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morning preceding the day of publication.

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POETRY.

THE SKIES.
[BY WILLIAM GULLER BRYANT.]
Al! gloriously thou standest there,
Beautiful, boundless firmament!
That, swelling wide o'er earth and air,
And round the horizon bend,

DEFERRED EXTRACTS.

RETURN OF CAPT. ROSS.
Capt. Ross, with the whole of his party,
except three, two of whom died on the
passage out, and one at a later period, arrived
at Hull on the morning of Friday the 13th
of October.

From the second edition of the Hull Advertiser.
We stopped the press at half past nine
this morning, to announce the arrival of
Captain Ross, whom we had the pleasure of
welcoming to old England, on board the
Gazette, Rotterdam packet. We have
been put in possession of a number of most
interesting particulars, the accuracy of
which may be relied upon, and we lose no
time in laying them before the public.

let, he proceeded to urge his way to the
southward, as near the west shore as the
shallowness of the water would permit, and
occasionally landed to take possession of
the newly discovered region for the British
crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing
to the rapidity of the tides and currents,
the stubborn quality of the ice, and the
rocky character of the coast, the voyage
was perilous in the extreme. Having ex-
perienced several almost miraculous escapes
from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded
in reaching the 70th degree of lat. in a di-
rection nearly due south of Fury point,
where their course was arrested by an im-
penetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a
harbour which they found at this extreme
point, they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a commu-
nication with a most interesting tribe of
natives who had never before held inter-
course with strangers. Friendship being
soon established between the adventurous
tars and these primitive people, the first
winter, which was not more than common-
ly severe, was spent very pleasantly.—
Having learnt from the natives that the
east sea was divided from the west by a
narrow strait, the point of which was ex-
amined, and they fully established the fact
of all hopes of effecting a passage in that di-
rection completely extinguished. Command-
er Ross (nephew of Captain Ross) who was
sent to survey the coast of the west sea,
leaving to Cape Burnagain, succeeded in
getting within 150 miles of an inlet of
within a short distance of where Captain
Back expected Fish River to join the sea.
This also determined that the land was
continuous to that which forms Repulse
Bay. During the summer of 1830, the voy-
agers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve,
as it had done the preceding year. Altho'
they used their utmost exertions, they had
not succeeded in retracing their course more
than four miles, when they were arrested
in a very dreary position by the approach
of a winter unparalleled in severity—the
lowest temperature being 92 below the
freezing point.—The summer proving no
less rigorous for the season, little hope was
entertained of a release, and the progress
of 14 miles was all they could accom-
plish. In October, 1831, the ship was laid
up in the harbour in which she at present
lies moored, and where the party endured
the rigours of another winter, not less se-
vere than that of the preceding year. Their
provisions being consumed, they had no al-
ternative but to abandon the vessel, and
to proceed to the spot where the Fury's pro-
visions still remained, a direct distance of
two hundred miles, which was increased
by one half in consequence of the circuitous
route which the ice obliged them to take.
They accordingly, left the Victory in May
1832, and after a journey of uncommon la-
bour and hardship, they reached Fury
Beach in the month of July.

During this journey, they had not only
to carry their provisions and sick, but also
a supply of fuel, for without melting snow,
they could not procure water. They re-
paired the Fury's boats, and an attempt
was made to escape, but it was September
before they reached Leopold's Island, which
they have fully established to be the north-
east point of America. Here they wintered
with inconceivable anxiety for a disruption
of the ice—but in vain! It presented one
impenetrable mass extending across Lan-
caster Sound, and intercepting the progress
of the fishing ships, which could not go
no further than Admiralty Inlet, where
some remained so late as the 19th of Sep-
tember in the same year.—Winter set in
and no choice was left but to retrace their
steps and spend another winter in the
canvass huts covered with snow! Their
sufferings at this time, aggravated by want
of food, clothing, and animal food, must
have been of the most acute description.—
Captain Ross says they never can be com-
pletely submitted to the public, for he does
not expect it would be believed that human
beings could undergo such poignant misery
for so protracted a period. We find that
the carpenter perished, and several others
of the crew were so much reduced, that
they had to be carried to Batty Bay where
the boats had been left.

