

Burrill, on the 6th of July, 1840, consists of 30 iron 2 to 3 pounders, 40 iron 4 to 6 pounders, 15 iron 6 to 8 pounders, 5 iron 9 pounders, one brass 1-2 pounder—total 91.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder has been found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jingals, matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, &c., with steel helmets, and uniform clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not been ascertained, but of which an inventory is being made. With the exception of the ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method, and are in very good order.

In coming up the coast the Admiral despatched the Blonde into Amoy with a message. On her rejoining his Excellency at Chusan it was discovered that she sent in a boat with a flag of truce. This, on approaching the beach, was fired on by the Chinese soldiers large bodies of whom were drawn up in lines along the shore. The frigate immediately returned the fire, and continued it for two hours, by which time the Chinese troops were scattered in all directions, and the walls of Amoy levelled with the ground. The loss of the Chinese in killed and wounded is not known, but it is supposed to have been considerable.

The effect of the destruction of the fort of Amoy seems to have been excellent; for the communications with the Admiral at the mouth of the Ningpo river were extremely courteous, and for the first time perhaps in the Chinese annals, the Governor of the Ohikean province conducted his correspondence upon terms of equality with the English, calling them the honourable officers of the great foreign nation. The letter to the Emperor was not formally sent by the Governor, but an open copy of it was shown to his Excellency, who, it was believed, would immediately despatch an express to the Emperor mentioning its purport. The blockade of the Ningpo river had been established—50 or 60 junks were turned back, but no attempt at resistance was made by the accommodating Governor, although the boats of the squadron constantly employed in enforcing the blockade, were close in shore. The Admiral only waited the arrival of the Blenheim, when he would proceed to the mouth of the Pesho, to deliver the ultimatum of the British Government, and the documents of which he is the bearer.

The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever. At Amoy, the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letter to the Emperor was returned open to Captain Elliot, who eventually declared Ningpo and Shanghae and all the intermediate ports to Nankin in a state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Peo-chee-lee, in the neighbourhood of Peking, with a part of his force. It appears by the accounts from Macao, that the blockade of Canton had not been very rigorously enforced. In the meantime Governor Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility.

All foreigners ordered to quit Canton.—A fast boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the Hong merchants were sent into the city by the Governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners at Canton within the city; this wish he afterwards abandoned. But the Hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the Governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and recommended all the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton.—Canton Register, July 7.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The intelligence from Alexandria is to the 26th of November. Commodore Napier arrived there on the 21st, and immediately opened negotiations with Boghos Bey, the Pacha's prime minister. These negotiations were kept secret, but the correspondents of the London papers say that Commodore Napier's terms were, the immediate evacuation of Syria, and the restoration of the Turkish fleet—to be offset by the confirmation of Pacha as hereditary sovereign of Egypt. The latest letter, dated November 26, states, that the Pacha had finally yielded, and that an order would be forthwith given by him for the embarkation of his son Ibrahim and his army. The Turkish fleet was to remain in possession of the Pacha until proper guarantees should be given for his hereditary enjoyment of Egypt.—Commodore Napier was resolved, and prepared, to bombard the city if his terms had not been complied with. The ships he had with him were the Powerful, Rodney, Revenge, Cambridge, Ganges, Vengeance and Carysfort, and the steamers Nedeo and Vesuvius.

On the 6th of November, three days after the taking of Acre, another of the magazines exploded, killing and wounding nearly 300 persons, about 150 of whom were native women and children.—Fifteen British marines were killed, and a greater number of officers and seamen wounded.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Another victory over Dost Mahomed, the deposed ruler of Cabul, had been gained by General Dennie. Dost Mahomed had raised, in concert with the Walee of Khooram, an army of 8000 men; the British force was but 500, exclusive of a native corps, belonging to Shah Soojh, but the defeat of the former was decisive. He lost 500 killed, a great number of wounded, all his tents, baggage, &c. and was himself wounded—report had it that he subsequently died of his wounds. The best consequences were expect-

ed from this victory, in keeping the native powers quiet.

The accounts from Scinde and Nepal, however, continue to be ominous of war with those powers; and it is said that the ruler of Punjab had been detected in correspondence with Dost Mahomed, hostile to British interests. The utmost activity prevailed in the military departments through India—all officers absent on leave had been ordered to join their regiments, &c.

