

some very smart ones. The country has suffered severely, but providentially not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in a state of the greatest alarm, and the damage done is estimated at 1,500,000 dollars. Fortunately the weather was, up to Friday last, remarkably fine, or the sufferings of the poor would have been tenfold; a subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches whose houses have been utterly destroyed. Gentlemen who have come from Zante say, that after the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month, and only fancy what it must look like now that they have had 100 shocks more, which it is said have crumbled down those buildings which the first shock rent. A small island in the harbour of Zante has disappeared; there were a few fishermen's huts upon it, but we know not whether any poor wretches were upon it at the time.

Lieutenant general Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is recalled by government, and Mr Stewart Mackenzie, ex-governor of Ceylon, succeeds him at Malta.

General orders have issued from the Horse Guards, to raise a regiment in Canada, to be called the "Royal Canadian Regiment."

The Royal Canadian Regiment is to be composed of men who have served in the line fifteen years, and are to receive the same pay as the Guards. The Officers are to be placed on the same footing as officers of the line, and the men are to be allowed to engage as agriculturists and mechanics, by permission of the commandant of the district in which they are stationed. The regiment is to be a moveable corps, liable to serve in any portion of British America and the islands adjacent, but in the meantime it is intended that they should be stationed along the American frontier, where, from their experience as soldiers, they will prove eminently useful in resisting the aggression of the Yankee neighbours. The Commandant of the Forces in British America is to be the Colonel of the Regiment. The appointment of the officers is to be entirely under the control of the General Commanding in Canada. One of the articles in the General Order states that the privates are to serve twenty years, which, of course, must be meant to include their fifteen previous years service and not twenty in addition to it.

Egypt.—The advices from Alexandria of the 7th instant are devoid of importance. Mehemet Ali had cleared off all his debts to the Franks, at the same time that he allowed the pay of his land and naval troops to remain thirteen months in arrear. The Pasha appeared almost desirous to facilitate the communication through his dominions between England and India, and on the 5th his minister, Boghos Bey, wrote to Mr Briggs, who is charged, ad interim, with the expedition of the Indian mail, that his Highness had directed a cavass of his divan to be placed at the disposal of the English agent sent to receive the mail at Suez, and escort him to Alexandria. Symptoms of discontent had manifested themselves among the National Guards of Cairo and Alexandria.

Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 4.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

An extraordinary express from Marseilles, which arrived in London on Friday morning, brings an account of the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. These details, which are of the highest interest, are published in the Malta Times of the 15th instant, and were derived from letters brought by the Phoenix Steamer, the day preceding. The siege appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record, and proves that British genius and British valour have lost none of the power which rendered them, in days gone by, the dread of their enemies and the admiration of the world.

On the 24th of October, Admiral Walker Bey left Beyrout, in company with the Talbot, for St. Jean d'Acre, which place they reached at 11, p. m. They have to until the morning of the 25th of October, when they were joined by the Thunderer, Revenge, Pique, Gorgon, and Phoenix: at 10 Admiral Walker hoisted a flag of truce and stood in with the Gorgon, the rest of the ships remaining in the offing to join when called upon by him so to do. On nearing he embarked on board the Gorgon, steamed close in, and repaired in person to summon the town and fortress to surrender; but the boat was ordered away, and the letter containing the demand to surrender was refused. Admiral Walker then proceeded in the Gorgon to consult Sir Robert Stopford on the expediency of storming the town. The Admirals met off Sidon, when Sir

Robert Stopford determined upon postponing further operations, and recalled the British force off Acre. Admiral Walker, not altogether pleased at this movement after his summons, gallantly determined upon standing in alone, and braving the enemy. He accordingly ran his flag ship in right under the fortresses, and fired a broadside: but although 200 guns might have opened their fire, not a gun was fired. This unaccountable circumstance somewhat puzzled the gallant admiral, who feeling unwilling to fire again unless the enemy returned the compliment, stood off for a while, then in the afternoon stood in again, and even closer than in the morning, but still the fortifications remained silent. The Talbot now came to an anchor, and sent in her boats to sound; but although they approached within musket range, still not a shot was fired at them, which can only be accounted for by a respect which, even as an enemy, the Egyptians appear disposed to manifest towards the Sultan's flag; for every English vessel which has passed within range, when unaccompanied by or not close to an Ottoman ship of war, has been fired at without ceremony.

On the 30th a council of war was held, and the attack decided on, and, on the same evening, the supernumerary force of royal marines were embarked on board the respective vessels. On the following day about 3000 Turkish troops were embarked, each ship conveying numbers proportioned to its size. General C. F. Smith accompanied them. On the arrival of the steam division before Acre, on the 1st ult, they found the Pique in the act of throwing shells into the town, which was briskly returned. In the evening the steamers anchored just without the range of the batteries. At daylight, on the 2d, the Turkish and Austrian ships came up, and at eight the former resumed their places, and continued shelling the town throughout the day. In the afternoon the Admiral and his squadron approached the town under a fine breeze and, shortly before sunset, the whole fleet was anchored before it. The night was spent in preparations for the attack, which commenced a few minutes before two o'clock on the 3d. The British ships which took part in the siege were, the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Thunderer, Benbow, Revenge, Edinburgh, and Bellerophon, of the line; the Castor, Pique, Carysfort, and Talbot, frigates; the Wasp and Hazard, sloops; the Gorgon, Medusa, Stromboli, and Phoenix, steam frigates; two Austrian frigates, a corvette, and a Turkish ship of the line, with the flag of Admiral Walker.

