

BOSTON, JAN. 12.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Napoleon, at New-York, London papers have been received to Nov. 23, four days later than had been before received. We have also received our files of the London Courier and Morning Chronicle. There is no later news from the seat of hostilities in the east, and we are yet left in suspense as to the effect of the battle of Navarin, upon the disposition of the Sublime Porte, and of his subjects at Constantinople.

The revolution which appears to have been effected in the political character of the French Chamber of Deputies, is a highly important event. The dissolution of the late chamber, which was strongly ministerial, was probably made for the purpose of obtaining a new chamber of the same character, which will last for seven years, in preference to trusting to an election at the end of three years when the old chamber would have expired, and when a more decided change of public opinion than has already taken place, was to be apprehended by the ministry. Their present defeat must be a great disappointment to them, and we presume was unexpected by almost all parties. The liberal party which has now prevailed, may consist in part of republicans, but the great part are probably monarchists, attached to the principles of the constitutional character.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

By the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, we have London and Liverpool papers to the 23d and 24th of Nov. inclusive.

The most interesting article of intelligence which they contain, is that the late elections in France resulted, to a great extent, in favor of the liberal and anti ministerial party. Among the deputies returned, we observe with pleasure, the names of our old friend, General Lafayette, and some others, well known to our public. One account states, that of the returns of 244 members from the various departments which had been obtained at the government offices, it was ascertained that only 33 were ministerial. About 180 members were still to be returned, the whole of whom must be ministerial (a thing by no means probable in the state of feeling in France,) to give M. de Villele a small majority of only 40 votes.

TURKEY.—No news of any importance have been received from Constantinople, and the effect that the transactions at Navarin might have had upon the councils of the Divan, was still a matter of political curiosity. Nothing further had been received from the fleets. Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, accompanied by Captain Codrington, son of Sir Edward C. left London on the 20th Nov. with despatches for the Mediterranean.

To put a stop to the increasing piracies under the Greek flag, an order in council has been issued to His Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean directing them to seize and retain every armed vessel which they shall meet with at sea bearing the Greek flag, or fitted out and armed at any Greek port, excepting of course, the ships of war belonging to, or acting under the orders, of the government of Greece. This order was to be enforced 15 days from the date of the notification to the Grecian authorities.

Sir James Mackintosh had been sworn one of the King's most honourable privy council.

Don Miguel was expected to arrive in London in a few days.

SPAIN.—Affairs in Spain were unset-

led, gloomy and threatening. Insurrections had re-appeared with incredible force in both the Castiles. The Captain General of Catalonia had commanded all officers who had belonged to the old army, and were classed as *Indefinidos*, to leave Tarragona and its arrondissements forthwith, within the rigorous space of six hours time. Scaffolds had been permanently erected in that city, and the executions commenced on the 7th November, Colonel Rafivigal, Lieut. Col. Oliver and Laguardia, Don Miguel Bertrard de Tortosa, and M. Magin Pallis, a physician of Manresa, were among the sufferers.

RUSSIA.—It was reported in St. Petersburg, on the 3d of November, that the important fortress of Erivan had surrendered to the Russian troops, and that the garrison, consisting of 3000 men, with Hassan Khan, the commander, were prisoners of war.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—We yesterday stated that the French elections in the capital and its vicinity were running directly against the Ministers, and the Paris papers of Monday, which arrived last night, supply us with additional evidence of the extent of Ministerial disasters. The eight candidates proposed by the Constitutional party for the representation of Paris have all been returned by great majorities, and not one candidate proposed by the Ministry has the least countenance given to his pretensions by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. The number of voters in Paris who came to the poll (as we would express it) amounted to about 8000, and of those only 1114, or about one-seventh part, supported the Ministerial nominations. The rest give their votes for the gentlemen whom we mentioned yesterday—namely, M. M. Dupont, Lafitte, Casimer-Petrier, Benjamin Constant, De Schonen, Ternaux, Royar-Colard, and Baron Louis, who are sent to the Chamber by suffrages of 6690 electors. The result was, of course, received with great exultation by one party, and as much dismay by another. "It would be difficult," says one of the Journals, "to describe the acclamations and transports of joy excited by this memorable victory. In the evening the streets were crowded with citizens who congratulated on the result, but who at the same time abstained from any of those riotous expressions of joy which could expose them to the animadversions of power." On the other hand the defeated party are beginning to repent of this appeal to the nation, and to exclaim that "the floodgates of democracy are again opened."

Nor is this indignant rejection of Ministerial pretensions confined to Paris. The electoral colleges of Versailles, of Compiègne, of Pontoise, of Corbell, have all returned opposition candidates; and at Rouen, Havre, Orleans Evreux, Chartres, Amiens, St. Quentin, Dieppe, Beauvais Gervins' Peronna and Troyes, the provisional bureaux have been changed... a sure indication that the return of deputies will be anti ministerial. There are other changes which we have not room to detail, but we may state that the results known at Paris on Sunday night gave 13 deputies and 33 bureaux to the liberals (or in other words 46 nominations,) while Ministers had maintained their ground in only 18 colleges. Thus, where public opinion could be expressed, and Government influence resisted with safety, as in the capital and populous towns, the Constitutional party have been successful; and if they fail in the rural districts, or in the greater colleges, we must ascribe the victory of the Ministers rather than the dexterity of their prefects and other agents in managing the electoral urn, than to the popularity of their measures, or the influence of their characters.

