion. Dec. 20.

The CATHOLICS of Annapolis are informed that the Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, intends to visit them on Saturday, the 22nd inst. and remain with them until after Christmas day.

The Executive Council of this State will meet on Wednesday the 26th inst. TH. CULBRETH, Clk.

For the Maryland Gazette.

We have already seen what answer Mr. Carroll of Carrollton had to give to the various arguments urged against the College. Later attempts having been made to withdraw the funds which had been granted to the College, a call was made by a committee of the Senate upon the Visitors and Governors for information with respect to the institutions under their charge. This information was promptly afforded, and in addition thereto, the trustees of St. John's College submitted to the committee some remarks upon the plan for withdrawing the funds. Another great man of that day, the late Chancellor Hanson, was the author of the argument then offered in favour of this College. It will be found in the Journal of the Senate for 1794, and a considerable portion of it will be here inserted.

To the Honourable Mr. Campbell, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Smith, of the Senate of Maryland.

The visitors and governors of St. John's College, having received your letter dated on the 3d instant, immediately took measures for complying with the request therein contained; and they beg leave to assure you, that they have prepared themselves to make their communications as early as was consistent with their indispensable engagements and public duties.

They have, in the following detail, endeavored to give your honours full information on every subject of inquiry mentioned in your letter, and they have taken the liberty of communicating further what appeared to them proper for the consideration of the Senate. They had applied for leave to be heard by counsel at the bar, but they now request, that the Senate, instead of hearing counsel, will be pleased to consider the following communication, to give it a place on their journal, and to publish it for the consideration of the People.

They beg leave, in the first place, to remark, that as individuals, they are no further interested in the preservation of St. John's College. From a conviction that it might afford most important advantages to the State, as well as to individuals, they first accepted their trust, and have since bestowed a great portion of their time, attention and labour, to effectuate the intentions of its founders. Should the legislature, by its fiat, at once dissolve their powers, and expel professors, masters and students, from the twofold walls, the trustees will be discharged from an office, invidious to many of their fellow citizens, productive of much care and anxiety, but yielding neither honour, emolument, nor profit of any kind. As, however, they conceive, that on the preservation of this institution depends, in no slight degree, the honour and welfare of their country, they cannot otherwise than feel themselves deeply concerned for its fate. And they trust, that on this consideration the Senate will excuse the freedom of their remarks, and the warmth of a language which proceeds immediately from the heart.

Permit them, for a moment, to anticipate the reflections of the impartial historian, (if any such there may be,) who shall relate to our descendants the rise, progress and overthrow of St. John's College. To the Senate of Maryland, to those who are conscious of having deserved well of their country, it can never be a matter of indifference in what light their actions shall be contemplated by posterity. But wherefore shall we look forward to posterity? In what manner, will the enlightened Citizens of America of the present day speak of the state of Maryland, should the proposed act be carried into effect? Shall we bear to have it said, that at the memorable period, when the State was just emerging from the distress into which it had been thrown by the conflict with Great Britain, the legislature framed the exalted plan of establishing seminaries of learning, for perpetuating the succession of honest and able men to discharge the various offices of government, and to cherish that sacred flame which had inspired us in the defence of freedom; that to accomplish this avowed design, it appropriated some of the best and sweetest funds of the State; to secure forever a moderate annual donation for the maintenance of professors and masters; that it appointed agents to solicit assistance from private manufacturers, that in every part of the State its citizens contributed with a liberality of which there had scarcely

