

## Great Britain.

The *Hibernia* which arrived at New York from Liverpool has brought London papers to the 10th ult. The money market was improving, but cotton had not advanced. Funds closed on the 9th at 91½.

INDIA.—The advices from India were as late as from Calcutta the 13th and Bombay the 28th October. They state that the fall of Ghiznee, which decided the Afghan question, had produced the most important impression upon the people. In Burmah and Nepal the effect was instantaneous. Upon Persia it would be equally influential.

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in India is said to have been discovered at Karnaul, an independent Mohammedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from Madras. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor General, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore. The following account is given of the discoveries made at Karnaul.

The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the Nuwab's Zennah, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a most extended scale and you will stare to hear that there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and in guldows, whose doors and entrances had been built up—between 400 and 500 pieces of artillery, of which fully 100 are in such a state of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few days warning.

A great many exceedingly well-constructed furnaces are now standing in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many have been found in various places. An immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and caustic, langridge, hand grenades, and shells of various diameters—all made of a species of pewter, but containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so called usually does, have been found; while of copper, lead, and zinc a considerable store has been ferreted out. Several very fine brass guns (I should mention that almost the whole of the pieces found in the fort are of brass) have been dug up, and two mortars of the same metal, which for size, and perhaps also for beauty of casting promise to rank as the most remarkable of their genus in Europe. The bore of the largest is twenty-six inches, thickness of metal nine inches, and length from muzzle to casenab about seven feet. The other has a bore of twenty-two and a half inches, and the other dimensions in proportion. A great many muskets, musket locks, (English,) pistols, (ditto,) and swords, have also been turned up; heaps of cartridges ready to be filled; also port fires, fuzes, fire balls, slow matches, a large store of sulphur, rosin, fine charcoal for gunpowder; in short every material required to constitute a large and most valuable arsenal are here; and it is evident from the workmanship of his gun carriages and limbers, the beauty and correctness of casting, and, in many cases, boring of his guns, the construction of his furnaces, and the general order and arrangement of this most extraordinary military workshop and storehouse, that the master hand has been that of a practised and scientific man, whose subordinates must have been artificers well qualified to conduct gun founding and carriage building as well as laboratory work in all their departments.

The most remarkable and important conclusion which is at once drawn from the development, as far as it has proceeded, of this most stupendous plot, is, that the aim of the Nuwab or his coadjutors has been to produce an efficient and powerful train of artillery, not so much for the defence of this fort as for active field service—which it needs little scope of imagination to conclude would at the fitting time have been undertaken to work out the subversion and overthrow of the British dynasty in India.

It is difficult, from a hasty survey, to form any thing which one might venture to consider a correct opinion, as to the period over which this manufacture of warlike engines and stores has extended; some have the appearance of considerable age, while many, especially of the brass six pounders, and nearly the whole of the pewter round shot, from the little oxidation visible on their surface, and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have produced to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the furnaces which have been found, within a very short period, possibly two or three months, have been in full operation.

When we consider that this really gigantic magazine, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to have sprung has been collecting and increasing daily in strength and extent almost in the very heart of our dominions, in a manner so stealthy as to have been scarcely suspected (of course until lately,) scarcely suspected by the Government and their authorities, we are lost in astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which have been furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet, and in wonder and conjecture as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its explosion.

From whence the men were to be collected to wield the enormous engine which has been prepared, and what connection this advertised storm has had with the dark clouds which have so recently lowered about our horizon, remain yet as mysteries in the womb of time; and while it furnishes a striking passing commentary upon the false policy of overweening confidence in the security of our own strength and wisdom, and in the weakness and ignorance of our subjugated foes, it also affords matter for earnest congratulation that this last stronghold of the Mussulman—the only one, perhaps, within the limits of our territory in which, under the most impenetrable disguise of the secrecy and sacredness of the Zennah, so extraordinary a scheme could have been carried on toward completion—has now passed from him.

The total quantity of powder found amounted from eighty to one hundred thousand pounds, the greater part loose in large baskets. In addition to the shot and shells of pewter, a considerable number of malleable iron six and nine pound balls had been found hammered into exceedingly true spherical forms, and a great many of the old fashioned mantons, double and single barrelled flint fowling pieces and rifles

in perfect order, and each having a bag of bullets tied to the trigger guards. A vast quantity of musket barrels and locks with the Tower and Company's marks on them had also been discovered in various places fitted up as gunsmith's workshops, in which artisans had evidently been until very recently employed.

