

getting the powder up. A great number of cases were thrown over into the sea, but as the evening was closing in, I made the boats recal, and I think from the time they left to their return, could not have been more than forty minutes.

The boats of this ship were under the orders of Lieutenants Clarke and Ogle, assisted by Mr. Norman, mate, and Messrs. Herbert, Boys, and Owen, Midshipmen; those of the Hastings, under Lieutenant Morshhead and Messrs. Bedford, Davidson, and Chimmo, mates. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of every Officer and man in the boats, who were exposed to a heavy fire from the marine and houses, to which the enemy rushed in great numbers, probably supposing the town was to be attacked. The Commander of the Turkish cutter joined in his boat, and was very active.

In bearing testimony to the gallantry and coolness displayed by Commanders Hastings and Worth, and the Officers and men engaged in this affair, I am happy to say that there was only one slightly wounded; a marine of the Edinburgh. I have heard, from good authority, that the enemy had fifty-one killed, in the course of the day, amongst whom were six Officers; they had also a great number wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. HENDERSON, Captain.

*Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.
G.C.H. &c. Commander in Chief.*

P. S. About two o'clock the following morning, the enemy blew up the castle.

*Princess Charlotte, off Beyrout,
14th October, 1840.*

SIR,

I TRANSMIT for their Lordships' information a letter from Commodore Napier, describing a very spirited and successful attack made by the Turkish troops, under his orders, upon a very strong position occupied by Ibrahim Pacha, on the mountains, near Beyrout. This march of the Commodore's was ordered by me for the purpose of attacking Soleyman Pacha's army in his position before Beyrout; in which he was to have been seconded by the marines of the squadron, embarked in the steam-vessels, to meet the Commodore, when he descended from the mountains.

I came to Beyrout, in the Princess Charlotte, to superintend the attack. On the night of my arrival the 9th instant, Beyrout was evacuated by the Egyptians, leaving their tents and twenty-six field pieces. On the same day two thousand Egyptians came in with their arms, delivering themselves up as prisoners.

It is necessary to mention that Colonel Sir Charles Smith joined me on the 9th, with the Sultan's firman, to command the Turkish troops; but as the march of the Turkish troops, under Commodore Napier, had already begun, he did not deem it expedient to interfere in its operations.

On the surrender of the town of Beyrout, and the object of the expedition being thereby attained, directions were sent to the Commodore, by Sir Charles Smith's desire, to fall back upon his original position.

The Commodore, however, finding himself unexpectedly in the presence of Ibrahim Pacha's troops,

could not fall back without risk to his own troops, and the attack took place as above described.

The Turkish troops came subsequently into the town of Beyrout, and were placed under the command of Colonel Sir Charles Smith.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,
Admiral.

R. M. O'Ferrall, Esq. &c. &c.
Admiralty.

*Powerful, D'Jounie Bay,
13th October, 1840.*

SIR,

AFTER the great advantages gained by the Emir Bechir over Osman Pacha, at Marouba, it became necessary to move on Souleman Pacha defeat him, and obtain possession of Beyrout. I, in consequence, directed the Emir Bechir to join me on the heights of Ornschojouen on the 9th instant, and on the 8th, General Jochmas marched with four battalions, and was followed the day after by the Arab battalion, composed of the Turkish and Egyptian deserters.

On the 9th, two steam-boats anchored in Saint George's Bay, with a Turkish and marine battalion ready to disembark when necessary; and at nine in the morning, I arrived on the heights, and found that our piquets had been driven in by an enemy we did not expect in that quarter.

A Turkish battalion, and the mountaineers sent them back; and on reconnoitering, I found, to my surprise, between two thousand and three thousand men in a position that appeared unassailable.

No time was to be lost, as the deserters assured me they expected a reinforcement of two thousand men the next morning.

My own position was strong, being on a long narrow range of hills; my left almost inaccessible, and my right protected by a deep gorge, at the head of which, the hills on which I was posted, after a considerable descent, turned off to the right. This part of the hill the enemy occupied in force, amongst rugged and apparently inaccessible rocks. A road, considerably below the top of the mountain, wound round it; above the first position there was a second still stronger, and above that again a third.

In the course of the day I learned that the Emir Bechir had crossed Dog River, and arrived at Beskintee in the enemy's rear.

I desired him to continue his march, and I directed Omen Bey, who had been left with four battalions in our lines, to march at night with two on Argostoun, descend into the deep gorge of Dog River with great caution and secrecy, and cross over to Beckfega in the rear of the enemy, and effect a junction with the Emir Bechir; this movement was executed with great skill by Omar Bey, and about two o'clock we were delighted to hear a firing in the enemy's rear. By this time the other two Turkish battalions, who were ordered from our lines, were in sight, and another that I had passed over the gorge on our right, was rapidly advancing on the enemy's left. All being prepared to the best of my ability, I directed the armed peasantry to throw themselves among the rocks, and advance on the enemy; and two Turkish battalions and the Arab were held in readiness to march along the winding road. The