

CALCUTTA.—MAY 31, 1869.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 29, 1869.

Mr. W. W. Bied, Register of the Dewanny Adawlat, and assistant to the Magistrate of the City of Benares.
Mr. E. Barnett, Register of the Dewanny Adawlat, and assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Benares.
Mr. C. Carr, Register of the Zillah Court of the six Pergunahs.

AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN.

The Cabul Embassy is now understood to be on its return from Peshawar to the British Territories, after the complete attainment of all the objects of its Mission. Considerable apprehensions, however, are entertained concerning the fate of the present Afghan Monarch, *Syza-ul-Mulk*, whose Competitor, *Mahmud* was by the last accounts, advancing from Candahar, of which he had gained possession, against the Capital, *Cabul*, with a force which is understood to be vastly superior to any that the present Monarch can muster to oppose it, even if joined by the army of *Cashmere*, which is also suspected to be in a state of disaffection.

It may be proper here to remark for the information of a part of our Readers, that *Mahmud* the Competitor of the present Monarch is the son of *Tinaz Shah* and half brother to the present Monarch, *Syza-ul-Mulk*. Their father, *Tinaz Shah*, died after a reign of nineteen years, leaving nineteen sons. To the eldest *Humayoon*, he gave the sovereignty of *Herat* and *Candahar*,—to his favourite, *Zemanz Shah*, half brother of *Humayoon*, he gave the sovereignty of *Cabul*, and the rest of his Afghan possessions, as well as *Cashmere* and *Muldan*. Now the rebel *Mahmud* is the full brother of *Humayoon*, King of *Herat*, who was dethroned by his brother *Zemanz Shah*, and deprived of his sight. On the overthrow of *Humayoon*, *Mahmud* assumed the Government of *Herat*, and after defeating *Zemanz Shah*, took him prisoner and blinded him in his turn. The present Monarch, *Syza-ul-Mulk*, the full brother of *Zemanz Shah* and half brother of *Mahmud* and *Humayoon*, not only recovered *Cabul* from *Mahmud*, but also expelled him from his own kingdom of *Herat* and *Candahar*. Of this latter he has again contrived to regain possession, and is hastening to *Cabul* to contest with his opponent the sovereignty of all the Afghan Dominions.

Zemanz Shah whose name was so celebrated both in Hindoostan and in Europe, about nine or ten years ago, and whose forces, the British Army, then under Sir James Craig, endeavoured to bring to battle, is now living at *Peshawar* in close confinement and deprived of his eyes, through the cruelty of his half brother, by whom he was deposed some years ago, as above stated.

The Hon. Mr. Eldridge, returns we understand from *Cabul* to *Calcutta*, previously to his proceeding to *Nagpore*.

The New Zealand Princess and her English husband, of whom we gave some account in the Mirror of the 10th inst. have been comfortably provided and lodged in a retired private family in *Calcutta*, until an opportunity shall occur of procuring a passage for them to New South Wales, from whence they will readily find a conveyance to the Bay of Islands, by any of the English ships employed in the Whale Fishery in those seas.

In the mean time, it is judiciously proposed to familiarize the husband of the Princess to the processes of dressing and spinning flax and hemp, and weaving the thread into Canvas. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the flax and hemp, which grow in profusion in all parts of New Zealand, are far preferable for the manufacture of twine, cordage, canvas, &c., to the fibres of any other vegetable hitherto discovered, and that they are nearly of double the strength of flax and hemp of Europe, and therefore, if this adopted son of New Zealand can be led to direct his attention with zeal and perseverance to this branch of manufacture, his industry will be very advantageously employed. There can be no doubt that the natural resources of that Country may be made particularly valuable to Great Britain, inasmuch, as to render the supply of her Royal and her commercial Marine completely independent both of Russia and America, in the essential articles of hemp and flax, and also of tar, turpentine and fir.

It has been remarked, that accidental causes, though trifling in themselves, often produce consequences more important than those arising from the best laid plans; and if the idea thus casually suggested, of converting the natural and abundant stores of New Zealand to the supply of the principal wants of the British Navy, be followed up, it is very probable, that, in the present instance, the accidental visit of those two personages to Bengal will, eventually, and at no very distant time, prove of material national benefit to Great Britain. The attainment of that object would be facilitated and more certainly secured if a few Bengalee workmen, who understand the different processes of dressing and spinning the hemp and weaving, could be prevailed on to accompany the party on their return to New Zealand, in order to form an immediate establishment of manufacture that might show by specimens of its produce the excellence of its materials. It is wonderful that to rich and luxurious a source of supply as that Country affords of articles of primary necessity to the naval interests of Great Britain, should

have been so long overlooked; but certainly it was never so strongly pressed upon attention as now, when the suspension of intercourse between Great Britain and all her former markets for those articles, has rendered them so scarce in the English market as to occasion considerable inconvenience.

The Chiefstain Tippeehee, the father of the Princess now in *Calcutta*, has been frequently noticed in the numbers of the Mirror. He has proved himself an ardent and steady friend to the English—he is, however, a Prince of stern manners, and is alleged to be tyrannical both in his public and domestic rule. An instance in proof of the latter part of the allegation, is related by Mr. Savage, a medical gentleman of this establishment, who had occasion to visit New Zealand two or three years ago. We shall transcribe an anecdote, though we apprehend it will raise a strong sense of indignation, particularly among our Fair Readers, against the man who could thus barbarously punish Princess, his own daughter, for yielding to his most despot passion of the human breast, and which is acknowledged to be alike potent by the ruler as by the most refined, and which perhaps burns with a stronger flame in the uncivilized child of Nature.

Mr. Savage informs us that Tippeehee has a well constructed dwelling on a small island, where he has a large collection of spears, war-mats, &c. He adds that "a short distance from this residence of the chief is an edifice every way similar to a dovecote, standing upon a single post, and not longer than dove-cotes usually are. In this, Tippeehee confined one of his daughters several years; we understood she had fallen in love with a person of inferior condition, and that these means were adopted to prevent her from bringing disgrace upon her family. The space allotted to the lady would neither admit of her standing up, or stretching at her length; she had a trough in which her food was deposited, as often as often as was thought necessary during her confinement; and I could not find that she was allowed any other accommodation. These privations, and all converse being denied her, proves that Tippeehee was determined to exhibit a severe example to his subjects; at least to such of the young ladies of this part of New Zealand, as might be inclined to degrade themselves and their families by unsuitable alliances."