"*Gratia fallaci pratoris vicerit urna.*" It is not only the numbers against Ministers which deserve to be remarked in the present crisis, but the characters of the deputies who have been nominated. Several of the Liberal candidates who were most violently opposed at the last election, and whose pretensions were but coldly received by a great portion of the electors have been returned on this occasion by triumphant majorities. Among these we remark old Gen. La Fayette, M. La Fitte, and M. Dupont.

The tone of the Liberal journals has now become so haughty and menacing, in consequence of the success of their friends, that we have no doubt the press will either be silenced as soon as possible by a censorship, or must turn out the Ministers. One of the papers begins its song of triumph on the electoral victory of Sunday by exclaiming that "the Ministers are the common enemy—the public enemy—the enemy of the Throne and of France." How the fingers of the censors must have itched to be at a paragraph like this!

Nov. 21.—The Gazette de France of yesterday's date reached us by express this morning. It contains an article dated Constantinople, Oct. 23d, by which it is stated that orders had been forwarded to Ibrahim Pacha to repel force by force, and that the Divan continued to reject the advice of the representatives of the Austrian and Prussian Governments in the Turkish capital.—*Globe.*

Rome, Nov. 6.—The news of the victory of the Christians was received here from Ancona in the course of Saturday night. His Holiness, who on Sunday morning, St. Charles's day, celebrated mass in the church of that Saint, communicated the news, which he had just received, to the French ambassador, in the church itself. The report will appear to-morrow in the *Diaro*. The joy is universal.

Nov. 23.—Letters from Riga of the 8th inst. inform us of the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas on the 6th, and give some particulars of his reception and his proceedings during his passage, for it seems to have been nothing more through that city. His imperial Majesty only stayed one complete day, which, however, was well employed. The next evening he departed, but the letters do not say for what part of his empire, or of Europe. It is not supposed that he had returned to his capital, as it is not believed that he would have left it for the sole purpose of spending so short a time at Riga. It is conjectured, therefore, that he merely took that place on his way, and that he had proceeded either to Warsaw, to make arrangements with his brother Constantine, in case certain possible events should occur, connected with the policy of a neighbouring empire; or that he would at once descend the Borysthenes, to join in the immense armies which he has disposed, *enochlons*, in his southern provinces, and which it was suspected he might intend to lead across the Pruth. It is certainly singular that he should have been so hurried during his stay at Riga, as to refuse attending a grand ball given in his honour because he could not stop the night. It is extraordinary also that the direction which he took should not be mentioned. News of a victory gained by his troops over the Persians (probably the capture of Erivan) arrived whilst he was at Riga, where he attended a public thanksgiving and caused the conquered standards to be carried in triumph through the streets. These ovations (and that was not the first) are well calculated to excite a warlike spirit among his subjects, and to make them willing to bear any additional burthen, which

so probable an event as a war with the Porte may require.—(New Times.)

The city was inundated with reports yesterday, which created considerable alarm. The following notice was posted at Lloyd's, from their agent at Leghorn, dated Nov. 10th.

"Their is a report here to day, that the Turks at Navarin, fortified their forts, and fired upon the combined fleets as they were leaving the harbour...and that they sunk three ships of the line and six frigates."

There can be no truth in the above report, as it is known that the Dartmouth has arrived at Ancona since the action, and if any thing of the kind had happened, official intelligence of it must have been received here. Consols fluctuated during the day from 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$, but closed at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Four or five expresses arrived from Paris during the day bringing accounts of a decline in the French Funds, which was attributed to the result of the election at Paris. A rumour also became current, that at Patras a massacre of nearly all the Franks had taken place, and that the crews of several vessels had been seized and put in irons.

It was also stated that letters were received from Berlin of the utmost importance, declaring that War was inevitable; that Austria was making the most formidable preparations, and that Prussia had engaged to furnish the Emperor of Russia with 50,000 auxiliary troops, for whose services he was to receive a part of Russian Poland.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—"The King has raised Rear Admiral de Rigny to the rank of Vice-Admiral."

"Capitaine, the Baron Milius, has been named Rear-Admiral."

"The Captains Bothetel, de Labretomiere, Morice, and Hugon, officers of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, have been named Commanders of the same Order."

"Captain Robert, Knight of the Legion of Honour, has been named an Officer."

"His Majesty has been pleased to order the distribution of a certain number of decorations, which are to be given among the staff majors and crews of the ships commanded by Admiral de Rigny, as soon as the 'propositions' announced by the Admiral shall have arrived."

"The King, in his benevolent anxiety, has ordered to be taken from the chest for Invalids of the Marine, special funds, to be appropriated to the immediate relief of the families of those who have found a glorious death in the battle of Navarin."

"Sir Edward Codrington, Vice-Admiral in the service of His Britannic Majesty, and Count Heiden, Rear Admiral in the service of the Emperor of Russia, have been named Grand Crosses of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis."

"Captain Fellowes, commander of the English frigate the Dartmouth, has been named Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour."

"The Captains Commanding the English and Russian ships engaged in the battle of Navarin, have been named Knights of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis."

ODESSA, Oct. 30.—"We have received news from Constantinople to the 23d. All is quiet there; but the knowledge of the order sent to Ibrahim Pacha, to repel force by force, has excited new uneasiness. The Divan, placed between the frightful alternative of accepting or refusing the intervention of the Allies, has had frequent sittings within the last few days; but it is understood that in the conference which the Drogomans had with the Reis Effendi, he was not disposed yet to think of accept-