

(From the London Standard, July 11.)

SPAIN.

ESPELETA, JULY 5.

The following is an official bulletin of a petty skirmish on the heights of Saint Sebastian:—

FROM GENERAL BARTOLOME GIUBELALDE TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Excellent Sir,—Don Pedro Jose Iturriza aware that the enemy intended attacking our positions in front of St. Sebastian, placed himself on the lines at half-past three o'clock p. m. The firing shortly afterwards commenced, and lasted two hours. The enemy lost a good many men, and did not advance a single step. Our loss was one killed, and eight wounded.

"James Juan, belonging to the English legion, deserted, and joined our ranks, with arms and baggage.

"Agreeably to the orders of his Majesty, I have taken possession of the command of the Provinces, with all the formalities and ordinances prescribed.

"God protect your Excellency.

"BARTOLOME GIUBELALDE.

"Head-quarters, Hernani, June 27, 1836.

"To the Minister at War."  
Don Carlos on the second was at Villafraanca.

Seven o'clock, p.m.

I have this instant seen a letter from General Joaquin Montenegro, dated "Walls of Vittoria, July 2, night." He states that that morning the garrisons of Penacerada and Trevino, in number 1500, have rendered at discretion. The whole of his artillery was before Vittoria, and he had great hopes of taking that city, should Cordova not come to its relief. It is but right to state I have not received this news officially.

Cordova on the 3d was still at Pampeluna, intriguing against the return of Mina as one of the deputies for that place.

MADRID, JULY 2.

A dispatch has been received from the Viceroy of Navarre, General the Baron de Meer, in which he states that the Carlists, on the 24th ult., made an attack upon Larasoana, at the same time that he advanced from Pampeluna in the same direction.—When the Carlist General observed the viceroy's movements, he placed considerable forces on the sides and summit of the hill of Zurian, from which the Queen's commander says that he was able to dislodge them, notwithstanding the difficult nature of the position, and the efforts which they made to maintain it. By the viceroy's own statement, it appears that 16 officers, and 200 privates of his forces were put *hors de combat*. The same authority states the loss of the Carlists to have been much more considerable.

On the 27th of last month the reserve under the orders of General Tello was attacked in the vicinity of Villarayo by five battalions of the Carlist infantry, and 300 cavalry. The engagement lasted from six o'clock a.m. until five p.m., at which hour the Queen's cavalry charged the Carlists, by whom they were repulsed with great loss; in consequence of which General Tello was forced to retreat, and with considerable difficulty reached Espinosa. General Espartero with 10 battalions of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, had left Vittoria in search of the Carlist force; and the captain-general of Castile had assembled the troops under his command for the same purpose.

The preceding is extracted from the *Madrid Gazette* of this day, but letters have been received from Pampeluna, by which it is known that the loss on the Queen's side in the engagement between the Viceroy of Navarre and the Carlists, was double to what he states, and that the Carlist forces behaved on this occasion with the most extraordinary valour. As for General Tello's affair, it has been a most sad one indeed. The Carlist commander is a person named Arroyo, a *mesonero*, or keeper of a public house at Medina del Pomar, and without the slightest pretension to military knowledge, but possessed of amazing activity and the most daring courage—the essential qualities for the warfare in which he is engaged. The victory was in every respect complete, and the loss on the side of the Queen's forces has been immense. What renders this victory most interesting is the circumstance that the Carlists were not superior in number to the Queen's troops, and yet they all but annihilated them. It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the sensation which this action has produced here. They speak of trying Tello for his great carelessness, and want of military skill upon this occasion; but if the government were to chastise the Queen's General for faults of this nature, her Majesty's forces would be in a very short time without commanders. The army list of Spain is positively filled with General's names, and yet there is scarcely a single one possessed of sufficient knowledge to command a brigade, much less a division.