been an example; that the same general assembly took especial care, that the conduct and management of this great work should be committed to the hands of the most worthy people of every condition either entered warmly into the spirit of the enterprise, or at least gave it the sanction of their applause; that it even united ministers of religion holding the most discordant tenets; that from such auspicious beginnings, St. John's College, in a few years, grew to maturity, possessed professors and masters of the first eminence; in every branch of science, directed to be taught, and contained a numerous band of the most promising youths, who had been drawn thither by its fair report, not only from distant counties of the State, but from the neighbourhood of ancient seminaries; that it did fair to rival and surpass those institutions which had long been the pride and boast of our sister States; but that, just at this period, when the general prosperity of the State had nearly kept an even pace with the condition of the College—when agriculture and commerce were more flourishing than they had ever before been known—when no pretext could be drawn from a derangement of finances, a load of public debt, or a misapplication of the funds, an act was passed by the Legislature for arresting the annual public donation to the College—an act, violating that public faith which had been solemnly pledged to various descriptions of men—to subscribers, who on that faith alone, had contributed, and who supposed they thereby secured to their descendants an opportunity of enjoying the inestimable privilege of a liberal education—to trustees, who, on that faith, had devoted their time, labour and talents—to the professors and masters, who, on that faith, had reposed their all, had relinquished other pursuits, and had given up every other employment—to those ardent aspiring youths, who had chosen St. John's College, at which they might be sure, by diligence and study, to lay the foundation of future eminence as statesmen and patriots—and lastly, to those numerous virtuous citizens, whose country is the State of Maryland, whose interest is connected with their country's welfare, and who relied on that faith for a succession of men, to be supplied by these colleges, to administer law, to enact wholesome and wise provisions, to love mercy and justice, to protect them from tyranny, either open, barefaced and avowed, or dark, secret and disguised.

That St. John's College is an institution belonging to the public, and that therefore its funds may be disposed of according to the will of the majority, is an idea which can never be maintained, when it is considered that the legislature, by the same act, appropriated funds to secure the annual donation, and invited citizens to contribute their money to the work. Is there a man versed in the laws of his country, who would hesitate to declare, if the case existed between two private persons, that each of them had an interest in the whole, of which he could not lawfully be deprived by the act of the other. So long then as there remains a single subscriber who withholds his consent from the resumption, the proposed act cannot take place without a direct violation of justice. The principle on which individuals have been compelled to discharge their subscriptions, would apply to the State, if for that purpose the courts of justice possessed a competent jurisdiction.

But if policy, or the real good of their country required the resumption of the funds—or if without them, the college could be supported agreeably to the intention of its founders, the trustees would not for a moment question the right, or in any manner withstand the measure. They have declared, and again they repeat, that as trustees, they have no private interest whatever in preserving the institutions; and as subscribers, or citizens, they have no concern which is not strictly compatible with the true welfare of the State.

It is an assertion as unfounded on reason as it is common in the mouths of particular classes of men, that the benefits afforded by the college are confined to the rich. It is indeed difficult to convince the poor, or the advocates, that government has, in any manner whatever, consulted their rights and interests. It might with equal propriety be contended, that as the poor contribute little or nothing to the public revenue, they have little or no title to have their will or advantage consulted on any occasion whatever. But both positions are false. The government which neglects the poor, is a government against the natural rights of man. But in what manner, or by what measure, it can more effectually consult their interests, than by providing a succession of honest and able men to protect their rights, it is difficult to imagine. There needs here no comment on that singular provision, by which five poor boys of promising genius are to be continually maintained and educated at the expense of the college.

No man has hitherto been hardy enough publicly to assert, that St. John's College hath not had a tendency to answer the avowed purpose of its institution; although it has been frequently said, that country schools would better promote that purpose, by more widely diffusing the advantages of education. It is not, however, even pretended, that the erection of St. John's College has rendered it more difficult for the poor to educate their children. No country school whatever has been heaped up on its account. King William's school hath indeed consolidated the greater part of its funds with the funds of the college; but that school was carrying on in Annapolis, and every advantage it afforded, is now enjoyed, with addition, from the college.

It is impossible to omit to remark, that on such schools, the idea of establishing the college was principally founded. If it were in every county, embracing a complete system of education, if this idea could be carried into effect, if there were men in every county capable of planning and superintending the work, then indeed might it be said, that schools in each county would be preferable to a college on each shore. But such an idea hath never been in contemplation. The public cannot sustain the expense of providing masters of every kind for the youths of each county; and all that ever could or can be expected from country schools is this, that they shall afford a common education, and serve as a nursery for rearing those more vigorous and thriving plants, which, at a proper season, may be removed into a better soil and situation, there to take root, attain a fuller growth, and spread abroad their branches, under whose shade the weaker plants may receive protection.

