

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER EUROPA:

[From the New Brunswick Extra, January 1.]

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CONTINENT!—Election of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte!—Flight of the Pope!—Important from Austria and Prussia, &c.

The Express with the Letter portion of the Mail by the Steamship *Europa*, arrived in this City about ten o'clock last night, bringing us some highly important intelligence from the Old World, which we lay before our readers in an Extra. Our Liverpool dates are to the 16th of December.

COMMERCIAL.—The state of business affairs since the issue of the European Times of the 2d instant, has had an improving tendency. The Colonial produce markets, although not active, have manifested considerable firmness, and a fair amount of business has been done. Money has been in fair request, and can be without difficulty placed on call at 2 per cent. Some of the large discount houses, however, have lately shown rather less willingness to grant accommodation at the low rate of interest which prevails. Bills of first class are discountable at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Trade in the manufacturing districts is reviving, and hopes are confidently entertained that the new year will bring with it a renewed trade, and briskness in all departments of business.

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 815 continued under treatment. In the Metropolis, however, the cases are generally not more than from three to five 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 three or four preceding weeks varied from 54 to 65. The general health continues good.

IRELAND.—Ireland remains in a state of tranquillity. The evictions, voluntary and involuntary, together with a vast emigration, continue upon an extensive scale. A frightful tragedy, involving the loss of life of about seventy poor emigrants, on the northern coast, has taken place. Its melancholy and revolting details will be found in another column.

The Special City Commission of Oyer and Terminer opened in Dublin on Tuesday last. The presiding Judges are Mr. Justice Perrin, Baron Richards, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Little interest would be attached to the proceedings were it not that the trial of Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy is expected to take place thereat. Mr. Justice Perrin, in charging the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, referred to the case. On Wednesday the Grand Jury came into Court, and the Foreman handed down true bills against Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy on all the counts of the indictment. The Court appointed yesterday (Friday) for the arraignment of the prisoner. The trial, it is probable, will not commence before Monday, as there will be a good deal of legal sparring before the merits of the case are entered upon.

INDIA.—Dates from Calcutta, to the 21st, and Madras, to the 24th October, state the detachments under General Whish, before the walls of Moultan, remained in the same position; but Shere Singh, the ally of Moolraj, had separated himself from the Dewan, on the 9th October, and marched his army across the Ravee to the country north west of Lahore, and formed a junction with his father, Chuttur Singh.

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. About 5,000 additional troops will leave England next month for Bombay, and we know the vigour 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.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—ELECTION OF BONAPARTE.

The news from France informs us of the election of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the office of President of the Republic. The polling commenced on Sunday the tenth of December, and terminated on Monday evening.

It is impossible, says one account, adequately to describe the effect which the results of the elections which continue to arrive hourly have produced in the Chamber. All parties are literally thunderstruck, the partisans of Bonaparte scarcely less so than those of Cavaignac. A majority was expected, indeed counted on with certainty by all, but none expected such a universal acclaim as that which has burst upon Paris from every quarter of the country.

All interest in the Presidential election, as a contest, is over. It has ceased to be a contest. The only question now is, the amount of the numerical ratio of the whole population, by whose voices

Prince Louis will be proclaimed chief of the state. None of the calculations are less than four-fifths, and the *Debats*, a moderate and impartial organ, this morning says that he may probably have six-sevenths of the whole. The danger now is, that in the "entrainement" by which the people is now affected, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur" may be seriously raised, and, if so, the most sagacious would find it difficult to say what would be the issue.

The latest accounts received with regard to the election state that the number of votes known amounts to 1,240,000. Of these 782,000 are for Louis Napoleon, and 268,000 for General Cavaignac. The election took place in the most peaceful order.

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

ITALY.—FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

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 to 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 Gen. 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 confusion throughout Italy, to something like order.

GERMANY.—ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

We have to announce that the Emperor of Austria, by a decree of the 2d inst., abdicated the imperial throne in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. The father of the new Emperor, who was next in succession, joined in the act of renunciation, and the youthful son, who is 18 years of age, was proclaimed Emperor before all the authorities of the empire who could be collected, at Olmutz. Prince Schwartzburg, the President of the Ministry, has delivered a speech declaring the principles 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 re-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 Presburg. 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. The cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

PRUSSIA.—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.

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.

AWFUL AND FATAL DISASTER ON BOARD AN IRISH STEAMER.

Accounts have reached Liverpool of a terrible loss of life which occurred on board of the steamer *Londonderry*, plying between Sligo and Liverpool.

It appears that on the evening of the 1st December, the steamboat *Londonderry* left the harbour of Sligo, with about 150 emigrants, the majority of whom intended to proceed from Liverpool to America. Towards nightfall a heavy gale came on, and at last blew with so much violence, that shortly after midnight on Saturday morning, the decks were cleared of all except the seamen. The steerage passengers, perhaps one hundred and fifty in number, were crowded into the narrow compass of the fore-cabin, a compartment little more than eighteen feet long by eleven wide, and seven feet high. The space was capable only of accommodating about forty