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Protestantism in the Roman States.

We have the following facts from a man of the highest honour, a member of a distinguished noble family. Five or six young Englishmen of rank, and of what are called Evangelical principles, happening to meet at Rome last summer, determined upon an excursion into some of the neighbouring mountains, carrying with them fowling pieces, to take from their expedition the appearance of mere idling, and perhaps for defence. Mounted in the mountains, and not indisposed to see something of the domestic life of the mountain peasantry, they asked for shelter in a cottage which had an appearance of comfort and found a hospitable reception; the cottager an old man, spread before them such refreshments as his store afforded, and after they had partaken of the solids, he presented them with a skin of excellent wine, from which each took a moderate, but only a very moderate, quantity. The hospitable entertainer pressed the good liquor, but it was thankfully though firmly declined. At length the old man was so very urgent that one of his guests was compelled to explain that excess of any kind was opposed to the religious principles of himself and friends. The aged host's wonder that young Englishmen should refuse to drink abundantly of good wine, gave place at once to admiration and a feeling of eternal regard. "What! you Englishmen," said he, "and will not drink wine in opposition to your religious principles! You must be the Englishmen that I love because you love this book." He then opened a crypt beneath the floor, and produced a Bible in the Italian language, for the production of which it was plain the whole family of the cottage, children and great grand children, had been waiting with manifest impatience. The patriarch then read two or three chapters of the New Testament; and our astonished countrymen asked him how he dared to do so, when, though he of course had nothing to fear from Protestants like themselves, any neighbour coming in might betray him. "I am not afraid of my neighbours, replied the old man with a smile. Climb the top of this hill tomorrow morning, and it is a high one, look around as far as your eyes can reach, a very wide prospect, and you will not see a cottage in the range in which this book (laying his hand on the Bible) is set to be found. "Then," said one of the visitors, "you are in fact all Protestants." "We are," replied the old man emphatically, "but we dare not own it; that is, in the country we are all Protestants, but in the towns may God forgive and convert them, they are nothing." We have but to add, that the same party, having passed from Rome to Naples, found the rural peasantry every where substantially Protestant, the town population too generally infidel, but found genuine Popery through the whole extent of Italy nowhere, it not under the priest's frock. —London Standard.

Death of Professor Stuart.

The following notice of the decease of Prof. Moses Stuart, from a correspondent at Andover, was received too late for our paper yesterday: "A great man has fallen! A man who has rendered no small service to the State, and eminent service to the Church, is no more! Professor Moses Stuart, died at his residence in Andover, on Sabbath night at 12 o'clock, Jan. 4, 1832, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1759; was graduated at Yale College in 1799; was a tutor in that institution from 1802 to 1804. After having studied the profession of the Law, he turned his attention to Theology, and in 1806 was ordained Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in New Haven, Conn. He was called to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Andover Theological Seminary, in 1819, and continued thirty-eight years to discharge his duties in that office. No other teacher in our land ever instructed so many pupils in the department of sacred criticism. His writings are voluminous, and some of them highly celebrated. He is justly entitled to the epithet which he has so long borne, of the Father of Biblical Literature in this country. His death will be deplored by multitudes in all denominations of Christians, in our own and in foreign lands. —Boston Traveller, 6th inst.

Dr. Marriott, whose imprisonment at Basle we mentioned in our last, has been set at liberty.

The Bishop of Exeter has prohibited, by monition, the Rev. George Hibbert Newton from officiating in his diocese, because, "after a great deal of worrying," he found Mr. Newton "unsound" in the question of baptismal regeneration.

The Methodist Institute, Concord, N. H., the only Methodist institution in the land for the theological education of ministers, has an endowment of \$18,000, and receives the interest of about \$15,000. It has three professors; namely, of Theology and Ecclesiastical History; of Homiletics and interpretation of the New Testament; of Hebrew and Biblical Literature.

The Western Christian Advocate says:—A letter dated Delaware, O., Dec. 9th, announces the gratifying fact that a gracious revival of religion is in progress in that town, in which the students of the University are largely participating. On Monday night about one hundred persons, mostly students, were at the altar inquiring the way to Zion. Such news is cheering to every lover of the Lord, and fervent and heartfelt should be the thanks rendered our Father for his great condescension in deigning to visit us. For some weeks past the faculty have been in the habit, after the close of the day's labour, of holding short prayer meetings with the students. May God bless and abundantly reward them!

The declination of the Presidency of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., by Dr. McClintock, leads the Advocate and Journal to state that the most prominent candidate now for this high post is, Dr. Augustus W. Smith, long and favorably known as Professor of Mathematics in this institution. No action of an official character has occurred on the matter as yet.

A memorial, laid before the Synod of New York and New Jersey, at their recent meeting, says: "From the statistics presented to the last General Assembly, it appears that, while we have 1,578 Churches, we have but 496 pastors, and 622 stated supplies, showing that 1,082 of our Churches are without pastors, and that 400 have neither pastors nor stated supply. Tour minds these facts are of serious moment. They, perhaps, afford some explanation of that other mournful and humiliating fact, that but 5,699 persons were added to all our Churches on examination during the past year."