It may indeed be essential to the best interests of the community, that country schools be again instituted. It is not improbable that hereafter they may better succeed. Nothing is more certain, than if they should be established they will be the more flourishing for the institution of colleges, if it were only on this account, that the colleges may supply them with masters, and be looked up to as models and examples.

On every grand occasion in life it is surely proper to take a comprehensive view of the subject, to consider all its dependencies, and, if possible, to penetrate into remote consequences, and not to contemplate a magnificent edifice in the manner of the insect in the fable. The State of Maryland is connected by ties which we trust may never be dissolved, with fourteen other States. The affairs of this great confederated Republic are conducted by delegates from each State assembled in Congress. Will country schools alone prepare a youth for acting his part with glory to himself, and reputation and advantage to his country, on that august theatre, in that grand convention of statesmen and patriots? To this question it may possibly be replied, that men of plain sense and honesty are the safest to confide in. But it never yet was known that the union of splendid talents with integrity highest offices of government.

The United States, in a few years, will unquestionably be the greatest and most flourishing, as well as the most extensive nation or empire on earth, provided only that she shall possess men fit for the conduct of its affairs. In every association of states there must, at times, be a clash of interests, and of course an attempt to sacrifice the rights of one to the advantages of another. Ought not then the State of Maryland, as well as the other States, to take especial care, that in the general legislature her rights and interests shall never be violated or neglected? The seat of the general government, in a short time, is to be within the present limits of this State, and on this account it will become of greater importance than ever, to fulfill the intention of the founders of St. John's College, by providing a succession of honest and able men.

It has ever appeared to the trustees of this college, that Annapolis, of all other places, is the best calculated for carrying that intention into effect, and hence it was that close Annapolis for its seat. It is a deplorable idea of a complete education which does not comprehend in its manners, a knowledge of the world, and some training to politics. Of Annapolis, with respect to manners as well as morals, it may be invidious to make any remark. With respect to size and population it is precisely the place for a college. It is not so large as that each student may not be known to every inhabitant, and it is not so small that the whole body of students may be overawed from riots or dissolute behaviours. It enjoys that singular advantage of having the trustees always on the spot, capable of superintending its professors and masters, and the idea of excelling in the eyes of these men will ever be a powerful incentive to the students. It is here that youths may be trained to the art of government, that most useful, most noble, most difficult of all sciences. It is here, that attending the public debates, the ingenious ardent youth will catch the flame of patriotism, and imbibe a laudable ambition.

Now supposing that this college affords the benefits of education only to the rich—suppose what the following detail will disprove—and it is still the rich man only who will not be injured by its suppression. With a view to expense only, it is of no consequence to him whether he sends his son to Annapolis, Philadelphia, Princeton, Liege or Eton. Many are the youths whom St. John's College may prevent from being shipped to Europe, and becoming aliens, if not in person, at least in affection. It was this unhappy circumstance which was most complained of before the revolution, and it is this circumstance, which, at this time, deserves a more serious consideration. Cannot your honours ever recollect cases where this State hath lost some of its best men, because they could not conquer the strong attachments formed in the course of their education in neighbouring States? Is it not common too for young men who have been sent to Europe to return with an admiration of every thing foreign, and a contempt for their countrymen? And yet these are the men, if the colleges are to be suppressed, on whom we must hereafter principally depend, as statesmen, patriots and heroes.

That the sending our children to other States, or beyond sea, for their education, is attended with the loss of money to the State, is then the least of all considerations on this important subject. It has even been asserted, that the institution of seminaries, of which the benefits are confined to the rich, has a direct tendency to aristocracy. It is indeed true, that education, above all other things except wealth, will contribute to the acquisition of power and influence. But it is not equally true and obvious, that every restraint on education within the State, will have a tendency to confine that power and influence to a smaller number? In fact, deprive youths of the opportunity of obtaining a liberal education within the State,

and none but the sons of the rich will hereafter enjoy it. If at last it be the heavy expense to the public which affords the only plausible pretext for abolishing the college, or (which amounts to the same thing) for resuming the funds, let us only advert to the striking difference between the circumstances of the State when the donation was made, and its situation, now that an attempt is made to take it away by the strong hand of power. If in seven years the college should produce only one truly virtuous citizen of splendid talents, and animated with that ardour in his country's cause which his education is fitted to inspire, he is of more real value to the State than the donations for that time thrice three times multiplied.

