

most marked honours were paid to them there, the public considering the brilliant expectations of Prince Albert well founded, and rumours to that effect having been generally circulated by the journals of Germany.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The two Carlist battalions, and the squadrons of the Princess of Beira, which invaded the province of Guadaluara, had retired there from, carrying with them to Belet a number of hostages and upwards of 25,000 head of cattle.

Our readers will observe by the following extract from a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Earl of Chichester, that a great body of the natives of Kishnagur, on the Jelingha (about sixty miles from Calcutta) have recently been converted to the Christian faith:

"It appears that between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life, in a greater or less degree; they stretch to the north and north-east of Kishnagur, on the Jelingha, to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and to the south-west fifteen or twenty. The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism—in various measures, of course—are between 3000 and 3500. The Archdeacon assisted himself at the reception of about 500 souls, including women and children, into the Christian Church, and there seems the fairest prospect, if we can but enter at the wide and effectual door in time, that not only these 3000 or 4000, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian Faith, and resemble our Christian villages in time of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, in the sixth and seventh centuries. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal! and after making all deductions for over-statements, sanguine hopes, the existence of secular motives, and the instability of large numbers—nay, after allowing for the influence of the temporal relief, which was exhibited to the sufferers, Christian and Heathen, by one of those inundations to which the sandy banks of the Jelingha are peculiarly liable, and which occurred during the progress of this religious awakening, and which excited a natural admiration, as it ought to do, in the neighbourhood, and contributed to augment the number of our inquirers—admitting all this, and as much more as the most timid observe can require, it still appears that a mighty word of Divine Grace is begun—a word wide and permanent, as we trust—a word which will demand, and warrant, and repay, all our pastoral care, anxiety, and labour—a work for which our fathers in India, Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thomson, and Bishops Corrie, Middleton, and Heber, would have blessed and praised God, in the loudest strains of gratitude and joy."

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The late pious and learned Bishop Burgess, of Salisbury, as will be remembered by our clerical readers, addressed to the clergy of his diocese (St. David's) a letter entitled—"An Inquiry into the Origin of the Christian Church, and particularly of the church in Britain," in which he clearly (as we think) establishes, by the most abundant and satisfactory authorities, a few important facts, which, for the information of those who sometimes read the "page of history" the wrong way, it may not be amiss to transfer to our columns. 1. That St. Paul preached the Gospel of Christ in Britain about the fourteenth year of the Emperor Nero, and A.D. 68. 2. That he there appointed Aristobulus, mentioned in the Epistle to the Romans, as the first Bishop, and established a complete Episcopal form of Church government. 3. That the Church of Britain, thus established, was senior to that of Rome: Linus, the first bishop of the latter-place, being appointed by the joint authority of Peter and Paul, in the year of their martyrdom, after his return from Britain. 4. That the Church in Britain continued to be governed by its own bishops for 600 years, independent of any foreign church, and was found in that state by Austin the Pope's first missionary, at which time they had schools and churches, and a learned clergy, and were in a flourishing state, and refused subjection to the Pope or his emissaries. 5. That the British Church was the first Protestant Church in the world, having so early as the seventh century, and 900 years before Luther, strongly protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and refused to hold communion with that Church. Their simplicity and purity of worship was

such that they would not sit even at the same table, nor lodge under the same roof with the followers of Austin, on account of their superstitions and idolatrous ceremonies. These items are commended to the special notice of those who talk of the Church of England as beginning a "dubious existence in the reign of Henry VIII." To such unfledged controversialists it may be advised, "Tarry at Jericho until your beards are grown." Do not refer to the "page of history," before you have read it.—*Church Magazine.*

*Hints to the Clergy.*—It appears strange that at a time when the church is threatened by its enemies, open and concealed, with so many innovations in its discipline, certain of the clergy of the establishment should themselves set an example of laxity in matters appertaining to the forms of public worship.—At the Archdeaconal Visitation, held in the Abby Church, Bath, last week, the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer took occasion to enforce the necessity of following implicitly the forms of canonical discipline, as the best means of rendering the word of God triumphant. Entertaining as he did this opinion, he should not discharge his duty if he did not allude, with the sincerest regret, to a deviation in the mode of administering the Lord's supper, which had obtained in some churches—that of delivering the consecrated elements to more than one person at a time, and substituting the plural for the singular in the form of words which the minister was directed to use; and he must farther state that the same opinion was contained in the recorded sentiments of the bishop of the diocese, who had a deep and deliberate conviction that the church doctrines, discipline, and ordinances were but parts of one coherent whole, and that none could be safely separated from the rest. On the subject of psalmody, the venerable archdeacon said that no books could be lawfully used in the established church unless they had the stamp of public authority; and until the royal permission was obtained for the adoption of other versions, none could be legal except those printed at the end of the church Prayer Book.—*Herald.*

(From the Morning Herald, Nov. 13.)

Mr. Stockdale, as will be seen by our law reports of to-day has succeeded in securing a verdict from a jury of £600 damages. He will forthwith, of course, levy the amount from the property of Messrs. Hansard; and, thus, the whole question of its own assumed privilege to publish libel will come very soon, before parliament.

Mr. Justice Littledale stated on Monday, that the judges could take no cognisance of resolutions of the House of Commons. The business of our judges is with the law; and, thank Heaven, the time has not yet arrived, at which resolutions of the House of Commons have attained the force of Acts of Parliament!

