

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The Great Eastern arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 150 cabin and 874 steerage passengers. She left Liverpool on the 30th, Queenstown on the 1st, and brings additional but not later news. Mr. Roebuck moved his resolutions in favor of the recognition of the South. An amendment was moved by Lord Montague for continued neutrality. The debate was adjourned until the 13th.

The London Post believes that the rumors that Napoleon has proposed to England to make such suggestions to the American belligerents are entirely without foundation. The Post thinks the present is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The Times says no proposal has yet been made by Baron Gros to Earl Russell. Other authorities also pronounced the rumors false, but the Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says that negotiations are merely brought to a stand still on the slavery question, and proposals acceptable to Richmond and objectionable to Washington will be made shortly.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation measures to England.

[For Latest Intelligence, see page 40.]

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. F. Hall announces that, "owing to the want of sufficient means and the lateness of the season," he is compelled to postpone his Arctic expedition until next Spring. In the meantime he will proceed to prepare his narrative of his late voyage (1800-61-62) for publication.

PEACE MOVEMENT.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, July 10, announces positively that the question of peace has already been considered in Cabinet circles. More than that, we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet crisis growing out of a proposition made by Mr. Seward for the issuance of a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering, in short, full and free pardon and protection in their personal and property rights to the people of the South, only excepting the military and civil leaders in this great rebellion. Even these Mr. Seward suggests should be allowed their property, but not be eligible to hold office under the government. This proposition has been considered in Cabinet council so far informal; but it has developed two parties.

Mr. Bates and Montgomery Blair favor it with some slight modifications, while Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently op-

pose it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it. Mr. Usher, who always votes with the President, will decide whichever way that functionary does. The President has as yet expressed no opinion on this subject; but his speech at the serenade would seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise to free the slaves before consenting to a peace in the present emergency.

There are a number of leading republicans now in this city, and the matter has been brought to their notice. They have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to-morrow, under which they are willing that peace should be declared and the Union restored. It embraces the following points, which it is stated, were suggested by Mr. Chase:

First—Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at that time to remain slaves until twenty-one years of age, and slaves over forty years old to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation for their manumitted negroes, but no compensation will be allowed to the rebel States.

Second—A convention shall be called to revise the constitution of the United States, with a view to striking out the three-fifths provisions recognizing slavery as a basis of representative population, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

Lee's army is said to be all across the Potomac. An attack has been made by the Federals on the islands near Charleston. An engagement between Sherman and Johnston, near Big Black River, is reported by way of Vicksburg, and the latter is said to have been defeated. The capture of Port Hudson is reported. The riot in New York was continued all Monday and Tuesday. The Times' office was attacked, the windows smashed, and the counting room gutted. The rioters destroyed a gun factory on Second Avenue, and sacked the house of Mayor Opydike. On Tuesday the military fired on the mob, on Brown street, killing fifteen persons. The custom house, arsenals, post office, &c., were garrisoned. The Times and Tribune offices were barricaded with bundles of paper. The property destroyed is estimated at a quarter of a million.

It appears that the riot in New York must have been a concentrated plan of resistance to the conscription, as all the workmen on the different railroads combined with those of certain factories, and marched to the building on 3d Avenue, where the drafting for the 9th district had commenced. The mob is chiefly made up of the laboring population, infuriated

women, and boys of all ages up to eighteen. It is led by Andrews, who is said to be a Virginian, and three hundred other leaders. Much mischief has been done, as the mob has operated in divisions in other parts of the city burning the armory in 21st street, the Asylum for colored orphans, two houses in Lexington Avenue, and the block in Broadway containing the building in which the enrolling officer was employed. In Broadway attacks were made on pedestrians, many of whom were assaulted and robbed. Negroes suffered severely. All that were men were brutally assaulted, and the number killed is placed as high as fifty. One was taken by the crowd and hanged, and a fire lighted under him until he was roasted to a cinder. Houses of many colored people were burned.

NEW YORK, 16th, A. M.—The New York riot partially subsided yesterday. Remnants of the mob were only seeking plunder. Messrs. Brooks Brothers' great clothing establishment was gutted, and seventy thousand dollars worth of clothing carried off. Several other clothing and hat stores were sacked. On Tuesday night a dozen houses of ill-fame were gutted. On Staten Island the mob burned a number of negro houses and killed several inmates. Similar disturbances are reported to have taken place in Brooklyn, negroes being horribly maltreated and houses pillaged. The general impression is that at yesterday noon the worst was over, the mob fearing the arrival of tried troops from the South. Prompt measures have been used to extinguish the riot in Boston. Beauregard is at Charleston, and announces the partial Federal possession of Morris Island on the 10th. The New York Era of the 10th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, on the 9th. In the attack on Lee's rear guard, the Confederate Gen. Pettigrew was killed. Gen. Meade was one day too late to prevent the Southerners recrossing the Potomac.

ST. JOHN, July 16 (evening).—Last advices from New York last evening, mob continued, principally in the upper portion of the city, venting its demopism on poor negroes, several being killed, and a number of houses destroyed. In Thirty-second street the mob hung a negro. In Thirty-fifth street the rioters menaced the arsenal. The military trained a Switzer upon them, killing 22. The Mayor favored martial law. Governor Seymour opposed it. City Council voted two and a half million of dollars to exempt poor conscripts. Reported arrival of Seventh regiment had visible effect upon rioters.

JULY 17th (morning).—New York riot continued yesterday. Desperate fight occurred in 1st Avenue on Wednesday night, some thirty rioters and dozen soldiers killed. Inquests have been held on fifty bodies. Dry Goods Store, 6th