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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, February 23.

London dates to the 15th of Jan. and Liverpool to the 16th, both days inclusive, have been received at New York.

FRANCE.—By the latest intelligence, we find that the trial of the Duchess de Berri was still deferred, and that the present Ministers were fearful of attempting the trial, under existing circumstances, and the powerful influence of party spirit.

PORTUGAL.—Don Miguel appears determined to keep possession of the Throne, until compelled to relinquish it by superior force; and was preparing with all the forces he could command, to make a powerful attack on his opposers, before they could possibly receive any further reinforcements from England or France.

Accounts from Boulogne, state that a new detachment of 500 volunteers were embarked for Oporto there on the 29th of December, and set sail on the 30th for their destination.

We find by the latest accounts from Tripoli that hostilities continued in that Regency.

The Turkish ambassador who recently arrived here, has had several interviews with Lord Palmerston. It is stated in a letter from Constantinople that he is authorised to negotiate a treaty which would have the effect of crushing the ambition of Russia.

The Express from Paris received on Friday morning, brings an account that France will immediately disarm to the extent of 100,000 men.

It is confidently stated that one of the first questions submitted to the House of Lords, on the re-assembling of Parliament, will be Lord Brougham's Bill for separating the legislative and judicial functions of the great seal. It is also stated that under any circumstance, his lordship will retain the woolstack.

Lord Althorp, we hear, has ordered returns to be made connected with newspaper stamps and advertisement duties; and it is stated at the treasury, that one of the first measures of the ministry in the new House of Commons will be a motion for the reduction of taxes on knowledge.

We hear by letters from Paris that a rather strong party is getting up at the French Court against M. de Talleyrand, and that the Duke of Orleans is not very favourably disposed towards his Excellency.

The East India Company have added 100l to the subscription for the discovery, if possible, of the intrepid Captain Ross and his gallant companions in the Arctic regions. The subscription at present amounts to 2800l.

The Duke of Fitzjames writes a letter from Naples, asking permission to take the place of the Duchess de Berri as captive. "I offer," says he, "to wear the

chains of the daughter of Kings, and my life shall answer for her course whatever it may be."

A curious expose has recently taken place relative to Joseph Bonaparte. It appears that he was actually negotiating, or endeavouring to negotiate for the imperial diadem of his brother. His appeal to the French Chambers is a very curious document, and certainly a very bold one. He offered himself to the French Deputies as the hereditary Bonaparte, and was willing to accept the throne as the Regent of Napoleon II.

On the 6th of January the Dutch King held a second council, and it was reported that two of the ministers were in favor of making new propositions to France and England. If the report be confirmed, says a letter writer, we will assuredly have a change of ministry.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The London Globe of the 6th gives the following official result of the recent elections:

England: Reformers	394
Conservatives	110
Scotland: Reformers	9
Conservatives	44
Ireland: Reformers	80
Conservatives	25

Total 144 518

Mr. Manners Sutton has accepted the assurance of Ministers that they would exert all their influence to ensure his reelection as Speaker of the House of Commons.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.

The demand for cotton is immense. The sales yesterday were 4000, and to day they are 3000 bags.

THE ELECTIONS.—The general character of the elections may be stated in a sentence. The new representation will mainly consist of the middle class of thinkers; men who are timid at both sides, and who can give very little efficient help to either. The Conservatives have failed, and Whigs have succeeded. The Radical Reformers, or Destructives, made a show of battle, but the privileged constituency refused to second the clamours of the multitude. The election of men who are not very ardent in the popular cause, affords a conclusive proof that the people have not been carried by the enthusiasm of the occasion, and that reform has not produced those dangerous consequences that its opponents affected to apprehend.

New faces will meet us in the House of Commons, and many old ones will be missed. The ensuing session will be replete with daily interest, not only from the curiosity which the public will naturally feel to see how the untried members will turn out, but from the universal importance of the measures that must of necessity be speedily discussed. The great