General Holt, with a division of Bengal troops, was advancing on Khelet, for the recapture of that fortress, and large bodies of troops were concentrating in the Northern provinces.

A detachment under Sir R. Sale had been repulsed in an attack upon a small fort in Kohistan, near Cabul, with the loss of 12 killed and many wounded.

In the borders of Scinde, another detachment under Major Clibborn, had also been defeated near the pass of Nafeok, by a strong force of Belooches. Loss—179 killed and 90 wounded. The state of affairs in central Asia is thus described in a letter from Afghanistan.

'When this campaign will be over, God only knows. We are at present in a sad dilemma—the whole of the country in arms against us, and the force now left in Afghanistan is not sufficient to keep the country quiet. Troops are ordered off from place to place—first to Khelet-i-Gilzie, then to Shawl, then to Moostung, and now we expect to go to re-take Khelet one of these days. When I was at Candahar, seven weeks ago, we expected every night an attack to be made on the officers and their throats cut;—and I am now at Qesitah and we expect one of these nights a rash will be made by the Belooches into our camp, and then there will be a dreadful slaughter. If these cowardly brutes will fight, we are ready; but that is not their object—they want to plunder right and left, and harass us to death.

The report now at this place is, that 10,000 Belooches are assembled together at Moostung, and are there waiting for further reinforcements—they have guns with them and the men are well armed and well mounted. They are quiet at Candahar, but they expect an outbreak. My royal patrons (the third and fourth sons of Shah Shoojah) are going on shamefully—they both drink the strong stuff, distilled in the Bazaar, and now have taken to worse. The eldest enticed some Europeans into the Killa, and gave them brandy, and took advantage of their state.—One man has poisoned himself. The political agent is not allowed to interfere in putting an end to this atrocious business. Major Leech is removed as political agent at Candahar; but no man is so able or so fit for that office as he is, save A. Barnes. They overwhelm him with business, and they are displeased because every note and every letter is not duly replied to.

The Ghilzie are up again (because the troops are removed from thence to Shawl,) and our daks are hooted as a matter of course. Shah Shoojah is hated by the people, and since he has been put on the throne has become so proud, so arrogant, and so abusive to the Afghans, calling them 'dogs,' 'infidels,' that it ought not to be tolerated by Government. Indeed, he treats his own officers with such contempt, that they dread being obliged to pay him a visit.

BY THE COLUMBIA.

From London Papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th January, received by the above named vessel.

London Atlas, Jan. 2.
SPAIN.—Suspension of hostilities.—The Madrid Gazette of the 19th publishes several measures adopted by the Regency. One of them suppresses the junta instituted for the sale of the edifices and other property belonging to the suppressed convents, which is hereafter to be managed by the general direction of the sinking fund.

Another decree regulates the mode of application of the amnesty of the 19th November last.

A third ordinance enjoins the political chief of Madrid to abstain hereafter from directing the attention of the judiciary authorities to such articles inserted in the journal as he should consider of a libellous nature. This task is for the future to devolve on the chief of the judiciary department.

The Regency, in transmitting to the Commander of Gaipuscon the decree for the suppression of the convent of Loyola, recommends him to adopt such steps as he may deem expedient to prevent the Jesuits from continuing to give the youth an education contrary to the enlightened spirit of the age and of the representative government. This functionary was accordingly instructed to encourage the inhabitants, as much as possible, to send their children to the seminary of Bergara, and to the Universities of Onate and Vittoria, which were placed under the special protection of the government, and to open, if necessary, establishments of education at St. Sebastian, Irun, and elsewhere.

The *Guienne*, a Carlist Journal of Bordeaux, states, in its Madrid correspondence, that Sir A. Aston has addressed a note on behalf of his government to the regency, demanding that British subjects inhabiting Spanish territories may be allowed to open schools and build Protestant places of worship, a favour hitherto always refused. This journal ad-

vised that the note gave it to be understood that if this request were acceded to, English settlers would be likely to undertake the cultivation of waste lands in Spain, and would be authorized by the British government to do so.

England has offered her mediation between Spain and Portugal; it is accepted and the armaments are suspended. France, notwithstanding the alarmists, will not interfere.

