GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The French Papers of Monday, which we have received in due course, this morning, bring news from Spain, which proves not only that the rebellion is not yet at an end, but that the insurgents are so strong, that they are enabled to maintain a balanced contest with the Royal troops, and alternate successes and failures render it doubtful which party will ultimately prevail.

We find that Gen. Monet was compelled to retreat, fighting, from Corbero, in order to join the rest of his division, which was on its march to meet him; that is, he fled, closely pursued. Nor was this all; when the desired junction had been formed, he was still not able to maintain himself against the rebel forces, and was obliged again to retire and march on Manres."

It is difficult to read this without feeling assured that the insurgents must be in great strength to accomplish so much. A General of the Royal army would not fly before a rebel force, till he was urged to it by stern necessity. His first plan seems to have been to unite his troops, but, this effected, he was still so weak, that not only was he unable to regain the ground which he had lost, but he was again compelled to retrograde. We can imagine no reason for this second fight, but a severe defeat, or the expectation of one. Subsequently, the insurgents were "obliged to retire to their old positions."

It is presumed, in the letter which communicates the facts above quoted, that Sabenes and Carajal are at the head of from four to five thousand men. Yet, while this is stated, the troops of that nation, who advanced so chivalrously to attack the armies of the Cortes, leave King Ferdinand to act against their successors in resistance to his authority unaided by them. We shall not speculate on the means by which a rebellion so formidable in its character, has been organized.

Despatches from Admiral Codrington announce, that the Egyptian fleet in the harbour of Navarino, had violated the armistice. On the 4th inst. a portion of this fleet was intercepted by Admiral Codrington, steering in the direction of Patras, and as it afterwards appeared, intending to relieve that place. They were subsequently joined by another division. Admiral Codrington apprised them that they were violating the armistice which had been concluded with Ibrahim Pacha. The Turkish Commander replied, that he was acting under the orders of the Pacha, and affected not to know that the proceeding was any violation of the existing armistice. Admiral Codrington fired at some of the transports to make them show their colours. Three or four disregarded the summons, when they were immediately boarded, and the remarkable circumstance transpired, that they were protected by Austrian papers, and a Turkish firman, conjointly. They were of course suffered to depart. At first, Admiral Codrington intimated to the Egyptian fleet, which had left the harbour of Navarino, that as they had violated the armistice, they should not be permitted either to proceed, or to return to Navarino. This, however, was not persisted in, and at the date of their despatches, they were on their return to join the rest of the fleet.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

(From the London Gazette extra, of Saturday, Nov. 10.)

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:

His Majesty's ship Asia, in the Port of Navarino, October 21, 1827.

SIR,—I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulph of Patras, the combined squadron passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Captain Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk and the Philomel, were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbor. I gave orders that no gun should be fired unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ship did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire-vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, followed the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued, with unabated fury, for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has seldom been before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her, endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck.—His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the loss of Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office, Mr. E. J. T. White, his first clerk, whom I have nomin ated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aides-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the detail of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure his Royal Highness that I would have still avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels, but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of the men in the Turco-Egyptian fleet must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia. I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for His Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated,—a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in conseqnence.

E. CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral.

No. I.—(Translation.)

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the Treaty of London, having met before Navarino, for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz: an armistice de facto between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last, which the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day violate his engagements by causing his fleet to come out with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea:

Considering that since the return of that fleet to the Navarino, in consequenee of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country:

Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to the atrocities which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mahomet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities:

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the Allied squadrons the choice between tbree modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely:—

1st. That continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different parts of the Morea and the Islands.

2dly. The uniting the Allied squadron in Navarino itself, and securing by this permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly. The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarino, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol. Oct. 18, 1827.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.
LOUIS COUNT DE HEIDEN,
Rear Admiral of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias.
Rear Admiral H. DE RIGNY,
Commanding the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty.

No. II.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries the 18th October, 1827.

I have the honor of informing you that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulf we observed, by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian captain was despatched to the Turkish commander, a copy of which I inclose; the Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain, is shocking! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass!! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge. It is supposed that if Ibrahim remains in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the port of Navarino, Oct. 21st, 1827.

