

excellent, and soon told with great effect upon the fort, a powder magazine inside of which was blown up. The besieged made a most determined resistance, and it was not till after two hours' heavy cannonading that the infantry was ordered to advance.

Nothing could surpass the desperation with which the besieged fought, every description of missile being brought to bear upon the attacking parties. At length, after a very prolonged resistance, the English and French succeeded in getting a footing in different parts of the fort, each much about the same time, and the allied flags were planted upon the top of the cavalier in the fort.

The Chinese Commander-in-Chief, a relation of Sang Kolinsin's, was killed in this fort, the whole of which was strewed with the bodies of the dead and dying. The French loss in the attack was about 130 killed and wounded, and the English about 200.

The gun-boats, during the attack upon this fort, fired at long range upon the North Fort nearest the mouth of the river, in order to create a diversion. They also succeeded in blowing up a magazine in that fort.

During the time given to rest the men after gaining possession of the fort, a flag of truce was sent from the other side of the river, but as it was merely bringing a letter for Lord Elgin, and the object appeared to be to gain time, the order for the attack of the Lower North Fort was given at 2 P.M.

To our surprise we approached without a shot being fired, and having crossed with great difficulty the various ditches, &c., entered, no resistance being made by about 1500 men, whom we found in the fort.

It soon became evident, from the appearance of the Great South Fort opposite, that it had been evacuated; a small force was dispatched across the river to occupy it.

No sooner had we entered the Lower North Fort than a tremendous storm came on, which soon rendered the whole country impassable for heavy artillery, and would have prevented our carrying on operations for some days had they not luckily been just in time brought to a conclusion.

During the night the navy removed the various barriers at the entrance of the river, and at daylight the English Admiral, accompanied by several gun-boats, ascended the river as far as the village of Tangken, and the day before yesterday some of them were sent on to Tientsin.

Thus in one day we got possession of all the forts. The prisoners taken were all set free, and some of our troops have already commenced their march upon Tientsin by land; 2000 French and English have also started for that place in gun-boats. Tientsin, I hear, has been made over to us by the Chinese authorities.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that in all the intercourse which has taken place between the Allied Commanders-in-Chief, Departments, &c., the utmost cordiality has prevailed, and has mainly contributed to produce the happy results which I have herewith briefly brought to your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colonel,
Her Majesty's Military Commissioner
at the Head-Quarters of the French
Army in China.

The Lord John Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—Upwards of 500 guns have been taken in the forts, more than 100 of brass, 50 of which are of a very large calibre.

ST. G. F.

WINDSOR CASTLE, October 26, 1860.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Sargent, Esq. Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands.

WINDSOR CASTLE, October 30, 1860.

This day had audience of Her Majesty :—

The Count de Ludolf, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign;

To which audience he was introduced by the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

WAR-OFFICE, October 31, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Niven Moore, Esq. Her Majesty's Consul-General in Syria, and James Brant, Esq. Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DOWNING-STREET, November 30, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr Ignazio Schembri, LL.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Judges for the Island of Malta.

INDIA OFFICE, October 30, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, November 1, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Louis Edward Bouillat as Consul at Glasgow for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Thomas Ryan as Vice-Consul at Montreal for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

DUBLIN CASTLE, November 1, 1860.

Her Majesty's letters-patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., Q.C., to be one of the Masters of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

DUBLIN CASTLE, November 1, 1860.

Her Majesty's letters-patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, making the following Appointments :—

James A. Lawson, Esq., Her Majesty's Third Sergeant-at-Law, to be Second Sergeant; and Edward Sullivan, Esq., Q.C., to be Her Majesty's Third Sergeant-at-Law.