"The long confinement, with all its inconveniences, produced the desired effect, in rendering the princess obedient to the wishes of her royal parent. This barbarous cage, which is ornamented with much grotesque carving, still remains, as a memento in terror to all the young ladies under Tippeehee's government."

On Monday while a number of Natives were bathing at Tigore Doss's Ghaut, in Haut Colah, two of the party were seized by Sharks, and although they both got on shore, they were so severely wounded that one of them died almost immediately from the loss of blood; and the other only survived till yesterday morning.

From the strength of the bore, at the height of the Springs, on Monday last, several passenger boats were overtaken on the river near Serampore; and upwards of 30 Men, Women and Children are stated to have been drowned. The loss must have been much greater, had not the Reverend Mr. Brown, opposite to whose house the accidents occurred, instantly sent off boats to the relief of the distressed persons, and by the seasonable assistance thus afforded, many lives were fortunately saved.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

THE ORIENTAL STAR.—JUNE 3, 1869.

On Thursday forenoon, we noticed in our Extra Paper, the arrival at Kedgerree, on the preceding day, of the Honorable Company's ship *Asia* and *Walthamstow*; they left *Masulipatam*, on the 11th; *Vizagapatam*, on the 22d, and *Ganjan* on the 24th ultimo; their passage having been retarded by light winds, which they experienced at the head of the Bay.

The *Walthamstow* reached the moorings, at Diamond Harbour, on Thursday.

We regret having to state, that the *Asia* on her passage up the river, between Kedgerree and Culpee, grounded on the Sand, opposite Silver Tree, where she remained in a critical situation, on Thursday evening—we understand, however, that the ship will be got off, and is, supposed, without any very material damage, by the next springs;—in the mean time, the most efficient and prompt measures have been taken, in the Master Attendant's Department, in sending down professional Persons and proper Craft, to the assistance of the ship.

The Purser of the *Asia*, and some other Passengers, reached town yesterday morning.

The following is a correct list of the Passengers arrived on these ships, from the coast:—

PER *ASIA*.
Captain Marshall, 22d regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Stock, 4th ditto ditto,
Ensign Pool, 8th ditto ditto,
Cornet Thorne, H. M. 22d regt. L. D.

PER *WALTHAMSTOW*.
Mrs. Byng and Child,
John Byng, Esq. } Madras Civil service.
Edward Wood, Esq. }
Captain Miller H. M. 22d regiment light dragoons.

Dr. McDon's, H. C. service.

Lieut. M'Kenzie, 5th regt. Bengal N. I.
Ensign Aveline, Madras establishment.

On Monday last, arrived off *Calcutta*, the brig *Nancy*, Captain Bloomfield, from Bombay, the 27th March, and Madras, the 14th ultimo.

The H. C. ship *Orient*, Capt. Herman, bound to *Panang* and *Bencoolen*, with Dispatches, quitted her Pilot on the 24th ultimo.

That noble ship the *Warren Hastings*, Capt. P. Macfarlane; also the *Boorne* and *Providence*, country ships, destined for England, will leave *Calcutta* about the middle of the present month, to complete their lading below.

We understand these ships are to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The H. C. extra ships *General Stuart*, *Ocean*, *Union*, and *Tottenham*, now lying off *Calcutta*, having taken on board their dead weight, will proceed down the river in a few days, to take in the remainder of their cargoes for England.

The *James Drummond*, and the *Auspicious*, will break ground from *Calcutta* in the course of the ensuing week,—the former, an her return to Bombay; the latter bound to China.

The *Mornington*, also bound to China, remains in Saugur Roads.

On receipt of the accounts of a Wreck having been seen upon Saugur, as stated in our last, a vessel was immediately dispatched from *Calcutta*, under charge of an experienced professional man, to look for the same; the vessel returned to town on Wednesday, having made strict search all along the coast, as far as Saugur Point, but could not discover the vestige of any thing like a wreck;—that seen, as above alluded to, must have gone entirely to pieces.

His Majesty's ship *Phœton*, was hauled out of Dock on Wednesday; and the *Dover*, on the following day.

On Monday last, at two o'clock, was launched from the Dock Yard of the H.C.s. Master Builder, at Kidderpore, a very beautiful vessel, constructed for the purpose of conveying the Agent on the dispatch of the Indian, and their Packets. She is built of the choicest materials, finished in a style of superior workmanship, and with most excellent accommodations. This pleasing ceremony was attended by a numerous and respectable assemblage of Spectators; who appeared highly gratified with the sight, and polite attention of the Messrs. Kyde, who provided a handsome entertainment on the occasion. The vessel was named the "*Phoenix*," by Captain Fleetwood Fellow.

From Oude, we learn, that His Highness the Nabob, returned to Lucknow on the 17th ult. from his annual Hunting excursion. His Highness was in very good health, when the last account left that place.

The Army recently employed in the Field, have broke ground and returned to their respective cantonments. On the 3d of last month, entered the lines of Muttra, His Majesty's 17th Foot, after passing a period of five months under canvas. The regiment is expected to move towards their new quarters at Meerut, after the rains.

Letters from Penang, of a recent date, mention the construction of several Works, calculated to embellish and improve that Settlement.—Among those, which have come within our notice are—a new Court House; and a Marine Office and Store Rooms, being in a state of considerable advancement. A Church, was also spoken of; and a new Goal to be immediately founded.

