

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

[From English Papers to 2d December.]

The commercial news continues to be rather encouraging. There is a continuance of a better feeling in reference to commercial matters generally, and taking into consideration the season of the year, the transactions in our various markets, are upon a more extended scale than could have been anticipated.

The Cholera is stated to have almost entirely disappeared in England and Scotland.

The papers announce the demise of two leading political characters, namely, Lord Melbourne, and the Hon. Charles Buller.

Mr. Barkly, M. P. for Leominster, has been appointed Governor of British Guiana.

The foreign news is somewhat startling. In Rome, the Prime Minister, Count Rossi, has been assassinated, and the Pope's secretary, Cardinal Palma, shot. The Quirinal has been attacked by the people, with whom the troops fraternised; and the Pope has been compelled to dismiss his Swiss Guards, and appoint a Republican ministry, of which Mamiani and Galletti are the principal members. Cardinal Lambruschini has fled in the disguise of a dragoon. A Roman Republic will soon be established. Had the King of Sardinia succeeded in establishing a constitutional monarchy in Upper Italy, the revolutionary mania might have been stifled before it got to any great height; but, as it is, we fear there is no power strong enough to keep the Republican faction in check. It is evident that the Austrians cannot do it.

At Milan, Radetsky is making himself obnoxious to the people by levying heavy contributions upon them; and at Naples, the elections are going against the ministry. The Roman news will have a serious effect upon both these cities.

It is said that a congress on Italian affairs will be held at Brussels on the Italian question, in consequence of the King of the Belgians having offered his intermediation. M. de Tocqueville is to represent France, and Lord Minto to represent England.

In Spain some of the Carlist generals have been bought over by the Government; but Cabrera has defeated the Queen's troops in Catalonia. General Zarco del Valle has not succeeded in his Russian mission. The Emperor will not acknowledge the Queen of Spain.

The Brandenburg ministry continues to act with vigour in Prussia. Breslau and Dusseldorf have been declared in a state of siege, and the civic guard at Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Coblenz, is suspended. It is expected that the National Assembly will no sooner meet at Brandenburg than it will be dissolved. Its insane decree against the payment of taxes has lowered it much in public estimation, and strengthened the cause of order in an equal proportion. The Assembly at Frankfort is also better disposed towards the King of Prussia, and more alienated from the Emperor of Austria, in consequence of the execution of Robert Blum. The Prussians seem likely to take the lead in Germany, against an intimate union with which country the Austrian Assembly at Kremsir is said to be unanimous.

In France, General Cavaignac has vindicated himself at great length in the National Assembly from the attacks of his enemies, and shewn himself to be possessed of considerable oratorical powers. He has broken, at last, with the Red Republicans—a step he ought to have taken long ago. Great hostility still continues to exist between the regular troops and the Garde Mobile. The government entertains the most painful apprehensions of the week of the scrutiny, which will commence after the 10th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following as the plan about to be followed by the Austrians in reducing Hungary. Windischgratz to march on the right bank of the Danube, in company with Jellachich and a force of 60,000 men, whilst Simonish takes the left bank with 16,000 men, both to march to the attack of Pesth simultaneously. Puschner is to enter Hungary from Siebenburgen with 20,000 men; Rukavina, with 25,000 Servians from the Banat; Nugent, Dahlen, and Todorowich, with 26,000 men, will also move upon the capital from the Croatian frontier.

The debate on the expedition to Rome took place on Thursday. Cavaignac spoke in defence of the measures which he had adopted. The Assembly approved his proceeding by 480 to 63 votes.

*The French Republic—Failure of the Attack on General Cavaignac—Louis Napoleon's Address—Interference in the Affairs of Italy.*

An important debate in the National Assembly at Paris, took place on Saturday. It opened with a long and cleverly concocted attack by M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, the Secretary of the late Executive Government. The principal charges were, that General Cavaignac had disobeyed the orders of the government by neglecting to bring troops into Paris to prevent an insurrection; that when the insurrection had commenced, he caused by delay a useless sacrifice of life; and that he was actuated by the ambition of raising himself to supreme power at the expense of the character of the Executive Government, and without regard to the just interests of society, and the respect due to humanity. General Cavaignac defended himself

