

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The intentions of government with respect to the East India Company, are at length developed. The principal features in the contemplated charter, as compared with the existing one, are the following: 1. The China monopoly is to cease. 2. The commercial and territorial assets of the company are to be annexed to the crown, on behalf of the territorial revenues of India. 3. An annuity of 630,000l. is to be granted to the Company, payable half yearly, and charged on the territorial revenues of India, not to be redeemable in less than forty years, and then to be redeemable on the payment of 100l. for every 5l. 5s of annuity. 4. The Company is to retain its political functions in India for 15 years. 5. The Indian revenue is to be chargeable with all the expenses incurred on account of that country, at home or abroad. 6. British subjects are to have the right of settling at any of the presidencies, without license from the company, but settling or trading in the interior is to be subject to regulation by the local government. 7. The patronage, civil and military, and the qualification and right of voting of proprietors are to remain unchanged. 8. The appointment of governors is to remain as at present; but the board of Control is to have the right of revising despatches, and, on the refusal of the Board of Directors, may send out despatches itself. 9. One fourth of the Court of Directors are to go out every year in rotation; each Director appointing to a vacancy in his turn. It is said the company has demurred to the proposed arrangements, but that Government has urged its point with great firmness, and has intimated that though anxious to continue the political government of India with the company, in event of its declining to accede, would bring forward a plan for the government of India without the company's intervention.

The affairs of the East India Company have been throughout the day the great topic of interest and discussion among all classes of the mercantile interest as well as in the money market, for in the latter there is much at stake as to the issue of the propositions of Government. We understand that a private meeting of the East India Directors, has been held today, at which the subject for which the general court was assembled yesterday, was again taken into consideration. It is not believed that the Directors have so far digested the plans of ministers, as to be enabled to give any decided opinion upon them. Many more meetings will probably be held upon the general one, advertised for the 15th of next month. With regard to the feelings and sentiments of the great body of merchants and traders in the city, even at this early period, there can be no doubt that they are generally in favour of that which has created so much dismay in Leadenhall Street. A great deal of attention has also been paid today to the state of India Stock, and it is considered somewhat remarkable that so rapid an advance should have taken place in the value of this security, notwithstanding the sweeping measures of government for throwing open the China trade. In the money market an opinion appears to be entertained that His Majesty's ministers intend to guarantee the due payments to the annuitants for forty years, should the paper of hints proposed by government form the basis of the compromise under all circumstances, whether, in fact, the territorial revenue of India should or should not be sufficient to pay the proprietors for the sum specified. This, however, does not appear to be the intention of His Majesty's government, as in reply to a communication from the secret committee of Directors, urging the necessity of some security for the due payment of the dividend, Mr. C. Grant replied most distinctly, that to the territorial revenues of India alone could the proprietors look for the payment of their dividends. If this be the case the proprietors will have no collateral security. The advance in India Stock since yesterday has amounted to no less than 15 per cent.

ARMY PENSIONS.—A royal warrant, bearing date the 7th of February 1833, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It says that a soldier enlisted for unlimited service cannot demand his discharge as a matter of right, either with or without a pension; but discharge may be granted—1st, on account of incapacity for further service; 2d, in consequence of reduction of the military establishments; 3d, as an indulgence upon certain conditions. Permanent pensions—the scale for wounds in action;—First degree, men able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, although rendered by wounds unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier—private 6d to 9d, corporal 9d to 1s, sergeant 1s to 1s 6d. Second degree, men rendered incapable by wounds of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the aid of another person—private 1s, corporal 1s 4d, sergeant 1s 10d. Third degree, men losing two limbs, or both eyes, from wounds; or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person—private 1s 6d to 2s, corporal 1s 10d to 2s 4d, sergeant 2s 6d to 3s. Forfeiture of pensions:—A soldier forfeits all claim to pension who has been convicted by a court-martial of the crime of desertion; or of having wilfully misled himself, or of having tampered with his eyes, or caused a total or partial loss of sight by vice, intemperance or other misconduct; or of having made, or being privy to the making of any false entry; or of producing any fraudulent document, either as regards his own services

or those of any other person; and upon conviction by a court-martial, or by a civil tribunal, of any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

Army Estimates.—The army estimates for the ensuing year presents a decrease of charge. The estimates for the effective service amount to 3,555,418. Those for the last year were 3,579,373, being a decrease of 23,955l. The decrease arises from small reductions in almost every item of charge. Among these is the charge for the Military College, which, having last year been reduced to 22,633, has this year been brought down to nothing, the contributions of the students defraying the whole expenses of the establishment. The reductions in the non-effective branches much larger and of much greater importance than those in the effective. The estimate compared with that of last year, is reduced from 2,784,952 to 2,515,560. From the reduction of 226,392 thus exhibited, must, however, be deducted the sum of 82,057, transferred to the militia estimates. After making the 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 2206,712. One of the causes of this great decrease is not however, to be much rejoiced at. Last year 2120,000 was granted for the commutation allowances for pensions, which, although a large and immediate expense, was ultimately economical, as saving the annual pensions. The sum required this year for this purpose is only 224,515. The other most prominent reductions are in the half-pay list and the charge for retired officers of militia and yeomanry.