3 Turkish line of battle ships; 1 Turkish Admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 do. 84 guns, 850 men; 1 do. 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

4 Egyptian double banked frigates—74 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates—85 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian do—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian do—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men. 5 Egyptian Fire vessels.

35,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4000 of whom came with the above vessels.

No. IV.—(Translation.)

As the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarino with a hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignor himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken for the first cannot shot which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags.

We send therefore one of the Turkish captains, fallen into our hands as prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Mouharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Captain Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon shot be again fired on a ship or a boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels as well as the forts of Navarino, and that we shall consider such new acts of hostility as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Seignior and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.

But if the Turkish Chiefs acknowledge the aggressions they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasion, before sunset.

Signed by the English, French and Russian Admirals.

No. V.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarino, Oct. 23, 1827.

Monsieur L'Admiral.—When your Excellency did me the honor of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation, by making me, in a great measure, responsible for it. I take advantage then, of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure; that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction; and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem, your Excellency's friend and servant,

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral Court Heiden.

N. B. The answer of Rear-Admiral Count-Heiden does not appear to have been received.

No. VI.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarino, Oct. 23, 1827.

Monsieur L'Admiral,—When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge, in that situation, by making me, in a great measure, responsible for it. I take advantage, then, of that right to say, tha I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure; that nothing can exceed the good management of ships under your special direction; and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, the general expression of the Captains of the British ships, who were near the Armide, calls upon me to say that the conduct of the Capitaine Hugon entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

Son Excellency Monsieur le Contre-Admiral, Chevalier de Rigny, &c.

No. VII. (Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarino, October 23, 1827.

SIR,—I consider your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honourable to myself and the officers under my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

H. D. RIGNY, Rear-Admiral.

To His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Codrington.

No. VIII. (Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarino, October 23, 1827.

SIR,—I hasten to do myself the honour to inform your Excellency from a detailed report made by Captain Hugon, of the Armide, that the excellent manœuvre of Captain Davies, when the Rose came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the Armide in a few minutes from her unfavorable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected from a brave and experienced officer.

Allow me also to take this of opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellows for the assistance which the Syrene received from the boats of the Dartmouth, when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down among us.

I am, with the highest consideration,
your very faithful servant,
(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, Rear Admiral.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, commanding His Britannic Majesty's squadron.

The total killed in the British fleet in the above action, was 75; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 63 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The Turks are said to have fought with great bravery and desperation, and their loss was terrific.—In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. They set fire to their ships rather than surrender them, and nearly their whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured. The allied fleets carried 1260, and the Turkish 1718 guns—the former however had an advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore.

Four of the frigates, were, in fact, sixty-four gun ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line of battle. The following is a statement of the fate of the enemy's fleet:—One Turkish line of battle ship burned; two driven on shore, wrecks—one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned—fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecked—nine brigs burned and sunk; one on shore, masts standing—six fire ships destroyed and three transports. Of the sixty-six vessels of war, only eight are left afloat.

It does not appear that any later advices had been received from the seat of the war than the date of the despatch. A Paris paper states that intelligence of the battle could not reach Constantinople before the 28th October, and news of the effect it might have on the Porte would not be received in Paris in less than twenty days from that time. Rumours were however put afloat, that the Ambassadors were imprisoned at Constantinople.

The conduct of the Allied squadrons appears to have been approved by the British Government. Admiral Codrington was promoted to the Order of the Bath, and the commanders of the British ships to the rank of Post Captains. The British stocks declined about one per cent. Apprehensions existed that the British merchants in Turkey would suffer vengeance from the Porte, and that the trade with that country would be entirely interrupted. Insurance to the Mediterranean ports had risen to 12½ per cent. Saltpetre advanced in London about 2s. but was again declining.

Three or four ships of the line, were ordered to proceed immediately from England to join Admiral Codrington in the Mediterranean; and an additional French force of a ship of the line, four frigates and two corvettes, was ordered to sail from Brest and Toulon for the Levant.

