

**COLONEL EVANS'S CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN**—Dispatches from the British auxiliary forces in Spain have just reached us. We give them without comment; but our readers may rely with confidence upon their strict authenticity, and also that they have been received from experienced officers acting under Colonel Evans. They are as follows:—We are persuaded that there is nothing more recent in London.

Head-quarters, Trevino, Feb. 12.

General Cordova left Vittoria for Pampeluna, on the 29th ult., and on the 1st instant, the divisions of General Evans and Espartero, marched, the former on this place, and the latter upon Pennacerrada. The object of this movement is to fortify these two places, in order to establish a military road by the left bank of the Ebro to Logrono—to facilitate the transport of supplies from the Rioja to every point of our line of operation—to submit to the dominion of the Queen's Government a considerable portion of territory hitherto overrun by the insurgents—to protect the property of the refugees—to facilitate the collection of the revenue at the Custom-house at La Couchas—all of which, it is considered, will, by cutting off his supplies and by narrowing the circle of his operations, greatly embarrass the enemy.

General Evans, with the Light Brigade, the Artillery, and one squadron of Lancers, established his head-quarters at this place. The 2d Brigade occupies France; the 1st the villages of Cucho and Zanostro; and the 4th Arieta. For some days after our arrival the elements declared against us; a heavy fall of snow and the subsequent thaw precluding the possibility of proceeding with the works destined for its defence. Trevino, our present head-quarters, and the capital of the Comdado of that name, is now but a mere village, containing not more than ninety-two houses. Formerly it was, however, a place of considerable importance, containing a population of 35,000 souls; but the only trace which remains of its former greatness is the castellated bridge across the mountain stream, the Aynda, which bathes the height upon which the village stands.

In consequence of a despatch received two days ago from the Government of Vittoria, that 18 Carlist battalions, with 16 pieces of artillery, and upwards of 100 carts containing shells, &c. had suddenly moved upon Balmaceda, with the intention of besieging that place,—leaving two regiments for its defence—General Espartero immediately broke up his cantonments at Pennacerrada, and moved to the relief of Balmaceda. General Evans, with the major part of the force here under his command, marches tomorrow in the same direction. Some apprehensions exist that Balmaceda may have fallen before the force marching to its relief arrives. The possession of that place would certainly afford them great advantages.

From their central position, moving as they constantly do, upon the chord, while their adversaries move upon the arc of the circle, the Carlists have the facility of rapidly concentrating, and directing the mass of their forces upon any decisive point in half the time that the Queen's troops can perform the same operation.

Colonel Shaw, with the 8th regiment, the cavalry under Colonel Kinloch, remain at Vittoria in charge of the hospitals, stores, &c. &c. I am sorry to say that a typhus fever is at present raging in that city, and has committed serious ravages amongst the troops. To the inclemency of the weather, the privations to which the troops have been exposed, and through the culpable neglect of the Spanish authorities, superinduced upon the vicissitudes of a recent and hasty organization, may be attributed the crowded state of our hospitals. Still the spirit of the men is unsubdued; one and all burn for an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

VITTORIA, Feb. 12.

Castro has been taken by the enemy, and it is said they are marching upon Balmaceda with 12,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery. Let them come. A like number of the Queen's troops, consisting of Espartero's, Espaleto's, and Evan's divisions, are now on the march to meet them. Staid comforted, I have no fear of the result. I learn that there will not be a regular stand-up-fight. Herein it is where Englishmen will prove themselves Englishmen still, in spite of the sad treatment they have met with; and God knows the British Legion of Donna Isabella of Spain stands an unhappy lamentable, and undeniable evidence of this. Upon this subject my patience is exhausted—more I will not say. General Evans, with the greatest part of the Legion, and four troops of Lancers, are this night at La Puebla; Jurozgui also. They will unite with Espartero and Espaleto at Puenta-altra, or thereabouts, tomorrow. The Rifles, the 5th and 8th Regiments, with three troops of Lancers (British Legion) remain to garrison Vittoria; Colonel Shaw commandant.—The two first marched in from Trevino this afternoon. This place has been left fortified and garrisoned.

Colonel Shaw deserves the greatest credit for his persevering activity to improve the state of the depot since he took the command here, and I am proud to say that his exertions are not thrown away. No department escapes him, and in every department you can find the beneficial results of his exertions; but he who takes upon him to restore to rights the blunders arising from the inaction of his predecessors must submit himself to labours of a Herculean kind.

