

It is reported in the Carlist circles of Paris that "mademoiselle" daughter of the late Duke de Berri and the Duchess de Berri is about to be united to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, who is in his twenty-third year.

The total Revenue of New South Wales for the last year amounted to £164,043, of which £12,500 had been derived from the sale of crown lands. About 2,500 free persons had, during the past year arrived in the Colony, and 5,500 convicts.

In the Treasury department of the United States, the receipts for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, exhibited a deficiency of no less than 2,600,000 dollars!

The American Government has conferred an entire township of land on 235 Polish emigrants.

Jerome Buonaparte has received an intimation, that his residence at Brussels is not deemed expedient.

THE JESUITS.—They maintain the highest station, as a religious body, in the literature of Catholic countries. No other association ever sent forth so many disciples who reached such eminence in departments so various and unlike. While some of their number ruled the royal penitents at Versailles or the Escorial, others were teaching the use of the spade and the shuttle to the native savages of Paraguay; a third body daily endangered their lives in an attempt to convert the Hindoos to Christianity; a fourth carried on the controversy against the reformers; a portion were at liberty to cultivate polite literature, and the greater part continued to be employed either in carrying on the education of Catholic Europe, of which they were the first improvers, or in the government of their society, in ascertaining the ability and disposition of the junior members, so that well-qualified men might be selected for the extraordinary variety of offices in their immense commonwealth. The most famous constitutionists, the most skilful casuists, the ablest schoolmasters, the most celebrated professors, the best teachers of the humblest mechanical arts, the missionaries who could most bravely encounter martyrdom, or who with most patient skill could infuse the rudiments of religion into the minds of ignorant tribes or prejudiced nations, were the growth of their fertile schools. The prosperous administration of such a society for two centuries is probably the strongest proof afforded from authentic history, that an artificially formed system of government and education is capable, under some circumstances, of accomplishing greater things than the general experience of it would warrant us in expecting from it.—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

The present session of Parliament is to end, we understand, on or about the 21st July. Very little of the business now before the House of Commons can be completed.

Small high-pressure steam-engines are now made, which stand upon three feet square, consuming about one cwt. of coal a day, and will hoist with sufficient rapidity 25 cwt. to any height. They are sufficiently portable to be moved about in small carts; and, by means of a horse, with a rope and pulley working through a snatch-block, perform the work cheaper than the old system of manual labour.

The number of Bibles sold annually in Scotland is rather above 60,000; viz. about 36,000 at 1s. wholesale; 25,000 at 1s. 10d.; and from 3000 to 5000 at 6s. 6d. The number printed annually in England by the king's printers and the two Universities is about 24,000 making in all about 800,000, exclusive of about as many Testaments, and a large number of Prayer-books, and Psalms.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1834.

THE CORNELIA, *Tuff* Master, sailed from this Port with a cargo of seal oil and skins on the 31st of May for Liverpool, and arrived on the 24th inst., thence in 25 days. The owners Messrs. T. CHANCEY & Co., have very politely favoured us with the loan of the *Liverpool Albion* up to the date of the 23 ult., from which we have made some interesting extracts as will be seen in our columns of to-day.

It would appear, from the *Morning Post* of the 21st of June, that although it was pretty generally believed, that the vacancies in the Cabinet, had been filled up by new appointments, yet that the *matière* of which it was composed, did not amalgamate very quietly.

A meeting of the friends of the Church took place at Liverpool on the 23d of June. The *liberal* Editor of the *Albion* says.—"The requisitionists are, we believe to a man Tories. We cannot discover among their signatures the name of a single professor of liberal sentiments, while we find scores of names, the owners of which, are known to entertain ultra opinions in politics. But high Church and Toryism are almost synonymous, and sticking by the Church, the Tories feel

that they are at the same time sticking by Toryism." Again, "The Wesleyan Methodists whose signatures grace the requisition, will not we feel quite confident, join the friends of the Church in the attempt, should any be made at the meeting his day held, to encourage the temporal head of the Church of England to deny to any portion of his loyal subjects the full enjoyment of their civil rights. To suppose that the Wesleyan Methodists to whom we allude can join in any such attempt, is to suppose that they are devoid of every particle of self-respect: that they are in their hearts either slaves or sycophants; that, in short they are unfit to enjoy those civil rights and immunities, the denial of which they must feel as acutely as their fellow sectaries."

Now this is all very fine, in the *liberal* editor of the *Albion*; but we think that a good many of that large, pious, and respectable sect, think that the safety of their own religious liberty depends in a great measure on the connexion of the Protestant Episcopal Church with the State. We think they are the friends of peace and order, and advocates for religion in the true sense of the word; but they with us, must respect the sincerity of the great agitator, when they see him advocating the measure, for the admission of his very particular friends, the Dissenters into the Universities; and hear him, at the same time, in his public speeches to the English people, advocating the adoption of a Republican Government. The English Dissenters do not form an *unity* of feeling or of opinion, indeed; the term conveys an idea of the most complex nature, we shrewdly suspect that there are, in the present day, some *fifth monarchy men* amongst them; but the great agitator himself, forms a component part of an *unity*, comprised of 88,000 in Europe, and 28,000 out of it.

