

Foreign.

From Europe.—By an arrival at New-York, we have English dates to the 9th Feb. There is no news of moment. The war in the Peninsula was considered as nearly at an end, as the rebel Portuguese had been signally defeated in a pitched battle by the Constitutional troops—their leader, the traitor Chaves, severely wounded, and the power of the disaffected so dispersed as to be no longer dangerous. The fighting would appear to have been confined to the Portuguese themselves; as the British auxiliaries, sent to the assistance of the Regency, had not been out of Lisbon, and would probably return home without firing a gun. The King of Spain, seeing to what extremities his friends, the ultra Portuguese, were reduced, had at length so far yielded to the importunities of France and the remonstrances of England, as to issue a pacific declaration, professing even friendly intentions; which, as the act of Ferdinand, is to be relied upon only so far as the fear of the consequences of violating it may restrain him.

The accounts from the Greeks and Turks are not later than our previous advices; but to our regret, are more particular as to the rumored dissensions among the former. In union there is strength; but occurrences such as the mutiny described in an article which will be found among our extracts, would, if repeated often, ruin the bravest people on earth.

Hostilities continue between the Russians and Persians; and it begins now to be conjectured that the ultimate views of the Czar are not bounded by the limits of the territory of the Shah. For a long time Turkey has been to Russia an object of desire—but from several circumstances, and especially her holding aloof from the struggle of the Greeks, a suspicion has arisen that her Court has been attracted by something more alluring, in another direction—*British India!* First subdue Persia, and the way would be open to Hindostan. This, it is well understood was a favorite idea of Napoleon when in the zenith of his power; which it would seem to be reserved for the Emperor Nicholas, or some successor of his, to execute. The important question presents itself for the decision of Great Britain, whether she will encounter the Giant of the North on Persian ground; or, without complaint or resistance, suffer this intermediate territory to be overrun, this only barrier to Russian conquest to be removed, and then think of defending those rich possessions, so far off, and from their geographical position, beyond the protection of her naval power.—*Pct. Int.*

England.—The British Parliament were summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 8th, and it was supposed that one of the first subjects introduced, would be the modification of the Corn Laws. In the Manufacturing districts, business was represented to be slowly improving.

Cotton had experienced a steady demand, and although there was no further reduction in prices, some very low sales had been made. Turpentine had improved considerably in price. The occasion of the advance in Turpentine, is the facility of extracting gas from it. Rosin has advanced 15 to 20 per cent. on account of some experiments of extracting oil.

The following description of the *Lying in State* of the body of the late Duke of York is given:

“Long before the time allotted for the admission of the public, the streets leading to the palace were thronged so as to render them almost impassable, and the dense mass which filled the area was terrific, and the pressure intolerable. Not a single person was to be seen who had not complied with the Earl Marshal’s order of appearing in mourning. When the doors were thrown open the rush was tremendous, and unfortunately, one of the barriers intended to break the pressure of the crowd, fell, and between 30 and 40 persons fell with it, when the consternation became of the most alarming kind; but luckily the fears of those behind induced them to recede from the apprehended danger, and thus afforded space and opportunity for the active exertions of a troop of lancers, who kept the crowd back, and rescued many individuals from the most imminent peril. There were no lives lost; but the clothes of many ladies were stripped off their backs; their shawls and bonnets trod under feet, and many who had fainted were with the utmost difficulty taken out of the crowd. Upwards of 200 pair of shoes were picked up in the course of the day. The maimed and exhausted state, however, of persons who were rescued from the crowd, and the tattered appearance of their dress, did not seem to repress the ardor of others from pressing in to occupy the perilous places which they had abandoned; and hour after hour, as the day advanced, brought a fresh supply to the already overstocked throng, and all the avenues of the metropolis, north, south, east and west, poured forth their tributary streams to fill the current which was setting to St. James’ until the hour had arrived for prohibiting further admission. It was supposed, from a general calculation, that about 20,000 persons entered the palace in the course of the day.

“On the next day, notwithstanding every precaution was used, a scene of confusion ensued equal to that of the preceding day. Shoes were again lost, bonnets smashed, and shawls dispersed in every direction; the screams of ladies to get out of the dense mass became appalling, and their sufferings extreme. One female had part of her dress torn to shreds, and her person so exposed as to be painful to witness. An immense number of shoes were picked up, sufficient on a moderate computation to fill two barrows; and after the closing of the doors, many ladies were observed returning homewards in the snow without a shoe to their feet.”