The retirement of Mr. Stanley from the Secretaryship in Ireland is at last announced. His place is to be filled by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, whose office is to be given to Mr. Edward Ellice. Lord Goderich retires from the Colonies, and takes the privy Seal, in order to make room for Mr. Stanley, who will henceforth be a member of his Majesty's cabinet. The Irish Coercion Bill was carried on Friday night by a large majority—made up by the Tories, who are glad to swell any majority that is likely to make ministers unpopular, and the reluctant liberals, who discern in the present condition of Ireland a necessity for violating the constitution. We almost venture to hope that the retirement of Mr. Stanley, which gives some earnest, however slight, of the desire of Ministers to conciliate the people, will produce a soothing effect; and, although the appointment of Sir John Hobhouse, whose military ardour in office has broken the auspicious promise of his life out of office, can hardly be expected to encourage much hope of what is intended to be done hereafter, we trust that the Irish will give him time to show himself; that they will not condemn him without trial; but that if he be an unfit man, they will at all events suffer him to prove himself to be so before they rise in judgment upon him. The measures of justice towards Ireland, which the Times call "conciliatory" measures, are announced for immediate discussion; so that if ministers be censurable for "mad haste" in the production of the weapon that breaks the head, they have exhibited—to use a genuine Hibernian figure of speech—equal despatch in the preparation of the plaiter.

Portsmouth April 1.—Something like mischief is brewing in the Mediterranean; the Malabar, 74 guns. Hon. Captain Percy, is ordered to take ordnance stores to that quarter, among which is a present of twenty 24 pounder brass guns from this government to the Grand Seigneur, and which are to be forwarded to him immediately, together with a further present of iron-guns to be taken on board the Malta. The St. Vincent, 120 guns, and Britannia, 120 guns, are to proceed forthwith from Lisbon to that station, our government being jealous either at the presence of so many French ships, or otherwise fearing the Russians will pass the Dardanelles. The Warspite, 74 guns, is to be commissioned immediately, if fitting; if not, the Edinburgh, or Belleophon, at this port, and the Thunderer, 84, at Sheerness, will be got ready for sea—at all events, to put this country on an equality with other powers, we must have eight sail of the line in the Levant, and at present we have no such force in that quarter, as our Vice Admiral's flag is in a frigate.

Falmouth, April 6.—The news received this morning from Paris is of some importance. In and about Paris they have increased the military force to 40,000 men. This indicates some alarm on the part of the government.

The news from Madrid is of considerable importance, as it contains the particulars of a change in the Spanish Administration which may be deemed indicative of the complete ascendancy of M. Zea Bermudez, and maintenance of the policy which affects to steer between the Apostolics and Liberals to the equal repression of the exclusive aims of each of them.

Letters of the 12th ult. from Constantinople, state the Russian fleet was still in that neighbourhood, waiting the result of the negotiations with Ibrahim Pacha; but the information from Smyrna, of the 7th ult. states, that Ibrahim Pacha has reinstated again the Turkish authorities there; but not as yet withdrawn his troops. Lord Althorp has deferred his motion for the "general commutation of tithes" in England till Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. M. Atwood has postponed his currency motion till Friday, April 19—to be then moved on the proposition that the house resolve itself into a committee of supply.

LIVERPOOL.—Extraordinary arrival of vessels.—On Friday morning the wind, which for some time past had been from the east, veered round to the westward,

blowing a fresh breeze. An immense number of vessels which had been kept off the port by the contrary winds, availed themselves of the favourable change, and came into the river. In the course of the day, not less than 130, including coasters, were reported as having arrived.—There were not less than 50 arrivals from foreign ports, principally vessels of large burden, and with valuable cargoes. From New Orleans alone, nine vessels were reported; from Savannah, five; from South America, five; from the West Indies, four; and from Africa, two. We believe that for many years past there has not been so great a number of arrivals in one day. The river was literally crowded with sails, and presented a most animated and interesting appearance.