We regret to learn that Col. Herring and a native officer were killed by a marauding party near Ghizni.

Letters from Toulon of the 4th December state that the steamer *Vautour*, which left Algiers on the 30th November, arrived in that port on the night of the 3d, with despatches from Marshal Vial. When she sailed the report of a distant cannonade was heard in Algiers, and it was believed that Abd-el-Kader had made a general attack on the whole of the French line. All the persons who arrived from the theatre of hostilities were enjoined to secrecy by the authorities, lest any unpleasant news should transpire and increase the discouragement which had already seized the European population. Not a single soldier remained in the city, and its protection was then entirely committed to the armed citizens. The liveliest uneasiness accordingly prevailed. The Moors, on the other hand, who amount to at least 20,000, were in the greatest exultation.

Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton—was expected at Windsor, on a visit to Her Majesty.

The whole number of prisoners committed for trial at Newport is 33. In consequence of orders from the Home Office, active measures were taken to suppress the circulation of the *Vindicator*, the *Chartist*, and other newspapers, and great numbers of copies had been seized at Newport.

The Times of the 10th refers to the loan effected by Mr. Jaudon, of £900,000 sterling from the Messrs. Rothschild, as yet unexplained—that is, whether it was a new transaction and loan, or in part to reimburse advances made in taking up the Hottinger bills, or other advances by other parties—it seems, however, to have produced a good effect, as the Morning Post, of the 10th, says, Shares sold at £19 to £19 10s. The interest paid upon this loan by the Bank, is estimated at 10 per cent.

A commercial treaty highly favorable to England, had been concluded with the Prince of Herat, and another with the successor of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation of the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjab, on account of the succession.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—We subjoin a copy of the circular addressed yesterday to ministerial members by Lord John Russell:—"The meeting of Parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 16th of January, I take the liberty of requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day, and of apprising you that business of the greatest importance, to the interests of the country may be expected immediately on the opening of the session."

J. RUSSELL.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCE.—WAR WITH ALGIERS.—The packet ship *Iowa* has arrived at New York from Havre, with Paris and Havre dates to the 8th December. The most interesting news is that in relation to France and Algiers. We abridge the accounts from the letter of the intelligent Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial:

Abdel Kader has declared war to the knife in behalf of his "holy cause," and his first attack and success have been marked with the sanguinary stamp of savage warfare. A French company of 200 men, who were imprudent enough to oppose an Arabian column of horse, 1500 strong, were defeated, as might be expected, with the loss of 105, left dead on the field. An escort of 30 men with convoy was attacked by a thousand Arabs. The little band, having ranged the convoy in a square withstood the enemy until the arrival of succor, which decided the contest in their favor, with the loss of the commandant alone.

A convoy escorted by forty men was captured, and the whole were decimated except two, who escaped to give an account of the disaster. Several farms have been burned, and the laborers murdered. Twenty thousand oxen carried off—four hundred peaceable colonists, including women, have been slaughtered. Half a battalion of French infantry was completely cut in pieces. Three tribes of friendly Arabs massacred or carried away into the desert. All the couriers with despatches have been intercepted and murdered. Most of the guard-houses at the outskirts have been attacked, and the guard killed.

Marshal Vial has applied to the government for 10,000 men only. It is said that 25,000 will be sent. The 58th and 3d light infantry were ordered to embark forthwith at Toulon, and twenty squadrons of horse were on their road to the coast for the same purpose.

The *Moniteur* publishes two ordinances: one of them for the organization of 25,000 more conscripts; the other, which opens a credit of nineteen millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand francs, for the extraordinary expenses of the war department during 1840. Algiers has already cost five hundred millions of francs, and innumerable deaths among the soldiery.

An embassy is on the eve of setting out to the Emperor of Morocco, requiring him to break off his connection with Abdel Kader, and threatening him with the vengeance of France in case of any assistance being offered to the latter, even by permitting the passage of arms and ammunition through his dominions.

