

(From London Papers, November 10 Dec. 14.

SPAIN.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.  
SIEGE OF BILBOA.

AINHOA, Dec. 8, 1833.

I am enabled to send you to-day the important information that Espartero has been beaten for the third time on the 5th. In all probability each time he presents himself his misfortunes will accumulate. I am aware that the siege of Bilbao lasts much longer than was expected, and that even many staunch Carlists are becoming impatient. In my opinion it was for the ultimate good of Don Carlos that Bilbao was not taken previous to the arrival of Espartero at Portugalette. Had it then fallen we should have been told that the weather prevented the Christians from advancing—say Espartero was waiting for the troops sent in pursuit of Sanz, &c. Now no such excuse can be offered—the whole of the Christiano army in the north, including the reserve, are in Portugalette. The Queenites have made three attempts to succour Bilbao, and each time have been compelled to retreat disgracefully with considerable loss. Should Eugia notwithstanding the presence of Espartero, succeed in getting Bilbao—and I have not the least doubt he will—the Carlists will have proved to the world that they are full of enthusiasm and valour, while the Christians are demoralized and unable to maintain their position on the north banks of the Ebro. The advantages to the Carlists will be immense, and the cause of Christiano for ever lost. You will daily be inundated with reports prejudicial to the Carlists, and many articles may be written proving that the siege is receding instead of advancing. Pay no heed to all that may be said, and believe me that the Carlists are gaining by the duration of the siege—that Bilbao must fall—and that Isabella will receive her death-blow upon the banks of the Nervion.

I have received many private letters detailing the affair of the 5th; but I prefer sending you the following extract from the official reports, knowing full reliance may be placed on it—

Royal Head-quarters, Durango, Dec. 8.

"I have only time to send you an extract of a report, received from General Eugia, giving a description of the defeat of Espartero. Our brave fellows are full of enthusiasm, and our success is certain. Yesterday we made prisoner a female, the bearer of a letter from the Governor of Bilbao to Espartero. The contents are interesting. San Miguel after stating that his provisions and ammunition were nearly exhausted, assures the Commander-in-Chief that unless he is relieved within two days, he would be obliged to capitulate. I have no doubt that the instant the Governor is satisfied that Espartero was beaten yesterday he will send out a flag of truce.

"This morning we are told, but not officially, that Espartero, attacked last night, was compelled to return to Portugalette.

"The following is the extract from Eugia's reports—  
"Yesterday morning our fire opened against the new line formed by the enemy on the right bank of the Nervion, which was principally protected by the fort of Desierta, the steam-boats, trincaduras, and the bridge of boats.

"The combat lasted the whole day, the enemy were beaten and driven from their positions, and the villages Asua, Sendica, Lugna, Erandio, and Lejona. Their loss is most considerable, the firing of our musketry and artillery being well kept up. They were necessarily compelled to seek refuge in the heights of Ondis, where they have been harassed throughout the whole of that night. We made 40 prisoners; but a great many of the enemy were drowned in endeavouring to escape.

"Whilst Eugia was beating Espartero, the garrison of Bilbao made a sortie, with the intention of driving back our troops from the position they occupy under the walls of Bilbao, but they were vigorously repulsed with a considerable loss."

"Among other reports fabricated within the last few days, none is more poisonous than the defeat of Cabrera. I can state positively that Iribarren, notwithstanding that he is at the head of four battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, has not dared to attack Cabrera, and that his pretended victory is nothing more than the capture of two mules followed by 12 sick soldiers. Indeed, I have reason for believing that the French government has received an official communication from Pampeluna of a most unsatisfactory nature, as regards the moral discipline of the Christiano force in Navarre. It is said to-day, though I cannot give it to you as official, that Cabrera has actually crossed the Ebro, and that he is now in Tudela.

I have received letters from Madrid of the 3d. Nobody in the Spanish capital placed the least faith in the victory of Navarez.

