

(From the Morning Herald).

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to find that the bill for the present cutting down and eventual destruction of the cathedral establishments has called forth the determined opposition of many of the most distinguished prelates of the church. Indeed we only wonder that it ever had the sanction of any of the guardians of our ecclesiastical institutions. The principle of such a bill is one that would sanction the confiscation not only of the property of deans and chapters, without crime proved, but the transfer, by a vote of parliament, of the property of the church to national purposes, or of the property of any individual in the community to the wants of the many, without the consent of the owner. In short, such a measure goes to establish the dangerous and nefarious doctrine that power, and power only, is the arbiter of the rights of property, and that the foundation of such rights is not laid in definite law, or in any settled principles.

A doctrine more dangerous to society cannot be maintained.—Let once the rights of property be rendered uncertain, and one of the main characteristics of civilised society is destroyed; for there is nothing that more distinguishes civilisation from barbarism than a respect for the rights of property. In a community where those rights are not held sacred no other rights are long respected.

But then the property in question, such a legislator and logician as Mr. HUME would say, is only "church property." Be it so. The violation of right and justice which renders church property insecure shakes the foundation of all other property. In times of revolutionary tendency the possessions of the church are usually first assailed, because the church is the weaker party, and its goods at all times are more handy for confiscation than any other property whatever. Let us take, for instance, the present attack upon the property of cathedral establishments. What power have deans and chapters in the legislature?—They are not represented in either house of parliament. They are at the mercy of the governing power, or the popular will, and if neither one or the other be actuated by a sense of justice, the weaker party is first destroyed as a precedent for future destruction.

Our correspondent at Paris states that, up to the hour of post on Saturday, nothing had transpired which could authorise him to state positively how the ministerial question would terminate, though there was every appearance that M. THIERS and his friends would come in with O. BARROT, as president of the chamber.

M. PASSY is said to have left Paris on Saturday whether from weariness at the length of the negotiations, or from shame at his own want of good faith towards his colleagues, is a problem.

We have refrained from noticing some reports which we found several days ago in the Paris prints, respecting the secret introduction of artillery into several of the casernes which are distributed throughout Paris. We did so because we were warned by our private letters from that capital, that whatever irritation might exist in certain quarters, no symptoms whatever of its having descended to the lower classes of the people

had presented themselves, and that it was therefore most improbable so unwise a step as that of parading guns through the streets of the metropolis at a moment when the KING was all but personally before the nation, should have been taken.

FRANCE.

From France, the most important intelligence is that of the negotiation that had been going on for some week or ten days for the formation of a new Ministry from the influential men and parties in the Chambers; Count Mole and all his colleagues having placed their resignations in the hands of the King on the 8th ult. The King immediately sent for Marshal Soult to consult and instruct him on the formation of a new Cabinet. The Marshall made a *since quoniam* of his acceptance that M. Thiers should be one of his colleagues, and under their joint auspices the following list was prepared to be set before his Majesty on Saturday, the 16th ultimo, and to appear, if his Majesty should not object, in the *Moniteur* of the following Monday:—
 Marshal Soult, War Minister and Pres. of Council,
 M. Thiers, minister of Foreign Affairs.
 M. Passy, minister of Interior.
 M. Humann, minister of Finance.
 M. Dupin, minister of Justice.
 M. Villemain, minister of Public Instruction.
 Admiral Daperre, marine minister.
 M. Dufaure, minister Commerce.
 M. Sauzet, minister of Public Works

Some difficulties had occurred in the preliminary negotiations of Soult and Thiers with his majesty, in regard to the programme of the measures and the conditions of the future Cabinet; but our latest intelligence informs us that his majesty had waived his objections and that the ministerial arrangements of Soult would probably be completed.

The following is the outline of policy proposed by the newly nominated French ministry, at first indignantly rejected, and afterwards accepted by the King:

1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian Prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affair of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be persevered in. 5th. That the conversion of the five per cent. rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar. 7th. That the question of electoral reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th. and principally, That the *presidence welle* should be insisted on, or, in other words, that, except on very state occasions, the King should not preside at the council of ministers.