The accounts of losses sustained declare them to have been greater than ever before sustained in the Algerine wars, and all within the space of two days.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The new steam Ship "President," built by Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, of which we gave an account in yesterday's *Herald*, was affectionately launched yesterday afternoon, and is now safe at her moorings at Blackwall. This result was obtained, not by any improvement in the tides, but by a process of much delicacy, difficulty, and labour. By the employment of a large number of workmen during great part of Sunday night and yesterday morning, the blocks on which the enormous mass was constructed, weighing, with the ballast on board, more than fifteen hundred tons, were removed from under

the keel, and the ship safely lowered nine inches. In this manner the floating was effected.

The President is the largest ship in the world. Her dimensions are as follow:—

	Ft.	In.
Length, (extreme)	268	0
Ditto, for measurement	220	0
Ditto of keel	220	0
Breadth	42	0
Ditto, including paddle boxes	64	0
Depth in the hold, midships	23	0
Height of upper deck	7	0
Diameter of paddle wheel	21	0
Draught of water with cargo	17	0
Burden in tons (old measurement)	1,921	57-94
Weight of engine, boiler, &c.	500	tons.
Power of engine	600	horse.

Thus it appears that the President is 126 tons larger, and has 100 horse power more than the British Queen.

The Paris papers mention a new series of arms, ammunition and projectiles, at the house of an individual who had been pointed out to the police as having had something to do with the infernal machine. He had not been found.

ARABIA.—Accounts were received in London, on the 10th, that the English garrison at Aden had been attacked by 4000 Arabs, and, being only 400 strong, compelled to retire into the fortress. The Arabs, however, were repulsed with severe loss the English sustaining none.

DENMARK.—The Hamburg mail which arrived at London on the 10th, brought intelligence of the death of the King of Denmark, but no particulars are given. His name was Frederick, the seventh of that name—he was born in 1768, and having no children but daughters, is succeeded by his nephew, Christian Frederick, born in 1786.

## United States.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The state debt of Pennsylvania amounts to \$31,141,663 80, of which \$29,914,003 32 bears an annual interest of \$1,494,700 16. The amount borrowed by the State since the 15th January, 1839, was \$6,524,000, all of which with the exception of \$180,000 for the survey of a Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, was appropriated to the payment of debts and liabilities due and falling due in the year 1839. There is a deficiency in the revenue of the State, to meet the interest of the debt and other expenses, to the amount of One Million, Eighty Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Forty three Dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate on the 9th inst. a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank, was read a first time. It allows one year for the institution to wind up its business.—In the House, a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the same purpose.

SWARTWOUT OUTDONE!—The late developments in regard to the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, disclose a magnitude of fraud, surpassing even that of the late federal nominee for the Vice Presidency, Samuel Swartwout. It would seem that the Cashier of the Bank, Mr. Lewis, has cheated the public to the enormous amount of \$1,478,400, by the fraudulent issue of pretended certificates of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky and in the institution with which he was connected.—*Age*.

The Richmond Whig holds the following language in speaking of the refusal of the Governor of New York to deliver up a citizen charged with stealing a slave from Virginia:—"We are wronged in this. Our property has been stolen by citizens of New York; the authorities of that State refuse, in violation of good faith and of the Federal compact, to deliver up the thieves to be punished by our laws. The alternatives for us are plain and simple; either submit to the wrong without a word of complaint, or to take steps to redress it, without regard to consequences."

The number of the Militia, as appears by the return of the Adjutant General of the State of Maine, for the year 1839, is forty-five thousand six hundred and eighty three, being an increase from the return of 1838, of one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, and a larger number than ever before returned.

The military force is composed of the following corps, viz:

Cavalry,	1,622
Artillery,	2,133
Infantry,	35,115
Light Infantry,	4,866
Riflemen,	1,897
Aggregate,	45,633

[From the Bangor Courier.] It appears by the following extracts, which we make from the Adjutant General's Report, a copy of which has been furnished us by a friend at Augusta, that the total amount of the expenses of the Aroostook expedition, when ascertained will be much more than stated in the paragraph we quoted in our paper from the *Argus*.

The Adjutant General says, "The amount paid by me as acting Quarter Master General and as acting Pay Master General, for the military expenses under the Resolves of February twentieth, up to the twentieth day of December instant, including the purchases by James L. Child, Esq. in Boston, is 226,763 dollars and 35 cents.—There are a few soldiers yet unpaid, and there are some other claims not yet settled which will be paid at this office when presented. A large number of towns have accounts for transportation, provisions, and camp equipage, furnished the troops when ordered into service, which must be presented to the Legislature."