The spring and summer of the present
year afforded the desolate party more cheer-
ful hopes. The ice opened on the 1st of
August, and on the same day that Capt.
Humphreys, in the Isabella, tried to reach
Leopold's Island, they arrived there. The
former could not cross the ice, and was dri-
ven by a north-west gale, to the south-
ward, up Prince Regent's Sound, where
it remained until the gale had departed and
having crossed when the Isabella was to
the southward, they passed to the north-
west of her, and having gained the south
shore of Lancaster Sound, they nearly
reached its entrance before the Isabella o-
vertook them. It is impossible for any de-
scription to do justice to the feelings of ec-
stasy which have been in a similar situation can form
any idea of what passed in the minds of the
men rescued from such misery by the hand
of Divine Providence; nor can the feelings
of him who has been selected as the instru-
ment of mercy, be fully appreciated. The
party were not more reduced by their suf-
ferings, than might have been expected.—
In consequence of kind and truly British
treatment they may be said to have com-
pletely recovered. The circumstance that
Capt. Ross was rescued by the ship he com-
manded in 1818, cannot fail to be considered
of an extraordinary as well as a happy con-
clusion of the voyage, the result of which
has been, as far as the endeavours of the
explorers were directed, of the most con-
clusive nature—namely, establishing that
there is no new passage south of 74° N.
The country discovered which is larger
than Great Britain, has been named Booth-
ea, after Felix Booth, Esq., who was shier-
iff of London in 1829, and acted as a truly
patriotic and public-spirited citizen in as-
sisting Captain Ross, when fitting out the
expedition. The true position of the Mag-
netic Pole has been discovered, and much
valuable information obtained for the
improvement of Geographical and Philoso-
phical Knowledge. Captain Ross had a
good opportunity of verifying his former
survey of the west coast of Baffin's Bay,
which every master of a Greenland ship can
testify to be correct. Only three men
died during the voyage, two of whom
were men whose constitutions were unfit
for the climate. On the whole, it may be
truly said this expedition has done more
for the advancement of our knowledge, than
any that has preceded it, and be it re-
membered that Captain Ross and his com-
rades were volunteers serving without pay
for the attainment of a great national ob-
ject, in prosecuting which they have lost
their all.

At a meeting of the committee for man-
aging this expedition, held Oct. 22d, Admi-
ral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., in the Admi-
ral's drawing room, Captain Ross was
read.—

"LONDON, Oct. 20.
To the committee for managing and sub-
scribers to the Arctic Land Expedition.
Gentlemen,—Of many circumstan-
ces of high gratification which have wel-
comed the delivery of myself and my com-
panions from four years of severe suffering,
there is nothing (next after a deep sense of
the merciful Providence wherever we
have been surrounded by it in such great perils),
which has excited so strong a feeling of
gratitude as the humane and generous sym-
pathy of a number of persons who, at the
chance of being instrumental in our pres-
ervation, contributed to the success of our
Majesty's Government, and to the success
of the purpose of paying the expense of an
expedition which was so promptly and with
so much judgment put in motion by your
guidance, and so wisely confided to the
intelligence and integrity of the men who
to the committee a certainty that all would
be done which a sagacious mind and unflin-
ching perseverance could accomplish. It is
my duty to express to the committee the
highest acknowledgments for the most dis-
interested and most generous acknowledgments
of compassion towards us, and I venture to
rely on the favor of the committee to re-
serve with allowance this imperfect ex-
pression of my feelings towards them, to His
Majesty's Government, and to the friends
of the undertaking, and to the Hudson's
Bay Company, for the efforts which might
have proved, as designed, the means of
rescuing myself and my faithful compan-
ions from the further sufferings which, al-
most to the last moment, we seemed doom-
ed to encounter.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your
very humble and grateful servant,
JOHN ROSS, Captain R. N."

To which the following answer was di-
rected to be sent:
"Arctic Land Expedition,
21 REGENT STREET, OCTOBER 22d.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst.,
addressed to the committee for managing
the Arctic Land Expedition, and in return
to thank you to its members, to the Hud-
son's Bay Company, and to all the sub-
scribers, for the expressions of sympathy
and interest which they have manifested
in hopes of rescuing you and your com-
panions from your perilous situation.
In reply, I beg in the name of the com-
mittee, and of all the subscribers, to offer
you my warmest congratulations on your
safe return. And although the success of
Captain Back's expedition is thus
attained without his assistance, yet we
cannot but be gratified that it should have
been so, inasmuch as it proves to all future
adventurers in a like career, that suc-
cess will not be unattainable; while on
the other hand, your return also shows
that no situation should be considered too
desperate to be beyond the reach of a sig-
nalar exertion. I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant.

CHARLES OGLE, Chairman.
To Captain Ross, R. N."