Liverpool Standard, Jan. 5.

It has been ascertained that upwards of 100 seamen, connected with the ports of Newcastle upon-Tyne and Sunderland, unhappily perished in the awful storms which raged on the eastern coast in the month of November—many of them having wives and children in a miserable state of destitution.

Since our last there has been very little foreign intelligence of any importance. The war party in France seem to have exhausted their stock of abuse of the present ministry of Louis Philippe. There is nothing new from the East. The overland mail may be daily expected with most important intelligence. We learn that the Circassians have again completely routed the Russians, and captured an important fort after a decisive engagement. The governments of Austria, Prussia, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria are purchasing horses to a very great extent in Russia, with the permission of the Emperor. This is certainly a war-like appearance. Fresh disturbances have taken place in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. That distracted country is torn asunder by internal dissensions. Her finances, her trade, and her political relations are under the control of rival factions, whose sole principle of action is self-aggrandisement. In case of a European war she will fall an easy prey to France, in whose favour her resources, such as she are, would be made available.

A letter from Vienna, quoted by the *Moniteur Parisien*, announces that Prince Metternich is seriously ill.

The Chartist Agitation.—Considerable excitement and alarm has prevailed at Newport for some days, in consequence of the Chartists having threatened to again begin the dangerous system of agitation pursued last year, and which was productive of the fatal insurrection of the 4th of November 1839. On Christmas day a large meeting was held at Merthyr Tydvil, the very centre of the large iron works of Monmouthshire, at which the usual exciting and inflammatory language was indulged in and another on New Year's day. No disturbance occurred. From commercial men we learn that the trade of Newport and the hills never was in a more deplorable state, which is to be attributed in a considerable degree to the effect of the chartist agitation.

Channel Fleet.—It is currently reported the naval circles, that a channel fleet is about to be formed. The ships composing the fleet will consist of the *Caledonia* 120; *Queen* 110; *Impregnable*, 104; *Camperdown*, 104; *Bombay*, 84; *Vengeance*, 84; *Monarch*, 84; *Indus*, 78; *Bellisle*, 72; total, nine sail of the line, with several frigates of the largest class now getting ready. The whole of the line of battle ships above named, with the exception of the *Vengeance* and *Monarch*, are already in commission and partly manned.—*Devenport Telegraph.*

Destructive Fire in Glasgow.—On Thursday morning, betwixt two and three o'clock, a fire, which was attended with considerable loss of property, broke out in the ropework of Messrs. Corcle & Co., situated in Delft house-lane, Broomielaw, it is supposed to have originated either with the gas, or to have been derived from a boiler furnace, and stalk, where it appears the operation of boiling tar had been going on on Wednesday afternoon. In whichever way it originated, the fire soon communicated with the long range of left and shedding above, covering the rope walk, and also with an immense number of tar barrels, all full, which were collected along the side of the walk. These, of course, burned with great fierceness, and we understand that latterly not fewer than three hundred of them, all filled with tar were entirely consumed. A store, containing a large quantity of hemp, twines, &c., situated at the foot of the walk, next caught the flames and, in a short time, came in contact with a dwelling house of two stories, fronting York street, occupied by Mr. Graham auctioneer, and Mr. Aitkin, watchmaker, Broomielaw. This building was also destroyed with great celerity, so much so that a considerable part of the furniture, particularly that belonging to Mr. Aitkin, could not be removed in time to save it from the flames, and part of it was taken out half consumed. While the flames were thus destructively making their way along the rope shed and left, which contained a good deal of twine &c., the large ten store to the east was placed in considerable jeopardy; but at this point the communication was cut off by destroying part of the shedding, and the fire became gradually extinguished. Beside the Glasgow engine, under Mr. Robertson, there was also the West of England, but the combustible stuffs of which the work was composed, rendered it difficult to suppress the flames when once fairly kindled.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Some uneasiness is said to exist in Paris on the subject of another 'Death to the English and death to Guizot' demonstration of the students, on Sunday the 3d; when those credited to the youths, 'the elite of the most civilized nation on earth,' proposed repairing in full force to repeat their condolences, to the Abbe de Lemennais, on his conviction for sedition.