with great skill against these attacks. He denied having disobeyed orders, and accounted for the delay in bringing troops to Paris, before the insurrection, by stating that there were no barracks to receive them. As to the nature of his plans for putting down the insurrection, he observed that as a soldier he must have been a better judge of what was proper than the members of the government, and that he was actuated by a desire to prevent the troops from being assailed in isolated positions. His plans, he added, had been adopted with the approbation and concurrence of Generals de Lamoriciere and Bedeau. General Bedeau declared that the statement of General Cavaignac was perfectly correct; and as General Bedeau is not in office, and is a leading member of the moderate party in the National Assembly, his declaration produced immense effect in favor of General Cavaignac. The defence of General Cavaignac, although not meeting every point of the accusation, was throughout cheered by the great majority of the Assembly, and no doubt could be entertained of the result; but M. Ledru Rollin, fancying that he could diminish the effect of the reply of General Cavaignac, attacked him in a speech of much violence. This completed and increased the triumph of General Cavaignac. In the course of his reply to Ledru Rollin, M. Cavaignac turning his face to the part of the Assembly in which the members of the Mountain sit, said "You think you are serving the Republic by your violence; it will be seen one day whether you or I have best served it." Several of the Montagnards having exclaimed, "*C'est un ambitieux*," General Cavaignac said, "Insult me as much as you please. I have long treated your insult with contempt; I should have continued to do so if your insult had not attacked me in the tribune; but be assured, that if I were a man to take advantage of what you say, your insults would be much more serviceable to me than your praise." M. Ledru Rollin having stated that on the 23d of June, he had separated from General Cavaignac, the latter in reply said, with great dignity, "I do not know whether you withdrew from me, or I from you; what is certain is that the separation exists, and that I do not see how it is ever to cease." These words from the lips of a man whose declarations command respect even from his adversaries, are a conclusive refutation of the assertion that he has a secret leaning towards the Ledru Rollin party, and that in the event of his being elected President of the Republic he would take some of its members into office. It is more than probable that this declaration will rally to his candidature an immense number of the votes of the moderate party. Neither M. de Lamartine nor M. Arago spoke on the debate. M. Garnier Pages, however, supported the statement of M. Saint Hilaire, and was rather animated in his language; but the miserable display made by M. Garnier Pages as a minister, has deprived him of anything like influence. The division took place at midnight, but the opposition, in a body declined voting, on the ground that the vote was delusive. The result of the division was—In favor of General Cavaignac 503; against him, 34. Of the 34 votes delivered against Cavaignac, 27 belong to the Red Republic, 3 to the Socialists, 2 to the Bonapartists, 1 to the Moderate party, and 1 to the Legitimists.

Nearly 200 deputies are said to have abstained from voting. An immense crowd gathered round the Assembly, and continued during the debate. There were several attroupements in different parts of Paris; but the night passed off with no other exhibition of violence than shouts of "*à bas Cavaignac, à bas la Constitution*." It is evident, however, from all the accounts received, that the Red Republican party is much excited, and that if the government does not put an end to the attroupements and the clubs, which now attempt to invade the law by assuming the name of electoral meetings, there will be a collision in which blood will be again shed.

The Paris journals of Monday, as might naturally be supposed, are much taken up with General Cavaignac's defence in the National Assembly, on Saturday. With few exceptions only, they pronounce that defence satisfactory and conclusive; and consider that it has enhanced very considerably his chances of success for the presidency. M. de Lamartine has not only withdrawn himself as a candidate for that office, but has declared that he will support General Cavaignac. The influence of M. de Lamartine, it is said, will command 1,000,000 votes. The friends of Louis Napoleon, however, are not at all disconcerted at these appearances; on the contrary, they feel confident that the mass of the population will vote for the Prince, and they may rest with certainty as to a successful result.

A long address has been issued by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to his fellow citizens, on the occasion of the approaching election to the presidency, from which we select the following passages:—"I am not an ambitious man, who dreams now of empire and of war—nor of the application of subversive theories. Educated in free countries—in the school of misfortune—I shall ever remain faithful to the duties imposed on me by your suffrages, and by the will of the Assembly. If I were elected president, I would not shrink from any danger—from any sacrifice—to defend society, so audaciously attacked; I would devote myself entirely, and without any reserve, to the consolidation of a republic, wise by its laws, honorable by its intentions, great and strong by its actions. I would make it a point of honor to leave to my successor, at the end of three years, power consolidated, liberty untouched, and real progress accomplished. Whatever be the result of the election, I shall bow before the will of the people; and my concurrence is obtained in advance for whatever just and firm government shall re-establish order in the public mind, as well as in public affairs; shall effectively protect religion, private life, property—the eternal basis of every social state; shall bring about reforms where they are possi-