From the London Advertiser.
Captain James Ross was the first to de-
cry the welcome topsails of the Isabella;
but being at first uncertain, he prudently
concealed his hopes until he had distinct-
ly ascertained by his glass that he was
within the latitude of the Isabella, and
that all the glad tidings of approaching de-
liverance. When they were first seen from
the Isabella, they were mistaken for the
white boats of another ship lately in com-
pany with the Isabella, but having seen
down the Inlet, but fortunately, he was
calm, and this enabled Captain Ross's
party to near the ship, when they were dis-
tinctly seen, and they had the happiness
to see him in the boat, and were soon
met kindly by the Isabella, and were
delighted countrymen.

From London, Capt. Ross proceeded to
Windsor Castle, where he had the honor of
dining with His Majesty.
The arrival of Captain Ross, the nephew of
the Commander, presented 300 miles into
the interior of the country, guided by the
Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic
Pole about 70 deg. 30 min. N. lat. 96 deg.
lon., on which he planted the British
flag, taking possession of the spot in the
name of the King. In about lat. 60, a
small isthmus of about 15 miles divides the
sea, for it is ascertained that there is no
passage south of North Somerset, but that
the sea is shut in by a narrow strait, which
with what is termed Melville's peninsula,
in the 15 miles above mentioned, they found
a lake about 9 miles broad, so that there
is, in fact, not more than six miles of land
again to the sea at that spot, from whence
they sailed on the 1st of August, and
after their having found any such river as
the supposed Great Fish River.

With what an intense anxiety says the
Literary Gazette, will the public look
for the narrative of these adventures? And how
satisfactory must it be to the subscribers
to that fund which has dispatched Captain
Back's expedition in search of them, that
this manifestation of good feeling took place;
that the country's name was rescued from
the disgrace of having been named after a
disgraceful party, and that regardless of the
boodles of croakers, a course was adopted al-
most to the parties, and now, so grateful to
the hearts of their respective countrymen.

Having discharged this pleasing part
of our duty, by the recording these facts,
we have a duty equally pleasing in recording
the generous sympathy felt by the people
of New York. On the morning of the ar-
rival of the Roscoe, the joyful news flew
with the rapidity of lightning from one ex-
tremity of the town to the other; indeed we
have seldom seen the city so much excited
and joy beamed on every countenance, and
congratulations were heard from every
mouth. We mention these circumstances
because they were the spontaneous offspring
of benevolent and generous minds, at once
honourable to the American character, and
to human nature. The letter of poor Back,
from Jack River, was received at the same

time, in which he so feelingly describes his
anxiety, respecting the £1,000 that he has
expended beyond the estimate; and had a
subscription then been set on foot in Wall
street, we feel convinced the sum would
have been made up in an hour. As it is,
we trust his Majesty's government will
make good the deficiency. How strongly
do these things show the kindred feeling
that exists between the two nations, and
which is indicated by the mutual and mis-
chievous writers—may these wounds never
be made to bleed anew.—[N. Y. Albion.]

A despatch was forwarded on Saturday
evening from the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany's office at Lachine, for the interior, via
the Ottawa River and Sault Ste. Marie, for
carrying into effect the directions received
from England, as to accompanying Capt.
Back with the return of Capt. Ross and his
adventurous companions. We learn that this
despatch is the duplicate of one which ap-
pears to have been forwarded direct from
New York to St. Mary's by the mail, ad-
dressed to the Commanding Officer of the
American garrison at that place. As the
journey in winter from Sault Ste. Marie's
to Great Slave Lake, may be accom-
plished by an express, in two or three
weeks at the most, we are in hopes that
the despatch may find its way to the ex-
pected winter quarters at the latter place,
ere he commences his journey in spring.
If the duplicate despatch is, immediately
on receipt sent on from Sault Ste. Marie,
with the return of Capt. Back, there will
be an increased probability of overtaking
Capt. Back, from the greater expedition
that may be obtained in canoe navigation,
from Sault Ste. Marie to Red River, at an
earlier period of the season.—[Mont. Gaz.]

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED AND WON-
DERFUL CAVE.

