

Further News by the "ARAGO."

THE SWISS QUESTION.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from New York and Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, and the *Canada*, from Boston and Halifax, on the 13th.

The Neuchâtel question may be regarded as settled. England and France have proposed terms to the Federal Council which that body considers acceptable. The envoys of Switzerland have also come to an understanding with the French Government. Switzerland will set at liberty the prisoners on the assurance of the mediating Powers that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neuchâtel, and at once put a stop to all military preparations.

Private telegraphic dispatches received in England, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring the accounts from Canton down to the 24th of November. Those advices state that hostilities continued, that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle, and that trade remained consequently at a stand still. This much is known for certain. Rumor adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of the English, led to some heads of Americans being sent in, in mistake for those of Englishmen.

Sir John Bowring is said to be seriously ill in China.

No news had been received of the Persian Gulf expedition. The force under Brigadier Chamberlyne had nearly reached Cabul.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 11th of November was satisfactory, and of a pacific character, and the colony throughout was tranquil and improving.

A message from Rome had arrived at Madrid. Every difficulty between the Holy See and the Court of Madrid is said to be at an end.

The snow storms in the Asturias had been so violent that all communications, and even the mails had been interrupted for several days.

A letter in the *Independence Belge* announces the marriage of M. de Morny with a daughter of the Princess Troubetskoi.

The French Government has received accounts from Senegal, dated Dec. 5, announcing the death of Mohammed Sidi, Chief of the Bracknas, and one of the most determined enemies of the French domination.

The funeral of the murdered Archbishop of Paris took place on the 10th inst., in the cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp, and amidst throngs of people. The trial of the assassin is expected to take place about the 25th of the month.

The commercial advices brought by the *Tyne* are satisfactory. Trade of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo was good. The Rio money market was tight. At Pernambuco there was an active demand for sugars.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 5th of January state that the British squadron had been apprised of its approaching departure; nevertheless, it will continue to sojourn in the Black Sea until the Austrians evacuate the Danubian Provinces. For that reason Lord Lyons has sent to Malta for provisions.

The British fleet in the Persian Gulf is hastening its operations, in order to have them terminated before three months, the period of the excessive heats. The English are exciting the Governors of the provinces to separate from the Shah. The Shah is making great preparations for a defence, notwithstanding the penalty of his finances and the fear of revolt. The Persian army had taken possession of all the towns situated on the road to Candahar.

The English money market was firmer on the 13th instant, owing to speculative purchases and a cessation of money sales.

Consols for money were 93½, 83½ and 93.7-8, 94 for the account. New 8 per cents, 93.7-8 to 93. Exchange bills firm at par to 4s premium. Foreign stocks rather more active. Railway share market rather active but prices flat.

A very strong feeling prevails in London against the exclusive manner in which the At-

lantic Telegraph Company has been got up, and the exclusive machinery with which it is clogged, and another company is being organized with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States, instead of passing through English colonial possessions. This will place England and America on equal footing in a political point of view, and it is hoped that both the government and the people of the United States will give the new company the best support.

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea had already landed troops in the Perzel Islands, alleging the ancient treaties of alliance between Russia and Persia.

The Russian ambassador Annikoff, had quitted Teheren, it was said really charged with a mission to demand assistance for Persia at St. Petersburg.

The *Paris Patrie* of the 13th inst. announces on the authority of a letter from Kalisch, that the troops of the late Russian Polish levy but 1, have received orders to leave immediately for the Caucasus. It is believed that they are to reinforce the corps of observation of 40,000 men, which it is asserted is assembled on the frontier of Persia. It appears, adds the *Patrie*, that serious operations are expected in the beginning of spring, to counterbalance the probable results of the English expedition in the Persian Gulf.

A hurricane was experienced at Malta on the 4th instant, during which some ships sank, and 300 boats were dashed to pieces against the quays.

The English residents at Java have transmitted the sum of 4,525 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

The Royal Naval Female School at Richmond, England, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th instant. No person was injured.

The last number of the *Journal Pratique d'Agriculture* states that for the first time during the last three years it is able to announce that there has been a fall in the corn markets of France.

An account of Sir Charles Napier's Baltic campaign from the Admiral's own pen, is, it is said, about to be published.

