The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 6, 1849.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

FULL DETAILS

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston on the morning of the 24th, and her mails reached this city yesterday morning. Our telegraphic despatches received in words of a week ago, contained a faithful abstract of the news, rendering a supplement to cover into any very extended degree. But as the steamer of the 20th of this month is now arrived, we are compelled to a shorter and abridging of the important events now transpiring in Europe, to devote some space to a discussion of the question between Russia and Turkey.

It would appear now that the resolution of the Porte for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees had not been unanimous. Meanwhile, the mediation message from Waldin, where Kossuth has been installed, has been full of intelligence. It appears that when the Russian demands were first made known to the Turkish Ministers, they were startled. The Council of ministers became difficult. The Grand Vizier, who is the United States will be represented by Mr. Brant, the present Minister at Constantinople, and Mr. Carr, the present Minister at Vienna, is a Russian goal, he was for preparing for the worst. Reschid Pasha, the Minister of Foreign affairs, was for submitting to no demands which would be considered by the Europe as degrading to the Ottoman Empire. The Council was divided in opinion, and the matter was referred to the Sultan himself. He, it appears, was for war, and his will was law. Orders were immediately issued for the Turkish army to march to the frontiers, and for the fleet to proceed to the Black Sea. The Russian Ambassador, Count Titoff, was informed that the Porte would not comply with the demands of Russia, and that the Sultan was determined to defend the refugees to the last extremity. Count Titoff, it is said, then demanded his passports, and left Constantinople for Odessa.

The Russian army of observation, consisting of 80,000 men, was concentrated on the Turkish frontier, and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea was ordered to be in readiness to act. The Turkish army, it is said, is also concentrated on the frontier, and the fleet is ready for sea. The Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburgh was recalled, and the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople was ordered to leave the Turkish capital. The Russian Ambassador, however, refused to leave, and remained in Constantinople. The Turkish Ambassador left St. Petersburgh on the 20th of September, and was to arrive at Constantinople on the 1st of October. The Russian Ambassador was to leave Constantinople on the 2d of October. Such was the state of affairs when the *Europa* left Liverpool.

The Paris *Journal des Debats*, of the 19th, says that the Russian Government has proposed to the Porte to refer the question to the arbitration of the Emperor Nicholas, while it announces that the Government is determined to support the dignity of an independent Sovereign. Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent out instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, who has joined the Mediterranean fleet at his residence, at Therapia, and which has by this, in all probability, sailed for the Dardanelles. I am not aware that any direct orders were addressed by the Government to the admiral to proceed to Besika Bay, though much was left to that officer's discretion. I have also reason for repeating what I have already asserted you of, that France has approved the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity exists between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's. Unmentioned the opinion of the Austrian and Russian ambassadors in Paris as to the result. I have reason to believe that the representatives of those two powers in London have, in like manner, expressed their "astonishment at the importance given to an affair which was originally a mere quarrel between friends;" and further, that their respective Sovereigns would be satisfied with the expulsion of the refugees from the Turkish dominion."

Surrender of Comorn.

The definite conditions of the surrender of Comorn have now been published. It appears that the garrison succeeded in procuring tolerably advantageous terms, and were allowed a free retreat, with a month's pay to the officers and ten days' pay to the troops. The satisfaction which the Austrians have foregone in not executing the chiefs must not be attributed to any new compunctions, since at the very time of the capitulation the execution of General Aulich and the other Hungarian generals who surrendered at Arad was, it is said, actually taking place elsewhere. The question simply was, whether the satisfaction of hanging or shooting some 40 or 50 men might not be too expensively purchased, by a siege which would cost an illimitable amount of ammunition and the employment of 80,000 troops.

ROME.—Nothing positive has yet been announced with regard to Rome, but the anticipation seems to be that the majority of the French Assembly will decide in favor of the Pope being allowed to return, upon a "promise" from his Holiness that he will soften his original intentions. It is already understood that the state of siege under which the French at present maintain control is to be raised, and that the Cardinals will then enter upon unlimited power. Consequent upon this prospect upward of 60 ex-deputies of the Constituent Assembly have been obliged to escape to France. Meanwhile the occupation of the city, which M. de Tocqueville describes as "so glorious for the French arms," can only be maintained by an exact imitation of the proceedings of the Austrians at Milan. Some French soldiers having been assassinated, General Rostolan has given the inhabitants 24 hours to surrender all the arms in their possession, after which time all persons found with concealed weapons are to be tried by Court Martial and summarily executed.

France and the United States.

The *Assemblee Nationale* alludes as follows to the difference between the governments of France and the United States:—

"It is impossible to believe that the differences between France and the United States can become serious. It is not on account of some insolent tones or words of bad education that two great States will break off their political and Commercial relations. But we cannot but remark how much the choice of governments influences the destiny of negotiations. In general, since Fenimore, the nomination of agents to foreign countries has been made without refl ction, and it sufficed to travel a little to perceive their objectionable demeanor, at one time thinking to impose by a haughty language, and at another showing themselves too familiar by their slighting pleasantries. The choice of agents is more important for the United States than for any other country. Placed at the extremity of the New World, it has little relation with the old. The French ships which go to America are few in number, and the Americans who come to Europe are rare. Thus the United States will be represented to the French Assembly by a man who has never seen a Parliament, and who has no idea of the manner in which affairs are conducted in Europe. Mr. Rush, who has been Minister to London, has published a work on the Court of St. James, which is full of the most ridiculous stories. He relates, for example, that he was received by Queen Victoria in a bed-room, and that the Queen, in order to show him the portrait of Prince Albert, was obliged to get out of bed. Mr. Rush has also published a book on the Court of Louis Philippe, which is filled with the most ridiculous anecdotes. Mr. Rush, in fact, is a man who has never had the slightest idea of the manners of Europe, and who has never had the slightest idea of the manners of Europe, and who has never had the slightest idea of the manners of Europe, and