

ants. A hundred prisoners, old men, women, and children, were killed. Soliman Pacha then notified the British Consul that he had only lost five men, and that you, one hundred and thirty, had been killed. He added, that since he, the Admiral, had handed orders, he might come and attack him, and that he would meet with an obstinate reception.

On the 25th of June, the Consul's deputy, who inhabited a country house near the town, and the French flag on the hill, were the first to see the British flag on the wall; the English fired upon it five times; he struck the house, and knocked down a part of it; he saw the string which held the flag was severed by the projectiles, but the flag remained entire. On the 26th of June, Desmoleize retired to Suda, in that General's house.

During the day of the 13th the British and Austrian fleets recommenced firing. They were unable to reach the town, in which there were but old men, women, and children. The British fired from the *Rechen*, along the slopes of the mountains, there to await the invaders. There the troops that were landed threw some Congreve rockets, which set fire

"For forty years I have waged war, and have always seen soldiers pitted against soldiers. It appears that the English, who call themselves *regenerators*, wish to regenerate the war by resorting to acts of barbarism unheard of up to the present time."

On the 14th the firing was continued, and a French vessel was obliged to leave on the orders of the English. M. Desmôleze, having demanded of the British Consul by what right such acts were committed when the commercial blockade was not declared, the English replied that it was a blockade like another, and that no vessel was either allowed to enter or to go out. M. Desmôleze immediately drew up a

All the Europeans who are established in our town have been under indignation to the British nation. M. Cochelet, who remains present when the despatches were received, created him to preserve moderation, and by that means kept right on his side until the end.

A British steamer had a parley with the Asia, and immediately sent to her to remain the squadron.

Soliman Pasha, in evacuating the island, and the black flag on the hospital, in order that the enemy might respect it, but it was burnt by the Austrian Frigate Guerriers, commanded by the Archduke Frederick.

Sunday, 23—The steamer *Prometheus*, which comes from Beyrout, has brought to the squadron some English that were wounded at Beyrout. Ibrahim Alcaia wishing to march a column of troops along the coast, two steamers towed two ships close in, and the fire caused considerable havoc amongst the Egyptian troops. The British gunboats followed the centre round the mountain did much injury to the English and Albanians, a great many of whom were wounded and taken prisoners. Admiral Sir R. Stopped, seeing that his demonstration did not produce the expected result, he ordered the fleet to retire to burn Caiffa, hoping by that means to irritate a sedition with the Napoléonians. It is stated that the fleet is to proceed to St Jean d'Acre.

The Austrian steamer *Marianne* has just come from Constantinople. All that could be obtained from her was that the Sultan had ordered the Sultan had asked for to defend the capital were expected.

The *Promethues* brought despatches for the British and Algerian Agents. On receiving them the latter immediately telegraphed to London, and held a conference at Col. Aldrich's residence.

duration, but the most rigorous measures of repression were adopted in order that nothing might transpire.

Sept. 21.—The Turkish flotilla, composed of one ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one brig and a steamer, accompanied by twenty transports, had, aided by the British squadron, landed at noon, on the 20th, about 4000 troops from Beyrout. The British ships, seven in number, furnished a continuous fire of 200 men each. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the guns of the squadrons, the Turkish and British troops which landed in Syria, at noon, on the 21st, were defeated by the Egyptian forces. The details of this affair are not yet known at it is positive.

It appears certain that the troops that had landed, and were disembarked in a very hurried manner, are doubt to be conveyed to another point of the territory.

Every day the news already given, that the Turkish troops which are in Turcomania and the adjacent provinces, are about to be over to Ibrahim Pasha's command, is confirmed.

India and Egypt.

We have been favored with the following extract

from a letter dated Malta, September 27, 1810: "To-day the Oriental has returned from Alexandria, with the India mails. The Hombay papers are to the 26th ultimo. I see no particular news of the kind which the expedition has done. There was a quarrel at Bombay, that Khehla had been repulsed; the Prometheus steamer arrived last night from the squadron off Beyrout. On the 19th, hostilities against the planet All were commenced by firing at Beyrout; on the following day the whole of the squadron disembarked the place, and it is said from one to two thousand of the inhabitants were destroyed by the cannon and the falling of the buildings. All the British merchants had previously embarked; their warehouses on shore had been plundered by the

Byzantine troops, as also the American Consulate, suffered the bombardment, the place being untenable. The British Artillery, Sappers, and Miners, evacuated. Fifteen hundred British marines under Commodore Napier, three hundred Austrian Marines, and about eight thousand Turkish troops, besides the British Artillery, Sappers, and Miners, had been encamped within entrenchment at Dgouni—Abraham Pacha was in the vicinity with his army, and some trifling skirmishes of outposts had taken place. The Cyclops and Hastings have had two officers and nineteen men killed and wounded in attacking a fort called Gebel; they did not succeed in taking it, but it was evacuated during the night; it was defended by 400 Albanians. Four hundred of

The English Opera House is doing a good business — Miss Day, a very young lady, is playing there. Her first appearance was in one of Dobler's pieces, and she went through her task admirably.

Yates opened the Adelphi Theatre for the season, under very favorable circumstances, on the 6th of October. He has remodelled the entrance to the theatre, which was inconvenient and objectionable.

the built spaces, and the latter approaches, "within the same dramatic light," the "evolution of the theatre." He has also been attended to and sewed the main, painted by Mr. Telbin, one of the most rich and gorgeous things of the kind we have ever seen. In this metropolis, has been added. The ground is of rich blue drapery, with three falls of still more, which white satin over it; in the midst of which respectively, are the arms of England and the harp and thistle of Ireland and Scotland. The manager, opened with a new drama, founded upon the old, but not yet exhausted subject, the days of terror of the French revolution. The title, "*Robespierre*," or "*Two Days of the Revolution*," will at once inform the reader of the materials of which this drama is constructed.

The novelty, which is said to be a very great piece of fun, by Poake, called the Flip Flap Footman, has been brought out at the Adelphi.

The Olympic Theatre was opened on the 5th of October, under the management of Mr Butler.—During the recess, the interior of the house has been entirely refitted, and several changes have been made in the arrangement of the boxes, which greatly increase the visitors' comfort. The prices got up here are of the same light and pleasant character which were so attractive in the time of Madame Vestris.

Miss Balls, who played at the Park and Niblo's during the last season, is engaged at the Olympic, and also at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, during the season.

MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS, OCT. 10, 12 M.—The Oriental steamer is arrived from Alexandria and Malta, but her dates have been anticipated by previous arrivals via Marseilles.

The foreign exchanges yesterday exhibited the same unfavorable aspect as we have noticed for many weeks past. The tendency was again downwards, the amount of bills offering en France and the North of Europe being quite inadequate to meet the wants of remitters. On Spain and Italy there was a better supply of paper, and the rates

mail from Hamburg brings richer quotations for London paper, which had become scarce there; but this effect is believed to be produced by large purchases of bills made there for account of the bank of England, with the express intention of raising the exchange. It may be true, that the bank of England has sent bills to Hamburg, but not for the bills bought there; and we see no advantage in our undertaking such an operation, which would be managed easy as well by individuals the moment any profit could be calculated upon it. By proceeding on the other plan, of selling in London for draft, three months bills, the bank of Hamburg would be enabled to draw on the Bank where the public resource, which they could not obtain elsewhere, accompanied with the additional advantage of a delay of three months in the reimbursement; and before