

MR. VANDENHOFF.—We perceive that this popular tragedian will take leave of his Liverpool friends, previous to his departure for America. Mr. Vandenhoff will play twelve nights in New York, and then proceed through the States, visiting each of the principal cities for the same number of nights.

Preparations are in progress in George-square, Glasgow, for the erection of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. It is, we understand, to be a pillar about 120 feet in height, surmounted by a statue, and will be a great ornament to that part of the city which is already adorned with the statues of Sir John Moore and James Watt.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.—Mr. Buckingham, the late member for Sheffield, now that his parliamentary career is at an end, has announced his intention of immediately proceeding on a tour round the world.—He will first visit the United States, thence he is to proceed to the Canadas, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and crossing the Isthmus of Darien, pass on to China, Australia, the principal stations in the Eastern Archipelago, India, and return to Europe by the Red Sea.—We are not to be without tidings of his progress, as he purposes transmitting his journals to England for publication, a volume of which, he calculates, will be published every three or four months.

SPEECH OF THE REV. HUGH McNEILL.—This is one of the numerous tracts emanating from the Protestant Association at Exeter Hall—an association which has now fairly established its claims to the generous support of the Christian public. We are sorry, however, to see Mr. McNeill advocating the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation, conscious as we are, that no such measure could now be carried without much disorder and bloodshed in Ireland. As the matter stands, all we can do is, to watch carefully the ongoings of the Papists, and see that they enter not too far into the Protestant citadel. That the Catholic Emancipation Bill might be greatly and beneficially revised, we are willing to grant:—for instance, Roman Catholic members ought not to be allowed a vote on questions belonging to the Protestant Church. Further than this we are not at present prepared to advance. We should be glad to see the Protestant Association of London have branch associations formed throughout the empire, for the consolidation of the cause, and the promotion of Christian knowledge—the sort of knowledge most wanted.

THE MINISTRY AND O'CONNELL.

(From the London Mercury, a Radical Paper.)

We have learned, on unquestionable authority, that ministers have suddenly become anxious to shake off the O'Connell support as they were to propitiate and strengthen it at the commencement of the elections. The fearful reaction in favour of Toryism, which the returns hitherto received indicate, have produced this change in the Whig councils. For the sake of place, the Melbourne cabinet was content to hoist the O'Connell colours during the last two sessions. The same love of place induces them now to abandon him, seeing that the tide of electoral influence has set in the other way. Confidential despatches, it is said, have already been forwarded to Ireland, urging the lieutenant to withdraw all government support from the O'Connell candidates, and to employ it covertly and discreetly on their side, with a view to render ministers altogether independent of O'Connell in the new parliament. At the same time, overtures are being made to certain ex-members of the late Grey administration, inviting them to resume office in conjunction with the more aristocratic section of the present ministry. This is preparatory to the whig-tory coalition, to which we alluded previously to the elections.

Thus all our prophecies are in course of being realised. We foretold that the elections would turn in favour of the moderate-tories and Toryish whigs. The elections are proceeding exactly as we foretold. The Tories (including the doubtfuls who will join them) will constitute a decided majority in the new house. The more prominent liberals—especially the leaders—are everywhere ejected. We foretold that a coalition ministry would be formed. We are still of this opinion, and, as a first step, the Grey party is already solicited to join Melbourne.

The position of parties is just this.—The whigs cannot go over to the Tories. The Tories cannot go over to the whigs. Neither party is strong enough of itself to carry on the government. A mutual compromise is, therefore, necessary, to enable the parties to meet half-way. The

whigs, who would as soon part with their skins as with their places, are making the first advance. The Tories, who are equally loving of their place as the whigs, but who are not strong enough to rule without the aid of the other faction, are favouring Melbourne's advance.—Earl Grey's party would form a convenient point of contact between the two factions. Accordingly at that point they have agreed to meet.

Under these circumstances we may make up our minds to see the Melbourne's and the Russell's "jump Jim Crow" once more. If they retain office (which to a certainty they will, if there be any virtue in apostasy), they will fling overboard all the political juggleries of the two last sessions. They will abandon the Irish Corporation project; they will back out of the Church-rate abolition scheme; they will make burat-offering of the appropriation clause; they will discountenance all innovations touching the Lords and Church, except such as Tories would sanction; and they will leave O'Connell and his "Normal schools of agitation" in the lurch. In a word, they will fling off their late adherents and their late professions, and become once more the veritable whigs of 1688.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Let us for a moment consider the nature and value of the great principles which compose the creed of the Conservative party. These may be said to be—1st, The maintenance of the monarchy and of the privileges of both houses of parliament. 2nd, The security of the Protestant religion, as established in the three kingdoms.