The trustees have touched only on a few points for the consideration of the Senate. Points and arguments of inferior importance they have omitted. They do not, that every thing they have suggested would have readily occurred to that honourable body; but they conceived that they should not faithfully discharge their sacred trust, if they did not publicly stand forth in vindication of their charter.

These remarks upon the necessity of Colleges, the sacredness of public faith, and the true policy of the State, ought to be well considered by every man who desires the good of the people of Maryland.

A CITIZEN.

COURT OF APPEALS—December Term 1832.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13th.—No. 64, Owings and Piet vs. De Wiggins, vs. Henderson and Low.—This case was argued by Gill and Johnson for the Appellants, and Moale and Mayer for the Appellee.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14th.—EARLE, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 71, Elijah Hicks vs. Hicks and Norris. Decree Affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the Court's opinion in No. 157, Wm. Gwynn vs. Dorsey, Adm'r. of Geo. Howard of Brice. Decree of the Orphans' Court reversed, and proceedings remanded.

The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. 73, The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company vs. Bathurst, survivor of Thompson.

The Court reversed the Judgment in No. 74, Bathurst survivor of Thompson vs. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. 75, The Maryland Insurance Company vs. Bathurst survivor of Thompson.

The Court reversed the Judgment in No. 76, Bathurst survivor of Thompson, vs. The Maryland Insurance Company.

ARBER, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 93, John Frey vs. Timothy Kirk. Judgment Reversed.

MARTIN, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 82, Mary B. Brown et al. vs. Wallace and Mitchell. Decree Affirmed.

DORSEY, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 11, Turner survivor of Turner, vs. Plowden, Adm'r. of Llewellyn. Judgment Affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the Court's opinion in No. 20, State use of Johnson and wife, vs. Green Ex'r. of Green. Judgment Reversed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 24, Burch and Mundell vs. State use of M'Pherson and wife. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

MARTIN, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 26, Thomas Berry, vs. Samuel Harper. Judgment Reversed.

No. 66, Charlotte C. D. Owings vs. Alexander Nesbit. This case was argued by T. P. Scott for the Appellant, and Gwynn for the Appellee.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15th.—BUCHANAN, CH. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 4, Zachariah Keene vs. Thomas Thompson of Bennett. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 38, Mary Thomas vs. William Cathedral. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 93, Matthew P. Mitchell vs. James Dall. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 23, Williams Ex'r. of Williams, vs. Robert Marshall. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 22, Mackall S. Cox vs. Jones Ex'r. of Darnell. Judgment reversed.

DORSEY, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 87, Lee and wife and Jordan vs. Stone and M'Williams et al. Decree Affirmed.

The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. 66, Charlotte C. D. Owings vs. Alexander Nesbit.

The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. 91, Watchman and Bratt vs. Charles Craik, Jr. et al.

The Court reversed the Judgment, and ordered a Proceedendo, in No. 94, John K. Bernard vs. Torrance survivor of Buchanan. Doan's Judge, dissented.

No. 67, Skipwith H. Coale et al. vs. Hannah K. Chace. This case was argued by Mayer and Johnson for the Appellants, and T. P. Scott for the Appellee.

MONDAY, Dec. 17th.—BUCHANAN, CH. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 46, Edward Jones vs. Wm. E. Hangerford. Judgment Reversed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 124, Ghent, Trustee of Fehdstock vs. Rarham. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

EARLE, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 8, Moryan, use of Turner, vs. Morgan Adm'r. D. B. K. of Booth. Judgment Reversed.

On application Nelson Smithville, Etq.

of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of the Court.

No. 72, John Trimble, of Wm. vs. Trimble and Sheppard. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18th.—BUCHANAN, CH. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 53, Richard B. Dorsey vs. State use of Pansell. Judgment Reversed.