DOVER.—Some sensation was created here on Saturday evening by the arrival of an order from the Mayor of Canterbury for a detachment of soldiers from this place, in consequence of threats having been made, and industriously circulated, of pulling down the goal of that city, to which the celebrated Sir William Percy Honeywood Courtney, Knight of Malta, &c., had the previous day been committed for a debt of £250, with the view of affecting his liberation. About 60 of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade were immediately despatched by four coaches, and every thing has, in consequence, remained quiet.

An official statement of the ravages of the cholera in Holland has been published, from which it appears that the disease affected 232 cities, towns, &c. the population of which is 1,072,186 souls; and the total number of cases was 13,880, the number of deaths was 6,614, recoveries 7,266.

It has been reported this afternoon in the immediate vicinity of the East India House, and among persons connected with the Company, that the propositions of Ministers have been rejected by the Directors, and that a communication to this effect will be made at the very important meeting advertised to be held at the East India House on Monday next.

Mr. Edward Ellice, late Secretary to the Treasury, is about taking his departure for Canada, in a vessel chartered expressly for him. He does not we believe, go in any public capacity, but solely on account of his great stake in these countries, as nearly the sole representative of the great North West Company, united some years ago to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Great preparations are making for the bringing out of the daughter of the late Lord Byron, who is to be presented at the next drawing room. The jewels have been ordered of an eminent jeweller at the west end of the town. Report in the fashionable circles speaks very highly of this young lady, who resembles her talented father in many of the finer qualities of his mind. Her education has been attended to with the greatest solicitude by Lady Byron; and the most of the masters under whom she has studied speak highly of her assiduity, and of the readiness with which she profited by their lessons.—*Court Journal.*

Advice from Calcutta announce the failure of the house of Alexander & Co of that city.—A calculation of which has been made, and which is supposed to be under the truth rather than above it, estimates the debts and obligations of the house at not less than forty millions sterling. Of these probably about one fourth part is due to English creditors.

Emigration.—There are thirty ships now fitting out in the St. Katherine, London and west India Docks, to convey emigrants to Canada, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land. The vessels have sailed within the last week with as many hundred passengers for those places. Two large ships appointed to leave the port of London this month, with four hundred females, who intend emigrating to New South Wales, and three hundred young women have already secured berths.

We hear that Lord Goderich is to be created an earl.—*Globe.*

London witnessed last week two things which are seldom seen together—a deep fall of snow and a glut of mackerel.

IRELAND.
The Cholera.—Cholera has not yet disappeared from Carrick-on-Shannon.—Since our last publication there were thirteen cases and 2 deaths in the jail of that town; and there are upwards of thirty persons in that prison labouring under premonitory symptoms. Government have ordered 28 persons confined in the jail of Carrick-on-Shannon, for offences against the revenue laws, to be discharged. Cholera has again appeared in the town of Dingle, where five deaths occurred on Thursday. In Doonbeg, County Clare, since our last notice, there have been ten cases, six deaths, and one recovery, from cholera. The cholera still continues its ravages at Blennerville, Tralee, and its neighbourhood. Two hundred and sixty have fallen victims to cholera in Tipperary the last three months. Cholera has reappeared in the town of Kells; fourteen persons died there within the last week. Bruce is now free from cholera—only five in hospital, and no new cases. The total cases from the commencement in February last were 108, deaths 52.—*Lim. Chron.*

Monks of La Trappe.—Ninety Irishmen of this community have returned to their own country since the extinction of the order in France, where they had expended £10,000 on their farm and abbey, at which all travellers are hospitably entertained, and a hundred of the neighbouring poor provided with subsistence daily. Sir Richard Keane has given them 500 acres of land, capable of being reclaimed by their own labour, and a subscription is commenced in Ireland, for the purpose of supplying them with funds necessary for its improvement.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

FRANCE.
The sudden demand of the Minister of Finance for 720,500 francs to strengthen the naval force of France in the Mediterranean, owing to circumstances which had occurred since the budget had been made up, has excited apprehensions of a war with Russia. It appears quite clear that a Russian army is on its march and that a Russian fleet is under sail to be at the service of Turkey. It is stated that Smyrna

has yielded to Ibrahim, but we scarcely believe the assertion.

The two persons, Bergeon and Benoit, tried for attempt upon the life of the French King, have been acquitted. The trial was a disgraceful exhibition of prevarication and perjury.