From the London Courier, Nov. 14.

Battle of Navarino.—A letter, we understand, has been addressed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to Mrs. Bathurst, condoling with her on the loss of her late husband, Captain Bathurst, who, after distinguishing himself in the battle of the 20th Oct. against the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet, fell in the moment of victory, very much regretted by the Duke himself, and the whole country. A communication of this unfortunate event had been made to His Majesty, who, no doubt, his Royal Highness added, would do every thing in his power to mitigate her loss.

Extract from a private letter, dated His Majesty's ship Albion, at anchor in Navarino harbour, Oct. 23d:—"The combined squadron has been successful against the Turkish fleet, which is entirely destroyed. On the 20th, at half past 1 P. M. the Admiral, in the Asia, led the way into Navarino harbour; the Genoa and Albion next; then the French squadron and Russians. There were found 103 sail, of various sizes, together with some fire ships. At 2 P. M. we anchored, with springs on our cables, and observed the Dartmouth and French Admiral firing into two fire ships to sink them, as they were on fire. At that instant our Admiral hoisted the signal for action, and then I witnessed what I never saw before! such work; shot flying about in all directions. We had no less than three opponents—one 74 and two 64's, who gave it us warmly; but it was returned in such a manner, that in less than three minutes we boarded and took possession of one 64, and in half an hour silenced the others.—Before, however, we had quite done it, two fresh ships opened upon us, which called our attention to another quarter; then a large eighteen gun brig opened, and annoyed us by raking. Six discharges blew her up, as she had a great quantity of powder on board. We continued fighting for three long hours, when we found they did not return the fire, and night coming on, with every appearance of a breeze, we were obliged to exert ourselves to get out of the way of the Turks as they blew up. One 74 blew up quite close to us; in fact we were in great danger of being set on fire, but, thank God, we have escaped the best off of all the English line. Our loss has been severe, having 10 killed in the action, and fifty-six wounded. I have most providentially escaped without even a scratch.—The Genoa has been more unfortunate; poor Captain Bathurst has fallen. I hear the other ships have from 40 to 60 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss has been tremendous. The chief Admiral has lost 700 out of his crew of 900. The French and Russians have also suffered considerably. The Turks fought to desperation; but were rather surprised, as they made sure of destroying us all. Our hull has been knocked about a little with the Turkish large shot, some of which we have on board weighing upwards of 60lb."

It may assist to the understanding of this battle to inform our readers, that the bay of Navarino is of an oval, or rather horse-shoe form, with two forts at the narrow mouth. The fleet passed through to these without being fired upon, though the guns of these forts were used after the naval fight began. The Turks were drawn up, with their line-of-battle ships in front, at the bottom of the bay, and the frigates and other vessels in a second line behind, so that our gallant countrymen, when they had defeated and disposed of the first line, were raked by the next. This was the cause of the severe loss sustained. The Russians were on the side where the hostile force, consisting in that part chiefly of transports, was smallest.—The French were on the opposite side, and were completely exposed to the enemy's fire. We need not discuss whether our gallant Admiral has fully explained all the circumstances which brought on the battle, terminating in this brilliant victory: one thing is evident on the face of this despatch—the English fleet and its allies were attacked—the enemy had the audacity to strike the first blow. It has been avenged, as all insults to our national honour ought to be avenged, by the destruction of those who had the folly or the madness to assail us. The loss in killed and wounded on our part at Navarino, is nearly as great as that sustained in the action off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797; the number then killed was 73, and 223 wounded; and at Navarino 75 killed and 197 wounded.

Captain Bathurst, who has nobly fallen in his country's service on board the Genoa, was a most respectable, zealous and gallant officer. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain on the 24th Oct. 1799. He was actively employed during the whole of the war.—For the last three years he has commanded the Genoa, of 74 guns, the ship in which he was killed, having, though in bad health, declined to leave her on her being ordered to the Mediterranean.

SUMMARY.

By the packet ship Cambria, Captain Warnock, who left Cowes on the 21st, London papers to the 19th November have been received at New-York.