The captain and crew of the *Northern Belle* an American vessel, were saved from destruction during a fearful gale off the coast of Kent, on the 6th instant, by thirteen resolute boatmen belonging to Broadstairs. Their heroism has called forth the warmest eulogies from all quarters, and a subscription among American residents in England has been commenced by Mr. Crosby, the American Consul at Southampton, who was presented a check of £50, to provide a fund for rewarding their bravery. Considerable sums have already passed to Broadstairs, through the office of the London Times.

The *Tyne* steamer, belonging to the West India Royal Mail Company, ran ashore about five miles west of St. Alban's head, on the coast of Dorset, between three and four o'clock on the 17th instant, on her voyage home from the Brazils. The weather was very thick and a heavy sea on. The passengers and mails were safely landed, but the vessel, it is feared, will not be saved. She was one of the finest and strongest of the company's fleet.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contradicts a statement made in the *Independence Belge* to the effect that the French Government had resolved to abandon the occupation of Tahiti.

The *Courier du Harre* of January 13, says:—A conference in relation to the Sound Dues took place on the 8th of January in Copenhagen. It seems certain that the suppression of the toll has been agreed upon. It will be suppressed from the re-opening of navigation, that is to say, in April next. All the interested States have agreed to indemnify Denmark, but it remains to be decided if the capitalization amount will be paid in at once or by instalments.

The London Times of January 19, says:—The Arctic ship *Resolute* remains moored off Chatham dockyard in nearly the same state as when handed over by the American government, the only persons allowed to go on board being those connected with the dockyard. Yesterday preparations were commenced for removing her

stores into Chatham dockyard. The *Resolute* was officially inspected by a party of English engineer officers at Chatham on the 13th inst.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON. SEVERAL AMERICANS WRECKED. THE ENTIRE CORDON OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette of January 13.]

It appears, from intelligence fourteen days later than that already received from Canton, that the fighting had continued up to that date, and that the American force has been co-operating heartily with that under the command of Sir Michael Seymour. It will be remembered, of course, that High Commissioner Yeh replied to the last demand of the British authorities for an apology, or, at least, an explanation of his conduct, by offering a reward of thirty dollars for the head of any Englishman, and that the British Admiral thereupon directed the bombardment of the town. The Chinese, it appears, in their eagerness to carry out Yeh's command, and to strike terror into the "foreign devils"—the complimentary phrase by which they distinguish our people—decapitated some American persons in mistake for Englishmen, and stuck their heads upon the city walls. A mistake of this description was not likely to improve the relations of the foreigners generally, and of the Americans in particular, with the Chinese authorities. It will hardly occasion wonder that the Americans—who showed every disposition from the first to strengthen the hands of the British authorities—should have made common cause with us after this wanton act of barbarity. It was also reported, at the time the last account left China, that Shanghai had been attacked by the Chinese rebels, and that the town had fallen into their hands. The rumour, if continued, would seem to indicate that the insurgents availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present collision to secure an advantage which they hope with our assistance to turn to account. But the policy which the British government should pursue has no reference to the internecine struggle which has so long raged in the Chinese Empire. It is with sincere pleasure we perceive that the East India and China Association have addressed Lord Clarendon on the present crisis in China, and press upon the government, in language at once respectful and convincing, the necessity of seizing the occasion which now presents itself of putting our relations with China on a settled footing, and securing by means of a new treaty, those commercial advantages for which we have already stipulated in vain, and which are demanded by the vastly increasing extent of our trade with that country. The reply of Lord Clarendon leads us to believe that Her Majesty's government are quite alive to the importance of the opportunity pointed out by the Association, and are every way desirous to avail themselves of it. If so, we fancy that the recent bombardment of Canton is but the starting point of a new era in our trade with China; perhaps also a new era for that singular country and people.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

WALKER'S CAREER BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

We glean the following from the columns of the New York Tribune. On Tuesday last, it published a letter addressed to a private gentleman in New York, dated at Castillo, Jan. 1, 1857. It is probably from a Mr. Spencer, a somewhat desperate Yankee sailor, who, it is alleged, went out as one of the agents of Com. Vanderbilt. There have been, it seems, two lines of steamers on this route from New York for San Francisco, one owned by Vanderbilt & Co., and one of which Morgan & Co. are agents. Morgan & Co. have been playing into Walker's hands and rendering him every assistance,