

STORMING OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The morning of the 31st broke heavily, a thick fog hid every object, and the besiegers' batteries could not open until eight o'clock. From that hour a constant shower of heavy missiles was poured upon the besieged until eleven, when Robinson's brigade, getting out through the trenches, passed through the openings in the sea-wall, and was launched bodily against the breaches. While the head of the column was still gathering on the sand, about thirty yards from the salient angle of the horn-work, twelve men, commanded by a sergeant, whose heroic death has not sufficed to preserve his name, running violently forward, leaped upon the covered way, with intent to cut the passage of the enemy's mines. The French, startled by the sudden assault, fired the train prematurely, and though the sergeant and his brave followers were all destroyed, and the high sea-wall was thrown with a dreadful crash upon the head of the advancing column, no more than forty men were crushed by the ruins, and the rush of the troops was scarcely checked. The forlorn hope had already passed beyond the play of the mine, and now speeded along the strand, amidst a shower of grape and shells; the leader, Lieut. Macguire, of the 4th regiment, conspicuous from his long white plume, his fine figure, and his swiftness, bounded far ahead of his men in all the pride of youthful strength and courage, but at the foot of the great breach he fell dead, and the stormers went sweeping like a dark surge over his body; many died, however, with him, and the trickling of the wounded men to the rear was incessant.

By this time there was a broad strand left by the retreating tide, and the sun had dried the rocks, yet they disturbed the order and closeness of the formation; the distance to the main breach was still nearly two hundred yards, and the French, seeing the first mass of the assailants pass the horn-work regardless of its broken bastion, immediately abandoned the front, and crowding on the river face of that work, poured their musketry into the flank of the second column as it rushed along a few yards below them; but the soldiers, still running forward towards the breach, returned this fire without slackening their speed. The batteries of the Monte Orgullo and St. Elmo now sent their showers of shot and shells, the two pieces on the cavalier swept the face of the breach in the bastion of St. John, and the four-pounder in the horn-work being suddenly mounted on the broken bastion, poured grape shot into their rear.

Thus scourged with fire from all sides, the stormers, their array broken alike by the shot and by the rocks they passed over, reached their destinations, and the head of the first column gained the top of the great breach; but the unexpected gulph below could only be passed at a few places where meagre parcels of the burned houses were still attached to the rampart, and the deadly clatter of the French muskets from the loop-holed wall beyond soon strewed the narrow crest of the ruins with dead. In vain the following multitude covered the ascent, seeking an entrance at every part; to advance was impossible, and the mass of assailants, slowly sinking downwards, remained stubborn and immovable on the lower part of the breach. Here they were covered from the musketry in front, but from several isolated points, especially the tower of Las Hornos, under which the great mine was placed, the French still smote them with small arms, and the artillery from the Monte Orgullo poured shells and grape without intermission.

Such was the state of affairs at the great breach, and at the bastion of St. John it was even worse. The access to the top of the high curtain being quite practicable, the efforts to force a way were more persevering and constant, and the slaughter was in proportion; for the traverse on the flank, cutting it off from the cavalier, was defended by French grenadiers who would not yield; the two pieces on the cavalier itself swept along the front face of the opening, and the four-pounder and musketry from the horn work, swept in like manner along the river face. In the midst of this destruction some sappers and a working party attached to the assaulting columns endeavoured to form a lodgment, but no artificial materials having been provided, most of the laborers were killed before they could raise the loose rocky fragments into a cover.