No intelligence had yet arrived from Constantinople, of the effect the destruction of the Turkish fleet might have at that place. A report was received that the news had reached Smyrna, where it occasioned bloodshed.

Part of the Allied squadrons had proceeded to the Dardanelles for the protection of the christian residents at Constantinople; and all merchant vessels bound up the Dardanelles, were ordered to be stopped until the result of the battle of Navarino should be known.

Accounts from Zante and Corfu to the 27th Oct. state that Admiral Codrington had arrived at the former place to repair his damaged vessels.

A courier passed through Vienna, who left Constantinople on the 25th Oct. He was bearer of a treaty concluded between Spain and the Porte, through the medium of the Russian Ambassador, for the admission of the Spanish flag into the Black Sea.

A Vienna paper states, that the last note of the Ambassadors of the Allied powers, to the Porte, on the 1st of Sept. was in substance as follows:—That in consequence of the formal refusal of the Porte to accept the intervention, they must declare that their Sovereigns would take those measures which prudence commands, and the circumstances require, to obtain the armistice proposed; that they declare further, that these measures shall not in any manner, *interrupt the friendly relations which subsist between the high Allied Powers and the Porte;* lastly, *that the Sublime Porte, following the inspiration of its own wisdom, and the councils which inviolable friendship have suggested to the Allied Monarchs, will find in these measures a fresh proof of the regard they feel for his Highness!!!*

The *Gazette* contains the nomination of Sir E. Codrington, K. C. B. to the rank of a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and of the Captains and Commanders of his squadron to that of Companions of the same order.

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral has promoted to the rank of Post Captain all the Commanders who were serving in the ships engaged with the Turkish fleet, the senior lieutenant of each ship to the rank of commander, and the senior mate serving on board to the rank of lieutenant. It is said also, that such of the mates and midshipmen wounded in the action, as had served their time, have been likewise promoted.

The King has conferred the government of Portsmouth upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who succeeds Sir William Keppell, recently appointed governor of Guernsey, in the room of the late Earl of Pembroke.

MR. HERRIES AND MR. CANNING.—Mr. Herries was sworn on the 10th of November, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Canning never took the oaths. He delayed it from time to time in consequence of the pressure of business, until his illness prevented it altogether.

Admiral Codrington.—This officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says: "Had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st October 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero, Lord Nelson; and the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British fleet under his command."

Among the *on dits* of the day in London, was one, that it would be proposed by Ministers to Parliament, to grant a pension of £4000 per annum, chargeable upon the consolidated Fund, to the widow and family of their late colleague

The Morning Chronicle says:—"We have seen a gentleman who was at Navarino at the time of engagement. He assures us that the Russians have suffered much more severely than either the English or French, from their having been more exposed to the heavy fire of the batteries. Their ships were dreadfully mauled by the large shot which struck them; but the accounts of the actual loss will be received from St. Petersburgh."

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 31st of October, intimates that negotiations are going on between Russia and Persia, and that England is acting as a mediator between the two powers The Charge d'affaires of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Persia, has been presented to the Emperor and the Empress mother.

A rumour was current at London that a requisition was made to the Greek government to recal Lord Cochrane from its naval service, in order to give effect to the objects of the armistice by putting a stop to all operations at sea against the Turks.

The British ship of war Isis sailed on the 21st of October from Gibraltar for Malta. This will give Admiral Codrington an opportunity of reinforcing his squadron.—The men of war in the Tagus, it is said, may be procured at short notice for the same purpose.

The insurrection in Catalonia is wholly put down. Such of the principal insurgents as have not been taken have fled to the kingdom.

The frigate Briton arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th November from Quebec in 18 days. She made her passage out to Quebec in 17 days after touching at Newfoundland, and landing Mr. Breton, chief justice of that Island.

The famous Majocchi is now master of a band of a regiment in the south of Ireland, at a salary of £200 a year.

