

GLEANER OFFICE

Friday Evening, Jan. 5.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

The arrival of the mail by the steamer Europa, on Thursday morning last, put us in possession of our files of British papers to the 16th December. As the news is important we strike off a half sheet to-day to put our readers in possession of the intelligence thus obtained at as early a period as possible.

The readers of the EUROPEAN TIMES, in distant parts of the globe, will have felt no doubt whatever respecting the issue of the presidential election in France. We have fully prepared them for the result, which may now be deemed virtually decided. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been elected the chief magistrate 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 favor of General Cavaignac; every electioneering manoeuvre was put in practice by the present possessors of power to prolong their authority; the retirement of the Pope from his dominions was seized upon as a fitting event to move the populous in favor of the present regime; even the mails were stopped one evening in order to carry General Cavaignac's defence down into the departments, simultaneously with some of the attacks made against him: the exertions of the Prefects and local functionaries were so combined and well directed that even some of our contemporaries faltered in their opinions, and prepared the public for General Cavaignac's triumph; but every effort made by the unlucky editors of the National only recoiled upon themselves; the name of BONAPARTE, together with the general disgust which has prevailed throughout France at many of the acts of the Government, overcame all opposition, and even the Socialists voted by thousands in favor of the heir of Napoleon, the representative of the empire. It is needless to say that, as the returns from the arrondissements became known in the National Assembly, the faces of Cavaignac and his creature, M. Armand Marrast, together with all their clique, exhibited unmistakable signs of dismay and chagrin at this, to them, unexpected result. The luminaries of the Republic were conscious that their political extinction was at hand. It is most fortunate for France that the national will has been pronounced so decisively. A frightful carnage and civil war are thus avoided. We think it will be quite impossible even for the National Assembly itself to resist this public expression of opinion: that body must yield or be compelled to dissolve itself; even universal suffrage would not a second time confer unlimited powers on such a body. M. Armand Marrast is caught in his own toils and he now perceives the fatal mistake he has made in despising his Bonaparte enemy. Marshal Bugeud will, of course, step forward and re-assume his command over his fallen Lieutenant (Cavaignac), who will retire immediately into the country; and it is confidently stated that M. Thiers will be made the Vice-President of France. It is perhaps premature to mention the names of the projected new administration, however there can be little doubt but that M. Thiers, Odillon Barrot, M. Mole, M. Bugeud, and perhaps Achilles Fould, will be the principal members. Almost all the ambassadors will be at once supplanted. But these changes, however important, sink into insignificance when considered with reference to the influence of the election upon the future destinies of France. Every man asks himself it is this vote the death-wound to the Republic. We think it more than probable. If Louis Napoleon surrounds himself with the most capable men of France; if he puts an end to the dynasty of the National editors; if he establishes a firm, wise and well regulated Government; if he annihilates the hordes of the Socialists, and restores confidence to the possessors of property, bringing back trade to its accustomed channels; above all, if he perseveres inflexibly in a peaceful policy with regard to all the surrounding nations of Europe, the gratitude of France and of the world will consecrate his memory, and his countrymen will assuredly reward him with the permanent possession of power in spite of all the paper constitutions to the world. The men who brought about the revolution of February are completely overthrown. A

new era again opens for France: sincerely do we trust that her future career will be one of peace and prosperity. It appears, beyond a doubt, that Louis Napoleon has formed a close liaison with the most capable men of France of the moderate party; let us hope that the many faults recently committed by our neighbors will now be retrieved.

Our latest news from Paris only confirms the fact of Louis Napoleon's increasing popularity, and of General Cavaignac's downfall. The returns from the provinces are even more decisive, as we anticipated, than the suffrages of the Parisians. In Paris alone the absolute majority of the prince over all his competitors was nearly 20,000; and in the banlieue (suburbs) he had a majority of 20,233 votes, and an absolute majority of 16,411 votes out of the 36,097 votes polled for all the candidates. At Bordeaux 70,000 voted for Prince Louis, whilst only 6000 voted for the General. Judging from all reports which have reached us, the Prince will have so large a majority, as, coupled with the fact that Gen. Cavaignac's votes have mostly been procured by Government influence, must establish the authority of the new President with the undoubted consent of almost the whole nation. Already lists of new ministry are circulated, comprising the names we have enumerated, some of them placing Marshal Oudinot in the Ministry of War. The triumph is so decisive that the Assembly has resolved not to wait for the returns from Algeria, which cannot effect the result, but the Prince will be proclaimed immediately. Wednesday is the day named for this important act, and we have no doubt that the Parisians will shout their acclamations in support of the new President with tenfold more enthusiasm than ever they did at the inauguration of the Republic. It is already significant that thousands of the peasantry rushed to the voting urns in large bodies crying *Vive l'Empereur!* It is satisfactory to state that the election has proceeded throughout with the utmost tranquillity. The Red Republicans are annihilated. Even the Legitimists, who have supported Prince Louis, doubt for the moment whether they have acted wisely. However the die is now cast. France has now a Constitution, a Government, and a Chief Magistrate, elected in the most fair mode ever known in the history of the world. It remains to be seen whether she will now be content with her own choice, and tranquil in the enjoyment of the form of Government upon which she has fixed.

