

News of the Week.

Arrival of the "Persia" at New York.

EUROPE.

New York, August 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr G. Smith, on behalf of the Government, denied the truth of a report, which had found its way into print, that the Army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India, pointed the very reverse of this.

The vote of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and £400,000 for the Chinese hostilities, were agreed to.

During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. Wood stated that the arrival of the gun boats in Canton river would enable the British Admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord Elgin at Peking, and the result of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place, they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British Government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China, as well.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Queen's answer, to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes from Western Africa, was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes, that are calculated to promote slavery.

In the Commons a test vote upon the new Divorce bill showed a majority of 87 in favor of the measure.

On Tuesday evening Lord John Russell renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament, and after an animated debate, the motion was agreed to by a vote of 246 to 164.

On the same evening, in the House of Lords, the subject of Jewish disabilities was likewise alluded to by Lord Campbell, who gave it as his opinion that if the Commons acted independently of the Lords in the matter, by omitting from their form of oath the objectionable sentence, a revolution would be the consequence.

According to the latest impressions, Parliament would not adjourn before the 20th of August.

The Parliamentary election for Oxford city resulted in the defeat of Mr Thackeray, the vote being—for Cardwell, 1085; Thackeray, 1013.

The resignation of Baron Rothschild was announced, and a new writ was ordered for an election in the city of London, to fill his place.

A public meeting was held by the Electors of London upon the subject, and a pledge was given to again return Rothschild as one of their representatives, in Parliament. A resolution was also adopted, calling on the government to use its entire influence for the immediate settlement of the Jewish question.

The suspension of Henry Schwabbe, of Liverpool, is announced. Liabilities about £60,000. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound is said to have been offered.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potato blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

The American horses Payor and Priores, which had been entered to run for the Goodwood Cup, had attracted attention in betting circles, and were backed at short odds.

Considerable rioting, resulting from the bad feeling engendered by the 12th of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen, at Belfast, Ireland, and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but fortunately without loss of life.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Paris, dated the 24th, stating that the Spanish government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question, made by Lord Howden, and the Marquis de Turgot, in the name of the English and French Governments.

MARKETS.—Cotton active at 1-2d. advance. Breadstuffs dull; Flour declined 1s.; Wheat declined 2d.; Corn firm. Teas dull and unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London money market was slightly easier, but no change had been made in the Bank rates of Discount. Consols closed at 91 3-8 to 91 1-2 for money. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £248,000.

Melbourne dates to May 30 had been received in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s. 6d. to £3 19s. 6d.; Flour, £22 per ton. A brisk business was being done in imports, and confidence was re-established.

The steamer Great Britain left Melbourne for Liverpool 21st May, with 101,600 ounces of gold. At Sydney, wool had advanced, selling at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Flour and freights were unchanged.

FRANCE.—One of the arrested Italians is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

The Pays says that the British government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England will continue to afford an asylum to political refugees, he could not any

longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign States on English soil.

It is also stated from other sources that the British Cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Independence Belge' says that the sending out of some French and English vessels of war of Tunis, is spoken of.

The Moniteur alludes to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, and says that it was concocted in London, placing Mazzini and Ledru rollin among the accomplices to it.

The Moniteur says the Rumor that French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

AUSTRIA.—It is said that the endeavours to effect a reconciliation between Austria and Russia, are not likely to prove successful.

ITALY.—It is said that a Convention is to be signed between the sovereigns of the Italian States with the exception of the King of Sardinia, to guarantee each other against revolutionary attacks.

Latest by the "Canada" at Halifax.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22, 1857.—The Indian mail brings no authentic accounts of the capture of Delhi. It was not taken on the 10th ult., when General Barnard, having repulsed two sorties, was waiting reinforcements, which must have since joined. A letter from Banny & Co. dated Madras, the 27th of June, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras the previous day of the fall of Delhi; but this is not confirmed from Bombay on July the 1st.

The mutiny had spread considerably in the Bengal army, though it is not even now so general as might have been expected.

At Benares, in attempting to disarm the 27th Native Infantry, the greater part of the Sikhs and the 13th Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers.

On June 14th the ex-King of Oude, implicated in the conspiracy by intercepting papers, was lodged in Fort William, and his followers disarmed. On the same day the native troops at Barrackpore and Calcutta were quietly disarmed.

English troops are arriving fast. An Act has been passed by the Legislative Council for placing the Indian press under license, to be withdrawn at pleasure.

In the Madras and Bombay presidencies all remains quiet; the only disturbances being a mutiny of the Nizams and cavalry at Aurangabad, promptly put down by a Bengal column.

Our naval forces in China on the 8th of June took a fort, and destroyed about 127 junks, mounting 300 guns.

Three officers and eight men were killed, and three officers and 53 men wounded on our side.

The captures of 13 junks on the 27th of May, and 27 junks on the 28th May, are also mentioned.

