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HALIFAX, OCTOBER 26.

Arrived, Wednesday, H. M. Brig Plumper, Lieut. Bray; Government sloop New-Brunswick; ship Bostick, and several other vessels from New-Brunswick. H. M. Brig Sophie, Capt. Lockyer, from River St. Lawrence.

Thursday, schooner Blond, Gilbert, from Martinique, September 6, captured September 28, by American privateer ship John—recaptured October 17, by H. M. S. Acasta.

Friday, H. M. S. Spartan, Capt. Brenton; Maidstone, Capt. Burdett, and Acasta, Capt. Kerr, from a cruise—with American privateer brig Rapid, Weeks, 16 guns, 87 men, captured by the Maidstone the 17th inst. 4 days from Portland; and an American schooner with a cargo of fish, &c.

This morning, H. M. Ships Africa, Captain Bastard, and San Domingo, Captain Gill, from a cruise.

H. M. S. Morgiana, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday with several vessels for New-Brunswick, but the wind heading them, they returned this forenoon.

On Wednesday last, a Court Martial was held on board His Majesty's Ship Statira, for the trial of Lieut. Charles N. Hunter, the Officer and Crew of His Majesty's late Schooner Laura, for the surrender of that vessel on the 8th September, to the French privateer brig Diligent—Vice-Admiral Herbert Sawyer, President—Captains Byron, Stackpole, Pigot, and Lord James Townshend, Members.—After mature consideration the Court were of opinion, That

"The capture of H. M. Schooner Laura, arose from the loss of Lieut. N. Hunter, her commander, who was obliged to quit the deck, being wounded; until which time he appears to have conducted himself in the action with the French brig privateer Diligent, of superior force, in a brave and able manner; and that he was gallantly supported by his Crew, with the exception of William May, John Brown, and James Cooper. The two first named persons remaining in the U. States of America, and only the last named person (James Cooper) being before the Court, who, it is fully and clearly proved, forsook his quarters during the action, and, thereby, falls under the 12th Article of War, which directs the punishment of Death to all guilty of Cowardice, Negligence, or Disaffection.

"The Court doth therefore adjudge the said James Cooper to be hanged by the neck, on board such of His Majesty's Ships, and at such time, as the Commander in Chief shall think proper—And he is hereby sentenced to suffer Death accordingly.

"The Court doth therefore honorably acquit Lieut. Charles N. Hunter; and further adjudge the Crew, with the exception of the above-mentioned persons, William May, John Brown, and James Cooper, to be acquitted, and they are hereby acquitted accordingly."

Vice-Admiral Sawyer, the President, then delivered Lieut. Hunter his Sword, with an appropriate Speech.

Extract of a Letter received by a gentleman in this Town, dated Argyle, Nova-Scotia, October 12.

"Enclosed is a copy of the examination of Mrs. CLEMENTS, whose husband was unfortunately killed a few days ago by part of the crew of an American Privateer, that landed in the night on an Island called Sheep Island, at the mouth of the District, about twelve miles from Tusket village. I received information of the murder the following day, and immediately despatched two boats, which brought up the corpse, and the remainder of the Family, consisting of the poor, distressed Widow and nine helpless Children.—By the best information I could obtain, Clements was unarmed, and made not the least resistance: He was shot dead on the spot, and appears to have been very near the pistol, as one side of his face was full of gun-powder. It appears, that the murderers drew the body upwards of eighty yards from the spot where he was killed, perhaps to prevent a discovery.—To you, Sir, I submit the propriety of inserting this account in the public papers, that the world may know what sort of Enemies we have to contend with."

Examination of Mrs. CLEMENTS.

On the 1st of October, about sunset, a small vessel, which appeared to be a fisherman, came to an anchor about a gun shot from the shore, when her husband went down to see what vessel it might be, having before entertained some fears that it was a privateer. He returned in a short time, saying, he could not tell what she was; and remained in the house until after supper. In about an hour, they heard the people on the shore hallooing and making a noise; when her husband and

his little Boy again went out to the fence about three yards from the house. The boy soon returned saying, that his father was stooping down by the fence to try to find out who they were.—In a few minutes they heard several men round the house, and shortly after, a shot was fired just at the corner. They immediately knocked at the door, and she being afraid to answer, they burst open the window, and demanded who was within? She answered: "A friend"—Upon which one of them said—"Damn you if you are a friend, open the door!"—which she then did, and they came in, to the number of five or six (but there seemed to be more outside) armed with pistols and cutlasses. The person who appeared to be their leader, asked "Where the good man of the house was?"—She being frightened said that he was gone up to Tusket village.—He then enquired how many houses were on the island; she answered, there were no other than her own. He was very particular in asking her the number of men on each side of the river—the distance to the village, and the distance by land to Halifax; cautioning her at the same time, not to tell a lie.—He likewise asked her, if she knew that it was an American war; and upon her answering in the affirmative, said—"Yes damn you, you'll soon see what the Yankees can do!" They took a tumbler out of the house, and two hogs out of the sty, and after firing another shot she saw no more of them. The Officer, although in her opinion not a Frenchman, spoke pretty good French. A great deal of blood lay on the ground, where the first shot was fired. Early in the morning she sent some of her children to carry the news; and about ten o'clock two of her children found their poor Father's corpse among the weeds about 80 yards from the house.—Her husband could not have made any resistance, as he had no arms about him of any kind. A pistol was found next morning in the sty, which the enemy had no doubt left there."

LADY CLEMENTS.

We are happy to state, that the Privateer above alluded to, was a short time since captured by H. M. S. Shannon, and sent into this port—the Wiley Reynard, of Boston—and on Friday last, one of her late Crew, a man of the name of Swaine, was informed against by his shipmates, as being the Murderer of poor Clements.