Our continental news during the last fortnight has been of the most extraordinary character, replete with events, each of which, in ordinary times, would have furnished ample food for the politician to last him many months. Now the dethronement of a Pope, or the abdication of an Emperor of Austria, are events almost unheeded amidst the mighty changes going on.

The revolution in the city of Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope from his dominions, and the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the most popular and patriotic princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and a wanderer. After the scenes described in our last, the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace in the Quirinal, protected from personal danger by the direct intervention of M. d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador. It is of course notorious to the world that the English Government has no diplomatic agent at Rome. The business of the Government was carried on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction. On the 24th November arrangements were made by the Bavarian and other Ambassadors, and the Pope was smuggled out of his palace in the disguise of a livery servant, placed in a carriage ready in waiting, and driven out of the city. M. de Spaur, the Bavarian Ambassador, contrived to convey his Holiness safely across the frontier, and he arrived at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan dominions, on the next day. Thence a messenger was despatched to the king of Naples, who with the most exquisite delight repaired in a steamer to do homage to the fallen Potentate, and offer him all the solace in his power. The Ministry at Rome were thunderstruck when the departure of the Pope was discovered, but up to the present moment tranquillity has been maintained. The Pope refused to go to France, and the expedition despatched by General Cavaignac to protect his Holiness has been recalled. The Pope has signed a protest declaring all the late acts null and void, and has appointed four persons as a Government committee to carry on the affairs at Rome. This proceeding may be regarded

as a mere formality, as little doubt can be entertained but that Naples, Spain, Austria, and perhaps Russia, will notify, in some decisive mode that the head of the Christian Church shall not be dethroned by an insensate mob. France also, now that Louis Napoleon is raised to power, will very probably put forth an arm, to reduce the distracted elements now in motion throughout Italy, to something like order. At Turin there is a ministerial crisis; a contest between the war party and the peace party, which will also probably be decided by the new state of things which has been brought about in France. The league, which is said to be arranged between France, Naples, and Piedmont, will have to be ratified by General Cavaignac's adversaries. We therefore must wait a little longer before we are satisfied of its final conclusion.

Turning to Germany we have to announce that the Emperor of Austria, by a decree of the 2nd instant, abdicated the imperial throne in favor of his brother, Francis Joseph. The father of the new Emperor, who is next in succession, joined in the act of renunciation, and the youthful son, who is eighteen years of age, was proclaimed Emperor before all the authorities in the empire who could be collected at Olmutz. Prince Schwarzenberg, the president of the Ministry, has delivered a speech declaring the principals upon which he and his colleagues propose to carry on the new Government; and the address of the Emperor contains the most direct pledges to maintain true liberty, being convinced of the necessity and value of free institutions to secure the prosperous reformation of the monarchy. This most important step has produced a signal effect throughout all Europe and, together with the events in Prussia, has tended immensely to inspire confidence throughout Germany. We have but slender accounts from the seat of war in Hungary. A battle is said to have taken place at Piesburg. The accession of the young monarch to the throne, surrounded by energetic, able advisers, will probably produce a great change in the minds of the Hungarians, with whom the young prince is an especial favourite.

In Prussia a mighty change has come over both the people and the court. The king has promulgated a constitution of a highly liberal character, embracing all the guarantees for public, private and religious liberty. The main features will be found elsewhere. On the 5th instant the king issued another decree dissolving the Assembly, but the Chambers are convoked to meet at Berlin on the 26th of February next. A modification of the Brandenburg Ministry has taken place, but the King seems now resolute to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Olmutz, and everything tends to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Foreign journals may now be transmitted to Berlin free of duty, the stamp on newspapers having been removed. The Frankfurt Parliament has made but little progress towards German unity since our last. All kind of schemes are propounded with a view to compass this object, but it is very probable that when the Austrian and Prussian Governments shall be a little stronger, the gentlemen at Frankfurt, who, with the best intentions, have encouraged so much war and mischief, will probably be sent to their homes. The delusion of a German Emperor for all united Germany is, however, still as strong as ever. Active negotiations are going on about the Duchies, and Count Reventlow, the Danish Ambassador, has returned to London.