We need not ask if these institutions are of a slender or trivial nature. We need not ask if they are blessings which we ought calmly and indifferently to hazard or throw away. We need not say that the advantages which they yield are not confined to one class, or rank, or section of the community; but are, when rightly viewed, of equal benefit to every peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor. The principles of Conservative policy should never have found favour in our eyes if they were in any way exclusive in their tendency or operation. We are no worshippers of nobility; we are no parasites of wealth; we have no sympathy with any one interest in the commonwealth more than another. We revere and rally round the institutions of our country, because we believe every man alike to be interested in their stability who desires either to live and rise by his own exertions, or to enjoy the fruits of his past labours, or to inherit the acquisitions of those who have laboured before him for his sake. We call upon all sober, and religious, and orderly of every station and denomination to reflect earnestly upon the blessings which they now possess, and to take heed that they do nothing at this time which shall expose them to the slightest hurt or jeopardy.

Why is it that we love the monarchy? Why is it that we prize the institutions of an hereditary peerage and a representative House of Commons? Because we believe and know that this constitution contains the most admirable mixture of the elements of society, the most perfect reconciliation of opposite excellencies, that wisdom has ever planned or accident ever brought together. It has offered scope for the greatest and most diffusive liberty that has ever been found compatible with mutual restraint and general protection; it has allowed the amplest freedom of discussion consistent with order and tranquillity; it presents the most liberal encouragement to enterprise and exertion that co-exist with the security of acquired rights; it exhibits the utmost latitude for popular influence that can be combined with an effective defence against foreign aggression, or a vigorous administration of executive government. Under this constitution we have realised all the opposing virtues which schoolboys have dreamed or that sages have devised. We have nursed among us all the patriotism, the eloquence, the courage, the independence, that have adorned the freest republics of the world, while we have been exempt from the anarchy and dissensions, the fierce struggles and bloody triumphs, by which those forms of government have been defaced. We possess all the refinement, the literary cultivation, the scientific attainments that have ever been fostered by the most splendid monarchies without the vile effeminacy or the gross vices which courtly ease and luxury have too often produced. The monarchy gives firmness and unity to the national strength, and annihilates and the wild excesses of ambition. The aristocracy gives stability to existing rights and institutions, and diffuses refinement and generous feeling among all classes. The

democratic principles, working in its proper place, and under its proper trammels, gives life and activity to the whole, and excites in all ranks a spirit of mutual sympathy and competition productive of the best results.

At the Lewes assizes, on Thursday, a penalty of £500 was obtained against a man named James Henry Mills, for having in April last, at the Lewes election, corrupted one James Baker, by giving him £15, to induce him to vote for Mr. Easthope.—[This Easthope is now one of the members for Leicester, part proprietor and editor of the Morning Chronicle, and an immense stickler for "freedom and purity of election!"

(From the Liverpool Mail, Aug. 8.)
The London Courier, a ministerial paper, admits that, up to the latest returns received on Saturday, the state of parties was as follows:—

Ministerialists.....238
Conservatives.....228

Ministerial majority.....10
We shall make short work with this ten. Stirlingshire gives us a gain of one, Peeblesshire one, Perthshire one, Wigtownshire one, and South Cheshire one.—These five give ten votes on a division, and make the parties even. There will be other gains, to the extent of eight or ten more, given the Conservatives a decided majority in the new house. Dublin and Belfast are returned against us, but the returns are not worth one farthing, for they will be set aside upon petition, and the old Conservative candidates replaced in their former situation. But, on the other hand, the ministerial list will have to be pruned, most unquestionably, of Grote of London, and Brotherton of Salford, which will be equal to four members on the conservative side.

Upon the whole we are quite confident that ministers are signally defeated by the voice of the electors of the United Kingdom, despite all the government influence, all the corrupt corporation influence, all the influence of the secret service money, and all the perjury and intimidation of Ireland.

THE REJECTED RADICALS.

(ALL OUT-AND-OUTERS.)
Hume from Middlesex
Reebuck from Bath
Palmer from ditto
Bowring from Kilmarnock
Wigney from Devon
Fowel Buxton from Weymouth
Ewart from Liverpool
Wason from Ipswich
Rufane Donkin from Berwick
Brotherton from Salford
Grote from London
Elphinstone from Hastings, late from Liverpool
Angerstein from Greenwich
Stewart from Lancaster
Stanley from Preston
Colonel Thompson from Hull
Fox Maule from Perthshire
Wrottesley from South Staffordshire
Mosley from North Staffordshire.