During this time the besiegers' artillery kept up a constant counter fire which killed many of the French, and reversed brigades of the fifth division were pushed on by degrees, to feed the attack until the fifth wing of the ninth regiment only remained in the trenches. The volunteers also who had with difficulty been restrained in the trenches, calling out 'to know why they had been brought there, if they were not to lead the assault these' men, whose presence had given such offence to General Leith that he would have kept them altogether from the assault, being now let loose, went like a whirlwind to the breaches, and again the crowded masses swarmed up the face of the ruins, but on reaching the crest line they came down like a falling wall; crowd after crowd were seen to mount, to totter, and to sink; the deadly French fire was unabated, the smoke floated away, and the crest of the breach bore no living man. Sir Thomas Graham, standing on the nearest of the Chofre batteries, beheld this frightful destruction with a stern resolution to win at any cost; and he was a man to have put himself at the last company, and died sword in hand upon the breach rather than sustain a second defeat, but neither his confidence nor his resources were yet exhausted. He directed an attempt to be made on the horn work, and turned all the Chofre batteries on one on the Isthmus, that is to say, the concentrated fire of fifty heavy pieces, upon the high curtain. The shot ranged over the heads of the troops who now were gathered at the foot of the breach, and the stream of missiles thus poured along the upper surface of the high curtain broke down the traverses, and in its fearful course shattering all things, strewed the rampart with the mangled limbs of the defenders. When this flight of bullets first swept over the heads of the soldiers a cry arose, from some inexperienced people, 'to retire because the batteries were firing on the stormers'; but the veterans of the light division under Hunt being at that point, were not to be so disturbed, and in the very heat and fury of the cannonade effected a solid lodgment in some ruins of houses actually within the rampart on the right of the great breach.

For half an hour this horrid tempest smote upon the works and the houses behind, and then suddenly ceasing the small clatter of the French muskets showed that the assailants were again in activity; and at the same time the thirteenth Portuguese regiment, led by Major Snodgrass, and followed by a detachment of the twenty-fourth, under Colonel Macbean, entered the river from the Chofres. The ford was deep, the water rose above the waist, and when the soldiers reached the middle of the stream, which was two hundred yards wide, a heavy gun struck on the head of the column with a shower of grape; the havoc was fearful, but the survivors closed and moved on. A second discharge from the

same piece tore the ranks from front to rear, still the regiment moved on, and amidst a confused fire of musketry from the ramparts, and of artillery from St. Elmo, from the castle, and from the Mirador, landed on the left bank and rushed against the third breach. Macbean's men, who had followed with equal bravery, then reinforced the great breach, about eighty yards to the left of the other, although the line of ruins seemed to extend the whole way. The fighting now became fierce and obstinate again at all the breaches, but the French musketry still rolled with deadly effect; the heaps of slain increased, and once more the great mass of stormers sunk to the foot of the ruins unable to win; the living sheltered themselves as they could, but the dead and wounded lay so thickly that hardly could it be judged whether the hurt or unhurt were most numerous.

It was now evident that the assault must fail unless some accident intervened, for the tide was rising, the reserves all engaged, and no greater effort could be expected from men whose courage had been already pushed to the verge of madness. In this crisis fortune interfered. A number of powder barrels, live shells and combustible materials, which the French had accumulated behind the traverses for their defence, caught fire; a bright consuming flame wrapped the whole of the high curtain, a succession of loud explosions were heard, hundreds of the French grenadiers were destroyed; the rest were thrown into confusion, and while the ramparts were still involved with suffocating eddies of smoke, the British soldiers broke in at the first traverse. The defenders bewildered by this terrible disaster yielded for a moment, yet soon rallied; and a close desperate struggle took place along the summit of the high curtain, but the fury of the stormers, whose numbers being increased, could not be stemmed. The French colours on the cavalier were torn away by Lieutenant Gethin, of the 11th regiment. The horn work and the land front below the curtain, and the loop holed wall beyond the great breach were abandoned; the light division soldiers, who had already established themselves on the French left, immediately penetrated to the streets, and at the same moment the Portuguese at the small breach mixed with the British who had wandered to that point seeking for an entrance, burst in on their side.

Five hours the battle lasted on the wall, and now the stream of war went pouring into the town. The undaunted governor still disputed the victory for a short time with the aid of his barricades, but several hundreds of his men being cut off and taken in the horn work, his garrison was so reduced that even to effect a retreat behind the line of defences which separated the town from Monte Orgullo was difficult. Many of his troops flying from the harbour flank of the town broke through a body of the British who had reached the vicinity of the fortified convent of Santa Teresa before them, and this post was the only one retained by the French in the town.

Three Generals, Leith, Oswald and Robinson had been hurt in the trenches, and Sir Richard Fletcher, the chief engineer, a brave man who had served his country honourably, was killed, and Colonel Burgoyne, the next in command of that arm, was wounded.

The carnage at the breaches was appalling. The volunteers, although brought late into the action, had nearly half their numbers struck down, most of the regiments of the fifth division suffered in the same proportion, and the whole loss since the renewal of the siege exceeded two thousand five hundred men and officers.