Another French Outrage.—The impunity with which we have allowed France to insult the British flag in the case of the Express packet, has led to the commission, on the part of the official servants of that power, of another outrage scarcely less flagitious: we allude to the seizure

and detention at marseilles, and examination in Paris, of the bag containing the despatches brought by Mr Calvert, the agent of the East Indian Company, from Malta.

The Queen has done every thing she could to repair the injured feelings of Lady Flora Hastings. Lady Portman's services are dispensed with at the Palace; and the Doctor, Sir James Clark, has been dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

The late Sir Herbert Taylor was private secretary to their Majesties William the Fourth, George the Fourth, and George the Third. He was born in Sep. 1775, and was elder brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, and second son of the late Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ancestor was King Henry the Seventh's household.

The Hamburg papers mention that the reigning Duke of Brunswick is dangerously ill; and that King Ernest, by way of showing his displeasure against the city of Hanover, was about to fix his residence for a while at Celle.

The labourers employed in excavating on the Derby and Birmingham Junction Railway at Kingsbury, has discovered lead ore. It is said to exist in such abundance that a mine is to be opened and worked.

St. PETERSBURG. I informed you by my last letter, dated the 12th ult., that the Emperor Nicholas had ordered an extermination war to be waged against the Circassians; to-day the Autocrat published an ukase, by which he not only revokes the promise made by his government to grant certain immunities to the Russian settlers in the colonies of Circassia, but forbids his subjects, under the most severe penalties, to form any kind of establishment in the country, or to send thither their slaves. These two measures are generally considered as a certain indication that the Czar has relinquished all hope of subjugating the Circassians, and that what he is now doing has no other object than that of injuring them as much as possible, and thereby deterring other Circassian tribes from following their example. In this, however, Nicholas will be deceived, for all those mountaineers hold the Russians in too great an aversion to ever consent to undergo their yoke. The Autocrat intends shortly to signalise his reign by a new act of despotism. His predecessor, the Emperor Alexander, had granted the free Livonians, indiscriminately, the privilege of possessing land belonging to the nobility. This concession exciting the displeasure of Nicholas, he has prevailed on several personages of the high nobility of the province to address to him a petition, in which they state to him that the great estates must be impaired from being in the hands of commoners, and entreat his Majesty to remedy an evil which may ultimately prove fatal to the country. Now we are in daily expectation of an ukase restoring to the Livonian nobility the privilege of possessing exclusively those great estates, and in virtue of which the commoners who now own them will be obliged, within a given time, to sell them to the nobility.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1839.

We have been politely favored by JOSEPH SOPER, Esq., with the loan of English dates to the 25th ult., extracts from which, will be found in our first page.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR, You will not take it amiss if I inform you that many of your friends and supporters who belong to the same Church Establishment as yourself, have thought it somewhat unaccountable that whilst you take every opportunity of eulogizing the Clergy of other denominations, you seem to make a point of preserving the most profound silence with regard to the pastors of your own communion; as if they were unworthy of your editorial notice, or were asleep at their posts.

Now, Sir, allow me to tell you that although this may be a very good way to gain supporters on the one hand, it is no inconsiderable step towards losing them on the other. Charity should ever begin at home: filial affection is a paramount duty; and wherever a want of it is observed something spurious must be naturally suspected. Pardon my freedom of

remark; for it may be of service to you some future day. Recollect that true liberality is not inconsistent with the strictest justice, but "qui alius nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eodem sunt injustitia, ut si in suam rem alienam concertant." As you sometimes make a parade of your scholarship perhaps you will not be at a loss for the interpretation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AN OUT-PORT MAN.