The letters received this post from Valencia are filled with accounts of the rapid increase of the Carlist forces. There is scarcely a village in the interior that has not been plundered by the Carlists; and so

dispirited are the partisans of the Queen, that not a shadow of resistance is made any where against Cabrera, Quilez, or his followers. Colonel Iriarte succeeded in forcing Quilez to retreat from the vicinity of Benicarlo; but, in pursuing the Carlist commander, he was taken in flank by Cabrera, who, with an activity truly astonishing, had advanced to his comrades' succour. The attack made by Cabrera was in every respect successful; for upwards of 250 of Iriarte's column perished in the action, and nearly 500 were made prisoners.

The most profound sensation has been caused here in consequence of the news received from Navarre and Valencia which I have just related, and every one is filled with apprehensions of still greater disasters.—When the partisans of Don Carlos are vanquished in Navarre and the neighbouring provinces, there will be still hot work for the Queen's troops in Catalonia, Valencia and Lower Arragon.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.

The provincial papers received this morning, contain melancholy accounts of the effects of the late storms.

In Dumfries, a carter, named Richardson, was conveying wood from Conheath to Glencaip, when himself and his horse were in instant struck dead by the electric shock.—Another carter, who accompanied Richardson, was thrown to the ground, and remained stupified for several minutes. A man riding upon a horse on the Annan road had his horse killed beneath him, and his hat damaged. Over a wide district of country the most serious damage has been inflicted—cattle killed, and the soil extensively washed off potatoe and turnip land. On the farm of Ernespie near Castle Douglas, three cattle were killed; on Blackburne two bullocks met a similar fate, and at Corbicton the subtle element was fatal to three sheep. Around Castle Douglas the rain was mixed with hailstones of unusual magnitude, and many windows were broken. In the neighbourhood of Ecclefechan the soil has been washed off whole fields, with the potatoe and turnip seed and carried away.

In the city of Salisbury, hailstones fell varying from two to five inches and a half in circumference, which have destroyed the crops, and broken innumerable windows exposed to the raging element. The crops destroyed on Mr Stanford's farm, at Whaddon exceed £2,000, those on Mr Rumfold's, at Grimstead, £4,000; those of Mr Maton, of New Court Farm, to nearly £1,500; Trafalgar House (Earl Nelson's) had 802 squares glass broken; Mr Tamlyn's crops at Witherington were nearly all destroyed, amounting to £1500; nearly the whole of the rooks were killed in Barford park; almost the whole of the wheat, barley, and oats growing near Alderbury have been destroyed.—During the progress of the storm, 26 out of a fold of 500 sheep, belonging to Mrs Barnett, of Broad Chalke, were killed by the lightning, and Henry Hetley, Esq., of Bulbridge House, Wilton, lost a valuable horse from the same cause. The crops of Mr Phillips, a small farmer, at Whaddon have been entirely destroyed. Mr Adkinson's farm at Charlton, near Downton, sustained damage to the amount of £200. At Winterslow, the wheat and other corn has been cut to pieces, and the glass of the windows of the cottages almost wholly destroyed. At Charlton, the crops were wholly destroyed, and the cottage windows broken. At Downton the water was four feet in depth. Mrs Shuckburgh's window panes were demolished, the Rev. Archdeacon Clark's green house windows destroyed, and the leaden window dashed to pieces. On some farms not only the ears of corn, but the straw is destroyed, so that even for manure it will not be worth cutting.

In Lancaster hailstones fell five inches and a half in circumference; the glass, wherever exposed, has suffered severely. At Cloughton Hall, Mr Brockhole's residence, nearly 8000 squares of glass have been destroyed—the clusters of grapes rent from the branches—the vines all more or less injured beside which the garden and the field have greatly suffered. One poor farmer in the neighbourhood of Garstang, named Fisher, has lost the whole of his little crop of wheat the ears being all cut off. The unfortunate man's beans have likewise materially suffered. A tree at Mr Dunn's residence, Ryelands, was struck, and stripped of some of some of its bark, and an ash in Holker park was scathed.

At Poulton not merely hailstones fell, but absolute masses of ice rattled down with a noise which, for a time completely silenced the thunder. Some of the masses measured from five to six inches in circumference, and were from one ounce to an ounce and a half in weight. The damage done is great. A. Eidsorth, Esq., of Poulton Hall, having 400 squares of glass broken in his hot-house.—The house occupied by J. Birkbeck, Esq., on the Terrace, has 41 squares literally driven in, and every house in the village has suffered more or less. The gardens also have suffered severely, the onions and potatoes in many places having the tops cut completely off. The grain, however, appears not to have sustained much injury.