On Saturday last, a most atrocious and inhuman murder was committed in *Souba Bazar*, on Puddoo, a native woman, who kept a house of ill-fame in that neighborhood, supposed by a Bramin. The wounds this unfortunate victim received, were most shocking; and cruel in the extreme. Her throat was entirely cut across the neck; one of her breasts severed from the body, but remained suspended by the skin; the left thumb, nearly separated from the hand; and other dreadful wounds. The assassin, of this bloody deed, has absconded; but a person, named Rammo Mookerjee, of the above persuasion, (who by long and strong suspicions are entertained), was taken up on Wednesday night; and is now undergoing judicial investigation;—but what could have induced the wretch to perpetrate this heinous crime, or any other particulars relating thereto, we have not been able to ascertain.—An inquest was held on the body; when the jury, after a few hours consultation, gave in their verdict—"Hul Murder, against some person or persons, unknown."

Same day, the Durwan of a gentleman, who resides in Pollock Street, hung himself in the Cook-room. The cause of this rash and deliberate act, has not come to our knowledge.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.	Calcutta, May. 30.	Sell.
1 6	Eight per Cents of 1869, Interest } Payable half yearly . . . premium }	1 0
1 0	Eight per Cents of 1861-2-3-4 do.	0 12
1 4	Ten per Cents, Decennial premium }	0 12

BOMBAY.—JUNE 7, 1869.

Monday, 5th June.—Arrival of the ship *Resolution*, Captain James Purefoy, from China, after a passage of 60 days.

PENANG.—MAY 6, 1869.

COURT OF JUDICATURE,
OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

The following Address was presented in open Court by the Grand Jury, at the Second Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held for Prince of Wales Island, on the 26th April, 1869.

SIR EDMOND STANLEY, Knt.

Recorder of Prince of Wales Island.

Esq. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The Grand Jury have requested you, as their Foreman, to convey to your Lordship, their unanimous and sincere thanks, for the assistance you have been pleased to afford them, in the discharge of those functions, which they have been appointed to exercise, for rendering their attendance as Jurors as little inconvenient to them as possible, and particularly, for the patient indulgence, with which your Lordship has on all occasions attended to such references, as they have felt it their duty to make to the Court; and also for that mainly independence, which your Lordship has always manifested, in the administration of Justice, tempered with great, and becoming, kindness and clemency.

Among the numerous Blessings and advantages, which have resulted to the community, from the establishment of this Honorable Court, the Jurors conceive one of the most prominent to be, the appointment of a Gentleman to the situation of Recorder, so perfectly competent to discharge the arduous and important duties of that dignified office; to whom the community look up, with a firm and well grounded hope, that, his impartiality and wisdom, in the discharge of his public duty, will continue to afford protection to the inhabitants of this Settlement; and for the full enjoyment of those advantages which have been conferred upon them, by the Charter, by which His Most Gracious Majesty has introduced, the inestimable blessings of British Law, & British Jurisdiction, upon this Island.

To which Address the Honorable the Recorder made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

The very kind and honorable mark of approbation which you have been pleased to bestow on my public conduct, by an Address so kind and so judicious, is to me unexpected and totally unthought for, and demands my warmest acknowledgments; and has excited emotions of pleasure and satisfaction in my mind which no words can describe.

Although I have always thought that a Judge who is so shared despotism and inflexible organ of the Laws, should never aspire to popularity or court any other praise, but that which may result from a strict and impartial discharge of his duty, yet I freely own that next to the pleasing testimony of my own conscience, I shall always highly value the good opinion of those, who have evinced so much zeal and intelligence, so much diligence and integrity, in the exercise of the new and important functions committed to their charge.

It affords me infinite gratification to find, that you, Gentlemen, in common with all the other Jurors of the Island, are duly sensible of, and appreciate, the advantages, which have resulted to this Settlement, from the establishment of this Honorable Court, and the Charter, by which His Majesty's Most Gracious Majesty has introduced, the inestimable blessings of British Law, & British Jurisdiction, upon this Island.

To uphold and maintain the honor and lustre of the British Name and Character in India, by a strict and prompt administration of Justice; to assert the supremacy, and extend the indiscriminate protection of the Anglo-Indian Laws to all classes and descriptions of the Inhabitants, without distinction; thereby ensuring to them the full enjoyment of the sacred and inviolable rights of Private Property, Rational Liberty, and Personal Security; will always be objects of my most anxious solicitude; convinced that by so doing I shall not only best fulfil the benevolent intentions of our Sovereign, but the spirit and provisions of his Royal Charter, but that the legitimate authority of the Executive Government, (so necessary for the good order and happiness of the Settlement) will thereby be best supported and placed, upon that firm and solid basis upon which it can most securely rest.

By letters received this day from *Calcutta* we are sorry to learn that the Honorable Company's Ship *Asia* is said to be totally lost, at the place where she went aground some days ago, off the Silver Tree.

It is now, we believe, ascertained, that the rumours, respecting the state of affairs in Afghanistan, are (at least in their general outline) but too well founded.—The arms of *Soojah-ul-Moolk* have been unsuccessful in every quarter; and that Prince, surrounded by perils, and nearly destitute of resources, is already tottering on the throne, which his constancy and prowess had so recently won.

The news of the defeat of the Royal Army in *Cashmere*, by the forces of the rebellious *Soubahdar*, *Attah Mahomed Khan*, were brought to *Jaypore* by a messenger from the Court, early in the present month. They had been discomfited, it is said, in several successive actions; and, in the end, had been completely routed, and driven beyond the boundaries of the province. They were pursued by *Mahomed Azeem*, the Commander of the *Soubahdar's* army, to within four miles of *Mozufferabad*, a city on the road to *Attock*, situated nearly half-way between *Cashmere* and the *Indus*. There, it is said, the scattered remains of the *Padshah's* forces had at length taken refuge.

and their pursuers, arrested in their progress had fallen back again towards their own frontier. In the course of these engagements, Mahmood Houssein Khan, one of the principal Sirdars of Sojah-ul-Moolk, had fallen; and two others, Rahim Khan Dorrancee and Mo-lau Akreem, being taken alive on the second day, had been immediately put to death by the enemy.