We were last evening favored with Boston papers to the 16th, from which we have copied the following:
LISBON, August 31.

CAPTURE OF MADRID.

The Capital of Spain capitulated to the allied army under Lord Wellington, on the 14th August by which 3500 prisoners, three months' provisions, and equipments for 20,000 men, 180 pieces of brass ordnance, 23,000 muskets and bayonets, 3440 barrels of gun power, 3,420,000 cartridges, with great quantities of war stores fell into the hands of the victors, and will be issued to the Spanish patriots.

OFFICIAL.

From General Lord WELLINGTON, to Don M. P. Forjaz, dated

Head Quarters, Madrid, August 13.

Having found that Marshal Marmont's army was continuing its retreat towards Burgos, and in such a state that it could not for some time enter upon active operations, I determined to endeavour to force the King (Joseph) to a general action, or else to abandon Madrid.

In consequence I left Cuellar the 6th; on the 7th entered Segovia, and the 8th St. Ildefonso, where I halted one day, in order to give time to the right of the army to advance. The enemy did not oppose our passage through the mountains (of the Sierra de Guadarrama.)

[The pressure of other important matter compels us to defer the details of this despatch. The progress of the allied army to Madrid gave occasion for the French on the 11th August, to attack the Portuguese and German advance cavalry under General D'Urban, at Majalahonda which suffered severely, but were at length succoured and the advance of the French checked by the English cavalry and infantry.]

The army advanced yesterday morning, and the left wing took possession of the City of Madrid, the King having retired with the army of the centre, by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.

"It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid, on account of our arrival, and I hope that the permanency of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and the strong desires of securing the independence of their country, which first instigated them to give an example of resistance to the usurper, will induce them again to make efforts in their country's cause; and that their exertions being more judiciously directed, will be more successful than they formerly were."

[The residue of this letter is unimportant, except as

mentioning the rout of the Spanish army under O'Donnel and Roach, by the French General D'Harispe, in which the Spanish lost 2000 men, and 2 pieces of cannon, but covered by General Roach's division, retreated to Alicante.] (Signed) WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters at Madrid, August 15.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered yesterday by capitulation, and I have now the honor to enclose to your Excellency a copy of the capitulation.

We completely invested that place in the afternoon of the 13th, and at night detachments of the 7th division, commanded by Major Gen. Hope, and of the 3d division under the command of Major Gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham, dislodged the enemy from the posts that they occupied in the Frada and Botanic garden, and from the works they had constructed without the walls of Tapada; and penetrating them by different places, established themselves in the Palace of the Retiro, near the exterior line of the works, with which the enemy surrounded the building called Casa de la China. In the morning they were disposing of the troops to attack those works, and making arrangements for the attack of the interior line and the building, when the Governor sent out an officer requesting a capitulation, to which I agreed, granting him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. according to what is stipulated in the capitulation of which I enclose a copy. I also transmit to your Excellency, a list of the force, which constituted the above mentioned garrison, which at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, marched out for Ciudad Rodrigo. We found in the Retiro, 189 brass pieces of artillery, of different calibres, and in excellent condition, 900 barrels of powder, and 20,000 muskets, together with considerable deposits of clothing, provisions, and munitions of war. We found likewise the eagles of the French regiments Nos. 13 and 51.

I see by a letter that Gen. Ballasteros sent on the 29th of July to Lieut. Gen. Hill, that he was on the 14th of the same month at Malaga, after having had a battle with Gen. Laval, near Cono. The said Gen. Ballasteros was on the 29th of July at Grazelena.

I have a letter from Sir R. Hill, dated on the 8th inst. and although Gen. Drouet had for three days been in motion, it does not appear that his movements were of any importance.

I have received a despatch, dated on the 13th inst. at Cuellar, from Major Gen. Clinton, by which he informs me that a detachment of the army styled the Army of Portugal, had made a movement from the neighborhood of Burgos, in the direction of Valladolid, but I suppose that that movement was made only with the view of obtaining some provisions.

I enclose to your Excellency the lists of the killed and missing in the battle of the 11th inst. at Majalahonda, and of our loss in the attack upon the works of the Retiro.

Since writing this despatch, I have received a letter from Gen. Maitland, dated on the 10th at Alicante, in which that Gen. informs me that he had on that day disembarked at said place.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Head-Quarters, at Madrid, August 18, 1812.

The King retired from Ocana on the 16th inst. and his army is marching in the direction of Valencia. The enemy abandoned Toledo, of which city a party of Guerrillas belonging to the corps under the command of Meico, took possession.

Since the taking of the Retiro the enemy's garrison at Guadallaxara, which consisted of 700 men, has surrendered upon capitulation upon nearly the same conditions that I granted to the garrison of the Retiro.

By advices sent me by Major Gen. Clinton, I am informed that a part of the remnant of the army styled the army of Portugal has left the neighborhood of Burgos, and that it was supposed that some of their detachments were at Valladolid on the 14th, Gen. Santocildes having retired with the troops of the army of Galicia, that occupied that city. Some of the enemy's detachments were also on the right of the Pisuerga.

I expected that they would make that movement as soon as they had joined and I had marched to Madrid.

By despatches that I have received from Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, dated on the 12th, it appears that Gen. Drouet had withdrawn his right from the Guarena; but still continued at Hornachus.

By intelligence from Cadiz, which arrived on the 6th inst. it appears that Gen. Villate has renewed the blockade. Gen. Ballasteros made 300 prisoners at Osuna, and from the accounts I have of the position of his troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again free from him.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Total Return of Prisoners taken at the Retiro, 2506.