A letter from Zante contains the following:—"Confusion and dismay reign in all quarters of this city. A succession of disasters has caused a display of rage and fear bordering on mania. It would appear by a despatch forwarded by the English Admiral to our Ambassador here, that the whole of the Turco Egyptian Fleet had been destroyed in the bay of Navarin, on the 20th inst. and that the batteries of that port had been rendered useless. What is more, the Egyptian troops are in a state of mutiny and starvation, wandering over the country, and being cut up in detail. This tragical news, combined with the recent destructive fires, seems to have paraylsed, in toto, the efforts of the Turks in their war department. All is at a stand still. Troops and shipping under orders have been countermanded, and an extraordinary Divan ordered to assemble forthwith. Connected with these events, the Reis Effendi has been disgraced, and is in confinement—a prelude, of course, to decapitation. Our suburb is as yet, perfectly tranquil, and it is to be hoped, will remain so. Communications with the Foreign Ambassadors have been extremely frequent since the receipt of this news, and messengers innumerable are passing and repassing after the usual hours of deplomatic business. It is the opinion of the best informed English here, that all *MUST* and will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Allied Powers, *and immediately.*

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Consols closed on Saturday at 86. It was rumoured that the business in which the Cabinet and the Foreign Ambassadors were engaged, was of so urgent a nature, that the latter had been at work the whole of Friday night.

Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday, (Sunday) and after it broke up despatches were sent off to Sir E. Codrington.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE PARIS QUOTIDIENNE.

The battle of Navarino, considered in a Military point of view, is an affair of glory for the conquerors—considered as an act of humanity, it is a subject of consolation and rejoicing. The Christian name is avenged, the weak protected, civilization triumphs over barbarism.

But in politics things are not looked at in the same point of view. Having other interests, policy will look out for the means of satisfying them, in the cause and the consequences of the event.

Let us then consider the battle of Navarino under this aspect.

Scarcely had the Moniteur announced the destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet, than it hastened to assure us that civilization would not retrogade in Egypt, that the Sulan would be maintained on his throne, and that even the loss which he had suffered would be of great advantage to him; and these revelations, however odd they may appear, are not to be disdained; they serve to explain what occurred at Navarino. The Turks will still reign upon the Bosphorus; the Moniteur assures us of it; it was then only their fleet which was aimed at. That is annihilated; but we are sure that the Turks will be resigned, and that they will suffer the presence of the European Ambassadors at Constantinople. If they do give this example of moderation, it will be a circumstance without precedent in history; but, at the point to which things have come, it would appear almost impossible to prevent reprisals.

Every body knows that the Turkish nation, from its institutions, civil and religous is essentially hostile to Christians, and that it does not possess any of the qualities requisite to becoming a member of the European Family.

If the Turkish Government has made at some periods some concessions advantageous to the Powers of Europe, it was influenced to them only by reasons of policy, and in order to provide itself with aid in time of need; whenever it was threatened by the Russians, the English and the French were there to protect it, and *vice versa.* The manner in which the Turkish Empire has just been attacked is without example;—before any declaration of war, and at the very moment when all the Ambassadors of Europe was negotiating in its capital.

Those who are uneasy as to the consequences of what has now passed in the East, ask if Europeans can continue with the same security their commercial operations in the ports of the Levant? If the Morea be excepted, where there will no longer be any Turks, will the Greeks of the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire live in peace with the Musselmans? And then will the combined squadrons force the Dardanelles, while the Russian armies cross the Pruth? But in the latter case there is an end to peace. It will be already seen how improbable are the results predicted by the Moniteur, which perceives in the battle of Navarino only the destruction of the piracy of the Greeks, and the prosperity of European commerce in the Levant.

But, besides these, other questions of a higher descriptions in politics present themselves.

How has it happened that the Cabinets of Europe, indifferent during six years of the fate of the Greeks, have become all at once animated with an ardour so generous on behalf of this people?

Why is it that the Russians, up to this moment immoveable on the banks of the Pruth, and who witnessed without emotion the massacre of their brethren in religion on its opposite bank, at present advance in the track of the French and the English, to burn the fleet of the Sultan?

In some respects England places herself at the head of the crusade—she who, in 1822, punished with death the patriotic zeal of her Greek subjects—who took so much pains to lay down plans for the Turkish campaigns against the insurgents—and who moved heaven and earth to paralyse the efforts of the Emperor Alexander.