On the 4th of May, a person is said to have arrived at Unnet-Sir from Peshoor, bearing a letter to a merchant of the former city, which stated, that Mahmood Shah, the new pretender to the throne, had arrived at Cabul from Candahar. He was accompanied by his Sons and by Futeh Khan, and supported by a considerable armed force. He had already, it is added, obtained possession of the Bala-hissar at Cabul, a castle of some strength, were the younger princes of the royal blood are usually confined. Goolistan Khan, the representative of the reigning sovereign in that quarter, according to some accounts, had fled to the mountains; but, according to others of a more recent date, had taken post in the principal fort adjoining to the capital, within which the royal palace is situated, and had prepared to defend it against the assault of the besieging army.

The two rebellious chieftains above-mentioned (Mahmood Shah and Attah Mahomed Khan) are represented by late letters from the Upper Provinces, as having entered into a correspondence with each other, and formed a common plan for the subversion of the throne. In the event of Mahmood's success, his coadjutor was to retain, by stipulation, the sovereignty of Cashmere.

So quick a series of disastrous events had, as might be expected, excited no little disquiet and dismay at the court of Peshoor. Sojah-ul-Moolk found himself left there almost alone, with an exhausted treasury, and a force too inconsiderable even for the defence of his person, and totally unequal to oppose the formidable armies of his foes. On the first receipt of the news from Cashmere, he appears to have formed the resolution of marching thither in person immediately, with all the troops at his command;—and the small force which he had assembled against the rebels in the West, is accordingly said to have taken forthwith the road to Attock. The intelligence from Cabul however is supposed to have altered his purpose, or at least to have produced some degree of hesitation and delay. Meanwhile, he had summoned all his sirdars and dependants to attend him, with what forces they could muster. Akreem Khan, the prime Minister, is said to have set out for Cabul.

A definitive treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded with Rajah Runjeet Sing, by Mr. Metcalfe, the British Envoy at Lahore, under an engagement, that, within two months from the period of signature, a copy ratified by the Supreme Government shall be delivered to the Sikh chieftain.

The ultimate object of Mr. Metcalfe's mission being thus accomplished, he took his departure from Unnet-Sir about the 3d current, on his return to Delhi. Two days previous to his departure, he received a visit of state from Runjeet Sing, which he returned on the following day. He passed the whole of the 2d at the Palace, and took leave of his Highness on the following morning. The presents interchanged on these occasions consisted, on either side, of an elephant, a horse, a quantity of pearls, some pieces of rayment, and other articles of inferior value. Khelaats were also distributed among the attendants of the Rajah and of the British Envoy.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN. Continued.

ARANDA DE DUERO, Nov. 27.—The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which General Lagrange attacked the village of Casante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind it its Artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallem in the direction of Saragossa, and to Tarazona, in the direction of Agreda: seven-and-thirty pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 Colonels, 300 Officers, and 8,000 men, have been taken; 4,000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or have been driven into the Ebro. Our loss, as has been told, we have had 60 men killed and 400 wounded; among the latter is the general of division Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.

Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.

The Marshal Duke of Cornegiano has begun his march upon Saragossa.

While a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarazona and Agreda.

The Duke of Echingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at Agreda: not a man could have escaped, but this corps being much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines.

A fellow named Palato, formerly a *garde du corps*, a man without talents and without courage, a kind of insignificant Monk, the true

head of a party, which acquired him the name of general, was the first to take flight. This is not the first time he has acted in that manner; he has done the same on all occasions. This army of 25,000 has been thus beaten and defeated without our having had more than 6000 men engaged.

The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espanosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has thus struck, as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy.

REPORT ON THE 15TH NOVEMBER, ON THE SEIGE OF ROSAS.

The trenches were opened before Roses, opposite to the bastion of the right of the attack, at 8 o'clock in night. The parapet is 14 to 1500 toises in length, distant 600 metres from the place. It envelops the bastion No. 3 of the front of attack, and extends to the sea; in the rear of this parallel a battery has been constructed, which is to receive six mortars. The construction of the parallel and battery was perfectly concealed from the enemy, who did not fire one single shot to obstruct it. The trenches were manned at break of day. On the 16th and 17th the company of Italian pioneers supported by a detachment of foot, put the road which leads to the fort of losses in a proper condition for the conveyance of heavy ordnance, which was accordingly transported to that point. On the 18th a battery was constructed to batter the said fort.

This work was directed and supervised by M. Cuglieri, Officer of the Italian corps of Engineers, and M. Ladille, a French engineer.

Headquarters, Palau, the 19th November, 1808.

RIBES, Colonel of Engineers.

(Moniteur de Dec. 2.)

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

ARANDA, Nov. 28.—At the battle of Tudela the General of division Lagrange, charged with the attack of Casante, ordered his division to march by echelon, and put himself at the head of the first division, composed of the 25th regiment of light infantry, which fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, 202 Spaniards were killed on the first charge of the bayonet; and other echelons could not come up. This singularity spread consternation and disorder among the troops of Castanos. It was at this moment that General Lagrange, who was at the head of his first echelon, received a ball, which wounded him dangerously. On the 29th the Duke of Echingen advanced by Tarazona to Barga. The enemy had destroyed 60 tumbrils which they had at Tarazona.

General Maurice Mathieu arrived on the 25th at Barga, pursuing the enemy, and every moment taking fresh prisoners; the number of which already amounts to 5000. They are all troops (of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants who were found in arms. We took 37 pieces of cannon. Disorder and delirium have seized upon their leaders. Their first proceeding was a violent manifesto, in which they declared war against France. They imputed to her all the disorders of their country, the degeneracy of the race which reigned, and the baseness of the great, who for many years have prostrated themselves in the most abject manner, at the feet of the idol which they load with all their rage, now he is fallen. They have very false ideas in Germany, Italy and France, of Spanish Monks, if they compare them with those which exist in these countries. We find among the Benedictines, the Bernardines, &c. in France and Italy, a crowd of men remarkable in sciences and literature; they are distinguished by their education, and by the honourable and useful class to which they belong.

The Spanish monks, on the contrary, are drawn from the very dregs of the people: they are ignorant and drunken, and can only be compared to people in slaughter-houses—they are ignorant, and have the very manner and appearance of it. It is only over the lowest classes that they have an influence. A citizen would think himself dishonoured in admitting a Monk to his table. As to the unfortunate Spanish peasants, we can only compare them to the Fellahs of Egypt; they have no property, every thing belongs to the Monks, or some powerful house. The liberty to keep an inn is a feudal right; yet in a country so favoured by nature we find neither posts nor inns.

