

The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, & deserters is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2,700 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition, which was sent into Spain. After having fermented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had re-embarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation 6,000 men exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days and the length of nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

The 31st Bulletin states, that "The 42d, 50th and 52d British regiments were utterly destroyed in the battle of the 16th. Gen. Moore was killed, charging at the head of his brigade; and Gen. Baird wounded; he is reported to have died on the 16th. The night after the battle of the 16th, the enemy entered Corunna in the greatest consternation and confusion; out of 80 pieces of cannon which had been landed, only one dozen re-embarked. The French kept possession of 60 pieces. Independently of the immense treasure the English had taken, a great quantity had been thrown from the precipices, which had been found by the peasants. Previously to, and in the battle of Corunna, two English Generals had been killed, and three wounded; among the latter was Gen. Crawford. The French found in the port of Corunna seven English vessels, three with horses, and four with troops.

"The English have gained nothing by the expedition but the hatred of the Spaniards, and disgrace."

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

The retreat of the British army from the interior of Spain is detailed in several dispatches from Sir John Moore.

On the 16th Gen. Moore from Toro, informed the ministry that the army was retreating. On the 28th from Benevento, the army was marching rapidly through snow, rain and intense cold, over the worst of roads. Marshal Soult pressed hard upon the retreat and even intercepted his passage over the bridge at Carrion. Romana at this instant informed him the French were advancing in great force from Madrid. He then marched to Astorga. Lord Paget, with the cavalry, covered the retreat and had frequent skirmishes with the French cavalry, and generally obtained the advantage. Hardly a day passed but he killed or took parties of the French. At Sahagun, Lord Paget was informed, were 700 French cavalry; he marched all night to take them by surprise, but meeting with a patrol, one soldier escaped and gave the alarm. On arriving he found them drawn up in order of battle. He attacked and routed them and took 150 prisoners.—Between 4 and 5 hundred have been taken since the march, besides considerable numbers killed. The British cavalry are decidedly superior to the French in point of prowess and skill.

December 29. Dispatches from Astorga. The morning the army left Benevento seven squadrons of Bonaparte's guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge. Gen. Stewart attacked them with an inferior force, completely defeated them and took a General LeFebvre and about 70 officers and men prisoners.

The Marquis de Romana, with the remains of his army, has taken possession of Bavona, a seaport in Galicia, where it is likely he will be able to sustain himself till we can send ships to bring him away.

The London Gazette extraordinary, of the 24th of January, contains the British official account of the battle of Corunna and the embarkation of the British army.

Sir David Baird addressed a dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, dated, on board the Ville de Paris at sea, informing that in the battle of the 16th, in consequence of a severe wound, a little before the Commander in Chief, Sir John Moore was killed, he was compelled to quit the field, and the command devolved on Gen. Hope, to whose report he refers for particulars.

Lieut. Gen. John Hope addresses a report to Gen. Baird on board the Audacious, off Corunna, dated Jan. 18. He states the contest to have been obstinate and bloody, but that the French were repulsed at all points, and after the battle the embarkation was effected without annoyance. Gen. Moore was killed by a cannon shot early in the action. The British undismayed, continued the contest with their characteristic obstinacy and with success; after detailing the particulars (which to our readers will not be interesting) to the moment when victory declared for the British arms, General Hope proceeds:

"I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position at about night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the Army that

remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders and without the enemy having discovered the movement. With the exception of the brigades under major-general Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was aloft before day-light. The brigade of major-general Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major-general Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town. The embarkation of major-general Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; major-general Beresford, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our government, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, and exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army.—Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea, yesterday evening the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible to lay before you at present a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded, from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number, it is not however considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded. To you who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieutenant general sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British Soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory—like Wolfe, also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served."

London Feb. 6.

We are sorry to be obliged to state, that the utmost confusion and misintelligence reign in the Brazils, at Rio Janeiro, in the court of Prince Regent. The Prince Regent and the Princess his wife are not on those terms of conjugal affection, or even of external amity or decorum, which it were to be wished, should subsist between persons in their eminent and conspicuous situation. To increase the misfortune, we learn that Lord Strangford, our minister to the Brazils, and Sir Sidney Smith, have taken opposite parts in this court difference; the former siding with the Prince, and the latter embracing the cause of her royal highness the Princess of Brazil. She is the Infanta of Spain; eldest daughter of the late abdicated king Charles the 1Vth, and was married in 1790 to the Prince Regent. Of course, she stands in the nearest position to the Spanish crown and succession of any Prince or Princess who is not a prisoner in Bonaparte's hands.