The Established Church of Scotland—Presbyterian—notwithstanding its severe loss by the secession of the Free Church, is possessed of zeal and energy enough to undertake a scheme of Church extension at the cost of from £300,000 to £400,000, which they propose to raise by voluntary subscriptions.

A fund of \$25,000 for the erection of a suitable Depository for the Baptist Publication Society, in Philadelphia, is in progress. Sixteen thousand dollars had been already subscribed for the purpose two or three weeks ago. For the remainder a plan is proposed that one thousand ladies should give or collect ten dollars each.

Mrs. Judson, wife of Dr. Judson, the late deceased missionary, will spend the winter at Providence, to aid Dr. Wayland in preparing the memoir of the great missionary. She has three dear little "Burrans blossoms" at present under her maternal care. These are, little Emily, the youngest, the sweet little "bird" with whom the beautiful poetry of the mother has made as familiar, and Edward and Henry, the two younger of the six interesting children of Dr. Judson, by his second wife. While they were at Hamilton, N. Y., there was one day a little flurry of snow, with which they seemed to be exceedingly delighted, as of course they had never seen it in Burma; and in describing it, one of them said, "I saw the rain too, when it came down in little bits."

The New York Evangelist says: "It would seem that the enterprising projectors of an immersion Bible are not in full favour with the New Jersey Baptists. At the recent convention in Newark the old Bible Society was warmly indorsed, and a modest attempt to introduce the principles of the new Society, under the guise of an abstract statement, to the effect that those Bibles should only be circulated which are the 'most faithful versions in ALL lands,' was unanimously rejected."

The New York Evening Post, of Nov. 29th, furnishes the following: "The Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J., was consecrated on the 27th inst. Thanksgiving day, by Bishop Waugh, at 10 o'clock A. M. The services in the afternoon were conducted by Rev. Dr. Peck, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and by Rev. Mr. Foster, of this city, in the evening. After each service during the day and evening, thanksgivings were called for. The aggregate was eight thousand dollars. This large sum was in addition to twelve hundred dollars contributed at the laying of the corner stone, and seventeen hundred at the opening of the lecture-room previous to the main body of the church being ready for occupation. Twenty-one thousand dollars had been subscribed at the commencement of the enterprise. The church is handsomely situated, is 136 feet in depth, is built of free stone, and is all above ground. It has a steeple 230 feet high, in which is a large and sweet-toned bell. The cost of the whole, including the organ, is upward of \$50,000, and is, without exception, the most splendid Methodist church in the country. The style is ornamental Gothic, and, in general appearance, not unlike Trinity Church of this city. Mr. LeFevre, of this city, is the architect."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Cumbria* arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last. We give below the principal items of News:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was satisfactory in England.

The most important intelligence received by this arrival, is the unexpected resignation of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston. The British press is busy speculating as to the reasons which have led to the retirement of this eminent statesman; but amid all those alleged, we can find none sufficient, in our judgment, to justify at the present important crisis, so untoward an event. It is not probable that the causes which led to the retirement of Lord Palmerston, will be known to the public prior to the ensuing meeting of Parliament. His successor is Lord Granville, said to be a young man of talent and promise.

Lord Stanley, of Alderly, has resigned his office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The *European Times*, in speculating as to the effect of Lord Palmerston's retirement, says:—

What effect the retirement of Lord Palmerston may have on the permanent stability of the Ministry remains to be seen. Although its most popular member, he was at the same time the subject of more bitter and continuous hostility than any of his colleagues. His policy was unsparingly assailed by journals whose only bond of union was their abuse of him.—We have always regarded Lord Palmerston, not only as an accomplished and energetic statesman, whose sympathies, whether at home or abroad, were always in favour of progress and the inalienable rights of man, but as one who has done more to uproot the slave trade than any other politician of his age. Talents so commanding, and principles so cosmopolitan, have made him the especial favourite of the British people. The influence which he has wielded in his own and other countries cannot disappear with his retirement.

One of the new ships of the Cunard line has been launched at Greenock. She is called the *Arabia*, and will be commanded by Capt. Jenkins, now of the Asia, the veteran Commodore of the British and North American steamships. Her length is 340 feet; burthen upwards of 2400 tons; and will be fitted up with engines of 1000 horse power.

FRANCE.—The all-engrossing topic of the Presidential Election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. The President was, throughout the whole of France, still in possession of an overwhelming majority.

This morning, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock, the votes of 81 departments, of which 23 are complete, were as follows:—

Yes	6,011,000
No	709,000

It is said that the announcement of the result of the election is to be made the occasion of a great solemnity. It is proposed that in imitation of the ceremonies performed when Napoleon was elected Consul for life, the result of the present election will be proclaimed with great pomp in all the principal public places in Paris; that the public establishments shall be closed, and all the schools have a *conge* for eight days; and that Paris shall be illuminated. If that intention should be carried into effect, the *fete* in question will replace the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution on the 4th of May.