At a recent Anti-Slavery Meeting in Exeter Hall, at which Prince Albert presided, Mr. Buxton closed an able speech with the following allusion to her Majesty, and the high destiny before her.

I may be excused if I venture to express the deep feelings of respect and participation with which this vast multitude hail your Royal Highness in that chair, and to declare my fervent and earnest desire that her Majesty, your Royal Highness's Royal consort, may long reign upon her throne with boundless prosperity and with surpassing glory. I do not forget—who ever can?—the military triumphs of this country; but I do say, that there is a road to glory more illustrious and purer far than victories like those of Waterloo and Trafalgar could open to us. To arrest the destruction of mankind—to throw a blessing on a continent in ruins—to give civilization and spread the gospel over a region in comparison with which the extent of the British Empire itself is insignificant—I do say this is the higher ground, the loftier path; and my desire is that her Majesty may tread it. (Fremendous cheering) My prayer is, that with every blessing, her Majesty may to far distant days be the beloved Sovereign of this people—that she may

"Shine the leader of applauding nations,  
To scatter happiness and peace around;  
To bid the prostrate captive rise and live;  
To see new cities tower at her command,  
And happy nations flourish in her smile."

DEATH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Spirits. Take this opportunity of informing their friends and a discerning public, that they continue the trade of making *Drunkards, Bankrupts, Beggars and Maniacs*, on the most reasonable terms—at the shortest notice.

The advertisers return their most sincere thanks to their numerous, steady and attached customers, and to all the tipping part of the community, for the increasing countenance and extensive patronage which they now receive; and they hope that the many proofs which are to be found in every town, village, and district of America, of the success of Death & Co., in the above line of business, will secure to them the increased support of all Drunkards, Dramdrinkers, and occasional customers; as well as for ever to silence the advocates of Temperance Societies, those bitter enemies of this long established and popular trade.

D. & Co. beg to assure the public, that the article in which they deal is the best and most pleasant poison in the world, and has never been known to fail in any instance where the individual has persevered in the use of it for the limited time D. & Co. prescribe.

In order to do business in a respectable style, the advertisers have obtained a License from the State, under whose benevolent auspices they are legally authorized to bring the wives and families of their customers to misery, and to wound, maim, and beggar, drive to delirium and death, as many as the public good requires. In particular, D. & Co. will spare no pains to secure the eternal damnation of as many as will favour them with their countenance and support. To accomplish these desirable ends it is only necessary for the individual to take half a glass occasionally till he feels that quantity insufficient to gratify the craving appetite, which it will soon create: and when this whiskey appetite is formed, the results at which D. & Co. aim are secured, as the person is then prepared to brave temporal and eternal misery for the sake of another glass.

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Satisfactory references can be given to the Bridewells, Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, the Gaols, the Gallows, or the drunkard's Fireside.

N. B.—D. & Co. beg to caution all Tipplers and Dram-Drinkers from giving heed to whatever Parsons, Preachers, Medical Men, and all advocates of Temperance Societies may say against Spirit-drinking, as these gentlemen are avowed enemies of this respectable soul-and-body destroying business.

PAPERS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer *Great Western* arrived at New York Sunday morning, the 9th instant, in fourteen days and a half from Bristol, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 24th July.

The *Great Western* brought about one hundred passengers, among whom were Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Ravel, Mr. Miles, M. P., &c.

Prince Albert has been made Regent of England, in the event of the Queen's death, which is said to have displeased the Duke of Sussex. The only restrictions on the exercise of royal prerogatives are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg is to marry the third daughter of Louis Philippe.

The Canada Government Bill, having passed both Houses of Parliament, received the Royal Assent on the 24th ult.

Young Oxford, who attempted to take Her Majesty's life, had been tried. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that he was insane, and he was sentenced to the Bedlam prison for life.