The French have again possessed themselves of Portugal. His majesty's ship Triumph left the Tagus on the 17th ult. at which time the guns of Forts St. Julien and Belem had been spiked and thrown into the sea, and every thing was in a forward state of preparation for the evacuation of Lisbon; the near approach of a formidable French force under the command of Duke de Belluno, having been accurately ascertained.—Oporto, we believe, is already in the possession of the enemy.

The British parliament convened on the 19th of January. The King's speech was delivered by commission. He assured parliament that he should continue his assistance to Spain and Sweden: that he pointedly disapproved of the

There is no doubt that three bills have passed the American Legislature; the bill for enforcing the embargo—the non-intercourse bill and a bill for prohibiting American vessels from sailing under foreign licenses. These measures are extremely well calculated to complete what the embargo began, and bring to utter ruin the American commerce. But from some expressions that fell from Mr. Canning on the first day of the session, it should seem as if some hope might be entertained of an adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

The appointment of Mr. Mellish to the Consul General in Louisiana, serves to convince us, that Mr. Canning expects an amicable termination of the differences with the United States: His friendship for Mr. Mellish is sincere, and he would not have placed him in this situation, if it were not likely to be permanent and profitable.

At our last dates the King of England was well, and transacted business as usual. He had been confined from Christmas day till the 1st January, when he went to St. George's chapel with his family.

Armistice and Convention of Sir Hugh Dalrymple in Portugal: that he should communicate to Parliament the proposals for negotiation transmitted to him from Erfurth, and the correspondence which took place thereupon with the governments of France and Russia—recommends an increase of his military force: takes no notice of American Affairs.

A motion involving American affairs and the orders in council was soon after the opening of the Session brought forward in the House of Lords. On division there were for the measures of ministers 15, against 70.

On the 1st of February lord Auckland gave notice in the House of Lords that he should on the 13th of that month offer a motion relative to the orders in council. In the house of commons Mr. Whitbread gave a similar notice.

It was rumoured at London that propositions for a peace had been tendered by France. Serious disturbances were said to have arisen in Sweden.

A late London paper says—"Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our Minister in America.—It is confidently stated that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our Orders in Council, provided the government of the U. S. shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches is a Mr Oakley."

Ten line of battle ships and five frigates in the harbour of Ferrol, are said to have fallen into the hands of the French, and owing to unfavourable winds for crossing the bar of Oporto, it is apprehended the ships there will share the same fate.

Bonaparte has communicated to the Senate his resolution respecting Spain and Portugal; the latter is to be united to Spain, and to form a new kingdom for his brother Joseph; in compensation whereof, Biscay, the rest of Navarre, part of Aragon, and Catalonia, are to be annexed to France; and the river Ebro, from Sandere to Tortosa, is said to be the future limit of France.

Two gentlemen who escaped from Holland in a pilot boat, reached town yesterday. The 32nd Bulletin states that Saragossa had surrendered to the French besieging army.

On the 21st January one of the four wings of the Palace of St. James's was burnt.

Two of Bonaparte's Eagles, taken at the battle of Corunna, have been sold to a silversmith at Chichester, by a Scotch highlander, who said he had bayoneted the Frenchman that carried them. They are silver and weigh about 15 ounces.

The Duke of York is under trial for misconduct as commander in chief.

DOMESTIC.

The Charleston Packet, Hess, with naval stores, cotton, &c. arrived at Liverpool on the 7th of January from North-Carolina—So says a Liverpool paper of January 10.

We observe, with much pleasure, says a New-York paper that men are again engaged on our fortifications. Yesterday a beginning was made to unroof Fort Columbus. It is expected this immense work will be completed in the course of the summer.

A letter from the editor of the Freeman's Journal, to the editor of the Post, dated April 3, says, "This morning Col. Bright ordered out three additional companies of the legion to support this state against the United States. They assembled early in the morning, according to orders, completely equipt for military service; but having been informed by the Colonel what duty he allotted to them, viz. to resist the authority of the United States the commanders of the companies refused to obey, marched their companies off and dismissed them. Consequently the army of Pennsylvania! is in a state of mutiny. Whether the United States or this state will give way, remains to be known. The Marshal, it is said, sent off an express to Washington on Friday."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have closed their session. Previous to adjournment, they passed an act, appropriating 18,000 Dollars, to enable the Governor to carry into effect the engagements of the Commonwealth, touching the case of OLMSTEAD, in such manner as may appear to him to be advisable. It now therefore remains to be seen in what manner the governor will appropriate this sum—whether in satisfying the claim of Olmstead, agreeably to the decision of the Federal Court; or, in resisting the mandate of this court, and protecting the Representatives of the late Mr. Rittenhouse, when further attempts shall be made to serve the writs which have been taken out against them.