EARLE, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 63, John M'Pherson's Administrators vs. Isaac Adm'r. D. B. N. of Agnew, reversing the Decree of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, and remanding the record for further proceeding.

The argument of No. 72, Trimble vs. Trimble and Sheppard, was concluded by Gill and Bree for the Appellant.

No. 173, John Gibson et al. vs. William Gibson et al. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and No. council argued for the Appellee.

In No. 123, John L. Hammond, et al. vs. George B. Gathier, et al. The Court dismissed the appeal.

No. 96, John Lester vs. Wm. Parrish, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Brewer for the Appellant.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

The driver of the mail coach between Muncy and Easton, Penn. was arrested last week on the charge of abstracting a letter containing \$170, from the mail bag. The money was found upon his person, and on close examination, the bag was found to have been cut near one of the ends which doubled over so as to conceal the incision.

A case of slander was recently tried at Easton, Penn. in which the jury found a verdict for four thousand dollars damages. The plaintiff was a young woman of 20 or 21 years of age, and of good character. The defendant was a cabinet maker of little property.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We extract from the New York journals of Friday, some additional items of intelligence, furnished by London papers to the 3d ult. inclusive.

It is stated that the whole of Sir Walter Scott's debts have been paid. The creditors met in Edinburgh on the 29th October, when the remaining sum of £53,000 was settled in the following manner:—£22,000 life insurance—£11,000 cash in hand for works recently sold, and £20,000 paid on the part of the family. Thus, says an English paper, in the period of six short years, this enormous sum has been actually produced by the workings of one man's unassisted intellectual powers—a fact, in the history of literature, of which there is no example in past times, and probably never will be again. The subject of raising a splendid monument to his memory was to be brought before Parliament.

A postscript to the London Courier of the 2d November, contains advices from the Hague dated at 2 o'clock, P. M. of October 31st. Affairs are rapidly drawing to a crisis! The British and French Legations have addressed to the Dutch Government a peremptory summons to surrender the Citadel of Antwerp. A Cabinet Council sat immediately, and though very rarely any thing transpires of the deliberations of Cabinet Councils held there, and although the contents of the reply has not yet been formally resolved upon, we are assured that measures were taken into consideration at that council, of a nature to prove still more effectually the determined resolution of perseverance.

The project of law for allowing the employment of the sums allotted to the war expenditure for the month of November and December of this year (10,895,215 florins,) was adopted by the Second Chamber.

The British Consul at Rotterdam had declared to the captains of British vessels, that by the orders of the British Charge d'Affaires, he was to advise them to be prepared to leave at a moment's warning; the Consul afterwards had the several ship-brokers and owners invited to an interview, and repeated to them this advice.

From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, Friday Evening, Nov. 2, 7 o'clock. The uncertainty respecting the steam vessels from Holland continued till late in the day, when it was announced that the Atwood, which is owned by the English company, had arrived in the river, with the letters of Tuesday from Amsterdam. The Balar, which is Dutch property, remains at Amsterdam, and it is understood, it is to be running to England. The circumstance, occurring in a time of such anxiety, respecting the affairs of Holland, was variously commented on by the city politicians, some contending that the vessel has been detained for a warlike purpose, or unwillingness to risk that her voyages are merely suspended, as has been heretofore the case at this time, for the winter season. The suspension has, however, it appears, whatever the motive, taken place by the order of the Government. Nothing authentic has transpired by this arrival, respecting the decision of the King of Holland. The reports were that it is peremptory against any act of submission whatever, and the British Consul at Rotterdam, has given notice, it seems, to the captains of merchant vessels, to leave the port as speedily as possible. This may be, however, merely a precaution, and, on the whole, we incline to the belief that nothing whatever has been decided, and that the Lightning government steam vessel, which had carried out the despatches, was still waiting for the Dutch King's answer.

Rotterdam, Oct. 30. Among the measures for putting our second line of defence in a proper condition, preparations are making to inundate the country if necessary. The works are already so far advanced that in a very short time a great part of the Province of North Brabant may be laid under water.