Having no room this week for a detail of the latest received accounts of the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, we extract a few of the leading particulars.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.—Earl Grey in answer to a question from Lord Farham, declared that it was the intention of government to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion Act, which expires on the 1st of August. The Duke of Cleveland, on presenting a petition from the Dissenters of Wellington, declared himself unfavourable to that part of the petition, which prayed for a separation of the Church from the State.

June 19.—The Duke of Wellington presented a petition for the protection of the Established Church. The Earl of Roslyn, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presented petitions from various places in Kent, Sussex Somerset, &c., for the protection of the Established Church.

June 20.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church.

The Spanish pretender was the subject of a short conversation. The Marquis of Londonderry wished to know how that illustrious Prince was to be treated, and whether the object of the under Secretary of State's mission to Portsmouth, had not been to induce Don Carlos to renounce his claims to the Spanish throne. The Marquis also alluded to the quadripartite treaty, which he called "most monstrous." Earl Grey stated that Don Carlos had been received as a Member of the Royal Family of Spain, and with regard to the mission alluded to, and the treaty, he should at the proper time, be prepared to give every requisite explanation, and meet the objections of the noble Marquis, if he should choose to give notice of a motion on these topics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 19.—Petitions were presented in favour of, and against the Established Church, and against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. Mr O'Connell having put a question respecting the renewal of the coercion bill, was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the affirmative. Mr O'Connell then gave notice that he would move a call of the House.

June 17.—Mr O'Connell gave notice that he would move a call of the House, every day the coercion bill was brought before it.

June 18.—Mr O'Connell gave notice that he would move but one resolution on the Irish tithe bill, viz. that, after providing for the wants of the Established Church, the surplus fund should be applied to purposes of public utility.

June 20.—Mr C. Wood moved the second reading of the Universities' Dissenters' admission bill. Mr Estcourt opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months. Mr Herbert seconded the amendment. Mr Peter and Mr Poulter supported the bill. Mr Rice supported the bill as did Mr Stanley. Mr Goulburn opposed the bill most decidedly, maintaining that it would not only destroy the character and ability of the Universities

but would, through them, destroy the Established Church. Sir R. Peel opposed the bill, contending that to prop it, would be to strike at the integrity and security of the Protestant Establishment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the bill. Mr O'Connell also supported the bill, and characterized resistance to it, as an endeavour to gain power by exclaiming "No Dissenters!" Lord Sandon opposed the bill. Mr C. Wood having replied, the House divided, for the second reading 321, for the amendment 147: majority for the second reading, 174. The bill was to be considered in Committee on Tuesday, the 24th of June.

June 21.—The Poor laws amendment bill passed through Committee.

Really, O'Connell's advocacy of the Dissenters, is something like making a cats-paw of them, or something like the "PATRIOT'S" advocacy of our countrymen, the natives of this "fair Isle." Lord Sandon in reply to Mr O'Connell says, "As this is the first instance in which the hon. and learned member for Dublin, has in behalf of the Church, appeared as *amicus curiæ*. I could not help attempting, feebly as I have accomplished it perhaps, to draw the scrupulous attention of the House, to the consequence of the advice which was given so gratuitously by an hon. and learned member, who for the first time exhibited, within those walls as the self-designated champion of the establishment of the Church of England. (Cheering.) When we see Lord Brougham acting in conjunction with Mr O'Connell, we cannot help quoting a part of Lord Brougham's memorable speech in his defence of the Queen, and we think it would apply to some of the present measures agitated in Parliament. "My Lords, I call upon you to pause. You stand on the brink of a precipice! Rescue the country; save the people of whom you are the ornaments; but severed from whom, you can no more live, than the blossom that is severed from the root, and the tree on which it grows. Save the country that you may continue to adorn it—save the crown which is threatened with irreparable injury—save the aristocracy which is surrounded with danger—save the altar, which is no longer safe, when its kindred throne is shaken."

THE WRECK AT BACCALIEU.—Considerable anxiety having been manifested to ascertain some particulars connected with the unknown Wreck lately discovered at Baccalieu, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cause an official communication from Capt. Hamilton, of H. M. S. COMUS, of which the following is a copy, to be laid upon the table of the Chamber of Commerce, for the information of the public.

"His Majesty's Sloop COMUS, Trinity Harbor, Newfoundland, 20th July, 1834.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I visited the Island of Baccalieu on the 16th inst., and examined the remains of the vessel which has been wrecked on that Island, and which was supposed to have been the December Packet.

Although there was but little of the wreck left, yet it was sufficient to satisfy me that she had not been an English vessel.

After leaving the Island of Baccalieu, I proceeded to Grate Cove, at the entrance of Trinity Bay, for the purpose of learning the particulars relative to the money reported to have been taken from the wreck; and after strict inquiry, was unable to trace any circumstance which could tend to prove that such had been the case; but I found an evident disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of Grate Cove to render me any information connected with the subject, which leads me to suppose that some clandestine transaction may have occurred, but in what manner or to what extent, it was out of my power to ascertain, the magistrate being absent, and the other inhabitants being all fishermen and no doubt in some way implicated.