Our party proceeded from McGrath's
hotel, Clogheen, through a beautiful and
highly cultivated country, surrounded by
the most splendid mountain scenery, to the
mouth of the cave, distant about five miles,
to the estate of the Earl of Kingston. The
ground is rented by a son of the Earl, the
name of Gorman, who first discovered it.
Having provided ourselves with caps and
smock shirts at Gorman's cottage, we pro-
ceeded to the mouth of the cave, each pro-
vided with a candle. We entered with our
guides, through an iron gate, and ascended
a ladder fourteen feet perpendicular.
We then were obliged to creep on our
hands and feet through a hole in the rock,
one by one, a considerable distance before
we came to a large cavern, the entrance
of which was a narrow passage. The
appearance of this part was truly the most
stunning, and for the encouragement of
our rustic and truly humorous guides which
we saw in the cave, we were now proceed-
ing through the water and sand, and
Kingsborough grand saloon, where we
were almost riveted to the spot with
astonishment. The building, which was
at least sixty feet high; brilliant reflection
from thousands of crystalline pillars were
truly enchanting. The ceiling of this hall
possesses great beauty, and is decorated
with brilliant spires, resembling the horn of
the unicorn, have a most splendid effect.
We now proceeded to another saloon, of equal
size, in which we were shown Lett's wife
and her children—an immense pillar
from the roof of the cave to the floor, re-
sembling a pillar of salt, her children, three
little brilliant bodies of different sizes, have
really the appearance of something human.
Here also are the elephant ears, perfectly
black, but huge, and the bones of the
like the most beautiful tortoise-shell. Here
is also the great drum, the guides striking
which, the echo is grand. We now pro-
ceeded to view the lake and well, which
we saw in the cave, and the great deficiency
of such an extensive block being a
adequate supply of water. Were a fire
plug from the Water Works introduced in-
to the centre of the Barrack Square, and
in these extensive premises, as well as
in the various Government stores and gun-
sheds adjoining, could be promptly ex-
tinguished, and the expense of introducing
such supply of water would be as nothing
compared with the value of the property
that would thereby be placed in security.

We would recommend to the Upper Can-
ada Legislature, instead of establishing a
separate asylum for the relief of its own
deaf and dumb, which must be attended
with a heavy expense, in the salary of a
competent instructor, in the purchase of the
necessary books, which are always costly,
from the limited demand &c. to vote a cer-
tain sum of money in aid of the Lower
Canada Institution, on condition of its re-
ceiving a proportionate number of scholars
from Upper Canada, under such regula-
tions as may be deemed reasonable. The
celebrated establishment at Hartford is sup-
ported at present by five or six different
States, the Legislature of which have de-
cided it more prudent to support one well
known and excellent establishment, than
frigate away their disposable funds in the
maintenance of as many institutions, with
limited means, and with consequently few-
er chances of ultimate success. We hope
this suggestion may not be considered as
improper or presumptuous, by many of our
friends in the legislature of Upper Canada,
who it is offered with a feeling friend-
ship to the welfare of that Colony.

Lower Canada might possibly reciprocate,
by granting an aid to the proposed
Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada. In
1831 there were 934 persons returned as in-
sane within this Province, and we believe
there is scarcely a village or parish which
has not three or four of these miserable be-
ings in distress, laboring under a mental
derangement that can never be remedied,
while the unfortunate victims are neglect-
ed or despised. Those that are confined
in our prisons or convents, have no better
fate, for their miserable condition has form-
ed the subject of complaints in the repre-
sentations of many a Grand Jury. Many
are wandering about our streets, and only
a short time ago, we received a letter from
Perth, describing an unfortunate female
in that town, suffering under all the com-
plicated miseries which mental and bodily
infirmity must occasion, without any
means of subsistence or hopes of recovery.
The same statement might be made on be-
half of many of the towns in either pro-
vince. Much useful information in relation to

They were shown him "I wish," said
he, "you would send them to my school-
master, who always told me I had no
brains." The lad recovered; and when the
surgeon saw him some years afterwards he
found him a remarkable shrewd and acute
young man.—[Kentish Observer.]

LONGEVITY.—Count Borolaki, the cele-
brated dwarf, of whom little has been heard
of for years past, arrived in town a few days
ago on business, and after a short sojourn,
during which he had the honor of visiting
the Duke of Sussex, took his departure on
Thursday for his residence in the country.
This extraordinary and intelligent little
gentleman, who is not more than three feet
high, but distinguished for the symmetry
of his person, is now in his 93 years and
still enjoys all his faculties unimpaired, his
animal spirits never flag, and his vivacity
is just the same as it was half a century
ago.—[London Paper.]