Further Particulars.—The following despatch from Trieste contains some particulars not comprised in the accounts which first reached England:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—There had been brilliant and successful operations on the Canton river. On May 27, 13 junks, and on the 28th, 27 heavily armed junks, were captured. On June 8, 2000 of our naval force engaged and captured a fort, and took or destroyed 127 junks mounting over 900 guns and 9000 men. We lost three officers and eight men, and had 56 men wounded, some mortally.

An Indian riot had been passed at Calcutta to place the Indian press under a license system.

The King of Oude has been taken prisoner, and, with his prime minister, lodged in the fort. All his followers have been disarmed. Proofs have been obtained of his being implicated in this conspiracy.

All the troops at Calcutta and Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed. The Christian inhabitants have enrolled themselves as volunteer guards.

The mutiny has spread considerably in the Bengal army. Mohorajah Gorlah, King of Cashmere, is dead.

On the 28th of June the fall of Delhi was reported in Madras.

Latest Particulars.—**MARSEILLES, July 30.**—The India and China mails arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, and will start for London at ten. The Indian papers are full of details of the rebellion, which was universal in Bengal.

The Weny corps has been disarmed.

The 70th native infantry were thanked by the governor for their loyalty. The 6th native infantry at Allahabad rivalled them in expressions of attachment but rose upon their officers and foully murdered them.

There is not the slightest symptom of disaffection in Madras or Bombay. The Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The stations where women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the mutineers, and where dreadful cruelties have been endured, are Ourat, Delhi, Ruseenabad, Honsi, Missar, Shansi, Bareilly, and Sagén-wor.

On the 15th June another sortie from Delhi was repulsed with great loss. On the 16th all was quiet. Three thousand rebels were encamped outside the Ameer Gate.

From Mirzapore the accounts up to June 20

are satisfactory. Among the refugees from Rewa are Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Rev. Mr. Rutherford and wife; from Beynau Sulhi, Wordsworth, Howard, Calles, Blandford, and Philpott.

At Ferozepore, on the 13th, military executions had taken place.

At Shansi ladies and children took refuge in the fort, which was soon overpowered—all sacrificed by these villains.

General Outram had arrived at Bombay. All was quiet in the Punjab.

Delhi is not likely to fall till more troops arrive. It is defended by 30,000 mutineers.

There was a panic at Calcutta on the 14th of June, but, owing to the energetic measures of the authorities, confidence was restored before the departure of the mail.

Of the Bengal army 50 regiments have ceased to exist.

The English troops and inhabitants were acting firmly.

The Khan of Kheclat is dead, and is succeeded by his brother.

Part of the plot had been to take Calcutta on the 23rd of May. It was most complete in all its arrangements. When discovered, the troops bound for China were sent for as fast as they could arrive. The Malacca has arrived at Calcutta.

Sir Patrick Grant has come to Calcutta from Madras, and acts as commander-in-chief; but Sir Henry Somerset, in Bombay, really holds the supreme command.

Letters and papers have arrived. The departure of the steamer from Bombay was twice delayed by the Government which accounts for the late arrival.

The Bombay Times, of July 1st, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal army, and even the 70th Native Infantry, which is publicly thanked by the Governor General in person for its loyalty three weeks before, has been disarmed, it being deemed necessary. Not a symptom of disaffection has yet appeared in the Madras armies, which manifested the most perfect loyalty, and repelled, indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance, by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of 56 regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutinied, while twenty have been disarmed and one disbanded; in fact the Bengal army has ceased to exist.—The fall of Delhi will do more to quench the rebellion than anything else.

There is anxiety about the Nizam's country, as the 1st Regt. of the Cavalry had mutinied, and there was a rising at Hyderabad.

At Benares the mutineers were fired upon with grape. The Sikhs remained passive at first, but then fired on the officers,—three fell.

The Artillery drove the Sikhs away. About 100 mutineers were killed and 200 wounded.—The rest fled. An attempt to capture the guns was repulsed with great loss. There were only eight European soldiers killed. Civilians and families saved by a Sikh prisoner. Great atrocities committed at Honsi and Hessar, but many Europeans safe. No Europeans killed at Arungabad; mutineers dispersed. The Bhurtpore levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none were injured. At Allahabad, where the 6th regiment had mutinied 26 Europeans and families were killed, including 11 officers; 3000 prisoners liberated themselves and are plundering. At Jullunder the mutineers were being put down.

Calcutta, June 17.—There were Bazaar reports of Delhi being taken, but they want confirmation. Telegraphic accounts of the conspiracy at Calcutta, and arrest of the ex-King of Oude, confirmed. Every precaution continued to be taken.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—**Paris, Tuesday Evening.**—The Emperor left Plombieres this morning for Chalons-sur-Marne. He will to-morrow morning review the troops encamped there, and leave immediately after for Paris, where he is expected at half-past 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening.—A battalion of the Imperial Guard and a battalion of the line will receive him at the Strasbourg railway station, and the usual escort of cavalry will attend him to St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress will embark on Wednesday the 5th, at Havre for Osborne, where they will spend six or seven days. It is believed that this visit to Osborne will not be a mere exchange of compliments, but that during the Emperor's brief sojourn, several weighty matters will be discussed between the two Sovereigns and their respective ministers. Count Walewski will accompany the Emperor. Perhaps it is considered that the moment is come to place on a firmer footing than ever, the Anglo-French alliance. It may be doubted whether any temptation would be strong enough to estrange the Emperor from the alliance, but circumstances are too grave to permit even the appearance of doubt on that point. That Russian agency has been busy in India is the opinion of men who are not accustomed to be led away by mere suspicion, but who profess to have good reasons for forming their conclusions. They now call to mind the dark hints of approaching danger to 'one of the Allies' expressed by Russian agents and spies in Paris towards the close of the Crimean campaign.—These hints were not then very clearly understood by the few whose ears they reached, or they passed unheeded. It would be curious to ascertain whether the English government has any just grounds for believing that the action of Russia has been busy in India, particularly during the interval between the fall of Sebastopol and the Persian war.