SPAIN.—Cabrera overpowered by the superior forces of the Queen, has been compelled to take refuge in France. A vast number of the Carlist forces have followed his example, and only a few chiefs, with a miserable handful of men, now remain in the field. The Queen's forces having got rid of the enemy, are now in hostility among themselves, and there is no doubt but that this unfortunate country is still destined to civil war. Espartero had quarrelled with the Queen, and was in disgrace. The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Espartero to sanction the municipal law.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbo in Italy, on the 29th June. He was 66 years of age. It is a remarkable fact that he died with the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

MINIATURE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The *Typewriting Free Press*, in referring to the results of the assizes for the southern division of that county, says—"No gaol delivery within our memory has ever exhibited the same character, or an equal conclusion. The only trials of interest or consequence had reference to outrages perpetrated years ago, and the two men on whom the extreme sentence of the law will be pronounced were tried for an offence exactly three years old." The calendar for the city of Kilkenny, containing a population of 30,000 souls, was a perfect blank, there not being a single case for trial. Thus there have been assizes without prisoners, in three of the principal cities in Ireland—namely, Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny, and after a season of unexampled distress among the poor. Such are the gratifying results of temperance and good government.

A formal union has been effected between the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Synod, numbering together 700,000 Presbyterians. The ceremony took place on Friday last, in Rosemary Street Church, Belfast. The Rev. Dr. Reid read the articles of the Act of Union. The designation of the united body is "the Presbyterian Church in Ireland," and the annual meeting is to be denominated "the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ACADIA.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 19. This fine vessel, the second of Mr. Cunard's line of Steam Packets, arrived here on Saturday evening, in the almost incredible space of 11 days and 3 hours. She is similar in model, and equal in her accommodations to the *Britannia*, and has, for a figure head, a Micmac in full Indian costume. She brought out 63 passengers, and started again for Boston, after a brief stay of less than four hours.

London papers were received by her to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

Previous to the sailing of the *Acadia* it was reported that His Excellency the Governor General had been created Earl of Toronto.

The weather had become fine and accounts from all parts of the kingdom were highly favourable as to the appearance of the grain crops.

Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord Wm. Russell, was hanged on Monday. Many persons of distinction went to hear the "condemned sermon" on Sunday. The prisoner was downcast during the ceremony. Immediately behind him sat Oxford; who behaved well generally, but when the prayer for the Queen was read, it was noticed that he grinned.

The King of France was ill, suffering under an affection of the heart.

Some misunderstanding, arising out of the dispute between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, appears to have arisen between England and France. Subsequent advices represent the aspect of affairs as more pacific.

The last advices represent the insurrection in Syria against Mohammed Ali, as of the most formidable and determined character.

Admiral Elliot in the *Melville*, of 74 guns, with the *Blond*, frigate, and *Modeste*, sloop of war, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore, the rendezvous of the expedition against China, on the 30th April; and was to be immediately followed by the *Blenheim*, 74, and *Columbine*, sloop.

Ten of the Rabbis accused of the murder of Father Thomas, at Damascus, on account of which so many Jews were put to the torture, are said to have been released, and only one left in prison.

A verdict of £8,000 damages has been found against Dr. Lardner, of Cyclopedic celebrity, for the seduction of Mrs. Heaviside.

A riot of a revolutionary character, by which the Queen Regent of Spain had been compelled to dismiss her Ministry, and in which Espartero appears to be implicated, had taken place at Barcelona.

The freight-ship *England* is shortly expected to arrive at Cork harbour, from Deptford, for the conveyance to Canada of the drafts from the depot companies of the 32d, 66th, and 67th Regiments, under orders to join the service companies of those corps.

JULY 29.

It is understood that, unless some event unforeseen at present should occur, Parliament will be prorogued on the 13th of August.—*Post*.

Lieutenant General Sir Edward Paget died on Sabbath afternoon, about two o'clock, after an illness of a few days, in Grosvenor Street.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The *Constitutional*, the official character of which is well known, confirms the report which has been circulated in London, as to the alleged arrangement in regard to Egypt, independently of the French Government. It says—

"The representatives of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, have signed a convention with the envoy of the Porte, of which the following are the principal articles:—

"The hereditary sovereignty of Egypt, and for life, the Pashalic of St. Jean d'Acre, are to be offered to Mehemet Ali by the Sultan. If within 10 days, the Pasha shall not accept these terms, the Sultan will offer him Egypt alone. If he still refuse, the four Powers will compel him to accept the offer of the Sultan. The convention, it is said, has been sent to Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, to be ratified."

