

Gaeta on the night of the 25th, without experiencing the least danger. On his arrival there, he informed the King of Naples of his flight, and apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his disposal by the governments of England and France, so that he was ready to depart if his presence caused the King the least inquietude. The answer was given by the King in person, who, with his family and court, proceeded to welcome the Royal fugitive.

The following account of the Pope's flight from Rome into the Neapolitan territory, is furnished by the Naples correspondent of the London Times:—

"Since the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the sovereign Pontiff. The business of the government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction, and so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue, and the members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was entrusted to M. de Spohr, the minister of Bavaria. At an early hour, previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with the gentleman I have just named, and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the minister was called, and the Count de Spohr, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, and entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded—no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian minister another transposition was made. The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the minister's chaplain, and M. de Spohr having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the government, post horses were soon procured, the count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and then happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was some time before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known the ministry was thunderstruck, and, as I hear, dragoons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either these measures failed, or the new government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador, and the Count de Spohr, 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 Terracina. The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, and arrived at Gaeta on the night of the 25th."

We cannot but regret that the Pope, whilst flying from the turbulent of his own dominions, has taken up his residence with perhaps the worst monarch now reigning in Europe. It gives his enemies cause to say, and his friends reason to fear, that he repents him of the liberal measures he has lately granted to his people. The flattery and fawning of this despicable sovereign to the Pontiff has not inaptly been compared to the pious doings of Don Miguel and the devotions of Louis XI of France, who kept one confessor and two hangmen.

Upon this subject a paper published on the spot remarks:—

"There is no doubt that the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff has been placed in serious jeopardy by the withdrawal of Pius IX. Had he gone anywhere but under the shadow of the bombardier of Messina, and the assassin of the Bascheras, the democracy would have borne it patiently. Malta would have been considered a decorous and dignified retirement. But he has chosen to sail in the same boat with the detested Ferdinand, and there will be but one conclusion drawn in Italy, viz, that he appeals to brute force, and sings down the gauntlet to his once adoring and confiding subjects. This is a most serious matter, and the friends and admirers of the Pope are filled with dejection and despondency."

HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary is very contradictory and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have occurred. Transylvania is in a state of the most frightful anarchy, as the Wallacks and Germans have embraced the imperial party, while the Szeklers and Magyars adhere to the Hungarian Diet; and frequent encounters occur between the hostile parties, who rob and murder each other with remorseless fury.

The following is the actual amount of the force to be sent by Austria to Hungary:—1st, From Vienna, 45 battalions of infantry of 1300 men, 21 single companies of 200 men each, 58 squadrons of cavalry of 150 men, 14 companies of pontonniers, and 235 cannon of various calibre. 2nd, From Croatia, 50,000 men, regular infantry. 3rd, From Cracow, the corps of General Schlick, 8000 men, and the corps of General Simonic, 6000 men. 4th, From Syria, the troops of General Nugent, 7000 men. 5th, From Transylvania, the troops of General Pulmer, 8000 men. 6th, From Servia, the Woywodesplienz, with 15,000 men. The corps of Prince Windischgratz forms the basis of the combined attack, which will be made simultaneously from five various points. Great preparations for defence are making in Hungary.

Klausenburg has surrendered to the Imperial troops.

The Wiener Zeitung says that the city of Arad, a very strong place on the Maros, near the Hungarian frontier, on the Transylvanian side, and containing a population of 15,000 souls, was bombarded on the 10th and 11th for the fifth time. There was not a house left standing uninjured. The Wiener Zeitung omits to say whether the bombardment was made by the Imperial troops or the Magyars. The large fortress of Lippa, on the Maros, in Torontia, was taken from the Magyars on the 11th, by the Wallachians, after an obstinate resistance.

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

SAXE-ALTENBURG AND ANHALT.—The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg has abdicated in favor of his brother George. The new Duke is in his 52nd year, and is married to a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, while his niece is the wife of the prince royal of Hanover. The news from Anhalt-Bernburg announces that the Duke has been declared, by the Commissioner of the Central Executive and by the Diet in Bernburg, incapable of reigning; and the latter has resolved, by a majority of 18 to 1, to entrust the regency to the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, on the condition that his highness guarantees the maintenance of the independence and the constitution of Anhalt-Bernburg, appoint a popular ministry, and introduce the jury system and open courts of justice.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Great coolness is said to exist between the British and Neapolitan Governments on account of Sicily.

Great anarchy prevails in Palermo. The populace, headed by a man called Scordato, are masters of everything.

POSTSCRIPT.

PARIS, Thursday, 10 P. M.—Up to this date tranquillity continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis, similar in proportion to those already announced.

Prince Louis proposes to raise General Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France.

A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chambers, either by General Cavaignac, or the ministry of Prince Louis. It is understood that it will not include the prisoners of Vincennes.