Jealous dissensions prevail between General Cordova and Colonel Evans, and the British Legion is, as usual, in a miserable plight: they lose, on an average, from twelve to fifteen men a-day from typhus fever, and the officers are daily resigning.

A letter from Vienna of the 13th of February says—"The house of Rothschild and Sina have just concluded with Prince Esterhazy a loan to the amount, as is reported, of twenty millions of florins. It will be negotiated at four per centum.

**THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION**—The Pasha of Egypt lately asked an Englishman to tell him why, instead of sending the Steamboats round by the Persian Gulf, the British Government preferred incurring the enormous expense of conveying them over land across mountains without roads, and the marshy plains of the Anek? The traveller declared his inability to answer the question. "This experiment," said the Pasha, "has been tried by the English, let me tell you, in order to ascertain the practicability of marching an army with its artillery and waggon-train from the coast to Bir, embarking it there on rafts down to Bussorah, and directing it from that point either on Bushiro or India, as circumstances may require." [Is not this Russia prompting? "The brat is taught his lesson."—Shakspeare. *Brat* in the Russian language means *brother*.]

An Austrian gentleman, of great skill as a miner, has received a commission from the Porte to examine the mines of Turkey, and report on the best means of working them.

We learn from Constantinople that the Circassians have been eminently successful in their insurrection against Russia. They have driven the Russians beyond the Kouban, and not content with that success, have invaded the Russian territory, and taken the town of Stavropol, which they plundered, and carried off 300 of the principal inhabitants. Stavropol is one of the most important towns in Southern Russia, and about eight days' march from the Circassian frontier.

**BURNING OF A THEATRE.**—One hundred and twenty-six lives lost.—A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Lahaman's theatre booth, in St. Petersburg, on Sunday, the 14th February. A beam took fire from a lamp during the performance, when the building was soon enveloped in flames. The greater part of the audience in the boxes effected their escape without injury, but those in the pit crowded into a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up, when the roof fell, and covered them with fire brands; of above four hundred persons who were in the booth, one hundred and twenty-nine males and five females perished, and about ten more were severely injured. The Emperor himself assisted at the fire.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A new club, designated the Reform Club, has been formed in London during the last few days, in opposition to the Carlton Club. The number of members entered already amounts to 759, amongst whom are the Duke of Sussex and all his Majesty's Ministers.

**STRENGTH OF PARTIES.**—The House consists, it will be found, should divisions hereafter be made on questions touching the permanency of the Government, of 350 Liberals, and 239 Tories. And we are much mistaken if, on divisions, the strength of parties, relatively to the number of Members in the House at the time, shall not turn out to be in the proportions we have now stated. This is the consummation of the violent and unconstitutional measures which led to the dissolution of the first reformed Parliament.—*Courier*.

The manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Saddleworth, Rochdale, Halifax, Paisley, &c. are all briskly employed. The demand for home consumption and foreign markets, are equally great.

A paragraph stating that the Bishop of Norwich was married to a Catholic wife, and that the lady had a confessor of her own creed in the house, is wholly untrue. The Bishop of Norwich has been a widower for the last twelve years, and was married to a sister (a Protestant) of the late Lord Castlecoote.

LONDON, February 22.

The increase of seamen, 6,500 over that of last year, will enable the Government to man at least six line of battle ships and three or four large frigates. It is generally believed that eight sail of the line will shortly assemble at Spithead, and enliven the war anchorage.—*Hampshire Independent*.

**THE KING AND MR. O'CONNELL**—A great deal has been said about the cordial reception which Mr. O'Connell met with from his Majesty on going up with the Commons Address. The truth, however, is that the parties on that occasion never so much as came near each other, Mr. O'Connell, with more than his usual diffidence, keeping the whole time cautiously in the rear of the deputation which attended the Speaker upon that occasion.—*Morning Herald*.

**TIMBER DUTIES.**—In the House of Commons on the 26th Feb., Mr. P. Thomson in reply to a question, stated that there was no discrepancy between what had been said by the noble lord in another place and what he mentioned last night, that it was not the intention of the government to introduce any measure on the subject of these Timber duties at so early a period in the session. The report of the committee could not be acted upon until 1837, and he could assure the hon. gentleman that sufficient time would be afforded between the printing of the schedules and their consideration in that house.