Wherefore is France, in spite of the rank she holds in Europe, content to play a secondary part in the affairs of Greece; and wherefore does this Power, whose patience is so magnanimous towards the Dey of Algiers, show herself so inveterate against the Sultan, who has never offered her the slightest offence? In fine, wherefore is it that France, which keeps up friendly relations with the Pacha of Egypt, which has opened to him the dockyards of Marseilles for the building of his vessels, proceed to burn those same vessels, and expose the French to the fire of cannons taken from her own arsenals?

The solution of all these questions are too extensive for the limits of a newspaper.

PARIS, NOV. 15.—Ministers this morning received intelligence from Constantinople, announcing that on the first advice of the results of the battle of Navarin, the Ambassadors of the three Powers had embarked. The Porte had laid an embargo on all foreign vessels, and likewise seized the whole of the property of the Franks. A soon as this news from Constantinople was received, M. De Villele sent a message to M. D. Rothchild.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—Last night there was a great fire at Baleuk, the bazar of Latula, which destroyed 200 shops and houses. A Turkish squadron of 10 sail has set out for Mytilene and Chios. The Turks cannot be persuaded that the allied powers will declare war against the Ottoman Empire. They accuse the Pacha of folly for leaving Navarino.

Leipsic, Nov. 8.—The disorder of Her Majesty, the Queen of Saxony, which manifested itself immediately upon her arrival here, by a considerable swelling of the feet, ended in a general dropsy, and the day before yesterday, in the afternoon, a stagnation of the circulation of the blood took place, which gave reason to apprehend an attack of apoplexy. She expired at a quarter before three o'clock yesterday, without the slightest pain. His Majesty the reigning King, was married [for the second time] in 1827, to Maria Theresa Jesephine Charlotte Jane of Austria, who was born January 14 1767.

Destruction of a Steam-boat by Fire.—Stockholm Nov. 6.—On the first of this month, the Josephine caught fire in the Malar Lake, there were 140 passengers on board, who were seized with dismay. The Captain ran the vessel ashore. All the passengers and crew escaped, and the vessel burnt to the water's edge.

MADRID, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the Royalist Volunteers celebrated the fete of the Infant Don Carlos. M. Carjaval, their inspector, reviewed them in the presence of a great concourse of persons, who agreed in doing justice to the fine appearance of this corps; a complete uniform of the Royalist Volunteers of Madrid was presented to the son of the infant: the young Prince put it on with much grace, and was then enrolled in the first company of Fusileers of the first batallion of the Royalist Volunteers of the capital. A great number of persons of all ranks went to San Lorenzo to present their respects to the august brother of our Sovereign. The Princess and their consorts arrived at Madrid this afternoon.

We receive from Valencia the details of the reception of their Majesties. Nothing can equal the magnificence with which M. Longa received his illustrious guests. The King expressed his entire satisfaction; her Majesty the Queen, condescended to accept from this loyal servant, a toilet of silver-gilt brilliants, valued at 180,000 francs; a dejeuner for two persons, worth 20,000 francs; a comb, and an ear of corn in diamonds, of great value. The people of Valencia are intoxicated with joy, and crowd round their beloved Sovereign whenever he leaves the palace.

Carajal has taken refuge in France. Ballister and Bofil, surrounded on all sides, have surrendered to the Royal troops. Jeps del Estangs alone, with a handful of men, is still in mountains of Cordagne: but Manso, who knows as well as he does every part where he might have found a safe retreat, and the disposition of the inhabitants, who every where sound the tocsin on the approach of the Rebels, seem to render the situation of the latter desperate.

The Count D'Espagne has returned to Tarragona, bringing with him three of the insurgent chiefs, Ballister, and Bofil, under arrest, and Castan entirely at liberty, because he made his submission within the time fixed by the proclamation of the 28th of September.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 15.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed to enable us to determine, with precision, the course that this trade will ultimately take, as regards the amount of supplies, the channels through which they will chiefly pass, and the proportions of American and British tonnage likely to be employed in their