

Latest Intelligence.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH PERSIA.

The interviews of Ferouk Khan with Lord Cowley are said to have resulted in a satisfactory basis of arrangement.

Persia evacuates Herat, and England restores Bushire.

England is to be allowed an establishment on the Isle of Karack, and the right of way through Fars, Kerman, and other provinces, for the purposes of the Euphrates Railway.

MARSHALLS, FEB. 10.—In Persia, General Buhlar was sent to the seat of war, but he has left Herat and Candahar in a good state of defence. The Persians were very much excited by the English invasion. A great agitation prevailed in the province of Ourmiba. News had been received in confirmation of the revolt at Maraca. The insurgents had sacked the town. Fifteen English ships were anchored before Bender-Abbas.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.—Isaakh Khan, the Governor of Herat, after having defended that city ineffectually against the Persians, has been assassinated by the Afghans.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MONEY FROM THE PERSIAN TREASURY.—The latest news, by the Constantinople journals, states that the Persian Ministry was divided on the subject of the disappearance of a sum of 600,000 tomans (about 500 each.) Hussem Ali-Kahn, the Minister of Finance, was saved from dismissal by the influence of his father.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE AFFAIR WITH PERSIA.—The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:—"We have received some information concerning the recent note from Prince Gortschakoff to the English Cabinet. The note, which was delivered last week in London, and communicated to the friendly Courts, declares, as already stated, that Russia is willing to support the demand of England relative to the evacuation of Herat; but that she cannot approve of the other claims of the English Cabinet, the consequences of which would be to unduly weaken and humiliate Persia; and that she would not on any condition allow England to obtain the accomplishment of them by force. This communication comes to us from so good a source, that no doubt can exist of its exactitude."

STATE OF NAPLES AND SICILY.—The King of Naples remains shut up at Casserta. The people are gloomily silent. The police form the only visible Executive Government. There are rumours, but their source is not traceable, of serious tumults in Sicily.

RUSSIAN COMPENSATIONS.—The foreign mercantile houses of Odessa have been recompensed by the Czar for the loss they sustained by the prohibition to export cereals during the war. The sum paid is said to amount to 600,000 silver roubles.

The War with Persia.

MARCH OF THE PERSIANS TO INTERCEPT THE BRITISH.

A private letter from Trebizond of the 20th ult. states that they had just learned in that town that the advanced guard of the corps of Mirza Mehemed Khan, destined to operate in the Faristan against the English, had advanced from Irak-Aidemi,

under the command of Fezlah Khan, and would take up its position in the debiles of Bakkiery, on the bank of the Bendemer, with a view to intercept the English, should they march from Bushire into the interior. During the war with Russia in 1828, the latter, victorious in all other points, could not force the position in question, defended then by Abbas Mirza.

THE RUSSIANS MARCHING ON PERSIA.—ASADUDIN IN PERSIA.—A despatch from Bagdad received in Constantinople affirms that Russian troops are making forward movements towards the Persian frontier: it is said that they will enter Persia.

The Persian Ministry is divided on the question of devoting 600,000 tomans to the war.

The governor of Tabriz having called upon the garrison of Maragha to march to suppress an insurrection, the mountain tribes entered the city so soon as they had left, and pillaged it. The province of Azerbijan, chief town Tabriz, is exactly south of the frontier line of Georgia (Russia). Maragha is some sixty miles S. W. of Tabriz. Anarchy and rumours of incursions reign on all sides.

Fifteen English ships had appeared at Bender-Abbas, and were there buying provisions and stores for money.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—A letter from the Chinese seas, dated the 16th of December, and published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some new details relative to the affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not so great as had been stated in the first accounts:—"It appears that of fifteen quarters, of which Chy-San-Hang, the residence of the Europeans, is composed, five have been destroyed. It was said that of the eighty foreign factories and stores which existed at Canton, only nine, including the British Consulate, escaped the conflagration—this, it states, is an error. Of the eighty establishments, twenty-one have been burnt down. This is a considerable loss, no doubt, but it is much less than that reported. It appears that there existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000 thieves and vagabonds—refugees from all parts of China. As soon as the English ships commenced their fire, these men, taking advantage of the general alarm, rushed in large bodies to the Chy-San-Hang, and having first pillaged the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral, seeing what was going forward, brought two of his ships to bear on the pillagers, and sent some shells among them, which caused them to fly. Unfortunately the fire from the British ships increased the fire lighted by the vagabonds. The Captain of the French frigate *Virginie* sent a detachment of 150 men on shore, with four light howitzers, to complete the discomfiture of the pillagers, who fled in every direction, leaving a number of their body dead in the streets. The French seamen were labouring indefatigably in extinguishing the fire, which they in a great measure accomplished. As to the Chinese town, it suffered horribly, as well by the fire of the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, and which were situated near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. The English merchants interested in those establishments suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chinese military positions, had no more opposition to expect, but a new irruption of the thieves and vagabonds was apprehended. A great number of mer-

chants had emigrated to Shang hai, but the 50,000 inhabitants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves."

The Scene of Military Operations in Persia.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, held on Monday, the 9th some interesting communications were made respecting that portion of Persia where warlike operations are now being carried on, and where they will probably be extended should the war continue. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a letter from General Monteith which described the position of Bushire and the surrounding country. Bushire itself is scantily supplied with water, nor can a good supply be obtained at a less distance than two miles. Along the shores for a distance varying from 10 to 30 miles, there is a tract of low and land at the foot of the mountains, which rise immediately from it. Those mountains present a formidable appearance, but General Monteith is of opinion that they are not so impracticable for an army as they appear to be as there are several passes through which the artillery might be transported without much difficulty. The height of the highest passes is computed to be about 5,000 feet. General Monteith stated that the mountain tribes are warlike and friendly to the English, and, being in a great degree independent of Persia, he believes that they would join our standard. At the conclusion of General Monteith's paper, Sir H. Rawlinson spoke at considerable length in illustration of the ancient history, the physical geography, and the productiveness of the country. Referring to the commencement to Reshire where the British troops first came into collision with the Persians, he said it was one of the most interesting spots to the antiquary in all Asia. The ruins of a temple had been discovered there, one of the bricks from which he had exhibited to the meeting, that had been built in the time of Sennacherib, and numerous interesting inscriptions in the cuneiform character had been found there. After sketching the history of the country to the present time, Sir H. Rawlinson described its general appearance. All along the Western shore the land is exceedingly arid, but on the north of the gulf there is a large extent of the most fertile country in the world, extending to Schuzar, near the foot of the mountains. This fertile tract has been formed by alluvial depositions from the mountains, which are brought down by the Euphrates and by other rivers, and, being met by a prevalent north east wind, there is an advance of land into the sea at the rate of one mile in 40 years. If the war should continue this portion of the country would in all probability be taken possession of by our armies, as it is very accessible, and capable of being occupied with advantage. It was a mistaken notion to suppose that the English intended to enter Persia by crossing the mountain range to the east of Bushire, which Sir H. Rawlinson considered more impracticable than General Monteith appeared to do, and would, he said, present a most formidable barrier if held by a warlike enemy. He spoke highly of the Persian soldiers, but the officers were, he said, most incompetent, as they were principally appointed from the menials in the service of the Shah's ministers and favourites.—Mr. Layard having been requested by the president to make some observations on the subject, he entertained the meeting with an interesting illustrative account of his personal adven-