Even the taxes are alienated, and belong to the Lords. The great have degenerated to such a degree that they are without energy, without merit, and even without influence. We every day find at Valladolid, and even here, it is considered a magnanimity of arms. The English faithfully executed that part of their engagement, they promised much, performed, and libels—these they have in profusion. Their inventive spirit has been signalized, and they have carried to a great length the art of spreading libels, as of late they have distinguished themselves by their fire-rockets. All the evils, all the scourges which can afflict mankind come from London.

"THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

"St. Martin, near Madrid, 2d Dec.

"On the 29th ult. the head-quarters of the Emperor was removed to the village of Bouquillas. On the 30th, at break of day, the Duke of Bullano presented himself at the foot of the

Somo Sierra. A division of 13,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountain. The enemy thought themselves unattainable in that position. They had entrenched themselves in a narrow passage called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon.—The 9th light infantry marched upon the right, the 96th upon the left, and the 24th followed by the side of the heights on the left.—General Senarmont with 6 pieces of artillery advanced by the causeway; the action commenced by the firing of musquetry and cannon.

A charge made by Gen. Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair; it was a most brilliant one, and the regiment has covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the Imperial Guard, Cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and 16 have been wounded; among the latter is Captain Drewnowski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hope of recovery. Major Segur, Marshal of the Emperor's household, charged amongst the Polish troops and received many wounds one of which is very severe. Sixteen pieces of cannon, ten flags, thirty covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kinds of baggage, and the Military chests of the regiments are fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels of the corps of the Spanish divisions. All the Soldiers would have been taken if they had not thrown away their arms and dispersed in the mountains. On the 1st of December the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Saint Augustin, and on the 2d the Duke of Istria with the cavalry commanded the heights of Madrid. The infantry could not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto received lead us to think that this town is suffering under all kinds of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded. The weather is very fine.

English Extracts.

CORUNNA, OCTOBER 29.

The troops commenced their march yesterday morning. To-day others follow, and to-morrow the remainder of the guards and two other regiments will proceed after them. Some take the route of Lugo, and others that of Santiago.

There is a report that the French have entered Barga, but it is not believed; they must previously have beaten Blake, of which we have no account.

Nov. 8.—It is confidentially said here, that 60 or 70,000 men were on their march to reinforce Ney's army, which they were to reach by the 16th instant.

SARAGOSSA, OCT. 15.—The enemy having a considerable force at the distance of thirty leagues from this city, it was easy for him to put those troops in motion with the same celerity he commenced the siege, without leaving it in the power of our General effectually to defend all the points of attack, and make the necessary preparation of defence, in the time, which intervened between the glorious defence of this city, which compelled the enemy to raise the siege, and the regular enlistment of its inhabitants, which has proceeded with such praise-worthy activity and zeal. His Excellency the General in Chief has, however, removed all the obstacles which seemed insurmountable, and put this city in most respectable state of defence, the garrison being commanded by Don Antonio S. Genis, Colonel of the Engineers, in whom consummate knowledge and long experience are united with that uncommon activity and zeal, which he displayed during the memorable siege of this city.

A line of defence has been formed, which extends from the Convent of the Bare-footed Trinitarian to the bridge of Huaron, and consists in a brick wall ten feet high and sixteen feet thick, furnished with the necessary ditch and a famous curtain, which runs from the said Convent to the Alpagators Office. This line is extremely well conceived, in order to keep the enemy at a distance from the gate del Carmen, which is one of the points most frequently attacked by the enemy, and during the siege most gallantly defended by Colonel D. Pedro Hernandez.

The Brigade Head of Huaron is fortified by a kind of pentagon and embrasures for eight guns. From this point the line of defence stretched to Huaron; all works formed in the same manner as the other part above mentioned.—The weak points of this part, and especially the tower of Tino, by which the French really found their way into the town, he afterwards repulsed and put to flight by Colonel D. Mariano de Renovelez, who put himself at the head of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Michael and Magdalena, and attacked and completely routed the French; he attempted to penetrate through the street to Cusi to Sangate, on which occasion Manuel Alvarez, a labourer, killed a General of division, and carried off his sword as a trophy.

THE MORNING HERALD.—Dec. 1.

The latest intelligence which had been received from General BLAKE was dated on the 13th ult. that General had written a letter to the Magistrates of Santona, dated on the morn-

ing of the 13th, in which he stated, "that after twelve days hard fighting, he had retired from Valmaseda to Reynosa, to concentrate his troops, receive reinforcements and supplies, and to give his men rest and refreshment after the fatigues which they had borne, with a constancy and a courage beyond all praise."

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday, which brought a full confirmation of the defeat of the Russians by the Swedes in Finland, on the 28th October, but the details of action have not yet been published.

A Solemn Te Deum was sung by the Community of Barefooted Monks of St. Pasqual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the fine battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the Chapel to the staircase of the Royal Palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the Junta.

Yesterday, arrived the Orestes, from Corunna, from which port she sailed on the 14th instant. We understand despatches from Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Freer, communicating the state and dispositions of the Spanish armies only up to the 3d instant: So difficult was it for the messenger to pass through the country.

CITY BUSINESS.—Yesterday, a Court of Common Council was held, being the first in the present Lord Mayor's Mayoralty, which was numerously attended. A motion was made and the question put, that the thanks of the Court be given to John Ainsley, Esq. Lord Mayor, &c. which was opposed by Mr. Quin and others, because he had suffered a Freeman to be imprisoned during his Mayoralty, and after considerable debating thereon, a division was demanded, when there appeared for the motion 47; against it 59.

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 13.

