ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THREE DAYS LATER I ROM EUROPE.

Harman, Leb 14

The steamship Europa arrived here early this morning, and would be due at Boston on Sunday evening She left Liverpool on Satur-day the 31st ult. Her news is consequently three days later than that acceived by the City of Baltimure. European affairs were generally in a state of

quietode, and the man inverest continued on the Chinese and Person questions. The London Globe had a telegraph despetch from Constantinople dated Jan 19th, announce ing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton markets without change; quotations nominally the same.

Breadstuffs market generally steedy. Wheat quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Flour inactive. Corn in improved request and holders demanding an advance.

Provisions—no change. Sales of Pork unun-

portant.

Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 682 od a 693. Sugar active at an advance of od a 14.

Teas-fall qualities at further atvances, and the market was excited and unsettled

London Money Market has become decidedly stringent, and without any prospects of speedy The demand for accommodation was as tive at full rates, both at the bank and out of doors. The bullion at the bank of England was steadily increasing.

Consols closed at 831 a 831. American se-

curities generally firm

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with a doubt.

The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of Dec. 29th.

Some British ships had a. ived off the port of Bushire.

Correspondence ensued, and on December 3rd the British sent on shore a copy of the declara-Next day, the 4th, the British took tion of war. possession of the island of Karrack without op-position, as a military depot. During the 7th and 8th, the British troops disembarked at Hal-lila bay, twelve miles south-west of Bushire. e men landed with three days rations and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th the army in two brigades advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead on the

The thin Assaye on coming abreast of Fort Bushire shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards and dislodged the garrison-800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British at once. Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while war-

ing on his men to the attack.

The British thereon marched on the enemywho fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the Fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the Brittish Riflesseaward and by the Cavatry landward.
Col. Malet of the Cavatry was killed.
The enemy were not Persians but Arabs, they

left three chiefs and a large number of men on the field

The British loss is reported to be thirty-five

Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for bours when it surrendered, and the British entered the town.

The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the first and an officer reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numeroos to be retained, they were removed into the interior and released.

Bushire was proclaimed by the British Secre-

tary a free port.
The city became quiet, but reports were rife shominable conduct on the part of the Brithh after the capitulation of the town.

THE CHINESE WAR

counts of the Chinese loss,

An extree thom the Crossos Mod of the 16th says. Plo fact the five boread down by the Changes and the only pertuality that we become contained and the changes hold on the fact that the barried model in some and many people, but they are made by the seamen and manners to stop its progress of the fact that is progress and manners to stop its progress but at happens were it allows and the free raged by the seamen and manners to stop its progress. direction. Vivorous arguings of the progress are from the segment and manners to stop its progress are from the transfer of the brightness are the time of the brightness are the brightness are the time of the brightness are the brigh but all the possible to the time of the state of the tree of the state of the right ap to the time of the state of the state of the time of the state of the stat

The only building unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the adand the of say waterbases. Waterbase is that a frightful crime has been committed, but much discharge of Canton will be no that the archase immediately net its reward, but the discharge of shell and and the authors, arrested by him, have been longer spared, and the discharge of shell and and the authors, arrested by him, have been rockets was already and to have commenced.

It is reported that the Clause apological to the American authorities for the outrage commutted against their flag

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA - IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES RECENTLY ACQUIRED.

From the Pays, Jan. 21.

By our special correspondence from St. Pe-

It appears that Russia has obtained from the Court of Polan the privilege that she has a the. The morrgents have fortifed Yang-tee-Kinng, rea for mercy years, to trade at the five ports of and the banks of the river have been made in-Cana open to other nations.

This favor was refused until now, on the ground that for a century Russia had the mononly of Came e commerce on land, and a legation in the capital of the empire.

From the Mondour de la Flotte, Jan. 24.