The news of the resignation of Lord Palmerston was received as a most important event, but with general satisfaction.

The total number of Frenchmen killed in Paris and the departments, in carrying out M. Bonaparte's *coup d'etat* is not less than 2,000.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have saved society and religion."

Most of the Paris Journals have re-appeared, but not one of them, besides the Government organs, is allowed to utter a political criticism.

By a circular, dated the 12th Dec., the Minister of the Interior has authorized the Prefects to expel from the French territory any foreigners whose presence may appear to them dangerous in a political point of view.

The Corps Diplomatique have all presented themselves at Louis Napoleon's reception, with only one exception; Mr. Rives, the American Minister, holds aloof, until he receive instructions from Washington.

There are thirty-two ex-representatives in the prison of Saint Pelagie, besides those of Ham and Mount Valerien. General Cavaignac has been literally thrust out of prison, as he had refused to leave except per force.

Numerous arrests, principally among the leaders of the Ultra-Republicans, continue to be made in Paris. Amongst others, M. Miot, ex-representative, is to be brought to a court martial.

The *Moniteur* has published a decree granting a credit of 658,000 francs towards the expense of

the convict establishments, to be formed at Cayenne and Algiers.

SPAIN.—A Telegraphic Despatch had been received, via Paris, stating that the Queen had been safely delivered of a "robust" Princess, on the 20th December.

The *Gazette* of the 14th ult. publishes a series of documents from the authorities of Havana, showing the loyalty and devotedness of Cuba to Queen Isabella.

The *Camor Publique* states that the government was about to order the construction of five new men of war steamers. M. De Moutieros, First Secretary of the French Embassy, had returned to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.—Cabralista is active in the north, and confident of success. The opening of the Cortes took place on the 15th Dec. The Queen, in her speech, spoke of the necessity of reforming the Constitutional Charter. Much has also been said about the want of roads, and a railway promised to the Spanish frontier.

A line of Portuguese war steamers had been ordered to run every three months between Lisbon and Loango, calling at St. Vincent, Madeira, &c. The Pioneer vessel was advertised to leave the Tagus on the 1st of January, with the new governor of Angola.

Accounts from Lisbon still lament the want of rain, and agricultural distress likely to ensue.

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* quotes a letter from Rome, of the 8th ult., stating that a great many of the English tourists lately arrived there having distributed seditious and anti-catholic pamphlets, and the police having caught some in the fact, the Minister of Finance has given strict orders to inspect the baggage of travellers with the greatest minuteness.

The *Milan Gazette*, of the 18th ult., says it is stated that Louis Napoleon has written a letter to the general commanding the French Army of Occupation, recommending him to maintain order in Rome, but most particularly to watch over the sacred person and government of his Holiness.

THE LEVANT.—A circumstance of rather a serious nature has just taken place at the Dardanelles. M. A. Gormezano, the Swedish vice-consul, and who is also attached to the Austrian Vice-consulate, has been publicly insulted and ill-treated by the servants of Hussein Pacha, the civil governor of the Dardanelles, and in presence of that functionary. The Austrian and Swedish vice-consuls struck their flags, and placed the subjects of their respective countries under the protection of Russia. On the following day the Pacha sent for all the vice-consuls, but instead of seeking to excuse the scenes of the previous day, he made use of very unbecoming language to them, and, having refused every kind of satisfaction, a complaint has been made at Constantinople on the subject.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Hague state that the King of the Netherlands has accepted the office of arbitrator, in the difference existing between France and Spain, with reference to the seizure of vessels in 1833.

The Austrian Lloyd, of the 17th inst., has the following important announcement:—

"Notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented by the representatives of Russia, Austria Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation, at the British Foreign-office on the 15th. A similar note was also handed by the Bund to Lord Cowley at Frankfurt. Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures that will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States so long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental states is carried on under the protection of the law. The English will have the less cause to complain, as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves."

The representatives of Holland and Denmark in the Confederation, have not signed the representation made to the English Government with respect to the political refugees in London.

The *New Prussian Gazette* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, the 14th:—"Lord Westmoreland, the English Ambassador, was yesterday presented to the Emperor. The *Morgen Post* journal has been suspended for eight days, for publishing an article against Louis Napoleon. The sisters of Kossuth will be shortly removed to Pesth."

Louis Napoleon is said to have given the Prussian Government, and other great continental powers, the most formal assurance of his intention to preserve peace, and to devote all his force to the repression of the anarchical elements within the French confines.

A telegraphic despatch, dated London, 15th inst., on the other hand, announces that the British Government is commencing military preparations; an announcement to which the journals append a note of interrogation.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that there is a probability of the Emperor and Empress of Russia visiting Berlin during the ensuing spring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Walker presented a memorial from the industrial Congress, asking for the recall of the Minister to France, and the suspension of all diplomatic intercourse, in consequence of Louis Napoleon's recent act of usurpation. After a considerable debate, the Memorial was laid on the table.