A dispatch has been received, by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, Commanding His Majesty's forces in Sicily, dated Messina, Sept. 20. 1809, stating, that having been apprized that a large convoy of the enemy, consisting of a number of coasting vessels, said to be charged with contributions in kind, from the two provinces of Calabria to the Neapolitan Government, were assembled at Diamante, near the gulf of Policastro, under the protection of four gun boats and heavy batteries on the shore, he detached Lieut. Col. Byres, of the Royal Engineers, with the Regiment of Malta, commanded by Major Hamilton, 150 rank and file of the 56th Regiment under Captain O'Brien, a detachment of 50 men of the German Legion; a detachment of Artillery, with two six pounders and one howitzer, under Captain Campbell with Captains Pearce and Prescott, of His Majesty's Sloops Halcyon and Wenzel, and with a small equipment of his Sicilian Majesty, in the endeavour to take or destroy them; which enterprise was attended with complete success. The convoy consisted of 33 coasting vessels, under the protection of four gun boats.—The troops were landed, at the town of Diamante, (which covered the vessels) after being cannonaded for several hours, and the enemy, who consisted of about 400 of the civic guard, with a proportion of French troops, were driven from the town into the mountains, without any loss, and their vessels fell into our hands.—Ten 24 pounder Carroades (English), and three brass howitzers (French) were taken, and several pieces of ordnance destroyed.

A letter from Vice Admiral Rowley, Commander in Chief, at Jamaica, dated 14th October mentions that Captain Lillier, of the Dispatch, had taken the small French schooner Privateer Dorade, of one gun and 20 men belonging to Guadaloupe.

In the Crim. Coa. case of Boringdon v. Boringdon, his Lordship having obtained a divorce in Doctor's Commons, and the adultery being clearly proved, her Ladyship is not to have a maintenance.

The Iphigenia, Capt. Lambert, passed by this port for the Downs, on Sunday last, with a convoy from Quebec.

The place of Collector of the Imports and Exports of the Customs, held by the late Earl of Liverpool, is abolished, as directed by an Act of Parliament, to take place on the decease of the Earl. The other place of Collector of the Customs is gone to the Earl of Shannon by reversion. At the death of the Earl of Shannon, we understand that place is to be abolished.

The French General Duraver, who surrendered in Andalusia, is arrived at Paris, where he is about to be married to Marie-Anne de Dillay, a relation of the Queen of Holland, who is now giving splendid fetes to the General and his intended bride, at her seat of St. Len.

A ship called the Waldemar is arrived at Portsmouth in fifty-two days from Rio Janeiro. Letters by this conveyance state, that an arrangement had taken place between the Portuguese Government and the Governor of Buenos Ayres, by which the River Plata was for the future to be free to all British and Portuguese ships.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN BALDERSTON.

On Monday a Court Martial was held on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, at Plymouth, for the trial of James Smith, Master's mate of His Majesty's ship *Parthian*, for the murder of Captain John Bassett Balderston.—The Court was composed of Rear Admiral Sutton, President; the Hon. Rear Admiral Stopford, Captain H. Scott, Rear Admiral Seymour, Broke, Bridges, Upson, Sir W. Belton, Quilliam, and Smith.—George Radcliffe, Esq. Judge Advocate.—After the forms of the Court had been gone through, and the narrative of Lieut. T. Stevenson, the Prosecutor, was read.—Mr. Snape, the Parser, was examined.—He deposed, that on the 12th inst. he was walking on the starboard side of the quarter deck, when he heard Captain B. enquire for the prisoner, requesting to know why he was not on deck, and desired he might be immediately sent for. In the course of two or three minutes the prisoner came up, saying, "Did you send for me, Sir?" Captain B. replied, "Why were you not on deck at a time like this, when the ship was going under weigh?" The prisoner replied, "I was never told" when Captain B. replied, "that was no excuse; and for your general bad conduct since he had been in the ship, he would discharge him, as neglect of duty was a thing he never forgave in any officer;" at the same time saying to him, "Mr. Snape, discharge him." The prisoner then said, in a most contemptuous manner, (crossing his hands over his body) "Very well, Sir, you may do so if you please." Mr. Snape went below and ordered the Clerk to discharge him, at the Captain's request. In the course of between 10 or 15 minutes he went on deck, and reported that he had desired the Clerk to discharge him; he did not see the prisoner at that time. About half, or three quarters of an hour after, he was standing on the poop. Captain B. was standing with his back towards him on the larboard gang-ladder, looking at the sails; at the time Mr. S. was looking forward, when he observed the prisoner turn round the captain, and, when at the distance of five or six feet from Capt. B. he observed him present a pistol at the back of Captain B. Mr. S. rushed from the poop with intent to seize him, but before he reached him, he had discharged the contents in the back of Captain B. Mr. S. then flew to the assistance of Captain B. who turning round, with one hand hold of the stanchion, exclaimed, "I am shot! who has shot me?" and fell into Mr. S.'s arms. Many flew to his assistance. He rushed from him in the agitation of his mind, to have put an end to the prisoner, when Mr. Stevenson, the 1st Lieut. requested he would not do any thing to the prisoner, as he was then secured. He then assisted in conveying Capt. B. to his cabin, and continued with him for about 15 minutes, when he thought, from his speaking so sensibly, there might yet be hopes, and the 1st Lieut. immediately gave him a letter to go to Dr. Beattie, his Friend, Esq. Dr. Beattie at home, who immediately went off, but, unfortunately, Capt. B. had expired five minutes before they reached the ship. The evidence of Mr. Snape was corroborated by several other officers of the *Parthian*.—Mr. Combes, Midshipman, stated, that after the prisoner came below, he saw him sitting leaning on his elbow; he spoke to himself, and said, "What am I broke for? I will be revenged," and knocked his hand on the table. He took the pistol from the side of him, close to the bulk-head, and run up the ladder. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the President asked the prisoner what he had to say?—He said, with much sullenness, "I have no witnesses, so I do not see what use it will be for me to make any defence. I leave it to the Court to judge as they think proper."—On this the Court was cleared, and after having deliberately weighed the evidence in support of the charge, was of opinion it was fully proved; and adjudged him to be hanged by the neck on the next day, at the yard-arm of one of His Majesty's ships, and at such time as the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall please to direct.

An order for the immediate execution of Smith master's mate of the *Parthian*, for the murder of Captain Balderston, has been forwarded to Plymouth.

FOR SALE.

