

dor, and the Count de Spaur, with his reverend charge, crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Tarracina. The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, and arrived at Gaeta on the night of the 25th.

As soon as the Pope arrived a letter was sent to King Ferdinand, the Pope remaining in the Bishop's palace at Gaeta. Two regiments were sent from Naples by steamers to Gaeta, as a guard of honour, and the King, Queen, and the Princes followed in another steamer. The royal party arrived at Gaeta, and did homage to his Holiness in the usual manner, by kissing his foot. The Queen and Princes remained at Gaeta, while the King returned to Naples to make preparations for the reception of his Holiness. The Roman and Spanish Ministers at Naples went to Gaeta, and the diplomatic corps at Rome, except the Sardinian member thereof, has arrived at Naples, with the Cardinals.

Only six Cardinals remained at Rome. The Princes Borghese, Doria, Salviati, and Rosbignosi, and several other Roman noblemen, have joined the Pope at Gaeta.

It is very commonly supposed that Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, is deeply implicated in the proceedings which have led to the Pope's flight; and it is said that he will probably be appointed president of the Roman republic, if one should ever be constituted.

Seven of the Cardinals have arrived at Naples; but some accounts in the French papers assert that the Pope had ordered the sacred college to proceed to Malta, in order that a conclave might be held there in case of his decease.

The Pope is at Gaeta. His Holiness will not visit France until after the election for President is over, as he has no desire to place himself at the discretion of a Bonaparte, after having been expelled from Rome by the Prince of Canino and Borghese. His Holiness effected his escape from the Quirinal by concealing himself in a baggage-van.

The Naples journals give the following as the reply of the Pope to the Diplomatic Corps, guaranteeing its exactitude:—

"I am, gentlemen, guarded *a vu*. My own guard has been taken from me, and replaced by strangers. My rule of conduct in these circumstances, in which I find myself without succour, is to avoid at every price the effusion of Roman blood. I make everything yield to that principle; but know, gentlemen, and make all Europe aware of it, that I refuse to take any part whatever, even nominally, in the acts of the new government, which is altogether a stranger to me. I have forbidden that my name shall be employed, or that the usual forms shall be used for the public acts."

Mr. Temple, the English Minister to the Court of Naples, has arrived at Rome. He is the bearer of the *ultimatum* of France and England, in relation to the disputes between Naples and Sicily.

It is said that the Romans intend to proclaim a republic, with the Prince de Canino as President.

FRANCE.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been elected President of France, not only by a sufficient, but by an overwhelming majority. During the week preceding the 10th inst. the most strenuous exertions were made by all the multitudinous employes throughout France in favour of General Cavignac.

The latest intelligence from France states, that the Proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th inst.

The Ministry was formed with the full approbation of M. M. Thiers, Molé, and Marshal Bugeaud.

A well informed Paris paper says:—"So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions:—

Louis Napoleon,	66 per cent.
Cavaignac,	21 " "
Ledru-Rollin,	6 " "
Raspail,	4 " "
Lamartine,	3 " "

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Our accounts from Vienna to the 3rd inst., communicate the abdication of the Emperor of Austria in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph, eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, who has waived his claim to the imperial throne. This important proceeding was announced to the Diet at Kremsier by Prince Schwarzenberg, and two proclamations were immediately issued; one by the late Emperor, Ferdinand, dated Olmutz, the 2nd of December, in which he announces his reasons for abdicating the throne; the other by the present Emperor Francis Joseph, which embodies the principle points stated in the ministerial programme, as given by Prince Schwarzenberg, in the Chamber at Kremsier. The news of the late Emperor's abdication was received with satisfaction at Vienna, where all was tranquil. The ex-Emperor has fixed upon Prague as his place of residence, for which city he quitted Olmutz on the day of his abdication.

PRUSSIA.

Our letters from Berlin to the evening of the 6th inst., announce that the King had, by the advice of his ministers, dissolved the Constituent Assembly, and declared a

constitution. It appears in the *Preussische Staats Anzeiger* of the 7th, which contains also the royal ordinance for the dissolution of the National Assembly. The blow is therefore struck.

The official portion of the *Staats Anzeiger* commences by announcing that the king has nominated Herr Von der Heydt minister of commerce and public works, and Count Von Bulow head (*pro tem.*) of the department of foreign affairs. Instead, therefore, of dissolving the obnoxious ministry, the King of Prussia has taken steps to complete and strengthen it.

HUNGARY.

The Pesth House of Representatives has declared that the throne of Hungary is vacant, and the house of Hapsburg unworthy to reign.

SAXONY.

By a new law of the kingdom of Saxony, the press is declared entirely free, and the censorship for ever abolished.

THE DEATH OF IBRAHIM PACHA.

Certain information has arrived to the effect that Ibrahim Pacha died on the 10th of November, and had been succeeded by Abbas Pacha. He was buried near Cairo, in the tomb of the Caliphs, on the 16th, without pomp. None of the foreign consuls were at the funeral. The government has been placed in the hands of Said Pacha, until the return of Abbas Pacha from his pilgrimage to Mecca.

Ibrahim Pacha leaves behind him three sons, two of whom are in Paris.

SCOTLAND.

A curious ecclesiastical case is presently before the civil courts. A clergyman in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, having refused baptism to the child of a school-master, the case went the run of the church court, and ended in the baptism of the child. The school-master then instituted a civil action, and, in absence of the Lord Ordinary found the defendant liable to £500 damages, personally, and £1,500 in connection with the kirk session. In the meantime, the clergyman has commenced a new suit against the school-master's wife for non-attendance at Church.