"As it is expected that the military expenses incurred by the State, for the protection of her territory, will be prepared by the General Government, I have prepared the accounts with a view to their being presented to Congress for allowance, but they cannot be completed until the claims of the towns and others before-mentioned shall have been examined and approved by the Legislature. I shall have them arranged in proper form, and in season to be acted upon at the present Session of Congress."

"The amount of warrants drawn in my favor, of the appropriation for the protection of the northeastern frontier, including the amount paid from the Treasury for the purchases by James L. Child, Esquire, and including the

sums reserved by me for sales of stores, is 322,865 dollars, and leaving an amount in my hands of 96,101 dollars and 65 cents, which will more than pay all the remaining military expenses incurred under the appropriation."

The following announcement appears in the *New York Albion*, which evinces a further desire on the part of the Proprietor to contribute to the interest and amusement of the patrons of that useful and respectable publication. The subscribers to the *Albion* are to be presented with

A VIEW OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY:—That excellent artist Mr. A. Dick, has just completed an engraved view of Buckingham Palace, with the grounds and ornamental piece of water in front. It is intended to be presented to the Subscribers of The *Albion*, as an appropriate embellishment of the work. This splendid structure on which taste and skill has been largely engaged, is the town residence of Queen Victoria, and is every way worthy of so Royal a distinction. The Canal and the Park, at the western end of which the Palace is situated, has been essentially altered and improved, and according to the most approved rules of landscape gardening, so that they are delightful to the eye; and royal munificence has rendered them equally so as a resort by throwing the premises open to the public under certain regulations of decorum and good order.

This engraving, which has recently received the warm approbation of critical persons, will be issued as early as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken; and, considering it to be strictly an appendage to the portrait of the Queen given in our last volume, we have resolved to give to all new subscribers, paying in advance for one year a copy of each of these two engravings. Concerning the estimation of the value which the public have placed upon our engraved portrait of Her Majesty, we need hardly do more than call attention to the very numerous copies which are every where to be found, which have been generally placed within magnificent frames, and hung in saloons and drawing rooms among the most prized works of art. It has been touched by the artist who executed the plate, and is now as sharp and clear in its lines as a proof can be; to make the succeeding volumes as perfect as we can, to new subscribers we place expense out of the question, and determine to present that which we believe will be acceptable to every one possessing a British heart, or a gallant feeling—a likeness of the "Virgin Queen." It may probably have a further interest to many, as coming into their possession immediately before she parts with that title to become as we hope, a happy consort.

"In the number containing the new engraving of Buckingham Palace will be given a brief account of the old Palace, which stood on the same site, together with other matters relative thereto, and a description of the improvements lately made in Saint James Park with a view to correspond to the new and elegant edifice."

## Upper Canada.

The following is the answer returned by His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the subject of the Union:—

GENTLEMEN.—It affords me the most sincere satisfaction to find that, after a careful deliberation on the propositions suggested by me for the Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada, those propositions have received your assent. I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting your resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, with a view to their being laid before the Imperial Parliament.

The generous confidence which you have reposed in Her Majesty's Government and Parliament respecting the civil list and the details of the measure of Re-union will be duly appreciated; and it will be the anxious endeavour of Her Majesty's advisers, in all their proceedings upon this important subject, to justify that confidence and promote the permanent well being of the people of Upper Canada.

For myself, personally, I beg you to accept my thanks for the diligence and attention which you have devoted to the communications which it has been my duty to make to you. If, as I feel confident, the union shall be productive of the advantages to this Province which I anticipate from it, it will hereafter be my greatest pride to have co-operated with you in that measure.

## Lower Canada.

Montreal, Monday afternoon, Dec. 6.

The weather continues mild. This morning at 7 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 12 degrees above zero, and through the day it has been upwards of 20. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the ice opposite the town made a grand move, leaving piles heaped on the upper Wharves from the Wind Mills to the Barracks, and this morning at 11 o'clock, there was another extensive movement from the Barracks to Long Point. During the latter a great many lives were in danger, owing to the number of trains and sleighs that were crossing from the Longueuil shore to this side of the river. Fortunately, the greater portion of them were not a great distance from the shore at the time, and being warned of their danger from persons calling to them from the shore, they drove their horses as fast as they could and barely escaped; some left their trains on the ice and rode their horses at the top of their speed to the shore. When the ice commenced moving, a Sergeant and two privates of the (I believe) Royal Regiment, were in the act of making a road from the Barracks to the Island of Saint Helens. As soon as they became aware of their danger they made for the shore, but only one of them succeeded in reaching it; the other two were carried down a long distance, and fortunately rescued from their perilous situation after the ice became stationary. About noon this day, the water commenced rising, and in less than an hour it was running over the wharves from the front of the Custom House to Walker's Lane. All the streets on a level with the

