

manding, immediately ordered two of its companies (B and C) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect, as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieut. Colonel, they then battered down the doors, and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the meantime Company (D) of the Mississippi Battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing Gen. Lopez, without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the citadel, detached this independent company to that duty: they gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sun-rise, a torch was lighted by Gen. Lopez's own hands, against one of the doors of the citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless, the Spanish garrison continued, long after to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapetted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the woun-

ded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock, he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi Battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steam ship and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour or less the work was done, when orders came to place them *back again* on the steam ship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished, when the battle of the evening began in the town.

The Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they with the Louisianians did this whole duty.

The Lieut. Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi Battalion at the steam ship, against the positive orders of the General-in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steam ship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning, she run hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground, and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened.—They had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity, the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard.

With the exception of a small number of boxes, this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

*Smyrna.*—The Allgemeine Zeitung states that the greatest consternation pervaded the city, in consequence of continuous shocks of earthquake. Thousands of persons have fled from their homes, and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbor. The Greek Church, the Armenian Consulate, and several mosques, were greatly injured, and part of the city has been thrown down; a large, rocky mountain, about 4 miles from the city, has been rent; huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in their fall have hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed a part of the city. The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly became brackish. All the hills surrounding the harbor are full of fissures. Prayers to Almighty God to arrest further evil are being put up in all the churches.—It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago, and may be traced to the uttermost bounds of Carmania.

It is authentically announced to be the intention of the Dublin, Glasgow and Cork Steam-packet Company to send a vessel monthly on the Galway, Halifax, and New York station. The Viceroy, which has been selected to make the first experimental trip, is to convey her Majesty's mails, and the Post Office authorities have been prompt in affording all the requisite facilities towards carrying out the object in view. Sir Percy Nugent, M. P., and other gentlemen are determined to avail themselves of the opportunity by the Viceroy to traverse the Atlantic, if possible, in the space of one week from Galway to Halifax.

A proposal has been issued in England for a conference of Christians of all nations, in connection with the great exhibition of 1851.