The Thames Tunnel.—This tunnel will probably be completed at the public expense. The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the state and prospects of the undertaking, decline giving any opinion on the results, as far as profit and loss is concerned; but it is added—and this is the material point to the parties whose money has been buried under the Thames—"Looking to the importance of a work of this nature, for the first time now undertaken as a means of fixed communication in situations where no other of an equally permanent nature may be available and also that the sum of £180,000 has been already expended upon the work by the proprietors, and the further sum of £72,000 by the public, they are of opinion, that it be expedient to authorise the treasury to continue the advances to the Thames Tunnel Company according to the act of parliament.

The new Bishop of Quebec.—Arising out of the visit to this town of Mr. J. Stanley, M. P. for this division, and of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, we have heard, but we have no authority to confirm the correctness of the re-

port, that the Rev. E. Hawell, B. D., the able and exemplary curate of this parish, has been judiciously selected to the new bishopric of Quebec.—Stockport Advertiser.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.—In reply to an observation which is said to have reached the royal ear the other day, the Queen is reported to have answered, "The new parliament must determine whether I am to be a whig, or Tory, or conservative, which I take to be the medium between the two." This, if spoken, was constitutionally spoken, and shows that her Majesty is anxious to ascertain the real opinions of the subjects whom she has been called upon to govern, rather than desirous of influencing them by any premature declaration of her own. Mr. O'Connell has had the impudence to assert that his sentiments are those of the Queen!

DUBLIN ELECTION.—Yesterday, in giving his vote in favor of Messrs. West and Hamilton, Mr. O'Connor, a highly respectable and very independent Roman Catholic solicitor, stated that he did not record that vote as a partizan; but that he felt that from the intimidation that had been used, it was the duty of every independent elector to take the course which he had adopted.—Dublin Mail.

Conversion of a Priest.—The Rev. Patrick O'Brien, some years a Priest of the Church of Rome in this diocese, has publicly read his recantation at the parish church of Killyn, in this county, and conformed to the faith of the church of England.—Limerick Chronicle.

We have sincere pleasure in announcing that Doctor Musgrave, of Cambridge, who was a short time since appointed dean of Bristol, is to be the new bishop of Hereford, in the place of the late Dr. Grey.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Munster to the office of constable of the tower of Windsor Castle.

Seven villages in one of the valleys of the Tyrol have abandoned the Roman Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith. The Austrian government, however, has disgraced itself by deciding in council that the inhabitants shall not be allowed to emigrate into Prussia. Transylvania has been assigned to them as a place of refuge.

The Quadruple Treaty.—The Journal de Francfort, a Russian paper, affirms that a conference of all the other ministers of the northern powers will be held with Prince Metternich at Toplitz very shortly, upon the subject of the quadruple treaty, by which England and France engaged themselves to support the Queen of Spain.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

WHEREAS it is expedient that regulations should be made for the support and management of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches which now are and which hereafter shall be within this Island and its Dependencies, the Pews whereof are or shall be wholly or in part the private property of Members of the Congregation:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, and by the authority of the

same, that it shall be lawful for the several Proprietors of the several Churches respectively, their Agent, to meet on or before the first day of January in each and every respective Churches, and shall attend shall then a ballot from amongst the and proper persons to be Church Wardens of and also then and there manner from amongst fit and proper persons Vestry for the said Church whom shall be quorum so happen that any Inpany of Individuals shetor or Proprietors of in the said Churches Person or Company s for every Pew of which shall be such Propriet and the said Church tries respectively shall Office for one year the and until their Success manner be elected; a Wardens shall have thorty to make such respecting the care, ment of the said Churches as they shall not repugnant to the have, exercise and en privileges and power ble to the same parneral Law of England usually have, exercise subject to—And the adjourn from day to And the Ministers of respectively shall a required to give pub annual meeting from ately after the Comm two Sundays preced meetings, which no objects of the said t at which it shall be

And be it further of the persons so expiration of his from the Town or s resided when electe capable, or shall serve the Office to the Minister for the Church connected cancy shall occur, ter such vacancy s notice in manner at ing of the sac pro tain, at which n shall be filled up

And be it further counts and claims the repair, support the said Churches, Appurtenances of and respecting the gyman, Clerk, Ser of the same, shall required, be laid by the Church shall be approved Church Wardens said Vestry: Pro ever vote shall be of the Minister s least three years shall be payable bent for the tin Church Wardens

And be it fur the purpose of ra ment of the said ing the Disburse said Churches, s said Vestries to ments upon the of the said Pew cessary,—the sc ments, specifying ral proprietors each is to pay, s printed and shall of the said Chu the two Sunday shall have been in case the said thereof, shall re for the space of notice and after made for the sa or their reputed pose of this Act the rent of the therein shall be proprietor for rent.) then the shall and may quired to raise costs and expen of the Goods, faulter or def amount subject Vestry: Pro hereby enacted after such asse ed upon, three priors shall Church Ward the same, the proceed to rais