At Tatham, fruit, potatoes, and all other garden vegetables, have suffered beyond description, and oats, which were in a growing healthy thriving state, belonging to sundry farmers in the township of Botton, are now in a battered, broken down condition, truly distressing to behold. Brooks and rivulets were swollen so excessively, that many fields adjoining were inundated.

The house of Mr Robert Jackson, shoemaker, of the town of Burton-in-Kendal, was struck by the electric fluid, which passed through an east window, the house and passage, where two young women were sitting, and out of a back room window to the north, forming as it were a right angle. In a bed room, the window was broken to the north, and a chest of drawers split down at one end. The family were all in the house at the time, and we are happy to say, received no injury, although a strong smell of sulphur was smelt, and the window shutters where the lightning entered and went out, were altered in colour. At Whittington, about five miles to the east, a ball was thrown off the roof of the parish church, and a pew shattered to pieces within; and in a field not far distant from the church, the lightning split a tree. At Silverdale, about two miles to the west, two sheep were killed. At Plumtree-bank, about five miles to the north west, another tree was split, and at Gatebeck about six miles to the north-east, a cow, the property of Mr Robert Jackson, farmer, was killed.

THE REVENUE.

(From the Oxford Herald.)

The Revenue for the year ending on the 5th inst., has been most productive, exceeding that of the preceding year, by two millions; and the year thus improved upon, was itself an improving year.

These are extremely gratifying indications; but if we are wise, we shall make advantage of them far beyond the present gratification. We know many will say that the present increase of revenue has been caused by an extraordinary outlay of money in railroads and other similar speculations—and this is true, at least as far as the outlay—but what then?—has not the money been laid out at home?—and where it has been laid out so as to produce an effect upon the revenue, (for mere stock-jobbing does not produce this effect), has it not been laid out at home, upon works of permanent duration and utility; and laid out by men who look to increase their own wealth; and as the interests of the state, the wealth of the state by the expenditure? Why, then, are we not rather to expect a rapidly progressive increase of revenue than a check or a diminution, from the consideration that this year's gain has, in part perhaps, arisen from the deposit as it were of the seed of future wealth. Why may we not look for an increase of a million or two next year, an equal increase in the year following, and so forward?

It seldom happens, in the case of individuals, that the timid or desponding man realises a great fortune. The founders of families are usually men of foresight—men who forecast the most profitable investment of their gains, as well as making provision against the consequences of possible losses. Now the rule of a just economy in this respect is plainly common to collective bodies and to individuals: but, have we, as a community ever observed the rule either way? Perhaps it would be difficult to find any better remedy than a loan, in the case of a temporary deficit, and a kind Providence has protected us from that; but have we ever forecasted the proper disposal of a surplus?—Never since the unlimited sinking fund has been given up; and the consequence has been, that all reduced taxes have been yielded to the loudest clamourers, excited by the prospect of immediate gain; and, therefore, all relief from taxation, since the war, has been granted in the wrong place.

Speaking in round numbers, between 40 and 50 millions of annual taxes have been reduced, and the most grievous taxes affecting agriculture, with a great part of the assessed taxes—the two heads of taxation that ought to have been first expunged—still remain to depress the energies, and embitter the spirit of the very best classes of the people. Now, what we want is, that our countrymen take a sanguine—which later as well as remote experience proves to be a just—view of the financial prospects of the country; that they expect a surplus at the end of every year; and that farmers and householders bestir themselves in time to enter a caveat against its misapplication—to stop the mouths of mere brawlers. Had they taken this course firmly and steadily, fifteen years ago, there would be now neither malt tax nor assessed taxes; no, not at any time for the last 12 years.

THE BRITISH LEGION IN SPAIN.