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

The late Mr. John Graves, hide and skin
salesman, has bequeathed to the Butchers'
Charitable Institution for affording relief
to aged Master Butchers, their Widows
and Orphans, founded in the year 1828, the
sum of £5,000 sterling towards
building a new house.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette.
About one o'clock yesterday morning
this city was visited by another fire, which
for a considerable time threatened immi-
nent peril to the vicinity in which it origi-
nated. The country of the Ordnance was
within the square of the Bracks, having
heard a crackling noise proceeding from
the extreme end of a long uninhabited build-
ing of wood, (last winter occupied as offi-
cers' quarters by Colonel Macdonnell, and
other officers of the 79th and 24th Regi-
ments, but since converted to its original
use of a magazine for INDIAN presents.)

The alarm, when it was discovered to
be a fire, which almost instantaneously
burst out with a fierceness that rendered
totally ineffectual the prompt assistance of
the various Fire Companies, who repaired
to the spot. The flames extended across
the yard to the gun shed, which was saved
by the operations of one of the engines,
while the others were directed to the three-
storey cut stone building with a tin roof,
occupied by the Ordnance and Engineer offi-
cers, then discovered to have caught the
flames. The most undaunted conduct of
Capt. GUNDLACK, in directing the pipe
and hose of his engine, then at the
edge of the river and copiously supplied
with water, gave every hope of ultimate
success, but several parts of the roof being
caught, as well as the wooden framing
under the roof and the window sashes it
required more than ordinary vigour to over-
come the fury of the flames, and it was not
until Mr. Gundlack, and several spirited
men of his and other companies, reached
the building, that the flames were extin-
guished, and the rear wall much injured by
the action of the fire. The Commandant,
as well as the Regimental and Staff officers,
assisted by the men of the
24th Regiment, exerted themselves to the
utmost, and did not leave the ground until
all further danger was removed. There
are many different accounts in circulation,
as to the cause of the conflagration. We
are happy to learn that nearly all the im-
portant public papers of the Engineers and
Ordnance Offices have been saved, as well
as some part of the furniture. The property
in the store that was destroyed was trifling,
and consisted principally of cable,
sails, and other apparatus belonging to the
Government bateaux. While looking
at the fire, and contemplating the large
quantity of surrounding property exposed
to destruction by similar calamities, we
were struck with the great deficiency of
such an extensive block being a
adequate supply of water. Were a fire
plug from the Water Works introduced in-
to the centre of the Barrack Square, and
in these extensive premises, as well as
in the various Government stores and gun-
sheds adjoining, could be promptly ex-
tinguished, and the expense of introducing
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a short time ago, we received a letter from
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in that town, suffering under all the com-
plicated miseries which mental and bodily
infirmity must occasion, without any
means of subsistence or hopes of recovery.
The same statement might be made on be-
half of many of the towns in either pro-
vince. Much useful information in relation to

these receptacles of the unfortunate, will be
found in the journals of the Legislative
Council of this Province, of 1823, where
plans and estimates form part of the appen-
dix to that volume.

We feel convinced that if the Legislature of
Upper Canada succeeds in establishing the
proposed Lunatic Asylum, that our Parli-
ament will not be backward in lending its
assistance to its maintenance, in the man-
ner we have proposed, and thus draw still
closer the bonds of unity and friendship
which ought to attach these two flourish-
ing dependencies of the British Crown.—
The subject is worthy of consideration,
and we hope that our limits will not be lost
upon those to whom are confided the des-
tinies of the people, and upon whom de-
pend their happiness and prosperity.—
[Mont. Gaz.]

LATER FROM PORTUGAL.

The barque Paoli, Captain Ringard, ar-
rived at this port, last evening from St.
Ubes, furnishes advices from the Penin-
sula one day later than before received. We
rejoice to perceive that the petty tyrant, who
for five or six years past, has sat like an in-
cubus upon the fortunes of Portugal, is now
so prostrate as to excite little or no fear,
and his character become so contemptible
that he can excite no pity.

Although the fate of this arrival are
but one day later than such as might have
been furnished by Captain Mahberg of the
Swedish barque Prithoff, published, or
rather announced in this paper ten days
ago, yet the intelligence now received is of
great interest, and should serve as an ad-
monition to commanders of vessels not to
proceed as Captain Mahberg did, to a dis-
tant port without incurring the expense of
a few more days, if no more, a single
paper. He had not a single line.

The following are translations of the mili-
tary movements between the contending
parties in Portugal up to the 14th of Octo-
ber.