FRAUD ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A few days ago a note for £1,000 was presented for payment. The inspector examined it, found it genuine, looked to the numbers of the stopped notes, and seeing that the note presented was not among them, two £500 notes were given in exchange, for which gold was procured almost immediately. On the following day it was discovered that the leading figure of the number had been dexterously changed, and that 94,825 was altered to 04,825. It required the eye of a chemist to detect the change; and as no blame can be attached to the inspector, we presume the "rest" will be reduced by the amount paid in error. The figure was so well inserted that no ordinary examination was equal to its discovery. The note thus sent formed one of a series of which a bank clerk was defrauded a few years ago.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs, says the *European Times*, have considerably improved.

The Colonial Produce markets, although not active, have manifested considerable firmness, and a fair amount of business has been done. The supplies of all sorts of Breadstuffs continue large. The market, which has been dull and depressed, begins to show a somewhat firmer feeling. The fact is, that parties engaged in the trade are beginning to think that prices have touched their lowest point, at least for the present; inasmuch as the disturbed state of the continent must have caused too large exports of food, therefrom, and which must shortly be replaced from this country.—Sales of Flour in bond have been made at 25s. 6d. and one very fine parcel at 25s. 9d. to 26s. per barrel; but the best Western Canal cannot be sold in quantity above 25s. The value of duty paid is quoted at 27s. to 28s. per barrel. Indian Corn which had receded to 29s. 5d. to 32s. per quarter for inferior white to the best yellow, has, in consequence of an increased demand, advanced to 32s. to 35s.; but at these figures the demand is somewhat restricted. The inquiry for Indian Meal is limited, and prices are reported at 16s. per barrel.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has issued a pronunciamento, directing his clergy to offer prayers for the protection of the Pope.

A horrible murder and suicide have been committed under the influence of love, jealousy and madness (a strange trio) in New York city.

MARKETS.—*New York Dec. 26. 8. P. M.*—Flour brisk, improving; 4000 barrels \$5½ to \$5¼; common and straight brands, \$5¼ to \$5½, pure Genessee. Corn, dull, unchanged.

Boston, Dec. 26.—Sales of Genessee at \$5 62½ to \$5 75; fancy brands \$6 to \$6 50; Ohio, Michigan and Oswego, \$5 50. There was a better feeling and more demand.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Legislature was convened on the 16th ult.

The Lieutenant Governor in his Speech announces as his reason for calling the Assembly together on so early a day, that the Colonial Revenue Act would expire on the 31st ult.

His Excellency recommends the promotion of Agriculture as the best means for the extension of the field of labour, the Fisheries alone being now inadequate for their support.

He fears that the financial condition of the Colony will not admit of a large appropriation for the extension of the Roads.

He recommends a moderate assessment on houses to meet expenses for the adoption of measures for improving the health of the town—in event of the appearance of the Cholera.

His Excellency concludes a good Speech by declaring that "in some of the Districts in which the potato crop has been destroyed, and the fisheries unsuccessful, the inhabitants have been reduced to a situation of considerable distress."

John Kent, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly.

There were several cases of Small Pox in St. John's.

THE CIVIL LIST.

We are credibly informed that a Despatch has been received by the Lieutenant Governor, from the Colonial Minister, directing that provision be at once made for the payment out of the Island Revenue of our Civil List, except the Salary of the Governor, who is to receive £1,500 from the Imperial Treasury. This will be sad news for the sinecure officials, who, at a time like the present, when the Revenue is greatly diminished, cannot expect to receive large and unnecessary salaries. There is no doubt that Earl Grey has been induced to make this order from noticing the prodigious liberality displayed by the Legislature last Session in granting large sums of money for purposes not absolutely necessary. Hurrah, then, for Responsible Government: if we are bound to provide for our own Civil List, the Colonial Office will no longer have an excuse for refusing us this right.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who is Vice Patron, presided, assisted by Wm. Douse, Esq., President, and the Hon. W. Swabey, Vice President. The Hall was crowded, and the liveliest interest was manifested in transacting the business of the evening. The Report is a lengthy document, and embraces a variety of interesting topics: we did not receive it soon enough for insertion in this week's paper. We shall, however, give it in our next. The Report being adopted, the usual vote of thanks was passed to the Committee for their attention to the business of the Society during the past year.—The Hon. William Swabey was elected President; the Hon. Stephen Rice, Vice President; and James H. Conroy, Esq., Assistant Vice President. The following gentlemen were also elected members of the Committee in the place of an equal number who retired in conformity with a rule of the Society: Judge Peters, W. Douse, Esq., Mr. H. Longworth, and Mr. George Beer, jun. Charles Stewart, Esq., was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.—After the election of Office Bearers had taken place, William Douse, Esq., read a well-written Address, showing the advanced state of Agricultural Science, and suggestive of improvements in our Island system of husbandry. The Meeting's appreciation of the Address was marked by an unanimous vote of thanks.—His Excellency evinced much zeal in the promotion of the Society's interests, and communicated a good deal of statistical information derived from the Census returns.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The adjourned Meeting of the Members of the "Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and of others desirous of becoming members thereof, was held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, when the following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Company for the current year:—D. Brennan, E. L. Lydiard, Thomas Pethick, W. W. Lord, Charles Young, George Beer, jr., J. D. Hazzard, Henry Palmer, Henry Hazzard, John Gainsford, Thomas E. Tremain, Robert Hutchingson, and Peter MacGowan, Esquires. The Directors purpose meeting this (Tuesday) evening, for the purpose of appointing a President, Secretary and Treasurer.