The government was, however, aware of the intention, and, taking into consideration the possibility that the working classes might to a certain extent concur in the demonstration, had made adequate preparations for insuring the maintenance of the public peace.

Frankfort, Dec. 27.—Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, and the festivities of the season, all is here in motion. The Upper Rhine is quite closed, so that it is passed on foot, and the bridges are everywhere broken up between Mannheim and Cologne. Still you see nothing but drilling of troops, and breaking in of horses for the cavalry and artillery. At Ludwigsburg the preparations are advancing rapidly, and by the second week in February, as I stated in my last, the troops are to be ready to march. What the immediate objects of these armaments is, remains veiled in mystery, and the German papers are not even allowed to conjecture their extent. The Bavarian government has ordered two hundred and forty eight iron guns to be cast at Liege, in addition to one hundred and fifty battery pieces, which have been sent from thence to the fortress of Igelstadt and Gernersheim. The latter fortress and Landau are the only checks upon Strasburg upon the Upper Rhine, for which reason Rastadt will be immediately fortified; and some of the Austrian engineers, who constructed the recently finished works in the passes of the Tyrol, will be employed to direct the operations. General Bangold, who attended the military consultations at Carlsruhe will, it is said, become minister of war at Stuttgart. Still the season may contribute powerfully to the maintenance of peace. Independently of the severe cold so unusual at this early season, the prognostics of a hard winter are more general and numerous than have for a long time been known. Hitherto there has been no snow; and the roads are now excellent; but they cannot be expected to remain in that condition. The discussions which the French papers contain respecting a supposed slight to the Frankfort Diet by the non communication of the treaty of London, dare not, of course, be attended to, even to be refuted. I believe that the measures now taking are the result of a line of policy which Austria and Prussia have determined upon adopting, and which the smaller German States are obliged to coincide with, although their own desires tend rather towards peace. It is, however, certain that but one opinion prevails throughout Germany respecting the prudence of coming to a full and clear understanding with France in the speediest possible manner, and that Austria and Prussia find no difficulty in inducing the other states to make common cause with them.—*Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

London Standard, Jan. 4.

The Austrian Observer of the 26th ult. supplies accounts from Constantinople of the 9th ultimo. On the 2nd the Ottoman Porte notified officially to the corps diplomatique the raising of the blockade of the Syrian harbours, occupied by the troops of the Sultan. On the evacuation of his camp at Zahle by Ibrahim Pacha, the Emir Pacha immediately occupied his positions and received the submission of the Sheikh of Celosyria. The united Egyptian garrisons of northern Syria, comprising 20,000 men, well provided with artillery, had marched from Aleppo to Damascus, for the purpose of joining Ibrahim. The Egyptian garrison evacuated Aleppo on the 30th November. Ibrahim had still 130 pieces of artillery. He was expected to reach El Arish on the 18th of December.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ultimo, contains a letter from Tripoli of the 1st, announcing that the natives of Fozzan had again revolted under the command of their bey, Abdul Gellil, that they had retaken Towergha, and had appeared in great force in the neighbourhood of Mesurats; the governor of the latter place had marched a strong column against them, which had been surprised by the Arabs and cut to pieces, with the loss of five Turkish officers. The Pacha, on hearing of the disaster, sent 200 to reinforce the garrison of Mesurats.

London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 4.

We extract the following paragraphs from the Paris papers of Saturday:—

The Paris correspondent of the *Commerce Belge* writes:—

The French government gives way to the demands of the foreign powers. The ministry of the 29th of October has decided on disarming. For several days the Bureau of the war office have been entirely interdicted to every body not furnished with special leave, and the clerks have been entirely employed on the measures necessary for this purpose. On Christmas day they worked the whole day at this affair. The disarming is to begin with the artillery; and carriers have been dispatched to the chiefs of this corps to inform them that they are immediately to prepare numerous furloughs for the men who joined last. A great part of the materiel is to be placed again in the arsenals.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes on the 8th ult.:

Intelligence was received here the day before yesterday of the treaty concluded between Commodore Napier and Mehemet Ali. The Commodore is an excellent sailor but a bad diplomatist. Misunderstanding his orders, the spirit of the instructions he had received, and the state of political relations, he has put the question upon quite a different footing from what the powers intended. The divan having