DEATH OF LORD ARDEN.—With deep regret we announce the death of the above venerable Peer. His Lordship was taken ill on Monday last, and died at half-past 7 o'clock, on Sabbath evening, at his mansion, in St. James's Place. The deceased, Charles George Perceval, son of the second Earl of Egmont, Baron Arden of Lohort Castle, county of Cork, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Arden, of Arden, county of Warwickshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 1st of October, 1756, and had consequently nearly attained the age of eighty-four years. The Hon. Captain George James Perceval, R. N., M. P. (now Lord Arden), was born March 14th, 1784. The deceased Lord was Lord Lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Surry, and registrar of the Court of Admiralty, which appointment, through his Lordship's death, becomes in the gift of Her Majesty's Ministers.—*Morning Post*.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of parliament.

Mr. Kelley's Punishment of Death Bill, which has called forth considerable discussion after having been slightly amended, was to come up for a third reading on the 27th ult.

The President, steam ship, Lieutenant Fayrer, R. N. sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon on her first voyage for New York. She carried out between 30 and 40 passengers. She had on freight nearly 500 tons of fine goods at five guineas per ton.

DEPARTURE OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE FOR DAMASCUS.—On Tuesday morning Sir Moses Montefiore and suite left London by the *Emerald*, on the mission to the East on behalf of the persecuted Jews. Mr. David William Wise, who was under Sheriff to Sir Moses Montefiore, accompanies that highly respected gentleman on the mission.

GLASGOW, July 30.

The Earl of Durham died on Tuesday, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. Although he had been gradually becoming weaker, no immediate danger was apprehended till a few hours before his death.

The quarter's revenue accounts, made up to the 5th instant, exhibit an increase in every branch of the public income, except the Post office, where there is a deficiency of £269,000 for that quarter.

Accounts have been received from Beyrout to the 4th instant. The insurrection in Syria was gathering strength and extending itself. In every rencontre the insurgents overthrew the Egyptian troops, who appeared unable and unwilling to oppose them. Besides the native chiefs, two Frenchmen were at the head of the insurgents, but they had hoisted the Turkish flag, and proposed to fight for their legitimate Sovereign, the Sultan.

CHINA.—The intelligence from Canton is to the 27th of March. No further collision had taken place between the Chinese and the English, but preparations were making for the coming storm. The Americans were leaving Canton, and the trade carried on through them was entirely stopped. An edict, re-opening the trade with Macao, had been issued by Commander Lin, upon the pretence that the Portuguese had expelled the English, though not one of them had been expelled. The Portuguese authorities of Goa were sending troops to Macao, in anticipation of an attempt by the Chinese to take possession of that settlement. The statement that Lin had purchased American ships, and engaged Americans to take command and man them, is not confirmed. Lin was engaged in drilling a body of three thousand troops in a peculiar fashion: each soldier had a bow, a spear, and two short straight swords, one in each hand, "which, by being knocked against each other, will produce a clangour which will strike terror into the enemy." The *Druid*, commanded by Lord John Churchill, had arrived in Canton; but no other portion of the invading armament had arrived in the China Seas. The above is a summary of all the warlike intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTURE OF THE SULTANEE.—PRESENTS TO THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—The Arab ship, the *Sultanee*, sails from this port on the first of August, on her return to Muscat. She is to touch at Madeira, and from thence she proceeds directly to the Sea of Arabia. The valuable presents which she brought to the Executive are all to be sold, and the avails are to go into the National Treasury. The commander of the *Sultanee* is a man of sense and education, and he easily comprehended the reason which prevented the acceptance of the presents of the Imaum by Mr. Van Buren, and we trust that he will have no difficulty in explaining the matter to the satisfaction of his master. The rich and tasteful presents which he carries from our government to the Imaum will assist in rendering the result of the voyage acceptable to him.

Besides refitting the ship at the Navy Yard, Congress appropriated \$15,000 to be laid out in various articles suited to the taste and fancy of an Arab. Most of the presents are completed, and the public have had an opportunity to examine many of them. The richest thing of all, is a pleasure boat built by Crollius, under the direction of Mr. Livingston, the Navy Agent. It is 30 feet long, by 4 wide, clinker built, of white cedar, and copper fastened. Her outside is enamelled white, and beautifully polished—the gunwale and rowlocks are lined with rich silver plate—the tiller, and even the rudder, the stanchions for supporting the awning, and the crescent with which each stanchion is surmounted, are all heavily plated. The floor of the boat is covered with elegant Brussels carpet. The awning is of fine linen, lined with silk, and covers the whole boat. The seats and the side are cushioned with rich da-