The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaure to the Presidency of the Chamber, is revived, and will probably be carried into effect.

Marshal Bugeaud made his first appearance in the Chamber to-day, and was received in the Salle des Pas-Perdus by M.M. Thiers and Mole.

A great number of members of the Assembly have to-day left their cards at the hotel of Prince Louis.

The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th instant.

M. Emile de Girardin asked the War Department for his father, General Girardin, and has been refused. He will probably be once more in opposition to the government. He also asked the office of Minister of Finance for himself, and as it was impossible to grant this request, there is already a coolness, which in a day or two will probably lead to an open rupture. Marshal Bugeaud is to be commander in chief of the army of the Alps, but is to remain for the present in Paris.

The new ministry was formed with the full approbation of M.M. Thiers, Mole, 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 " "

It is calculated that the commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and that the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic. We shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquillity and repose.

PRUSSIA.—Memel.—There were alarming riots at this place on the 4th inst., the town being completely in the hands of the populace during four or five hours. Great excesses were committed.

AUSTRIA.—The military executions for political offences still continue.

An ex-lieutenant of the Austrian army (Leszczynski) has been sentenced by court martial to twelve years' imprisonment in a fortress for having taken part in the late insurrection. Another individual named Urban has also been condemned to twelve years' hard work in chains for a similar offence.

It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in public in military uniform, and also when he gives audiences to deputations.

The cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

INDIA.

The news from India is of a chequered and important character. Our latest dates are—from Bombay to the 2nd November; Calcutta, 21st, and Madras, 24th October. The detachment under General Whish before the walls of Moultan remained in about the same position; but Shere Singh, the ally of Moolraj, had separated himself from the Dewan on the 9th October, marched his army across the Ravee to the country north west of Lahore; and

formed a junction with his father Chuttur Singh. General Whish, on the dissension of Major Edwardes, refrained from attacking Shere Singh on his march from Moultan, the general's forces being scarcely adequate to crush the enemy; but we are not yet well informed of the cause of Shere Singh's withdrawal; want of provisions in Moultan, and disputes with Moolraj being the alleged motives. The whole movement is pregnant with suspicion; especially as our generals in the Punjab seem to be quite in the dark as to the numerical strength of Chuttur Singh's army. However, the father and son have formed a junction, and Sir Frederick Currie instantly sent to Perozepore and even to Lahore for reinforcements, recalling a division sent to increase the force under General Whish. Besides the prevailing rumors of duplicity on the part of the Durbar of Lahore in these hostile preparations, Gholab Singh's loyalty appears to be very much doubted, and the regiments which he has dispatched from Cashmere, ostensibly to attack Chuttur Singh, may by this time have contributed to swell the forces of the insurgents. Lord Dalhousie, as we fully anticipated, has thrown off his peaceful humility and buckled on his armor. In a vigorous address to the authorities of Calcutta, his lordship said "he had come to India to maintain peace, he had hoped for peace, he had striven for peace, but since the Sikhs were bent upon war, they should have war with a vengeance." This is the right tone. Already a numerous army of at least 30,000 men is collected on the Sutlej, and the commander in chief, Lord Gough, was expected at head quarters on the 9th November. Lord Dalhousie has also proceeded in person to the upper provinces. The measures taken by Sir Frederick Currie seem to have checked Chuttur Singh's movements, but it can scarcely be expected but that some very serious fighting will take place before the insurrection is completely put down, and the Punjab shall be finally annexed to the British dominions in India. We are glad to see that the suggestion we first made when this news arrived, has been acted upon by the authorities at home. About 5000 additional troops will leave England next month for Bombay; and we know the vigor and intelligence of Sir John Hobhouse too well not to be fully assured that he will ably second Lord Dalhousie's exertions, and that the whole weight of the British power will be at once put in force to crush this mad rebellion, and restore trade and commerce in India to their ordinary course of prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two English gentlemen, living at Messina, were lately carried into the mountains by a gang of Sicilian bandits, who threatened to put them to death unless they redeemed themselves by a ransom of 5000 ounces, (£2500) but ultimately agreed to accept a sum of 500 ounces (£250) which was paid to the robbers who then liberated them.

Lord Courtenay's father is the owner of an estate worth £16,000 a-year in the County of Limerick, and one of £5000 a-year in Devon. The poor-rates of Ireland has eaten up both.

So bold have the street robbers of Naples lately become, that a few evenings since, the Neapolitan Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was stopped and plundered by them, in the Strada di Chiaja, the most public part of the city.

A Singapore paper relates a marvellous tale, to the effect, that, after a violent earthquake at Chantiban, the roads, the fields, and the markets were strewn with hairs, which exactly resembled human hair, and which, when burned, emitted the usual smell of burning hair.