At the District Court, held on Tuesday morning, before judge Peters, the marshal made a statement

under oath, of the manner in which he was retained on the 25th ult. by Gen. Bright, and others, under his command in military array, in his attempt to serve the process of the court, in the case of Olmstead, and others, against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq. Upon this statement, the judge, in compliance with his duty, issued his warrants against the said Michael Bright, and those under his command on that day, (the names having been returned to the judge for raising the marshals in his attempt to serve the process of the court.—The attorney of the district, Mr. Dallas, declared it to be the intention of the government, of the United States, to support and maintain the power of their courts and enforce their process, and that the late outrage against the U. States should not pass unnoticed.

The violators of the law will, if arrested, be indicted before the circuit court, which begins on Tuesday next, for violation of act of congress, passed April 30, 1790.

Olmsted's Case.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the marshal eluded the vigilance of the guards appointed to protect the daughters of David Rittenhouse, and entered into the parlour of Mrs. Sergeant, where she and her children were sitting. They were so much terrified by his appearance that he found it necessary to attempt to pacify them, and in the mean time Mrs. Sergeant, who had not been seen by him, left her own house by the back door, and passed through her garden to the house of Mrs. Waters, where the ladies secured themselves by locking the door. The marshal attempted to enter at the same door, but the guard had become alarmed, and drove him with fixed bayonets from the house—Philadelphia paper, April 10.

[Col. Duane has discovered that one Charles Smith a political enemy of the Government and Legislature is culpable for the present opposition to the laws in Pennsylvania, he having by his advice and influence occasioned it. The following is from the Aurora.]

Charles Smith, a member of the Assembly, a notorious intriguer and adversary of the good order and policy of this state for several years in the legislature, has, unfortunately, worked himself into the confidence of the imbecile and incapable men whom Mr. Snyder has selected for his advisers, and the state has been plunged into this difficulty and shame by that man's wickedness and their weakness.

Mr. Snyder cannot be supposed to possess extensive or critical legal knowledge, and being without a man of integrity or talents in his suite, was obliged to depend on this worst of all advisers, an inveterate political enemy, and upon his advice it is, that the state has been put in jeopardy.

A PICTURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Lancaster Journal.

PARLIAMENTARY CIVILITY.

Yesterday a bill passed the House of Representatives granting to James Seals and Samuel Israel, 40 dollars for the repairs of public arms in the county of Greene. The arms had been put into the hands of these persons through ignorance of the law, which makes no provision for the repair of arms in this way.

The bill met with a strong opposition on the principal, that it would be establishing an evil precedent and opening a door for error and imposition. Mr. Robert Smith, of Franklin county, among the rest, opposed it upon those grounds, and also particularly stated that it would be giving "a premium for ignorance."

To this Mr. Brown, one of the militia officers of the county of Greene, replied with some warmth, "and the gentleman from Franklin perhaps might come in for a share—to get a premium for ignorance."

Same day, a bill passed the house of representatives for opening a state road, from the top of the Alleghany mountain where the Glade road from Bedford to Somerset crosses the mountain, through the town of Berlin, to intersect the U. S. road from Fort Cumberland to Wheeling.

On the passage of this bill, Mr. Spangler of York insinuated that the gentleman from Fayette (Mr. Tarr) had been opposed to other roads, but that this road being in his own neighbourhood, he was now very willing to support it, on that account.

Mr. Tarr rebutted the charge. He said that during all his legislative services, he had been ready and willing to contribute to every road that appeared to him of public utility. "I have," said Mr. Tarr, "always conceived this to be proper. In cases of this kind I have never pursued a penurious or niggardly disposition."

Mr. Spangler. "I hope the gentleman don't even me to a negar—I think he looks more like a negar than I do."

The Speaker. Order.

That our readers may see the manner we are spoken of in England, we give the following extract from the London Courier. The editor after giving the proceedings of our Congress, relative to the non-intercourse, considers it a measure amounting to little or nothing—"It leaves," says he, "affairs in no worse a situation, with respect to this country, than they were left by the embargo. It is some thing like the old adage, of showing the teeth without being able to bite.—The Americans hate us, but they dare not proceed to extremities—they are fearful of coming to close quarters; but they are quite ready to call us names at a distance. Nothing can be more undisguised than their ill will towards us; nothing can be more harsh and high sounding than their language, and when we read the speeches of their members in Congress, and the writings of American politicians against us, we are prepared to expect war, nothing less than war; open, determined war.—But they all end in some measure calculated to injure themselves more than us—and this they say, is taking a dignified position."

Bells weekly Messenger says the orders in council operate only to the disadvantage of England.

A Writer in a Virginia paper says he thinks it would have been "better to have continued the embargo & to have availed ourselves of the anxiety of Bonaparte to secure our assistance and efforts, in securing a title to the Spanish colonies in our neighbourhood

A Cauliflower Broccoli, raised at Funchall Garden, near Charleston, weighed nineteen pounds.