FRANCE. Paris, Oct. 30th. We are still handling our arms, though the truce is that we shall once more lay them down again. Reports of peace are in circulation; the funds have advanced some degrees and rather important rise.

Paris, Nov. 3. The Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council in England, has arrived in Paris. The arrival of this personage at the present moment, necessarily attracts the attention of the public.

PORTUGAL.

The dates from Oporto are to the evening of Oct. 20th, and from Lisbon to the 18th. It will be seen that the Miguelites were repulsed with great loss in an attack on the Serra Convent, Oct. 14th. Don Miguel had himself proceeded to the neighbourhood of Oporto, in order to encourage the troops by his presence. A general assault was expected on the 25th.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.

Ortogo, Oct. 15. The rebels, who, since the rout they sustained on the 29th of last month, had dared to attempt nothing, either on the right or the left bank of the Douro, began again on the 11th and 12th of the present month to throw bombs on the city, and at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th opened a fire from four batteries of cannon and one of howitzers and mortars upon the fortifications of the Serra, with the manifest intention of facilitating the attack in which they had been already six times frustrated; but which they hoped on this seventh occasion to realize.

This cannonade commenced, as has been said, on the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, lasted the whole of that day, the succeeding night, and the whole of the 14th, until some time past two o'clock in the afternoon, when the silence of the enemy's batteries announced the march of his masses upon the point of attack. During the 33 hours of continued bombardment, the rebels had fired more than 3,000 balls, grenades, or bombs, against the fortifications; but the undaunted General Torres, and the heroic garrison which he commanded, having carefully repaired the damage which the enemy's artillery necessarily produced, tranquilly awaited, with resolution and coolness, and without firing a single shot, the enemy's troops, who under the cover of the pines and the irregularities of the ground directed their march towards the fortifications.

At a quarter after three in the afternoon the enemy made his attack by a vigorous fire from his artillery in position, and from field pieces which he unmasked, in the intermediate points of his batteries. Under the protection of this fire he unfolded a strong line of sharpshooters, supported by 5000 infantry, in three columns. The column on the right was directed on the point of the Eitra. The centre column had for its object the wall of the Cerca. The left column directed its advance by the casemate of Villa Nova. General Conde de Villa Flor, being aware of this plan of attack, ordered a part of the battalion of the 6th Infantry to form a reserve for our troops.

The first shock being vigorously repelled, the enemy reinforced his line with fresh troops, and charged successively and in force on all the points of his attack.—Six times did he renew it, and six times was he driven back by the fire of the gallant defenders of those points; and of the batteries established along the right bank of the river. At length his reserves being exhausted, and the hopes which he had so daringly conceived being frustrated, he fired ceased, and he began a complete retreat after more than three hours of obstinate combat, during which no rebel with arms in his hands succeeded in placing his foot within the sacred bark of honour, valour, and duty. By six in the evening our pickets had again resumed their former position.

Our loss is trifling. We cannot know that of the enemy accurately. There is, however, no doubt that he left 120 dead around our trenches, among them a major of the 3th Infantry and Capt. Pinta of the grenadier company of the 54th regiment. We have also ascertained that more than 100 of the enemy's wounded have died, and that among them two wounded officers. Four wagons of the wounded went off with the rear guard. There remain with Capt. Ferreira, having the rank of major of the 24th regiment, who came voluntarily over to us, some prisoners, and more than 300 stand of arms.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm displayed by the brave garrison of the Serra in this glorious defence, which alone could be rivalled by that shown by the inhabitants of the city, who gallantly crossed the river to share in the danger and the honour of the illustrious defenders of the fortress.

BARTORIUS' OFFICIAL BULLETIN. (Dated on board the frigate Diana, Maria, in October, 40 miles to the west of the Island of Bayona, and addressed to the Minister of Marine.)

Most illustrious and most excellent Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I observed the squadron of the enemy, composed of 15 frigates, 20 corvettes, 10 brigs, 10 frigates, 20 corvettes, and 100 brigs, standing out of the Bay of Biscay on the 20th of the month, and determined to make an attempt to force the straits of the Biscay, in order to bring him to a general battle, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, in order to encourage the troops by his presence. A general assault was expected on the 25th.

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