The only thing I could obtain from the remains of the wreck, by which the vessel might have been identified, was part of the head of a cask marked as in the margin.*

There were three bodies left in the hole of the rock near which the wreck was, but in such a state as to render it impossible to touch or even to approach them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. PRICE HAMILTON,
Commander.

His Excellency
Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knt.,
Governor, &c., &c.,
St. John's.

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We think it extremely probable that the wreck is the remains of a vessel which is known to have sailed from the Havannah for this port in November last, and of which no tidings have been received since her departure. There are three circumstances which tend to confirm this opinion—one is, the conviction on the mind of Capt. Hamilton that the vessel has not been an English one—(she was not therefore the December Packet); another is her having had a large quantity of Spanish dollars on board, which she would require for the purchase of her cargo; and the last is, that she was armed with guns, which she would be, as a matter of course, if accustomed to trade to and from the Havannah, for the purpose of defending herself from the numerous hordes of pirates that infest that coast.

It is unlikely that any further information of a satisfactory nature will be gleaned—unless, indeed, the bodies alluded to could be approached, and any letters or other documents could be extracted from their pockets, which might throw a further light upon the matter.—*Ledger of yesterday.*

By AUTHORITY.—His Excellency has been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Members of the House of Assembly, to be Governors of the "Savings Bank," under the authority of the Colonial Act 4th Wm. 4, cap. 10, Sess. 2.

Peter Brown, Esq; William Brown, Esq; Robert Carter Esq; Charles Cozens Esq; William Hooper Esq; Patrick Kough Esq; John Wills Martin Esq; Robert Pack Esq; and Roger F. Sweetman Esq.

Secretary's Office,
24th July, 1834.
—*Gazette of yesterday.*

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.
CLEARED.
July 18.—Brig Elizabeth, Ewell, Bristol; 102½ tons seal oil, 5,345 seal skins, 10 hides, 1 ton junk, 1 bl. caplin.

CARBONEAR.
ENTERED.
July 28.—Schooner Cornelia, Tuff, Liverpool; 67 tons salt, 5 tons coal.
29.—Brig Lady Ann, Hepplewhite, Liverpool; 271 tons salt, 15 tons coal.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.
July 16.—Schooner Mary, Fobien Halifax; shingles' board.
Avon, Cornish, Sydney; coal.
Brig Sarah, Heyman, Cadiz; salt.
18.—Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martel, Sydney; oxen-sheep.
Brig Hene, Field, Lisbon; salt.
Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; salt.
Commodore, Walters, Lisbon; salt.
Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney; coal.
Surprise, Harvey, Lisbon; salt.
Teazer, Larash, Arichat; cattle, sheep coal.
19.—Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte; lumber.
Enterprise, Trenholm, Miramichi; cattle.
Liberty, Mudge, Cadiz; salt.
Margaret Ellen, Bambury, Figueira; salt.
Brig Mary Thompson, Figueira and Cadiz; salt.
Columbia, Ford, Liverpool and Lisbon; salt, and sundries.
Schooner Clyde, Martin, Figueira; salt, wine, onions, cabbages.

Wellington, Odell, Halifax; tea, porter.
Two Brothers, Boudrot, Arichat; cattle, sheep.
Hope, Burke, P. E. Island; board, &c.
Trusty, Wills, Figueira; salt.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt, Hamburgh; bread.
Schooner Emulator, Winsor, Figueira; salt.
Brig Atlantic, Bell, London; ballast.
Schooner Three Brothers, Chessong, P. E. Island; cattle.
Albatross, Foster, London and Fayal; potatoes, and sundries.
Brig Terra Nova, Gordon, Lisbon; salt.
Thomas & Hannah, Byers, Copenhagen; flour, pork.
22.—Schooner Mary, James, P. E. Island; scantling, potatoes.
Norval, M'Kinnon, Miramichi; board.
Shallop Esperance, Terrio, Arichat; cattle, sheep, and sundries.

24.—Schooner Cherub, Blake, Oporto; salt, wine, and sundries.
Brig Caledonia, Greig, Cadiz; salt.
CLEARED.
July 17.—Schooner Two Brothers, Fusieur, Margaree; bread, flour, &c.
Hebe, Rabbits, Cork; oil, skins.
Sloop Helen & Catherine, Cremer, Grenada; fish.
19.—Brig Malvina, Lennox; Greenock; oil.
Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martel, Sydney; Indian meal.
21.—Brig Terra Nova, Percy, New-York; seal skins.
Schooner Phoenix, Mortimore, Oporto; fish.
22.—Brig Mary, Turner, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Dunn, Sydney; ballast.
Scipio, Brockington, Oporto; fish.
23.—Brig Amity, Hellier, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Avon, Cornish, Sydney; ballast.
Mary, Fobien, Halifax; salt.
Enterprise, Trenholm, Bay Verte; ballast.
Two Brother, Boudrot, Arichat; flour, oatmeal.
Teayer, Lavach, Capé Breton; oatmeal, &c.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.
THE
Brig CURLEW,
For particulars apply to
E. HANDRAHAN.
Carbonear, July 30, 1834.