Cotton Cultivation in India.—There is reason to believe that an important success has been at last achieved in the enterprise of cotton cultivation in India. A mechanical invention has been exhibited and submitted to public trial at Calcutta, which promises to impart a high degree of efficiency to the churka or cleansing machine of the Hindoos. If further experiments should bear out the present sanguine anticipations, it can scarcely admit of question that one of the greatest difficulties which have retarded this benevolent project will have been removed.

Reductions of State Expenditure.—We understand that the reduction in the Excise will be of a very extensive nature, and that, independently of those officers who will be recommended for permanent retired allowances, no less than three hundred will be placed upon the redundant list, to be re-admitted into the service as vacancies may arise on the reduced establishment; and until all these redundant officers shall have been provided for, no new appointments will be allowed to take place. The inquiry into the expenditure of the civil establishments in Ireland will be conducted with the same determination to enforce all possible economy in the public departments as in England; but no new commission is deemed requisite, as the persons employed in the leading departments in Ireland, are almost entirely under the control of the central boards in London.

Reduction of Official Expenses in Ireland.—Retrenchment continues to be the order of the day in Ireland. The abolition of the office of Paymaster of Civil Service, at the head of which was the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, has been already stated. Several of the subordinates have also been retired; and the business will be done under the Treasury by a clerk or two in the Castle. Sir James Donbrain has proceeded to England, and the Department of which he was the head, the Irish Coast Guard Service, will be transferred to London also.

The office of Irish Secretary to the Post office will exist no more, Mr. Godby having retired on full allowance. The head of the money-order office will also be dispensed with. The Board of Works has been weeded to a very great extent, and the whole of the employes there, with two or three exceptions, dispensed with. The permanent staff, and two or three persons whose services are valuable in various departments, alone remain.

The Mining Journal states that Mr. Neaber of Endell-street, Long Acre, London, has introduced a new species of glue, superior in all respects to that in common use by joiners and cabinet makers, and free from its defects. It may be kept in a stopped bottle, always ready for use, dries readily, and is impervious to damp.

Consignment of East India Cotton.—Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, has this week received a letter from the East India Company, informing him that they have instructed their agent, Mr. William Rathbone, of Liverpool, to forward to him 612 bales, four half bales, and four bundles of cotton from Bombay, per the ship Pemberton. This cotton is the produce of the Collectories of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Khandeish, of the season of 1846-7, and is to be disposed of in the usual manner.

The larger portion of this consignment consists of native seed cotton; but that portion of it which is from Dharwar is grown from American seed. The accounts seem to indicate that this shipment is for the most part of superior quality. The previous consignment of 620 bales; all Surats, were disposed of last week at from 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

The Money market since the 1st inst. has been very steady, especially for English securities. The turn of political affairs on the continent has given increased confidence. We as usual, subjoin our daily reports, with the prices of each day.

Postal Convention.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the basis of the Postal convention with the United States has at length been finally settled, and a draught of the convention itself will be sent by this day's steamer to America, for ratification by the Senate of the United States. By the convention a considerable reduction will be made upon the postage of American letters, and we trust that the ill-feeling on both sides, which the question had occasioned, will be definitely removed.—London Times.

It is generally anticipated that Ireland will again occupy a large share of the time of Parliament previous to the Easter recess, and until that period the decision of Ministers upon the propriety of again agitating the Navigation Laws will perhaps be suspended.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Arrival and Appointment of Clergymen.—We are happy to announce the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Herdman this morning in the Europa, as Missionary for Pictou, and the appointment by the Colonial Committee of the Rev. Mr. Donald, as Minister of Saint Andrew's Church S. John, N. B., and the Rev. Mr. Macbean, as Minister of St. James's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. The Committee also state that they have now the prospect of appointing a Minister for this city in the course of a short time.—Halifax Guardian.

The Weather.—We had an old-fashioned Snow Storm yesterday—and winter may be said now to have fairly set in. A few sharp days previously, with a sprinkling of snow, afford the only indications almost that the season had changed from Autumn to Winter.—Halifax Sun.

New Brunswick.

Snow Storm.—On Thursday morning we experienced a Snow Storm, which might bear comparison with the old fashioned storms with which the Province was in the habit of being visited some twenty or thirty years ago. The wind being strong from the Northward, caused the snow to drift very much, and we fear that in some places in the country the roads will be impassable for several days. About two feet of snow has fallen on an average. This storm has caused the detention of all the mails. The Western mail due on Thursday evening had not arrived last night.—New Brunswicker of Saturday.

Fire in Portland.—About 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Simonds's-street, which destroyed five or six buildings, mostly occupied by the working classes.

The Electric Telegraph is now in working order between this City and Calais, and was operated upon yesterday for the first time.

PUBLIC MEETING!

A Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, in Chatham, at Five o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY next, to Consider the propriety of Adopting Measures to procure for the Quebec Association, the RIGHT OF WAY through this County, for the Erection of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, to connect that city with Halifax. A numerous and punctual attendance of the inhabitants of the County is requested. January 5, 1849.