It will be seen that the French authorities are taking all possible means to render the daily inventions of the Carlists nugatory by allowing the access of a deputation of her own partisans to visit the Duch of Berry if they feel any desire to ascertain the facts relative to her situation from herself. In other respects it is presumed that it will be the policy of the French Cabinet to detain the duchess until after her *accouchement* to prevent the falsehood and mystification that would immediately follow on the liberation before that event took place. It is then supposed that she will be allowed to quietly depart for Italy.

An ordinance appears in the official part of the *Moniteur*, by which the appointment of general Sebastiani (the late Minister of Foreign Affairs) as Minister of State is made known. The General is to sit in the council of ministers without holding a *portefeuille*. It seems he has returned to Paris although his health is not re-established.

Paris, March 3.—At the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a project of law was introduced for conferring a pension on the widow of the philosopher Cuvier of 2200 a-year; and pensions of 1200 a year each to the widow of Champollion, who by his patient sagacity succeeded in deciphering the enigmas of Egyptian hieroglyphics, of Abel Remusat and M. de Chezy, who were founders in France of the schools of the Chinese and Sanscrit languages, and of M. de St. Martin, who devoted his life to the study of the language and antiquities of Armenia.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has given orders for the suspension of the Decree of banishment against the Polish families who had fallen under the displeasure of the autocrat.

The war in Turkey has, we fear, recommenced, it appears probable, at least, that Ibrahim Pacha has advanced towards Constantinople, notwithstanding the fair answer Count Muravieff is said to have received at Alexandria. It is quite evident that the eagles are gathering round the carcass. Russia, France and England, are pressing aid on the Porte in this juncture, but Russia, we more than fear, has the power to command Mahmud to accept her army of assistance. The Sultan is the Emperor's debtor, and must either keep him quiet or consent to foreclose. This gigantic step on the part of Russia, and the prospects of Eastern dominion which would be opened to her by the command of the Bosphorus and the key of the Archipelago, are alarming subjects for the consideration of England and France. The latter power has recalled her Admiral for pressing too hotly on the Divan the claim of France to defend the Porte. If the Sultan should accept the guardianship of Russia, it is by no means impossible that those "amiable inseparables," the tri-coloured flag and the union jack, may be arranged under the three tails of the Egyptian Pacha. We fear that such an event is not so impossible as it may appear.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 22d 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for MARK NEEDAM, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next Week. JEREDIAH SLASON, Esq.

The Mail from England by His Majesty's Packet Barracouta, arrived at Halifax in 32 days from Falmouth: London dates are down to the 4th and Falmouth to the 6th of April.

Lord Durham's retirement from the Ministry has led to the appointment of Lord Goderich to the Office of Privy Seal. Mr. Stanley succeeds his Lordship at the Colonial Office; Sir J. C. Hobhouse is appointed Secretary for Ireland and Mr. Ellice, Secretary at War.

The Irish Coercion Bill has finally passed and received the Royal Assent. It is but justice to say on behalf of Ministers, who have seen the necessity of bringing forward the Bill, that they have calmly and attentively listened to the various amendments proposed in the course of its progress through Parliament, introducing many salutary modifications, and of such a nature, that whenever the measures which have occupied the attention of Ministers for maintaining the peace of Ireland and for the relief of its distressed population are fully matured and brought into operation, we fervently hope may eventually bring about a happier state of things in that distracted country.

The armies in Portugal have had another trial of their strength, by which the Miguelites are said to have suffered severely.

The internal state of affairs in France wear a gloomy appearance towards the present dynasty; a plot has been discovered to establish the Buonaparte family on the Throne; the garrison of Paris has been strengthened to 40,000 men.

Holland and Belgium are almost lost sight of.

The prescribed Sons and daughters of Poland have chains of a certain weight and description lately allotted to them.

The designs of the Russian Cabinet are somewhat mysterious, and evince a great want of sincerity in their diplomatic relations with the other powers. France and England are summoning their fleets and strengthening their naval force in the Mediterranean. The Russian fleet had arrived in the Bosphorus, and a military force, it is said, has been landed near Constantinople, their object, it is supposed, is to assist the Porte against the Pacha of Egypt, who has entered Smyrna

and with determined skill and bravery is urging on his march to the Turkish Capital.

The Western Mail brings us later intelligence from France. [Paris dates to the 6th April, the particulars of which we subjoin:—
[From New York Papers.]

The capture of Smyrna, by a detachment of the Egyptian army, is fully confirmed—an event which appears to have excited considerable commotion among the diplomatic body at Constantinople. It would seem that the Representatives of France in that capital warmly urged the necessity of sending back the Russian succours which arrived there, but as far as we can yet discover, without effect. A Russian land force seems also advancing on the Turkish territories. It is very possible, (adds the *Enquirer*;) that important consequences may grow out of this state of things; it would be less, however, to indulge in any surmises as to what those consequences may be, dependent as they are on so many contingencies.

