

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

## GLASGOW

March 22.—According to advices received at Vienna, the Sultan and the pacha of Egypt, under the mediation of the French Admiral Roussin, had concluded a treaty, by which the Porte becomes bound to cede to the pacha the whole coast of Syria from Tripoli to the borders of Egypt, together with a tract of the interior, including Jerusalem, but not Damascus, while Aleppo, Scanderoun, and all the other conquests of the Egyptian army, are to be restored to the Ottoman Porte.

Previous to this arrangement, the Porte had accepted the proffered assistance of the Emperor Nicholas, and the Black Sea squadron had assembled at the mouth of the Bosphorus, ready to proceed, at the shortest notice, to Constantinople; but the French Ambassador, being determined that Russia should not interfere in the business, made it a point that the further advance of the fleet should be immediately declined by the Porte, but before this intimation arrived it had sailed.

On the 20th ult. the fleet, consisting of four men-of-war, with frigates, brigs, and lesser vessels, amounting in all to eleven sail, were at anchor in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and, according to one account, with troops on board. On this, the French ambassador declared, that if the Russians were not immediately dismissed he would depart; the threat we are told produced the desired effect, the Sultan declaring that if Baron Roussin would become responsible for the retreat of the Egyptian army he would decline the interference of Russia. The French ambassador gave the required guarantee, the necessary papers were signed, and two French aid-de-camps were sent off, one to Ibrahim and the other to his father, directing the immediate retreat of the army, under the vengeance of France in case of disobedience. The Russian fleet, according to the French accounts, was to return from Constantinople to Sebastopol with the first fair wind. It is scarcely expected that the Emperor of Russia will put up with this usage, and other subjects exists of reciprocal dissatisfaction betwixt Russia and France.

## LIVERPOOL, March 12.

*East India Charter.*—We have learned from authority, on which we have every reason to place implicit reliance, that the Government have made their proposals to the Court of Directors for renewing the East India Company's charter, and that an answer had been returned on Tuesday last, strongly disapproving of their general tenor. The leading features are said to be, that the trade with China was all to be opened at the expiration of the present charter, the importation of tea to the united kingdom excepted, which the company are

to retain for three years, to enable them to reduce the stocks they have been bound to keep there, and to fulfill their contracts in China;—that residence in the interior of India, and the right to possess landed property there, with free ingress and egress, were to be placed on legal ground, with other minor arrangements; and that the government of India was to remain with the company, but subject to still stricter control, and with more limited powers.

*East India Company's Debt.*—It appears by accounts recently published, that the total debts of the East India Company amount to 30,744,092*l.*; of which 22,913,990*l.* is held by Europeans; and 7,830,420*l.* by natives.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—We have also reason to believe, that the Government have made proposals to the Bank of England for the renewal of their charter, which have since been rejected as inadmissible.

It is affirmed that ministers have declared that they would not be unwilling to propose to Parliament a short renewal of the charter (say for five years), on the deduction merely of 1200,000 from the sum paid annually to the bank for the management of the national debt and allowing the other privileges of the corporation to continue during that period. Great doubts are entertained among the monied interest, whether a proposition of this nature is likely to obtain the concurrence of Parliament, but it is understood to be the determination of the Court of Directors not to accept any renewal for a less period than 21 years. The question, therefore, has taken a shape which threatens some embarrassment to the ministry.—*Times.*

*Army Estimates.*—The estimates for the effective service amount to 13,555,418. Those for the last year were 13,579,373, being a decrease of only 123,955. The reductions in the non-effective branch are larger than those in the effective. The estimate, compared with that of last year, is reduced from 12,784,952 to 12,515,560. From the reduction of 1269,392, thus exhibited, must, however, be deducted the sum of 132,057, transferred to the militia estimates. After making this allowance, and that for the unappropriated balance which will meet the charge of the Hibernian School, the total decrease of the public charge this year appears to be 1206,712. One of the causes of this decrease is not, however, to be much rejoiced at. Last year 120,000 was granted for commutation allowances for pensions, which although a large immediate expense, was ultimately economical, as saving the annual pensions. The sum required this year for this purpose is only 14,515. The other most prominent reductions are in the half-pay list, and the charge for retired officers of militia and yeomanry. No doubt, as we before said, it is gratifying to find that a reduction has been

made in a department where it was so little expected, considering the course the Government is now taking; but more must be done, or Ministers will find themselves on anything but a bed of roses.

*Revenue.*—The revenue returns for the past week were very favorable; but the financial year is likely, on the whole, to turn out much worse than was expected a month or two ago. Lord Althorp thought there would be a surplus of half a million. No such hope is now entertained.

Lord Althorp has brought up a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland.

The affair of the Duchess de Berri still forms the prominent topic of discussion in the Parisian papers.

It was resolved upon, in the Chamber of deputies of Paris on Saturday last, to recommend to the crown that Algiers shall in future be made the Botany Bay for convict criminals for France. Hitherto there being no penal colony, the convicts were either employed in degrading labor at home or sent to the gallees. Hands are much wanted at Algiers.

Major Generals Sir J. Lyon and Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, are recalled from the governments of Barbadoes and Bahamas in consequence of Ministers having resolved that the number of Commanders in chief in the West Indies should be reduced. Mr. Townley Balfour proceeds to the Bahamas as Lieutenant Governor.

Sir Francis Burdett will shortly be elevated to the dignity of the Peerage.

*Cholera.*—The cholera still spreads in Ireland. At Knockany, a village in the county of Limerick, where it had broken out suddenly, forty persons were attacked in one night, of whom twenty died in a few hours. In the neighboring places its ravages were equally frightful, and some of them were deserted in consequence of the panic.

It is understood there were above thirty passengers on board the Erin, fifteen of whom embarked at this port (Plymouth). The latter were Lieut. Rawlings, brother of Mr. Rawlings, of His Majesty's Ventralling Office, Mr. Smithwick, Cleverte, and Mennie, in the cabin; Mr. Dayney, and four children, John Hodgen, Sergeants Whadburne, Tielburne, Child, and Kirk, in the steerage. The crew consisted of twenty two, in all upwards of fifty individually the whole of whom have doubtless met a watery grave.—*Dereport Telegraph.*

Great fears are entertained respecting the Lord of the Isles steam-boat. She sailed from England on the 23th Jan. for Oporto, and has not since been heard of.

MARCH 23.

No fresh accounts from Oporto have, we understand, been received by Government, but the report of Admiral Sartorius having been superseded reached the Admiralty in such a way that it seems entitled to credit. Captain Crosbie, who it is said have been appointed to