Gomez had once more deceived all the Queen's Generals, and on the 29th was safe and sound at Osuna, and Narvaez at Estepe. I am most credibly informed that the object of Gomez in approaching so near to Gibraltar was, to place in security a great number of highly respectable Andalusians, compromised as adherents of Don Carlos. Gomez has succeeded, and has put the moveable property of these gentlemen in perfect security.

The following are official bulletins of a sortie made by the garrison of Bilbao, on the 2nd, and a petty affair near Vittoria:—

FROM GENERAL SARASA TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Excellent Sir.—At two o'clock this morning, two companies of the enemy made a sortie from fort Del Morro; one took the direction of Bazarrate, near Begonia, where was stationed one of the advanced pickets, and the other, reinforced by the detachment which occupies the fortified house Del Verdol, advanced towards the bridge of Bolueta, the object of both being to get possession of these two points, and thus cut off our communication by the high road. The company which attempted the attack on Bazarrate was soon compelled to retreat, notwithstanding the inferiority of our troops; the other party persisting in the attempt to take the post of Bolueta, it was reinforced by a company from another post, and then ultimately compelled the enemy to retreat, although they were protected by a tremendous firing from their forts, musketry, and grenades, &c.

"The fire lasted until nearly two o'clock, p.m. Our only loss is one man wounded; that of the enemy must be severe, for we saw them carry away many of the wounded.

God protect Your Excellency.

JUAN MANUEL SARASA.

Head-quarters Santo Domingo, Dec. 2

To the Minister of War."

PORTUGAL.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 11.—This morning his Majesty's packet *Lyra*, Lieutenant Griffin acting, arrived from Lisbon. She sailed thence on the 4th at an early hour, with the regular mails, that date being only two days subsequent to the sailing of the *Calpe* steamer, already arrived. Little had occurred in that brief space of time in addition to the accounts published of the Miguelite force stated to have been off the coast; nothing further had transpired, but a belief was very prevalent that Miguel had reached the headquarters of Don Carlos, via Bayonne, considerable apprehension was consequently felt until the truth could be ascertained. The Royalists were, however, in good spirits at the news. Another large force of Miguelite guerrillas has shown themselves in the Minho, near Valencia. No certainty as to the result of the elections could be arrived at. Senr. Passos cannot get in for Lisbon, but it was believed he would be returned for Oporto. From the conflicting opinions the truth was difficult to be conjectured as to the Ministry being able to command a majority in the Cortes; should it be against them, a resignation of office will be the immediate result, and no one can remotely calculate on their successors, or those individuals who will readily become the serviles of the National Guard. Generally speaking, the country abounded in confusion, and what the upshot is to be, cannot now be developed; suffice to say most parties agree on the point that affairs as they exist at present can prove but of a temporary tenure. As to Gomez's defeat by Narvaez, nothing further had been learnt at Lisbon in addition to the accounts received there by the *Calpe* steamer. The *Lyra* experienced tremendous weather on her passage home.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER—SUGGESTED INCENDIARISM.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10.

One of the most alarming and destructive fires that has happened in this district for many years occurred at an early hour this morning, in Manchester. The premises on which the casualty occurred are the extensive cotton-spinning factory of Messrs. Faulkner and Owen, in Jersey street, Ancoats. Mr Faulkner has for some time been at points with his work-people, and consequently has of late been compelled to employ people who are known by the opprobrious epithet of "knobsticks," his regular hands having turned out. The turn-out having lasted some time, Mr Faulkner at length supplied his machinery with new hands, to the great chagrin of the old ones. Much hostile feeling has followed, and Mr Faulkner has in many instances been compelled to claim the protection of the law for his new work-people. These circumstances are stated as an explanation of a rumour which has gained currency, that the fire of this morning was an act of incendiarism.