It would appear that England is also about to assume a warlike attitude in the Levant. The ships of the line, *Mainbar*, *Warspite*, *Edinburgh* and *Bellerophon*, are ordered for the Mediterranean, from the Lisbon station.

France has already collected an imposing naval force at Toulon, and Admiral Duroc de Villeueve has left Paris for that place, on some mission connected with this squadron.

Changes continue to be made in the Councils of Ferdinand of Spain, and it would appear that the party of the Queen has lost some of its preponderating influence.

Under date of Paris, April 5th, the following important intelligence is communicated:—

We have received by an extraordinary conveyance, news of the highest importance from Alexandria, of the recent date of the 11th of March. The following are the particulars.

The Pacha of Egypt, Mohamed Ali, has refused to accept the propositions made by France on the subject of the war between Egypt and Turkey.

Admiral Roussin having despatched an express to Alexandria, to make known to our Consul-General, the terms of the note which had been agreed on at Constantinople, in concert with the English and Austrian Ambassadors, to arrest the march of Ibrahim, and to remove every pretext for the intervention of Russia, M. de Mival, the French Consul-General demanded and immediately obtained a conference with Mohamed Ali. The Pacha, who had also received despatches from Ibrahim, received our Consul coolly, and flatly refused to transmit to his son restrictions on his march to Constantinople. It appears that he was indignant at the part assigned him in the propositions of the powers, and particularly when he learned that conditions were made for him, without previously consulting him. Our Consul immediately expedited the brig *Le Cygne* to carry the news.

It will be seen that this news is of the highest importance. It explains sufficiently clear the conduct of Ibrahim, and his military movements executed after the convention concluded between Admiral Roussin and the Porte. It further augments the embarrassment in which our Ambassador at Constantinople must find himself, and renders the intervention of Russia almost certain. The following is a letter from another quarter, dated Odessa, March 15th, which does not give affairs in the East a more favourable aspect.

"A vessel arrived from Constantinople in 64 hours, has brought accounts that the Russian fleet was still tranquilly at anchor in the Bosphorus. Meantime, Government has freighted a great number of merchant vessels, which are destined to take on board and carry to Constantinople the Russian detachment of troops which is advancing by forced marches to the quarter in case events in Turkey should render such a measure necessary. The departure of these troops will infallibly take place, if Ibrahim again advances further, particularly as the French Ambassador only guaranteed peace on condition that the Russian fleet should depart, and this condition, which was a *sine qua non*, not having been complied with, France will not consider herself bound."

We have received private letters from Aberdeen (Scotland) dated 25th March, which state, that "the weather this month has been dreadful—only one fair day—it is said that there has not been such a March since the year 1788 when there was a great famine—there has been no sowing yet."

THE JUBILEE.—This day, memorable for the fiftieth anniversary of the landing on these shores of a portion of the firm and determined men, who, during the American Revolutionary War, preserved their principles of Loyalty unimpaired, and who, at the close thereof, from the most distinguished attachment to their King and Government, abandoned their homes and fortunes, and sought an asylum in the then wilderness under British protection,—is to be celebrated in a way, we trust, becoming the occasion. At sunrise this morning, a salute of fifty guns was fired in front of the residence of the Hon. Judge Chipman, by a detachment of the Artillery Company attached to the First Battalion City Militia. Preparations, on an extensive scale, have been made for a public dinner at the Masonic Hall, this afternoon—at which His Worship the Mayor will preside.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with nearly all the Government Officers and the heads of departments throughout the Province, and the remnant of the first settlers of the country, have been invited as public Guests. The company is expected to be the most numerous that has ever assembled in this City on any occasion.

The Hall has been decorated and fitted up in a splendid style, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, consisting of Aldermen Stanton, Ansley, Harding, and Van Houtte; and John R. Partelow, Charles Ward, B. L. Peters, and G. D. Robinson; Esquires.—*St. John's Courier.*

[His Excellency left Head Quarters on Saturday last, to be present at the above Festival, and returned on Monday evening in the Steamer Woodstock.]

An order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, commanding the Military to fire a salute of fifty rounds at day break this morning, was not received in time to be complied with at the time specified, but at 12 o'clock today the order was fully and promptly obeyed.—*Id.*

His Worship the Mayor, anxious that the Parish Poor should partake of the festivities of the Jubilee, has, we understand, liberally provided, at his own individual expense, Roast Beef and Plum Pudding for all the in and out-door paupers.—*Id.*