It is well known that several officers serving under General Evans, have expressed a desire to leave Spain, at the expiration of one twelvemonth, they considering, by the conditions of service, they have then a right to withdraw. General Evans, however,

thinks differently, except such officers can produce a specific agreement to that effect, General Evans has issued the following general order upon this subject:—

"Head-quarters, San Sebastian, July 4, 1836

"Five officers of the 4th, and two of the 3d regiment have represented to the Lieutenant Governor that having served in the legion one year, they consider that by the conditions of service they have a right to retire with a gratuity after that period, if they should prefer it two years, and that they are now desirous of availing themselves of that supposed right, the Lieutenant General has at all times been desirous of doing justice to all as far as his judgment enabled him to do so, and even of consulting individual interests, by permitting, for the general good of the service, occasional resignations in cases of sickness, wounds, or other individual grounds. But no power, whatever has been granted to him to decide on a question of this comprehensive nature, at least in point of principle, if not practically. There are two parties to every contract. The government of her Catholic Majesty is the other party in this instance; and as a matter of simple justice, it is quite evident that the government should therefore be appealed to for their opinion upon the subject; and this appeal the Lieutenant General will not fail to make. In the mean time, if any one should be so ill advised as to assume to himself the right of interpreting those conditions, without producing a specific agreement in writing, or proof of a verbal agreement, that he was to serve only one year instead of two, and shall attempt to act on that opinion the Lieutenant General will feel himself bound, from the responsibility of his present position in command, to treat the same as a military offence of the most serious character.

"If he did not so act he would obviously himself be liable to be brought to a court-martial, and would deserve the utmost penalty of military law. Still, however, the Lieutenant General has to repeat, that if any one can show the slightest proof of having engaged for one year instead of two, he will undertake, however great the responsibility may be, to allow to such officer the benefit of such agreement of limited service, without awaiting the orders of government.

"But though truly desirous at all times to meet the wishes of every individual under his command, as far as his duty has permitted, the Lieutenant General cannot help expressing his regret that any British soldier, should, without any special ground of grievance, find himself so peculiarly situated, as to think of quitting his brother soldiers while so immediately before, and almost in contact with the enemy. And the Lieutenant General feels this more strongly at the present moment as he has, at this instant even, received accounts from the government of such a satisfactory nature as assure him there never was a period of the existence of the legion in which its prospects were brighter."

THE LATE TRIAL.

(From the Dublin Packet.)

So far as the lady and her ill-used husband and their children are concerned, we have said our say. Would that we could pour balm into their wounds, and heal their afflicted souls. But who can paint the hard-hearted wretch who has been the cause of their woes? Yet he lives in a palace, sleeps upon the softest down, and, like a smiling, gay, bold-faced villain, laughs to scorn the opinion of the Christian world. Reader, read the following sketch, and then say what wouldst thou take to exchange positions with Lord MELBOURNE, whose advocate upon the late trial has been convicted by the unrefuted testimony of Lord WYNDHAM of having uttered a gross falsehood for the purpose of deceiving the Court and Jury?—

(From the Sunday Times.)

LORD MELBOURNE AND MRS. NORTON.—Mrs. Norton has left her brother's seat, Frampton, in Dorsetshire. He married the only daughter of the late Sir Colquhoun Grant, who was reconciled to the match a short time before his death, and left to Mr. Sheridan and his wife the bulk of his fortune—amounting to some thousands annually, with the seat in Dorset. The late deplorable event, we regret to learn, has preyed deeply on the mind and health of the unfortunate lady. The *exposé* and details of the trial were kept from her, we understand, as much as possible; but the whole could not be concealed, and violent hysteric fits succeeded, during which she called wildly upon her husband and her children. To the former she is said to have written, both before and subsequent to the trial, declaring, in the most solemn manner, the falsehood of the charges made against her—alluding, with touching tenderness, to their early love and subsequent affection, and avowing her unabated attachment and fidelity to him to the last hour when she left his roof! She reproaches herself, it is added, and acknowledges her error, however late, for suffering the continued visits that provoked so much calumny; but implores him, by his regard for his honor—his love for their children—anc, in mercy and feeling to herself, to disabuse his mind of the foul impressions, cre-