LISBOA, Oct. 14.—For some days past
a decided movement has been going on in
the enemy's rear; the transportation of
timbers and other articles evinced an inten-
tion to establish heavy artillery in the
strong positions which he occupied. The
Duke of Braganza soon penetrated the en-
emy's plans, and determined to attack him
before he could establish his lines, which,
although badly defended, might create ob-
stacles of no inconsiderable importance.
This determination being formed, and
having left the fortifications around Lisbon
sufficiently manned, he sallied out of the
city at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 10th
with the rest of the troops, divided into four
columns. The right column took the road
of Portella, and the centre right was to
move upon Mirante do Freire, while the
two left columns were to march upon Ti-
tular. These two columns were com-
posed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery;
but the other two, on account of the
narrowness of the roads, were without artillery.—
The centre-right, being impeded by obsta-
cles, and the rear wall much injured by the
action of the fire. The Commandant,
as well as the Regimental and Staff officers,
assisted by the men of the
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are many different accounts in circulation,
as to the cause of the conflagration. We
are happy to learn that nearly all the im-
portant public papers of the Engineers and
Ordnance Offices have been saved, as well
as some part of the furniture. The property
in the store that was destroyed was trifling,
and consisted principally of cable,
sails, and other apparatus belonging to the
Government bateaux. While looking
at the fire, and contemplating the large
quantity of surrounding property exposed
to destruction by similar calamities, we
were struck with the great deficiency of
such an extensive block being a
adequate supply of water. Were a fire
plug from the Water Works introduced in-
to the centre of the Barrack Square, and
in these extensive premises, as well as
in the various Government stores and gun-
sheds adjoining, could be promptly ex-
tinguished, and the expense of introducing
such supply of water would be as nothing
compared with the value of the property
that would thereby be placed in security.

The column of the centre left, was
ordered to watch the movement of this corps,
while the other proceeded to the heights of
Quinta do Freixo, to which they were
ordered. No sooner had this column made
its appearance there, than the enemy sent
two pieces of artillery to Telleiras, with
which he annoyed us in the direction of Cam-
po Grande; and the column which retired
by the road of Sacavem, not daring to
retain its artillery, directed it to join a corps
of 2000 men which had been posted on the
heights of Amecoxira. This column hav-
ing moved forward in the direction of Sac-
avem, our own advanced a little, and
lost a man took a position between
Morante, and the above mentioned heights.

In the mean time the other two columns
encountered the rebels, who presented
themselves to the number of 7000, and
having wrought prodigies of valor, and
their attacks in front being vigorously sus-
tained by the first two, which attacked the
enemy in flank, drove them from all their
positions. The firing continued until eight
o'clock, when the rebels, seeing their
situation, retreated to the position of
Arieiro, where all their artillery had been
collected, sheltered themselves there, and
the two armies bivouacked in presence.

In one hour after, the rebels commenced
their retreat, and at day break, when we
were preparing to attack them, we found
only the spoils which they had left behind
them—a hospital with seventy-five inmates,
without physician or subsistence, besides
many wounded left in the houses without
attendants—military stores—a great quantity
of baggage, heavy artillery, platforms,
defences constructed, and in the process
of construction, a great quantity of munitions,
and an abundance of timber of all kinds.
On the morning of the 11th, the columns
of the enemy were found posted en masse
on the heights of Loures, supported by ar-
tillery. Although our artillery was left
with the rear-guard, the valor of our troops
would not consent that this circumstance
should delay the routing of the enemy's
troops. But no sooner had our forces pre-
sented themselves in the attitude of attack,
and concentrated their forces on this latter road;
Antonio de Teja—it being impossible, situated
as they were to take the route to Sac-
avem. It is easy to explain the motives
which induced the enemy to endeavour to
concentrate their forces on this latter road;
for at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the column
having charge of their heavy baggage,
passed in retreat to Povoa and Alhandra.
At 3 o'clock, p. m., the rebels, with
three squadrons of cavalry, attempted to
attack our right; but on approaching our
artillery and cavalry, they desisted from
the attempt, and concentrated themselves
on their field of battle; but supposing from
our previous movement, that our left must
be destitute of strength, they were deter-
mined to attack that. The result not correspond-
ing with their wishes, (our cavalry having
immediately passed to that flank, to-
gether with three squadrons of reserves,)
they were completely repulsed.
To this point our information extends;
and it is probable that thus affairs stood
on the night of the 11th, and that the sequel
will decide the fate of the fugitives, and add
to the glory of the victors.
We cannot adequately describe the cour-
age and enthusiasm of our troops—the
brilliant charges of the cavalry, and the
firmness with which the attacks of the en-