

PRESIDENT JACOBUS VAN DER HORST,
THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. Arctic arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Tuesday last in 10 days from Liverpool. The English Mail and the Advertiser arrived yesterday morning. Telegrams to the 27th November following from Liverpool. These are the most important news from GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The anxiety which has been felt for several days past concerning the British naval ships the *Hero* and the *Ardent*, in which the Prince of Wales and his suite left the American shore, has been set at rest by the arrival of these vessels in Plymouth Sound. The Prince and the Duke of Newcastle, immediately left for Windsor Castle, where they arrived on Thursday the 16th of November. There was no real cause for anxiety, as the long prevalence of easterly winds prevented the squadron from making the progress which was anticipated; but Her Majesty was naturally anxious respecting the safety of her son, which induced with every day's delay, the anxious desire to ascertain his arrival, and that the Prince has arrived, and is in the arms of his family, there can be no improvidence in saying that it was fortunate for him—fortunate also for the country—that he was accompanied in his transatlantic trip by a man of sound judgment and large views like the Duke of Newcastle. The importance of this trip can hardly be over-estimated, and the outbreak of feeling to which it gave rise in the United States is an event to be remembered with satisfaction by all concerned. Her Majesty will know how to appreciate the services rendered in this friendly visit of her son to the North American Colonies and to the Great Republic. It was admirably managed from first to last by the Colonial Minister who accompanied the heir-apparent, with the exception of the unfortunate mismanagement at Halifax, at which the crew and the circumstances of his arrival added to the color which he noticed for over two private life. He recommended the appropriate measures or remedial home.

ROYAL ALMANAC.—A copy of the Almanac for 1860.

The following despatch from Rome is dated the 9th inst.—A body of 20,000 Napoleon troops, with 4500 horses and 50 pieces of cannon, have penetrated into the Pontifical States. Cardinal Antonelli protested against this violation of the frontier, and ordered that these troops be immediately disengaged. This took place at Velletri, under the superintendence of the French commander. The disengaged troops were divided among the different provinces, and conducted to their destination by French officers at the expense of the Pontifical Government.

General Lamartine has left on ten months leave of absence.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The recent intelligence from China sets at rest the fears which found expression in several organs of opinion in England that peace would be too speedily made with that country—a peace, at least, that would be enduring, and save us the necessity of sending to the East those formidable expeditions which have been attended with so much cost and trouble to us, and so much perplexity and fear to the inhabitants of the Flushing Islands. It is now uncertain how long this war will last—whether it will be concluded under the walls of Pekin, as seems at present most probable, or whether our troops will be obliged to winter in the capital, and hold it until the demands of the Western Powers have been satisfied. The approach towards a final settlement of the dispute between the Chinese and the English appears to be imminent; and the chief of the English party, the Emperor of Pekin, plans the conduct of the war with the same coolness and firmness with which he has conducted the negotiations of these acts which show that the Chinese, however much they may have surmounted the rude forms of barbarism which prevail amongst semi-civilized nations, are lamentably in arrear of that regard for truth and honor, which are the distinguishing characteristics of a systematic falsehood and deception rule in China from the highest statesmen to the humblest peasant. Indeed, as far as our experience goes, the poorer classes of this strange nation are very way superior in all the elements of sininity and malice to the mandarins by whom they are governed. Nothing can place the conduct of the Chinese officials in a more unfavorable light than the manner in which they have treated the Minister of the Crown, who has destined to the English, the Chinese business likely to terminate happily, and the restoration of peace to Europe and the world, people at home will not be content to pay an income tax of ten per cent, and war duties on the tea, sugar, and other articles which may be regarded as essentials of life to a large portion of the population.

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THE BANK OF FRANCE.—The Times says it is stated from Paris that the drain since the publication of the last monthly return has been immense. The total of bullion then held was \$27,000,000; it is now only \$10,000,000 notwithstanding the heavy supplies obtained from London and elsewhere. Much of the severity of this run is unquestionably to be attributed to the alarm created by the intentions in which the Bank manifested their wants. Of the \$10,000,000 now held one-half is silver.

The Press announces that the Emperor left on the 14th for Scotland, in strict disguise. His Majesty will pass some weeks at the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Emperor's private secretary. He says the Emperor would have received with cordiality men who had inscribed on their banners "Defense, not Defense," owing to the steps taken by Mr. Bowdall, and the English ladies having given to a simple execution proportion which have changed its character, the Emperor thinks it will be better to pursue any further an idea, the initiative of which he nevertheless thinks the projectors for having taken.

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UNITED STATES.

The Provincials troops under Victor Emmanuel, after a brilliant victory on the 24 instant, on the 25th, attacked the Bourbaki army in front, with their troops dashed by the front, and dispersed them; the tents, wagons and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners. General Soult pursued the enemy afterwards, and occupied Mola and other positions commanding Gaeta.

The Napoleon army is said to be reduced to about 20,000 men, good troops, but with none but old generals at their head.

All up the volunteers commanded by the division of the volunteer officers, common soldiers have been present from the south.

The number of volunteers present on October 29, 1860, was 10,000 men, 2,000 horses, 20,000 sabres, and 20,000 rifles of all kinds.

Yester, Nov. 6.—The *Opinion* publishes the following extract from the New York *Times*.—"On the orders of the King into Major-General Garibaldi set off his side in the carriage. Today, at 11 a.m., Garibaldi, accompanied by the Ministry, formally presented to the King the result of the plebiscite. His Majesty received them in the throne room. The Minister, Signor Confurto, addressed the King thus: 'Sir.—The Neapolitan people assembled in their electoral committee have pronounced you King by an immense majority. Nine millions of Italians are uniting themselves to the provinces

of Sicily, should this itself not from the sympathies of men.'

With any of the States needs or not, the present state will tend to check the desire for territorial aggrandizement, at least for a while. It is a deep-rooted instinct; and the patriotic banner therefore may be said to have lived in the house. But if the present Federal Union should be dissolved together, would not the same tendency to territorial aggrandizement continue?

TURKEY.—The official Proclamations General, the following—General Fabrice responded to the Sultan's command, and the Sultan acquiesced. The forces who remain in Anatolia consist of two divisions of Chasseurs, and a regiment of Cavalry. General Head visited this province. After the engagement of the 12th instant the Bourbaki troops remained Gaeta. Our troops have taken up fresh positions round the town. The Garrison of Gaeta consists of 15 battalions; a despatch announces that two merchant steamers, sailing under French colors, have left Gaeta with troops; their destination is supposed to be Civita Vecchia.

Nov. 10.—(via MARSEILLE).—A Napoleon general has arrived here. It is asserted that France II. requires the Pope to receive an additional 7000 men.

Mar. 9.—Garibaldi left this morning for the Island of Capri, and the next morning arrived at Naples, which he reached without any difficulty. It is asserted that the Prince has arrived, and is in the arms of his family, there can be no improvidence in saying that it was fortunate for him—fortunate also for the country—that he was accompanied in his transatlantic trip by a man of sound judgment and large views like the Duke of Newcastle. The importance of this trip can hardly be over-estimated, and the outbreak of feeling to which it gave rise in the United States is an event to be remembered with satisfaction by all concerned. Her Majesty will know how to appreciate the services rendered in this friendly visit of her son to the North American Colonies and to the Great Republic. It was admirably managed from first to last by the Colonial Minister who accompanied the heir-apparent, with the exception of the unfortunate mismanagement at Halifax, at which the crew and the circumstances of his arrival added to the color which he noticed for over two private life. He recommended the appropriate measures or remedial home.

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