Russia continues calmly watching the progress of events; but all the trustworthy accounts concur in stating that the army of the Emperor, amounting to nearly five hundred thousand men, on the frontier is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency may arise. Such a force cannot fail to have its influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

The report of the death of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed. Abbas Pacha succeeds him in the vicerealty.

From Spain we have continued reports of the Guerilla warfare carried on by Cabrera, without any apparent result. He seems to hover about the towns in the north-east provinces, harassing the inhabitants by forced impositions or plunder, and the Queen's troops seem quite powerless to put a stop to such a mischievous state of things. On the 2nd inst. Cabrera was at Cabella, a small town between Gerona and Barcelona, at the head of 800 or 900 men.

Portugal, which during so many years

was the scene of strife whilst all Europe was tranquil, is now perfectly quiet, whilst the continent has been convulsed from one end to the other.

The further intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope confirms the news of the termination of the war, of the complete dispersion of the insurgent Boers.

Home politics, in the absence of all party excitement, are almost wholly without interest; and the London journals with difficulty find any topic of a domestic nature to engage the attention of their readers. The Court remains in seclusion at Osborne, where the Queen will hold a privy council this day. Last week all the ministers of the Crown assembled in the metropolis, and several cabinet councils were held, probably having reference to the important events now occurring on the continent; but at the close of the Ministers left town, and they are now dispersed at the various watering places and chief seats of the nobility. Mr Bancroft, during this interval, had several interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and we are happy to announce that the terms of the postal arrangement between this country and the United States are agreed upon, and it is understood that the convention will be signed immediately upon Lord Palmerston's return to town.

As the winter advances and the year is fast drawing to a close, the feeling of apprehension which so generally prevailed some weeks ago of 'continued pressure, stagnation, distress, ending again in quiescence,' has given way to a far more healthful and satisfactory tone, and the commercial prospects of the expiring year have sensibly brightened up in almost every department of commerce. The official returns of the Board of Trade, that at length the exports of our chief manufactures, after having reached their lowest point, have steadily increased during the last four months, and have now, in the last month reported, exceeded in amount the corresponding period of last year, have greatly tended to inspire confidence. It is true that the present unprecedented low prices of manufactured goods have attracted the attention of buyers and capitalists from the United States and elsewhere; and will account mainly for the business which has been so extensively transacted; but it is a matter of sincere congratulation that the bulk of the stocks which have so long filled to repletion the warehouses of Manchester are thereby greatly diminished, and the alarm which was felt for the well-being and tranquillity of the whole district is altogether dissipated. The firmness of the exchanges between New York and Europe is another highly favorable feature to be taken into the account. Notwithstanding the very considerable importation of breadstuffs from that quarter, the difference in the rate of the exchange is by no means so great as might have been anticipated. It is most desirable that a greater variation should not take place. The extent of the business in grain during the next spring will present a new feature in the commerce between the two countries. We need not say that in many quarters the approaching change in the corn laws is looked upon still with not a little anxiety. During the last few months the revenue has been maintained and a considerable deficiency retrieved, by the duties which have been received from this source.

The cholera still lingers about the suburbs of the metropolis, and in Scotland its ravages have not sensibly diminished.

The total number of cases from the inception of the malady up to Wednesday last were 2169, of which 998 had died, 356 had recovered, and 825 continued under treatment. In the metropolis, however, the cases are not more than from 3 to 5 per day, and in the provinces about the same number upon an average. It is in Scotland still where the average continues from 20 to 30 per day. The fatal cases in the metropolis were last week only 21 against 20 in the preceding week and 34 in the week before that, whilst the mortality for the 3 or 4 preceding weeks varied from 54 to 65. The general health continues good. The deaths in the metropolitan districts was 1146 last week, whilst the average for the last five years during the same period was 1154. In isolated villages the malady sometimes appears and carries off a few persons. Two or three cases have been reported in Manchester, and the same in Liverpool, the latter chiefly members of one family who had just arrived from Dumfries; but the great towns have been throughout singularly exempt from attacks. Last week a report was circulated that the disease had appeared in Paris, but the alarm has quite subsided. The weather throughout the country is unusually fine,