France.—A curious question of “etiquette,” has arisen at the French Court, which threatens serious, and almost national consequences. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, M. d’Appony, has been instructed to refuse to recognise the titles of the old Marshals of Bonaparte, derived from conquered places, now within the rule of Austria; and instead, therefore, of addressing the Marshals, Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont, as Dukes of Dalmatia, Reggio, and Ragusa, he calls them Dukes Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont. The Marshals have complained to the King, and threatened the Ambassador. Old Oudinot threatens to run his sword through the Austrian, and Soult sent him word, that “in whatsoever place he meets with M. d’Appony, the Duke of Dalmatia will have great pleasure in giving to M. d’Appony unequivocal proofs of what he thinks concerning him.” The whole subject had been brought under the notice of the Chamber of Deputies, and there is no saying what great events may from these trifling causes spring.

A violent personal attack was committed at Paris, on the 20th of January, upon Prince Talleyrand, by Count Maubreuil, while leaving church, at the close of the service. The Prince was felled to the ground by the blow, and was severely stunned. He had been twice bled and was recovering. The Count Maubreuil had been employed by Talleyrand, to recover the crown jewels, which had been taken by Jerome Bonaparte’s wife; and some dispute existed in regard to his services.

Portugal.—News from Lisbon to the 20th of January, and from Madrid to the 22d, confirms the account of the complete defeat of the Marquis de Chaves, and his entry into the Spanish territories. Generals Jordan and Magessi have also entered Spain. The Marchioness de Chaves is expected at Madrid, where her husband’s baggage, and those of the other Generals, arrived on the 21st. The civil war of Portugal, is all but terminated.

In the action of Coruche, about 11,000 of the insurgents were engaged, Villa Flor having only 7,000. The victory was warmly disputed the whole day, when the landing of the English spread a panic amongst the insurgents, most of whom fled, and the rest went over to Villa Flor. The fugitives reached the Spanish territory, where, in a tumultuous manner, the Marquis de Chaves was deprived of the chief command, which was given to Viscount Montealgra, who was able to collect about 1,000 men. The others dispersed in small detachments.

Greece.—The Herald contains two letters, of great length, giving a very interesting account of a mutiny which took place at Hydra, from the 1st to the 6th Dec. It appears that after the Turkish fleet had returned within the Dardanelles to winter, the three Greek fleets, (the Hydriot, Spezziot, and Ipsariot,) returned to their respective harbors. The sailors of the

Hydriot fleet had been paid on entering the service for the season; but having spent all their money, upon which their families relied for subsistence on their return, they became riotous. Their first demand was for five of the vessels to use in a piratical expedition. This proposition was peremptorily refused by the Primates, and they managed in the following night to send all the vessels off to Poros, but two. Enraged at this disappointment, the sailors took the Primates prisoners, guarded them in the house of Conduriotti, and decreed to behead them on the following day in the market place, unless they paid them the sum of 1,000,000 piastres. In this situation the Primates contrived to send information to Capt. Spencer, of the British frigate Talbot, then in the neighborhood of the island, in the hope that he could devise some means for their relief. Capt. S. landed, and various ineffectual attempts were made to hush the mutiny. The next steps were to devise ways and means for the Primates, and old Admiral Miaulis to escape, during the darkness of the succeeding night. But all their plans were averted by the watchfulness of the Hydriots, excepting so far as related to Miaulis and two of the Primates. A compromise was at last effected on the succeeding day, by Conduriotti, who for his own portion, paid 100,000 piastres, the other Primates paying what they could, and the sailors levying a contribution of 50 per cent. upon the shopkeepers of Hydra.

Batavia.—About the 1st of October, a battle took place between the Dutch forces, commanded by General Vone Geen, who is second in command, and the insurgents, commanded by Djupo Nagoro, in person, and we lament to add, that the Dutch forces were totally annihilated, and the General only saved his life by hiding himself. He returned to Samarang without a single follower. The battle was fought between Solo and Samarang; the greatest consternation prevailed at the latter place. Every exertion was making for the removal of property. Palambang, on the coast of Sumatra, which cost the Dutch so much blood and treasure, is again in the hands of the natives. The Dutch had withdrawn a great part of their forces from the Celebes; and the Queen of Poni, taking advantage of the circumstances, had taken the field with great force, and it is feared the Dutch would be expelled the island. Java is also considered in danger.

Haiti.—Extract of a letter dated Port au Prince, Feb. 14—“The Chamber des Communes was opened for an extra session three days since. The Speech of the President was very patriotic and savored strongly of war. He announced that the despatches received from the French government were very unsatisfactory, and that it behoved all to be prepared for the worst. I have never seen more anxiety exhibited by the people generally than at this moment.”