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Receipts Bonds, Judgement Bonds.—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Periodic Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO
ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the Calcutta Life Insurance Office at a General meeting held this day, have resolved to reduce the rates of Premium for Insurance of good single Lives to the extent of Sixteen Rupees 50,000 upon one Life, and for any period not exceeding the 30th April 1813, so much below the former rates, as to render an insurance with the office more advantageous to the Public, as a certain provision for Families and security for loans of money or debts, in case of a lapse of the Life insured than can be obtained for an equal annual payment from any other Society established in India.

FAIRLIE, GILMORE AND CO.
AGENTS.

CALCUTTA, 15th May, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of TULLON, BRODIE, HALSBURTON and Co. holden the 17th June Instant, the Trustees have represented to the Meeting that several persons indebted to the said firm have entirely disregarded the numerous applications made to them for placing their respective Debts in a regular train of payment.—Resolved, that the Trustees be directed to instruct their Attorney at law to proceed against all such persons for the recovery of their Balances, and that the names of such Debtors as shall persist in disregarding the application of the Attorney shall be published in the Newspapers with the sums due annexed thereto.

Signed by desire of the Creditors, Representatives of Creditors and Trustees.

GEORGE MACLEOD KNOX.

Secretary to the Trust for the affairs of Messrs. TULLON, BRODIE, HALSBURTON and Co.
TRUST OFFICE, MADRAS,
21st June, 1809.

PORT WINE.

MESSIEURS BINNY and DENNISON, have a few chests remaining of the Port Wine formerly advertised, which will be sold in chests at 6 Pagodas per dozen.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME full-bodied Curricule, with a pair of Bay Horses, that match well, and are steady and quiet in double or single Harness, or in a Saddle; together with a Europe Curricule harness nearly new.
Lowest price 400 Pagodas. Enquire at the Courier Office.

FOR SALE,
At Mr. Birtle's
STABLES,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

TWO Bay Horses, young and sound, now breaking in for a Bandy or Curricule. The price of one, 100 Pagodas, of the other 135. If purchased as a pair 215 Pagas. will be taken.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

A LONDON BUILT
CHARIOT,
WITH A PAIR OF
STRONG QUIET SERVICEABLE
HORSES,
AND

Harness Complete,
ENQUIRE AT THE
COURIER PRESS.

JUNE 14, 1809.

TO BE SOLD
A ROAN COLOURED

HORSE,
RISING 5 years lately broke in for a Saddle warranted sound and free from vice and is likely to make a pleasant Saddle Horse. Price 80 Pagodas, for further particulars enquire of Messrs. J. RAVELL and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

P L A T E:

ONE Soup tureen and cover, one coffee Urn, one chocolate pot, one pair bottle stands, one toast rack, one sugar vase & spoon, one flat plate, two pair candlesticks, three pairs silver saufs and spoons, thirteen table and one gray spoons, one soup ladle, two fish knives, three table forks, five bottle lables, and one plated cruet stand with five bottles.

AFTER WHICH

FIVE CASKS OF
PALE ALE,
ONE S T T INWOOD BOX

OF

ASSORTED SHELLS,

AND

Sundry other Articles.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th Instant,

IN POPHAM'S BROADWAY,

FACING THE GUN CARRIAGE YARD.

SALE TO COMMENCE

Precisely at 4 o'clock,

A BOUT four Hundred Ton planks of large dimension, well adapted for making furniture and which will be sold positively to the highest Bidder.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THE HOUSE IN ARMENIAN STREET,

NOW OCCUPIED BY

COTTAH KISTNAMA CHITTY,

AS A

CHINA SHOP,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 22d, Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

And to continue till the whole are disposed of,

THE remains of an extensive China Investment, consisting as follows, viz.—Hsyon, Pearl, and Souchong teas, sugar candy, sweetmeats, China ware of every description, a great assortment of household furniture, manekens, canton cloth, boglopores, silks & satins of various colours, a large quantity of white metal ware chiefly consisting of table, soup, and hot water plates, a variety of pictures, a quantity of paper of all descriptions, a quantity of fireworks, and toys, &c. &c. Catalogues are published and will be distributed with all possible expedition.

N. B. The articles will be sold every other day, leaving the intermediate day for delivery.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

By James Dobbin,

A CAPITAL

THEODOLITE,

IN A CASE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

A FEW Casks of good Brandy, two Family Cots three Childrens do a Blackwood Couch with Bedding, two Casks of Lime Juice, six Pair of Blackwood shade Stands a Cavalry Saddle, and a pair of Curricule Harness.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 26th Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 AND 6 IN THE AFTERNOON,

An Upstairs House, situated at Moorlapetta, in Moorstreet, in the Blacktown, between the houses of Mr. Lewcock and Govinda Naick's—the Ground measuring in length from east to west sixty-four feet and in breadth from north to south twenty-four feet or thereabout.—Conditions of sales usual.

N. B. There is a Company's Grant for the premises.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE

OR

THE HONORABLE

Sir B. Sullivan, Knt.

On the 6th day of July next,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

And to continue every other day, (Sunday's excepted,) until the whole are disposed of,

THE elegant Household Furniture, plate, plated ware, glass, China and queens ware, lustres, hanging and wall lamps, carriages, horses, &c. &c.

ALSO

A large and extensive collection of valuable books, belonging to the above gentleman. Catalogues of which will be published and circulated previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The articles to be paid for, and cleared away within five days from the day of purchase; otherwise such articles as remain, will be put up and resold, at the loss and expense of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

N. B. Catalogues of the books have been distributed to the out stations—those gentlemen who may send commissions to JAMES DOBBIN, will be pleased to favor him with references for payment of such as they wish to have purchased for them—otherwise they cannot be executed, as the engagement made by J. D. is to pay the proceeds of the sale at the garden, before the articles are delivered.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)
On the 1st day of July next,

THE large and spacious House, known by the name of Mr. POPHAM'S House, in the Broadway Black Town.

For particulars apply to JAMES DOBBIN.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By James Dobbin,

THAT LARGE AND SPACIOUS

MANSION,

WITH GARDEN, &c. &c.