The new hands or "knobsticks," whom Mr Faulkner employs, have been compelled by the hostile feeling which was manifested to them by the operatives of the surrounding

localities, to take up their permanent abode in the factory, and Mr Faulkner had furnished a large room of his mill for that purpose. About half-past six o'clock this morning it was discovered that the story of the mill in which the operatives resided was on fire; at the time the majority of the hands were at work, but some of the women and children were still in bed; they threw on a portion of their clothing and turned out of the building, whilst the other hands, after the immediate consternation into which they were thrown had subsided, took such measures as they could to impede the progress of the flames. When Mr Rose, conductor of the fire-police, arrived with the town's engines, he found the whole of the upper part of the factory one volume of living fire, the roof falling in, and the flames spreading with the utmost rapidity. The people were hurrying—men and women nearly naked, and their children clinging to them in terror, were seen only now escaping from the fatal pile—some running in terror through the yard, and some unhappily lamenting that, though themselves had escaped, they had left behind them their whole apparel, and of all this world's gear they possessed. When the engines arrived, none of the disposition to aid the firemen which ordinarily exhibits itself among the people was manifested by them. They stood entirely aloof; and if at all asked to give a helping hand, they stood either doggedly silent and inactive, or vented some unfeeling expression against Mr Faulkner.

The flames had, by this time, completely gutted the factory down to the third story, and even a considerable portion of the walls had fallen. With the exception of a few bags of cotton, not a fragment of property was saved. Not only had Mr Faulkner to bear up against disaster, but he had also to endure the insults and ribald sarcasms of the brutal crowd, who, stationed on the opposite bank of the canal, which runs close by his mill, hooted at him whenever he showed himself, and manifested their fiendish glee at the progress of destruction, by loudly cheering whenever a falling wall gave indication that the fire was still doing its work.

The fire had done its worst by nine o'clock in the morning, and the risk of further devastation is now past. The loss of property cannot fall short of £10,000 or £15,000, but Mr Faulkner is fully insured.

Sir—The perilous situation of the six absent whalers and their crews calls for the immediate notice and attention of the Government. When last seen, they were together in latitude 71.40 N, beset in the ice, and little doubt exists with the Captains of the other ships, who saw them, that it was impossible they could get out.

The *Norfolk* was the best provisioned, and she only had ten months' on board, the others nine only; seven are already consumed.

If relief is to be sent to these unfortunate men, it should be instantly; a vessel might be fitted out, and it would reach the Straits by the end of December, as S. and S. E. gales blow across the Atlantic that month. From January to March westerly gales prevail, and with dreadful violence, as the expedition in last year experienced under Captain Ross.

The Eastern shores of Davis' Straits are not ice blocked, nor does the land ice form before the middle of January; and a vessel sailing the middle of December would, most probably, reach as far as Disco Island before she was beset. Provided with everything necessary, she would be able to afford relief during the winter—at all events, when the ice opened she would be on the spot to take advantage of it.

When last seen they were close in shore, in the land ice, and they would not have the same chance as their companions last year, who drifting with the ice, got clear. They are beset in the land, or ice attached to the shore, which is immovable. Three hundred of the hardest seamen Great Britain has must not perish without an attempt to save them—that attempt must, to ensure success, be immediate.—Correspondent of the *Edinburgh Herald*.

THE GLASGOW BANQUET TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

—We understand that on Wednesday, at a Meeting of the Committee of Management, Mr David Hamilton's designs of the pavilion were submitted to the meeting and unanimously approved of. We have been informed that Sir Robert will, in all probability, during his visit, sojourn under the hospitable roof of Blytheswood House; but from private information received in town, it is understood that Lady Peel will not accompany Sir Robert to Scotland. In consequence of this the Committee are likely to come to the resolution of dispensing with galleries for the ladies, an alteration in their proposed plan which will enable them to accommodate 3,000 persons. Already, however, 2,800 applications have been entered on the books of the secretary. Several distinguished noblemen in the country have intimated their intention of joining the citizens of Glasgow in their not more magnificent than meet tribute to a man whom every right thinking British subject must delight to honour.—*Glasgow Courier*.