These actions of Mr. Stockdale will tend to a limitation of the grossly unconstitutional powers which have for a series of years, been usurped by the House of Commons. That House has gradually, in fact, arrogated to itself nearly all the authority which ought to belong to the various branches of the Legislature. The House of Commons at the revolution of 1688, wrested from the Monarch a large portion of the royal authority. Latterly the House of Commons has sought occasion to absorb the functions of the House of Peers. Now, the object of the "liberal" faction is to reduce the Judges of the land to a state of dependence on the popular branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have, however, proved themselves worthy of the best periods of English History. They have acted in the spirit of the English constitution; and the people of England will support them in any struggles which the usurping House of Commons may be foolish enough to wage against the law of the land, and against its

honored guardians and expounders.

A spot of trouble has arisen to disturb the Royal Family of the Netherlands, in the resolution of the King, sixty seven years old, to marry the Countess d'Outremont; to which his children are vehemently opposed, because, 1st, she is not of a sovereign family; 2nd, because she is by birth a Belgian, and was, lately, first lady of honor to the Queen of that kingdom; and, finally, because she is a Catholic. All this, however, does not shake the determination of the old King, who has declared, it is said, that he would rather abdicate than forego the marriage. The Countess is 42 years of age. She had gone to Rome to obtain a dispensation authorising her to marry a Protestant.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—It is, no doubt, known to many of our readers, that a memorial from parties interested in the trade to China, and resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, was recently prepared, and presented to Lord Palmerston, praying that her Majesty's government would adopt such measures as might be necessary for protecting our existing interests in, and regulating our future intercourse with, that country.—We now learn that the deputation entrusted with that memorial, namely, Mr. Madrer, of this town, and Mr. Garnett, of Clitheroe had an important interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject, on Monday last, when his lordship received the deputation with great courtesy, and desired them to assure the memorialists that her Majesty's government were fully aware of the deep importance of the subject, and that it was commanding their most earnest attention. When the deputation stated to Lord Palmerston how important it was to the numerous parties interested, directly and indirectly in the various branches of trade with China, to be made acquainted, at the earliest period, with the course which her Majesty's government might deem it advisable to take for the future government of British intercourse with China, in order that they might be enabled to regulate their own proceedings thereby,—his lordship replied, that of course the deputation did not expect him prematurely to disclose the steps which her Majesty's government might think proper to take; but it was unnecessary for him to say to prudent merchants, that "in the present position of affairs, it must be very unadvisable to make shipments in that quarter." Our own impression, from what we have learned of the particulars of this interview, (and, we believe, also the impression of the deputation,) is, that government are disposed to take up the question, which the conduct of the Chinese authorities has forced upon them in that vigorous and decided manner which alone can place our future relations with China on a satisfactory footing, and give security and permanency to a commerce which is of great importance to the country. Anything like a tame and spiritless submission to the gross outrage inflicted upon the English resident, and the insult offered through him to the whole English nation, would have no other effect than that of encouraging future aggressions; and therefore, although the course which we presume her Majesty's ministers are prepared to adopt may, and probably will, be attended with a protracted interruption of the direct trade with China, it is better to submit to that evil in the first instance, than to invite a succession of insults, which must end in a breach of intercourse, under circumstances far less favourable for the assertion of national rights and national honour than those which now exist.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A passenger in the *Horatia*, who has been 5 or 6 years a resident in Canton, informed the editor of the Sunday Morning News, that it was his belief that there was not a single American or European at Canton at the present time. Nevertheless, it was believed that the opium trade would be continued in spite of the Government. *N. Y. Express.*

Messrs. Acraman and Company have purchased Clifthouse and the adjoining grounds, for the purpose of forming a dock, in which we

hear it is their intention immediately to commence the construction of a large iron ship. *Bristol Jour.*

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

Standing on one of the eminences in the rear of this town, and looking down upon the fleet of shipping the mercantile establishments, and the numerous fine buildings, both public and private, which everywhere meet the eye, a stranger would scarcely credit that seven years have barely elapsed since Harbor Grace was the scene of a general conflagration.

It was predicted at the time of this catastrophe that the prosperity of the town had come to a close; but the event has shown that whether the line of true prophecy is interrupted or not, there certainly, even in our day, exists a remnant of the false prophets who are as able and as ready to curry on the business of fortune-telling as any of their forefathers, and we are happy to add with equal success.

Harbor Grace has been long celebrated for its public spirit—its varied charities—and for the peaceableness and industry of its inhabitants. And when we take a glance at the beautiful erections with which it is ornamented—the Catholic Buildings—the Wesleyan Premises, the Episcopal Church—the Court House—the Custom House—the Charity School—the Hospital, and others,—when we consider its Institutions—its Fire Companies, &c. &c., and the regularity and order which pervade the community, we cannot but admit that its celebrity rests upon an immovable basis.

We are now come to the beginning of another year, and, in particular reference to the people of Harbor Grace, we trust that its passage will be marked with those events, and that prosperity which will warrant our unqualified congratulations when we shall have reached its close. But this, in a great measure, depends upon the inhabitants themselves—upon the superior as well as the inferior classes of society. Examples of *probity* and *temperance* among the upper grades are never thrown away upon the "masses." There will be a "High life below Stairs"—a tendency to imitation, let the nature of that "high life" be what it may.

Finally, upon the "PEOPLE" themselves, we enjoin that peace and unwearied industry which have already distinguished them—that submission to legitimate authority which has raised their name and character throughout the land. Let there be no riotous demonstrations—no insubordination—no breaches of the peace.

Public offenders and obnoxious characters will now and then appear but let them be put down by outrage and lawless depredation but by *Union* and *Determination*, acting under the sacred banner of the Constitution. REMEMBER the day of votes and suffrages is at hand, when all outstanding debts can be paid off honorably and effectually. With these sentiments we now sincerely wish every class and description of our readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Upon going into Court one morning last week, Mr. Chief Justice Bourne intimated to the Grand Jury that an appeal had been made to the Judges in their Chambers, by the High Constable,