

## THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

### Secular Department:

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Courier with the first January British Mail arrived to town on Saturday last. The news is not of a very important character, yet is such as will be read with interest. Liverpool dates are to the 12th ult. A rather full digest of the news will be found enclosed.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A London morning paper, somewhat prone to give currency to "rumors," states, on what it deems to be good authority, that as the Earl of Derby will probably be called to the House of Lords to sit on the 1st of February, he will resign his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Grey has expressed his resolution to undertake the responsibilities attached to the post. This rumor is very likely to be correct.

Mr. Gladstone, author of a paper on China, has accepted the new appointment of Secretary of State for Japan.

There is at present no communication between the Emperor and the Queen, except through the Ambassador between Prince Kung and the English and French ambassadors.

Mr. Bruce was introduced to Prince Kung by Lord Elgin on the 18th.

Mr. Bruce left Pekin on the 9th, accompanied by Mr. Adkins, the sole remaining British official at Pekin, and will make preparations for Mr. Bruce's residence there. Mr. Bruce will winter at Tien-tsin.

Count Ignatius is established at Pekin for the winter. One of the troops which left Jakes arrived at Hong-Kong on the 18th, and will remain there until the arrival of Admiral Jones, it is said, proceeds to Japan.

No mention is made of any hurricane or disaster in the Chinese waters.

STAMFORD, Nov. 21.—The importance from the north is unimportant. The treaty has been posted on the walls of Pekin. The allied army and its head quarters reached Canton on the 18th. The Queen, Mr. Bruce, will remain until the spring, and then proceed to Europe, proceeding down the river. The Russian ambassador is established at Pekin. Mr. Adkins is preparing for the reception of Mr. Bruce. A Chinese representative is to reside in England. All the important Chinese ports are open to trade. The rebels are again threatening Shanghai and Ningpo. The greatest alarm prevails.

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LORD PALMERSTON, in his seventy-fifth year, is unfeasted by weather. During the summer he is accustomed to leave the House of Commons after its rising, and walk home to his house in Pimlico at one, two, three, and even four o'clock in the afternoon. He has now given up the State on his back, and all the salient points of the night and morning's discussion in his head. During the winter, he is here, there, everywhere, discharging the duties which belong to his station—now lecturing the farmers on improved modes of culture, now giving advice to the manufacturers, now having a seat in the world on nine shillings per week, and now disengaging himself in hand, on the blessings of education, thus laying the foundation stone of a new literary institution which a benevolent gentleman, out of his liberality, has bequeathed to a rising septuagenarian.

FRANCE.

The first of January in Paris, when the Emperor of the French is accustomed to address the diplomatic body at the Tuilleries, by way of foreshadowing his policy, and to which most important appears to attach on this side of the water, has passed over very satisfactorily.

A London paper, which is an especial favorite with Lord Palmerston, is quite delighted with this incisive address. It says:—"We do not doubt that this declaration of the Emperor will have its desired effect in remunerating France, and in giving her a seat in the Council of the Great Powers, and thus prevent new engagements with the future enemies of France."

The belief in the speedy withdrawal of the French fleet from before Gaeta gains ground. The French ministerial press intimate that this will be the result after the expiration of the fifteen days' notice which the Emperor of the French has given, and will give, to the Bourbon King. The place is rapidly becoming untenable, and the Emperor, Oursler, has a room above that of the King. The French had penetrated a room above that of the King. The room alleged for Louis Napoleon acting as he has done respecting Gaeta, is that the delay may lead to a Congress of the Great Powers, and thus prevent new engagements in the Mediterranean.

The Emperor, in his bulletin, states that negotiations for an armistice at Gaeta have remained without any result. Sardinia declared herself ready to suspend hostilities and siege works until the 10th. The French admiral informed King Francis II. of this, and invited him to suspend hostilities likewise. The admiral also stated that the Emperor had issued a general order of invitation, the French squadron would immediately quit the waters of Gaeta, leaving only one vessel, which would remain until the expiration of the armistice.

The Monitor also announces that a plot of ground in the interior of the city of Canton has been granted by the Chinese Government as a site for a Cambodian church.

VENICE, Jan. 15 (noon).—The French Ambassador yesterday officially informed Count Reichenberg that the French fleet will leave Gaeta on the 15th instant.

PRAGUE.

The official Prussian Gazette announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of Government as King William V.

BRAUNS, Jan. 4.—A deputation from the municipality presented to the King. His Highness, in reply, addressed the members of the royal family, and recalled how the Royal Family, and recalled how the late King, in addition to his attainments, always took the most benevolent interest in the welfare of his subjects, and how the Prince of Hohenlohe had always manifested feelings of affection towards them, which were considered identical with their own. The King continued as follows:—"Perhaps, you have already discovered in this respect I hold the same opinion. Formerly, perhaps, I was misinformed, but I can assure you that I always had the same love for my people. Many changes have taken place during the past few years, but still that has been done has not always been done right. No one shall induce me to abandon the principles which have pronounced. I authorise you to communicate to the citizens of Berlin the sentiments which I have expressed to you, and I thank you for what you have expressed in the name of the municipality.

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ITALY.

The *Austrian Gazette* says a deputation from Gallio, composed of three members, MM. Guelitz, Schmidl, and Dr. Dörr, presented yesterday to Prince Schwarzenberg, and presented an address to the principal authorities, which are individuality of the province, concerning a Diet for provincial affairs, use of the Polish language in official affairs and in schools, and, finally, the dissolution of the Assembly. The Prince Regent had dispatched to the Assembly a note of his own, giving his approval to the expediency of the Polish authorities to be dissolved. The French authorities had seized several chests of arms.

ROMA, Jan. 4.—The *Procuratore* publishes a despatch, dated Roma, 24 January, stating that the *Giornale di Stato*, by the royal party, on the 31st December, but failed, the political and French interests were reversed, the streets of the city. Order and tranquility prevail at Roma. The *Giornale* also states that Count Trapani was organizing the revolutionary movement in the Albergo, and had published proclamations. 200 Bourguignon volunteers, who had been in France, and had been dispatched to the Albergo, had joined the forces of the Papal authorities. Gen. Goyen had issued the instructions of Pistoia to be dissolved. The French authorities had seized several chests of arms.

ROMA, Jan. 4.—This being New Year's Day, the Pope received the French officers. General Goyen, following orders from his Government, made no political allusions in his speech on the occasion, but spoke of the Pope's approval of the expeditions to Syria and China. His

Holiness also said that in defining God's the French East never had just and help came. The Pope avoided making any other political allusion, and said nothing concerning the Emperor Napoleon.

#### AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—Intelligence from New Zealand announces that a domestic engagement was fought at Waikato on the 1st of November, resulting in the complete defeat of the natives and the death of their leader, Gen. Grey.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—The winds are most favorable. The wind is highly favorable, 10,000 bushels have been shipped.

#### CHINA.

HONG KONG, Nov. 26.—The treaty with the Emperor is posted over the walls of Pekin, and read by words of native, who are astonished at the Imperial confirmation.

The whole army had left Pekin, and, camping on the walls of the city, are now encamped at the British Palace between Prince Kung and the English and French ambassadors.

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