[We suppose that our learned and sententious correspondent refers to the few remarks which, in a late number of our Journal, we thought proper to offer upon the pastoral character and conduct of the Wesleyan Missionary who for the last year or two has been stationed in this town. In throwing those few sentences together, we can assure our correspondent that we were actuated by no other than the purest motive; we sought not to gain the applause, nor to hurt the feelings of any. A fair opportunity presented itself of bearing public testimony to the worth of a gentleman in every respect a credit to his profession—we embraced it, and we are glad of having done so. No one can entertain a higher opinion of the clergymen "of our own communion" than we do; but it does not follow that we are to be blind to the excellencies, or mute in the praises of every one beside. With respect to our correspondent's Latin, we beg to say that although we deny ever having made "a parade of our scholarship," yet we perfectly understand the meaning it conveys. Cicero has helped many a simpleton to an idea, and in the present instance were it not for his friendly and "AN OUT-PORT MAN'S" agglomeration of wise saw would be perfectly insipid.—ED. STAR.]

ARRIVALS.—In the Melina from Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. Soper.
 DEPARTURES.—In the Norval for Liverpool, Mr. William Panton, and Mr. William Munden.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

June 20.—Melina, Butler, Hamburg, 170 barrels pork, 5 do. beef, 131 do. flour, 20 half do. 30 barrels Oatmeal 250 firkins butter, 530 bags bread, 4 hds gun, 70 coils cordage, 2 bales Canvas, 2 do. Hosiery, 4 Rakes, 1 cask Leatherware.
 25.—Schr. James, Henderson, Cadiz, 100 tons salt.

CLEARED

June 22.—Brig Norval, Wills, Liverpool, 24,398 galls. seal oil, 6,737 seal skins, 9 cow hides.
 25.—Brigantine Alva, A. McNaughton, Jamaica, 1830 qtls. dry cod fish, 88 bls. herring, 1 bl. salmon, 220 galls. cod & seal oil.
 Schooner Flamer, Binot, Liverpool, 113 tierces, 1 hhd., 46 galls. seal oil, 10,000 seal skins, 31 cwt. old junk, 900 white oak staves, 72 boats oars, 12 spars.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

June 9.—Terry, Hodgson, Cadiz, salt. Alexander, Keating, P. E. Island, potatoes.
 Shannon, Pike, Bridgeport, coal.
 10.—Trial, Murphy, Bridgeport, coal. Collector, Whelan, Halifax, flour.
 11.—Intriped, Elder, St. John, N. B., flour, pork.
 American Schooner Lexington, Crowen, New York, flour, pork, rum.
 Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Cadiz, salt.
 Kingaloch, Stanton, Halifax, flour, pork, rum.
 American Schooner Pandora, Knight, Philadelphia, flour, bread.

CLEARED

June 6.—Neptune, Larkin, Buctush, herrings.
 Lord Ravensworth, Newnan, Bathurst, ballast.
 7.—Hope, Symonds, Miramichi, ballast.
 8.—Orion, Hartily, P. E. Island, herrings.
 Rangor, Carroll, Sydney, ballast.
 Charlotte, Furneaux, Miramichi, ballast.
 Nimrod, Martin, Sydney, ballast.
 Bell, Nicholson, Quebec, ballast.
 Euphemia, Butt, London, oil, seal skins.
 Icen, Steele, Cork, seal oil.
 10.—Scipio, Gregg, Quebec, herrings.
 Margaret Helen, Wills, Liverpool, oil, seal skins.
 11.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi, herrings, sugar.
 George Ramsay, Morone, Miramichi, ballast.
 St. Patrick, Furniss, Sydney, seal skins.
 Argus, Sydney, ballast.
 Angler, Axtell, London, seal oil, seal skins, &c.

City of Exeter, Owen seal skins.
 Carteretta, Warren, blubber.
 Hazard, Mortimore, seal skins, &c.
 John & Horatio, last.
 Skiron, Thompson, C

PROCLA

I N obedience to the Worshipful the bearing date the 17th directed,

I hereby give That a GENERAL ONS of the P.E. the Court-House, in on

Thun

The Fourth of J.U. ing at the hour of E of the same day; a Majesty's Gaol, the all other Constable this District, are to be then there to do which by reason of to be done.

Given under Grace, in of Newfo eth day of Our Lord 1839.

I WILL NOT DEBTS CATHARINE RE

Harbor Grace, June 19, 1839.

TENDERS will SUBSCRIB

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For the Building Midda Bight. For the Building Brigus. For the Building Bay Roberts. For the Building Lower Island. For the Building Job's Cove.

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