wharves are more or less covered with water, owing to its being driven up through the iron gratings leading to the sewers. Some persons were obliged to leave the lower floors of their houses, but I have not heard of any serious damage being sustained. The wharves have been crowded all day expecting to see another move, but as the water is falling I think it will settle down for the winter.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 22, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.  
WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.  
SAMUEL W. BAEVIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Director this week.....G. J. DIBBLEE.  
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ASA COV, Chairman of Directors.  
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.  
Director this week.....JAMES HALE.  
Hours of business from 10 to 3.  
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
A. FRED SMITH, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
Director this week.....SPAFFORD BARKER.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.  
Notes and Bills for discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Sabbath's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....MARK NEEDHAM.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLLAUPTEN, President.  
Committee for the present month.  
C. McPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow, W. J. BEDELL.



By Authority.

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Province Treasury.

No.		£	s	d
79.	Stephen Miller,	450	0	0
80.	Hon. W. F. O'Leary,	210	0	0
81.	James M'Carthy,	10	0	0
82.	Mary Banks,	20	0	0
83.	Angus M'Phee,	10	0	0
84.	H. Lyons,	10	0	0
85.	John Underwood,	10	0	0
87.	Joseph Madgett,	10	0	0
88.	Isaac Adams,	10	0	0
89.	John Wilkinson,	238	5	11
92.	Donald M'Donald,	10	0	0
93.	David Bruce,	10	0	0
94.	G. Bonnell,	10	0	0
95.	M. Dennison,	10	0	0
96.	Holden Turner,	10	0	0
98.	John Dunlop,	10	0	0
99.	Cornelius Ackerman,	10	0	0
100.	Win. M'Pherson,	10	0	0
101.	Alex. M'Kenzie,	10	0	0
102.	George Simnett,	10	0	0
103.	Charity Ricketts,	10	0	0
104.	Zenophon Joett,	25	0	0
106.	Clarify Williams,	10	0	0
107.	E. Briscoe,	20	0	0
108.	Thos. Howe,	11	6	6
109.	W. H. Robinson,	25	0	0
112.	Doctor G. P. Peters,	20	0	0
113.	Committee of Correspondence,	244	8	10
114.	James F. Berton,	23	2	0
115.	Do.	9	9	0
116.	Do.	39	7	5
117.	Major L. A. Wilmot,	276	5	4
118.	Mrs. Kennedy,	10	0	0
119.	B. C. Chaloner,	200	0	0
120.	Mary Ann Smith,	20	0	0
123.	D. W. Jack,	19	15	0
127.	M'Pherson & Coy. & others,	75	0	0
130.	The Attorney General,	200	0	0
131.	George Kullands,	15	0	0
132.	The Solicitor General,	100	0	0
133.	John M'Carthy,	10	0	0
135.	Lt. Col. Senior,	52	4	0
136.	Major Richardson,	50	13	10
137.	Lt. Col. Maxwell,	3	16	3
139.	Robert Rankin & Co.,	7	5	0
140.	John Pemberton,	15	0	0
141.	Commissioner Saint Paul's Island,	30	0	0
142.	George F. Street, Esq.,	1100	0	0
143.	James Ketchum,	20	2	0
145.	William Watts,	10	0	0
146.	James Reynolds,	20	0	0
147.	Hon. A. E. Botsford,	948	0	0
148.	Justices of Saint John,	935	1	7
149.	Do.	52	2	8
150.	Lewis Weston,	21	8	0

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer.

Treasury, Saint John, 18th January, 1840.

The British Mail for December, arrived here yesterday, by which we have received London papers to the 4th of that month. Our advices, however, are several days in advance of those by the Packet. The most important intelligence which presents itself is the state of our affairs with China, and the war which has broken out in the French possessions in Africa.

SUPREME COURT.—The sittings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the City and County, commenced yesterday—Judge Parker pre-