At ten minutes before two the Phoenix opened her fire: the Powerful, close followed by the Princess Charlotte, Thunderer, Bellerophon, and Pique stood to the northward, (the town presenting two faces to the sea, one to the west, and one to the south) and anchored off the north-west angle of the town. The Castor, Carysfort, Talbot, Benbow, Edinburgh, the Turkish flagship, Hazard, and Wasp, and the Austrian frigate, stood for the south face; the Revenge was ordered to keep under weigh, as a reserve. At a quarter past two o'clock the batteries of Acre opened on the Castor, as she, to the admiration of the whole fleet, took up her station within about 700 yards of the batteries, against which she and her consorts immediately opened a tremendous fire. The Egyptians fought throughout with a courage and devotedness which fully redeems their character from the stigma which their more recent defeats had thrown upon it. At three o'clock the Revenge was called into action, and took up a position close to the Powerful. At twenty-five minutes past four o'clock, the action being at its height, a terrific explosion, occasioned by the ignition of the principal powder magazine of the city, took place, by which an entire regiment, posted in its neighbourhood, was destroyed, consisting of from 1500 to 1700 men, beside a great number of cattle. After this event the fire from the southern batteries nearly ceased, and a little before five the Admiral made a signal to discontinue the attack. In the early part of the night the Princess Charlotte and the Revenge shifted further out, and the Benbow, Edinburgh, and Castor were hauled further in, for the purpose of breaching the south wall in the morning, but, about half-past one, intelligence having reached Admiral Stopford that the water gate was open, and that the Egyptians who had survived the conflict were leaving the town, 500 Turkish troops and a detachment of Austrian rocketeers took possession at daylight.

The carnage appears to have been dreadful, but the loss to the British seamen and marines was, as we have al-

ready said, very trifling. The Princess Charlotte is said to have fired 4400 shots; the Bellerophon disposed of 14,033 lbs. of powder, and 62,908 lbs. of iron shot! The only British officer killed is Lieut. Le Mesurier, of the Talbot. Much damage has been done to the masts and rigging of several of the ships engaged.

On landing, the place known to be strong, was found even more so than had been conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty that this stronghold of the enemy has not cost the Allies a greater loss of life. It was rebuilt in 1831 by French artisans, and defended by 460 guns of the heaviest calibre worked by French bombardiers. The town is one mass of ruins—the batteries and most of the houses literally riddled all over—the killed and wounded lying about in all directions—lifeless trunks cut asunder; some without heads, others without legs and arms; hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene was truly awful! The defence of the place was entrusted to a Pole, who certainly did his utmost. He lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to amount to 3,500. The slain are estimated at 2,500, and those who have fled are said to exceed 1,000; but these latter are being brought in by the mountaineers.

The return of the killed and wounded on the side of the Allies had not yet been collected from the several ships at the date of the last advices, but the sum total is estimated at from 17 to 23 killed, and from 36 to 50 wounded. The Princess Charlotte lost one, Revenge two, Admiral Walker's ship four, Edinburgh five, Admiral Bander's ship one. The loss on board the frigate and corvette was not ascertained. Among the killed, we regret to announce the loss of Lieutenant Le Mesurier, of the Talbot, lately promoted. Among the wounded, commander Hastings of the Edinburgh, with the master, assistant surgeon, and two midshipmen of the same vessel; all by one shell. On board the Benbow, Mr Telfer, captain's clerk, (son of Deputy Commissary General Telfer, of Malta) received a very slight injury from a splinter, which had nearly carried away both his legs. In Admiral Walker's ship five were killed and two wounded. This vessel's mainmast was shot through, and her hull and rigging so injured that she will have to go to Constantinople for repairs. She will convey 1000 of the prisoners. Admiral Walker has left in a steamer for Constantinople, to be himself the bearer of the intelligence of the victory to the Sultan.

The Powerful's main topmast is crippled, and the Castor has suffered considerably. Only one shot struck the Bellerophon, which went through the forecastle, doing no material injury.