The King of Wurtemberg is expected in

Paris on Thursday, and, it is said, will spend a fortnight or three weeks at Biarritz during the sojourn of the Emperor and Empress in that place.

It would appear that there is no documentary evidence sufficient to implicate M. Ledru Rollin in the alleged Italian conspiracy for the assassination of the Emperor. It is affirmed, however, that the depositions of the witnesses—that is, of the persons arrested who have turned informers, are very strong. Such evidence, unsupported by any other, would be hardly sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused. With reference to Mazzini, it is said in official quarters that there exists a series of correspondence establishing his relation with the accused. The affair will come on next week at the Assize Court of the Seine, and the public will soon be able to judge what value ought to be set on the declarations of men placed in such circumstances as the prisoners are. This is the anniversary of the Revolution of July 1830, and it seems to pass at much unnoticed by the press and the public generally, so far as I can discover, as if it had never occurred. For the present the state of British India seems to be the paramount subject of conversation with every one, and the arrival of the next mail is here expected with an anxiety little short of that felt in London.

M. Spirikoff, Director-General of Telegraphs in Russia, has arrived in Paris, charged with a mission relative to the organization of a telegraphic communication between France and Russia.

The Minister of Marine has, at the demand of the Governor of Senegal dispatched several ships of war to reinforce the French squadron on that coast. Among them are the steam-cutters Anaeron and the Bourasque, a gunboat of the first-class.

BRUSSELS.—The festivities at Brussels in honor of the nuptials of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and Princess Charlotte of Belgium, terminated with a public ball on the Grande Palace, and a brilliant illumination.

ITALY.—The following illumination was posted in the streets of Leghorn on the 18th inst., by order of the Governor:—

His Excellency Luigi Bargagli, Governor of the City, reminds the well-disposed population, in order that they may not be led into error by the insinuations of evil-minded individuals, that the laws in force prohibit all description of popular manifestation whatsoever in the streets or in any other public place, tending to express wishes or demands, and that any persons offending against the law shall be severely punished, conformably with the 206th Article of the Penal Code.

Sir Colin Campbell passed through Malra on the 27th, and looking very well and hearty.—He was not long doing his little shopping, and went off with his purchases under his arm.—

CANADA.

It is rumoured that Mr J. C. Tache late Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands with a salary of £650.

The Canadian papers speak confidently with regard to the ultimate success of the proposed intercolonial railway between Canada and Halifax. The Attorney General of Upper Canada is now in England for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the mother country in this great enterprise. It is asserted, that he will meet at London, a deputation from Nova Scotia.

The Quebec Gazette discusses at length, the causes tending to produce the offence so often miscalled desertion by the mercantile marine. They are classed as follows:—The general bearing of the commander of a vessel towards his crew, and his treatment of them when at sea. The vigilant exertion of the 'crimps'—and the absence of respectable boarding houses, and the want of those institutions which promote the health and comfort of seamen.

The post office law took effect on the 1st of August. The chief alteration is, that the mails are no longer to be burned by the immense amount of stale newspapers, sent by all classes of people to all parts of the country, passing free of postage:—they will be charged one-half penny. The Newspapers which pass free of postage are those sent by Newspaper publishers to their subscribers, a great boon to the Press. Consequently when any one wishes to mail any certain newspaper to a distant friend, he must buy it and mail it from the office of publication or bring the one he may have subscribed to, to be so mailed.

Captain Rudolf, late master of the ill-fated Steamer "Montreal,"—Louis Roberge, mate, and Baptiste Dorval, have been refused bail.—Mr. Allyn, counsel for Captain Rudolf renewed his application to the court. The term was finished and six months would elapse before the trial would come on, and bail to any amount could be given. Mr. Justice Duval is reported to have said:—Since the former application was made to me on behalf of Rudolf, Roberge, and Dorval, the Grand Jury have returned a "true bill" against them for manslaughter. The objection therefore against their admission to bail is stronger. It was quite impossible that the trial of the prisoners could take place during the term which has just been closed. In this matter the Crown has acted with unusual diligence. Indeed, no want of diligence on the part of the Crown can be alleged. The indictment was a most important one, and it is very seldom, that a bill of so special a character has been brought within so short a time. The evidence is most voluminous, and it is, therefore, the more unusual that such an indictment was prepared.