BELONGING TO THE HONORABLE

Sir B. Sullivan, Knt.

SITUATED AT ROVAPETTAH,

For further particulars Enquire of JAMES DOBBIN, at his Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

TWO FASHIONABLE
RENGAL BANDIES.
JUST LANDED FROM THE

PORTSEA,
MAY BE SEEN
AT

JAMES DOBBIN'S
AUCTION ROOM.

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1809.

MADRAS, — JUNE 21, 1809.

A Letter has been received at this Presidency brought from Madeira by the Cornelia, and dated 30th January, which states that an account had arrived there from the British Consul at Tangiers with a report of the army under Sir John Moore and the Marquis Romagna having had an action on the 6th January with the French, near Madrid, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 20,000 Men.

SPAIN.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S ARMY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICER WITH SIR JOHN MOORE'S ARMY.

"Salamanca, Nov. 19.
"After an extremely harassing march of 350 miles, we arrived at Salamanca on the 13th inst. The army having been obliged to march through Portugal in single battalions, it will be necessary to halt here for some time, in order to enable the whole force from that country to come up, and also to give the troops time to recover from the fatigues of so long and distressing a journey. There are at present in Salamanca 11,000 infantry. The artillery and cavalry, with the remainder of the infantry, are expected to be up in a few days. It is expected that we shall then proceed to Valladolid, at which place it is supposed the army under Sir John Moore will form a junction with that of Sir David Baird; and the whole British force already on the continent will be concentrated with the reinforcements that are still expected. I cannot tell precisely where Sir John Moore is, but I understand that Sir John Moore has opened a communication with him, and that both armies will form a junction before the lapse of many days. The accounts most relied on make the French force in Spain amount to * 30,000 men. The British armies do not exceed 40,000. Still notwithstanding the inferiority of our numbers, I look forward with confidence to a glorious and successful issue, whenever we come in contact with the enemy. I am sure that if the Spaniards were united among themselves, a few weeks would, with our assistance, be sufficient to rescue their country from the French. But I am sorry to say, there is reason to think that great dissension prevails among the Generals, and if it continues unappeased, there is every danger that the French will be finally successful in enslaving the country. It was yesterday reported here, that General Blake's army had an action with the French, in which the latter were successful; but I do not find that this intelligence is confirmed. This is satisfactory, if it arise from any cause than the want of regular and proper communication, a want of which we have much cause to complain. It is very probable I shall not have an opportunity of writing again till we have ourselves a brush with the French; if I survive, you shall have the particulars on better authority than that of mere unconfirmed rumour."

Another Letter, same date.

"A halt at the renowned city of Salamanca enables me to inform you, that Sir John Moore's army is thus far advanced on its march towards the north of Spain. We expect to form a junction with Sir David Baird in a few days, and then not a moment will be lost in marching to the scene of action. Before a fortnight shall elapse, we hope to get in sight of the French; and as our army is in the best condition, health and spirits. I doubt not that we shall do all that becomes the high character of British soldiers. If the Spaniards are true to themselves, there cannot be a doubt of success. This is a very fine country, and well worth fighting for; but if it was no better than a rock, those who would not shed the last drop of their blood to preserve it from slavery, ought to be shot. I fear there are many such among the Spaniards. Most of the peasants around this place, instead of rushing to the camps with such arms as they

can find, are quietly pursuing their ordinary occupations, apparently content to obey whatever masters the fortune of the war shall give them."

PRIVATE LETTERS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN SIR JOHN MOORE'S ARMY.

"Valladolid, Nov. 22.

"We are now 14,000 strong in this city and the environs. Part of the artillery is with us; the remainder is expected to-morrow. On our march we received an account that a large French force was in possession of this place, and in consequence of this intelligence, a retreat was ordered. But we soon after learned that the French did not exceed one thousand cavalry, who had made a dash for the sake of plunder. After all our fatigues, we are well accommodated here, and are free from sickness; the weather has not been so bad as we expected; although this is called the rainy season, we have had but two days rain. Several Spanish Officers, who understand English, met us on our march, with orders to attend us, and to do their best for promoting our convenience. We cannot join Sir D. Baird in less than ten days. — P. S. There is a report that Barcelona has fallen."

Corunna, Dec. 1.

"Part of Sir John Moore's army had assembled at Salamanca, on the 26th of last month, and the whole was to advance by three separate routes, viz. by Alameda, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; but from the badness of the roads it was thought our troops could not get together in a body before the 6th or 8th of this month. From the want of accommodation, our troops have been under the necessity of marching in single regiments; and sometimes in half battalions. On the 26th the army was in good health and spirits."

GENERAL BAIRD'S ARMY.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer in one of the divisions of the army of General Baird:—

VILLAFRANCA, Nov. 29.

"I can only tell you that I am quite well, and fare as well as circumstances will permit. I got to Astorga from Oviedo on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning last, 23d instant, the army retreated, but advanced again on the Friday. A courier is going off to Lugo, by which I send this. You must not be alarmed at not hearing from me often, as it is impossible. The French are in great force, near 100,000 men, it is said, at Burgos, Valladolid, &c. and their cavalry at Riego Seco, and advancing about. The two English armies have not joined, and it is uncertain when they will. On Thursday last, 23d, I concluded we should have retreated much further. As it was, I had to march on a continuance 30 miles; casks of rum were stove at Astorga, and every one thought the French to be very near; next day we advanced to our old positions. Blake's army, i.e. Romana's, has been completely defeated and scattered. There were only 3000 men at Leon a week ago, though the Spaniards would tell me every where that there were near 30 or 40,000. If we cannot form a junction with Sir J. Moore, or he with us, which must be the case, as we cannot leave the road to Corunna open to the French, both armies must retreat *sur leur pas*. This is a wretched country. I am sure the French would do them good, but as an Englishman I cannot wish them to gain a footing here, though I am afraid they will eventually succeed. It is said the French have pushed on a column to Oviedo to pass to Lugo, and intercept our retreat, but that is uncertain. The Spaniards do not act with the spirit they might."

FORT ST. GEORGE: PRINTED BY M. KELLY.

* We suppose this should be 20,000.