Another letter, after giving an account of the operations, states,—“At daylight, we found the place had been evacuated during the night; the troops were immediately landed by the small ships. The Turkish flag was hoisted on the citadel, and on either side a small English and Austrian flag, thus terminating the siege and fall of Acre. The enemy certainly had been expecting us to land in the bay, having barricaded the gates on that side, and made it very strong. We commenced by going round the other walls, and were truly surprised at the strength of the place; almost every gun was new,—every carriage quite so; but the quantity of ammunition, shot, and shells of every sort and description, by the side of each gun, astonished us, certainly sufficient for a six month's ordinary siege. In the town there is not one house without many shot holes in it, nor one inhabitable. I could not have imagined a city so completely destroyed, and was really glad to find myself again on board. The Bellerophon, Revenge, and Thunderer, are ordered to convey 600 prisoners each to Beyrout, and there tranship them into transports for Constantinople. It is said that much specie has been found in the city, and 300 pieces of field artillery. I yesterday heard the value estimated at £200,000, this fortress having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehemet Ali. It will be a great blow to him; the garrison was supposed to amount to near 6000 at the commencement of the attack. The next ships for Malta are the Edinburgh, Hazard, and Wasp, the two first having their mizenmasts, and the last her foremast shot through. The Bellerophon in the 3 1-2 hours fired away 160 barrels of powder, and 28 tons of iron shot.”

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, &c.—The Princess Charlotte, 1 killed, 1 wounded, and rigging much cut; Powerful, main-topmast and rigging cut; Bellerophon, shot through upper deck; Revenge, 2 killed; Thunderer and Benbow, nothing; Edinburgh, 3 killed;

the commander, Hastings, and Mr Davies, the master, wounded, and two others, by a shell bursting on the quarter deck; Castor, much cut about the rigging; Pique, nothing; Carysfort, nothing; Talbot, Lieut. Le Mesurier killed and 6 wounded; Hazard, her mainmast shot through; Wasp, 6 wounded; Walker Bey's ship, 3 killed and four wounded.

The French papers publish the following important telegraphic despatch:—

TOULON, Nov. 25, 1 o'clock, p. m.

(Received on the 26th.)

The Consul General to the President of the Council.

Alexandria, Nov. 11.

The fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, was captured on the 3rd, after the explosion of the powder magazine.

Ibrahim has received orders from his father to withdraw with all his troops.

The correspondent of the Times at Alexandria says,—Yesterday the government received the Smyrna mail. The most profound silence prevailed in the palace, and the Viceroy did not go out to take his usual drive. I have been assured that Ali Pacha, the Pacha of Bagdad, having entered Syria with his army, the division of Egyptian troops encamped at Marasch had joined him, and that he had made himself master of Aleppo. It is added that Damascus, after being sacked and abandoned by the Egyptians, had fallen into the hands of Ali Pacha, and is now in possession of the Sultan. Our correspondent, however, does not pledge himself for the accuracy of this intelligence.

The intelligence from Constantinople brought by the last Levant mail comes down to the 7th instant. A Tater had arrived in that capital with intelligence that Ibrahim Pacha had ordered four regiments stationed a Marasch to join him at Zable. Those troops had been continually harassed in their march by the insurgents, and only one regiment, and 600 men of another, had reached their destination. Those regiments were each 3200 strong. The small Egyptian garrison left at Marasch had been massacred after the evacuation of the town by those troops. Troops continued to be embarked for Syria. On the 31st ult, the Tahiri Bahri sailed with 1000 men for Beyrout, and in the evening of the 7th as many more were to follow in the Principe Metternich. The Egyptian prisoners conveyed to Constantinople had been incorporated with different regiments. The Ramazan having commenced, all public business was transacted at night. It was reported that M. Pontois, the French Ambassador, had been recalled.

The Gazette of Tuesday, contains official despatches from Admiral Stopford, dated the 5th ult, from Acre, relative to the capture of that place. They add nothing particular to the private accounts of that event.

The Journal des Debats of Monday has the annexed article:—

The Euphrates, arrived at Toulon on the 25th, has brought news from Alexandria of November 12. The capture of St. Jean d'Acre was then known, and had produced a great impression on the Pacha. It appears certain that he has made known his resolution to accept simply the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, and to restore the Turkish fleet.

The Malta Portafoglio has an Alexandria letter of the 11th, stating that on the morning of that date Mehemet Ali had convoked a council, to take into consideration his resolution to give up the struggle, and submit to the Allies.

Toulon letters affirm that the Pacha had signified his submission to M. Cochet, the French Consul-General.

The Messenger has printed a telegraphic despatch of the news brought by the Euphrates, that the Pacha had issued orders for Ibrahim to fall back—“where, it will be remembered the despatch did not say, but M. Guizot has supplied the gap in his speech of Saturday, in the Deputies, by stating that it was the evacuation of Syria.

The Sud of Marseilles of the 27th confirms the statement of the Maltese Portafoglio, and adds that it has no doubt the Pacha's propositions would be accepted. It was believed, however, in Toulon and Marseilles, that Alexandria would be bombarded.

It is generally supposed that the Princess will receive the names of her mother, Alexandrina Victoria.

We believe that the christening of the Princess Royal will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament, when it will be celebrated with every accompaniment which can give splendour and effect to the happy occasion.

BLANKS.

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