CHARLES X.—The following is an extract of a letter of the 14th inst., from Prague:—"It is said that the Duchess de Berry intends to claim her children, and it is probable that the Austrian Government will be obliged to settle, by a Solomon's judgment the difference between that Princess and the Duchess of Angouleme.—*Augsburg Gazette*.

The *German Courier* gives the following of the 14th inst., from Vienna:—"On receipt of the news of the death of Charles X., the Duchess de Berry determined to proceed immediately to Goritz, but was first obliged to wait for an authorisation to that effect. She accordingly set out for Vienna, and despatched to Goritz a Frenchman, who had been her daughter's godfather."

FUNERAL OF CHARLES X.—The Legitimist Journal *La France*, gives the following dated Goritz, 16th inst.:—"The obsequies of Charles X. took place on Friday.—The inhabitants displayed great grief and mourning was generally worn. The procession was followed not only by the garrison and the authorities, but by many persons of distinction. The crowd observed perfect silence, the shops were shut, and many houses were hung with black. The cortege proceeded to the cathedral, where high mass was performed, and afterwards went on to the Franciscan Convent, which is a short distance from the town, and where the body was deposited in a vault. The Dukes of Angoulême and Bordeaux followed on foot. The Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and the young Prince and Princess, and all those who are with them, are enjoying good health. The whole of the Royal Family are assembled together at the residence of the Count de Strassoldo. The town is perfectly healthy, and the cholera no more thought of, as it had completely disappeared from the environs and the whole of the north of Italy. *La France* adds that the Count de Saint Anlaire, the French Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, on hearing the news of the death of Charles X., shed tears, and returning home immediately was the first to put on mourning."

ALGIERS—The *Spitèe*, from Algiers, brings the important intelligence that, a short time prior to leaving, a battle had been fought on the spot where the French first effected a landing 25 miles from Algiers between them and the Arabs, the former amounting to 3,500 men, and the latter to 10,000, Abdel Kader commanding the Algerines, and Clausel the French, when the latter were most completely beaten, and one regiment entirely routed, with a loss of five officers and between 50 and 60 men killed, besides prisoners. It was expected that the Arabs would have marched into the city on the 11th, being only eight miles distant. The last accounts received from Algiers through France state that the attack of the Bedouin Arabs upon that place, which was made during the absence of a large portion of the garrison with the expedition to Constantine, had failed, the assaults having been repulsed. The Paris Papers of Saturday contain no news from Algiers.

The inhabitants of Manchester contemplate applying for a charter of incorporation for the several townships situate within the borough.

THE EDINBURGH DEPUTATION TO SIR R. PEEL.—The deputation which left Edinburgh on Friday evening, to convey to Sir Robert Peel the invitation to a public dinner here, returned to town yesterday afternoon from Draxton Manor. We learn that the Right Hon. Baronet, although he felt most deeply the compliment that had been paid him by forwarding a requisition from the metropolis of Scotland so numerous and respectfully signed, yet was under the necessity of declining the honour intended him (having also declined other invitations), on account of the assembling of Parliament so soon after the public dinner at Glasgow, and the little time afforded him in that short interval for other arrangements.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—PARIS, Dec. 8.

—A new project for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans is now talked of. The Princess now thought of is the eldest daughter of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, who has remained faithful to Queen Isabella. This young Princess, who is niece on the father's side to King Ferdinand VII. and Don Carlos, and on the mother's side to Queen Christina and the Duchess of Berry, is between 15 and 16 years of age, and is said to be very beautiful.

Our private correspondent from Toulon writes as follows, under date of the 5th Dec.—"We are at present without news relative to the expedition of Constantine. The steam boat from Algiers, which will, perhaps, arrive to-morrow, may bring the letters from Bona up to the 1st, three days later than those which have arrived by the *Phare*. If the vessel that left Algiers on the 3d had gone to take the despatches from Bona in order to bring them directly to Toulon, we should have