Our latest advices from China extend to the beginning of December, and mention several facts that are not known in Europe

It was believed in Macao that Russin, after persevering endeavors, would obtain at Pekin the opening of the five parts for her ships. This

result is of the greatest importance.
We all know that Russin has most extended commercial relations with China on land, and, by terms of a treaty dated as far back as 1725, the town of Kiakhta, situated on the frontiers of the two empires, is the intermediate depot of their intercourse.

Bus 14, to give her position in China a greata legation at Pokin-a layor that no other power enjoys; but in compensation for this advantage, the Government of the Celestral Empire has always refused to open the five ports, into which other nations are admitted, to Russian vessels The commerce of the latter has therefore always been carried on by land.

When the Eastern war broke out Admiral Patintine, who commanded the Russian squadron in the Chinese seas made great efforts to obtain a treaty that would place his country on the 24th, as we now learn, the whole force an equality, in a maritime point of view, with had reached the appointed place of rendez-more favoured nations. He would p shally yous, the port of Bundar Abbas. Thence have succeeded at that time if thewar had not paralyzed his negotiations.

The object he sought then has been again recently attempted; we do not know upon what conditions, but the fact is positive. The late events at Canton, and the policy which France and England seem determined to pursue in China, give an especial interest to these new advantages which Russia is about to secure. This power has already a great influence in Chinese affairs, and is now in a fan way to obtain from the Court of Pekin definite treaties upon which foreign commerce and European intorests in particular can count.

On the 25th of November, a body of insurgents, including numerous bands of brigands. which for several months have ravaged the province of Kouang-si, entered the town of Kouli-lin, and there committed excesses of every de-scription. The imperial troops were not in ernment, and that it lay with the Sirdar

ferce at this point, and could not aid the popu-Decays are to hele or rang telegraphic actions it is impossible, in Europe, to imagine the attack by that regard suprement this moment in so many districts in the Celestial Empire.—

audacious act of robbery is committed—too weak and cowardly himself to dare to arrest the assassin—he takes a dozen of those paupers, behends them, and then writes to the Emperor that a frightful crime has been committed, but i punished with death. It is by these gross false-hoods, renewed again and gain, that the mandarins ever deceive the Emperor, who is never permitted to learn the truth. Thus all persons who have lived in China know that it is only through the Emperor and the heart of his Empare that we must act.

The great insurrection-that of Tacping-is always dominant in the provinc of Kinng-Sou, land has its head quarters at Nankin. We must look upon this city as lost to the Emperor-his tersburgh of the foth instant, we obtain impor-authorny can never be re-established there. It tagt news. shown greater measurety than they have done. accessible to the Chinese feet.

At the date of latest advices, Admiral Seymour was still at Canton. He had with him the frigate Minden, and he had sent the Winthe frigate Minden, and he had sent the Whi-chester and the Cormandel to Hong Kong, the Sybille to Whampoa and the Pique and the Hornet to Shanghae. He adopted these mea-sures in accordance with the request of the English Consuls, who ciaimed the vessels for the protection of British subjects.

The Admiral before undertaking any further operations will wast instructions from London.

operations will wait instructions from London.

The Capture of Bushire.

(From the Bombay Correspondent of the Times.)

Bomnay, Jany, 2.-The members of the Bombay Government and the public geneer solidity, has obtained the privilege of having raily were beginning to look with some anxiety for news of the Persian expedition, when on Christmas-eve arrived the steam tigate Semiramis, with despatches annonneing the capture of Bushire, and the occupation of the Island of Karrack.

When I closed my last letter a slow native craft had just brought us letters from the Admiral and the head-quarters division of the fleet, dated Muscat, November 19. By they made sail for Bushire on the 26th in three divisions. On the 26th the steam frigate Feroze, towing two transports, and the corvette Falkland hove in sight of the town, affording to the garrison and inhabitants the first certain information of the approach of an armed British force. The governor immediately addressed Capt. Jones, the testdent, officially, inquiring the destination of the vessels, and their errand in Persian waters. The resident's reply was despatched on the 3rd of December from the flagship Assaye, whither he had repaired for conference with General Stalker and Sir Henry Lecke. It announced that the functions of the writer in connection with Per-