

the impression was conveyed to distant points that the second disaster was much more serious than was really the case.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

But the fire was by no means extinguished with the cutting off of the gas, it continued to rage until nearly 3 o'clock before it was under control. At the corner of Summer and Washington streets, the store of Shreve, Cramp & Lowe was burning fiercely at 2 o'clock, the flames from Stearns & Co's building having communicated with it. A portion of the wall on Summer-street fell with a loud crash into the street, and Washington-street was cleared to prevent accident by the falling of the walls of Shreve, Cramp & Lowe's building. At 2 1/2 o'clock the Park House had caught fire in the rear, but it was thought it could be stopped. Jordan, March & Co's retail store was watched with eager eyes, for a narrow building four stories high, in Central Court, only twenty feet distant, was rapidly burning despite the efforts of the firemen. At the eastern end of the fire Hovey's store was protected by a double brick wall forty-two inches thick and it was hoped it would escape destruction. Out beyond this, on Chancery street, is Mudge's building a huge granite structure, occupied by Lewis, Coleman and Co. This has granite facings to the windows, iron sashes, and an iron framed roof, well tinned, which effectually resisted the flames. Here the fire was finally stopped, and it has not since broken out.

EXTENT OF THE SECOND FIRE.

The area of this new fire adjoins that of the first, and is included in the distances and boundaries which have been mentioned. It was, in fact, but a continuation of the first, it was but the last fitful flash of the great conflagration.

GOING TO WORK AGAIN.

The example of enterprise displayed by Chicago merchants after their fire, in making the best of their misfortune, has given to the business community here a vitality very different from their ordinary conservative habits. This evening's papers are full of advertisements of leading houses, stating that they have obtained stores elsewhere, and have supplies of goods ready to serve Western and home buyers. All over the burnt district there are posted little stakes with boards, on which are printed the new addresses of the firms who lately occupied the sites. All day long teams were busy trucking European goods to these new places, and as there is a large quantity on hand at most of the woollen and cotton mill within a radius of 100 miles of this place in a week's time they will be almost the same in this respect as they were three days ago.

ESTIMATING THE LOSS.

Concerning the total loss, there are several statements by careful calculators. The closest estimates fix it at \$85,000,000 as the minimum, and \$100,000,000 as the maximum.

Table with 2 columns: Losses by English Insurance Companies, and Amount. Includes entries for Liverpool and London & Globe, North British and Mercantile, London Assurance, Lancashire, Manchester, Royal and English (reported), Imperial, London, and Queen.

Total.....\$5,654,280

What Hath God Wrought.

Madagascar has witnessed the first public examination of the class about to graduate from its Theological Institution, under the care of the Independent missionaries of England. The event was considered of great importance, and a matter worthy of much rejoicing, as appears from the fact that the examination of the students took place in a new palace, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, who thanked the missionaries engaged in the work on his own behalf and on behalf of the Queen, who was unable to be present; and again in an admirable speech delivered after the examination, greatly encouraged the students to persevere in their studies and aims. By exhaustive questions the members of the graduating class were tested particularly on such subjects as the reasons for their faith, the value of creeds, the nature of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, with the design to bring out their apprehension of these ordinances and ability to combat teachings which introduce symbols as substitutes or helps to secure acceptance with God, instead of the One Great Sacrifice for sin. Special attention is also given to such subjects as the history of the Old Testament times, from Abraham to Moses; the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistle to the Hebrews; the Life of Christ and the history of the Early Church, the English language, grammar, and logic. The extent of the acquirements of these candidates and their intellectual acumen are spoken of in the highest terms. They have enjoyed the warmest proofs of sympathy and affection, as well as earnest prayers in their behalf, from many friends; and great anticipations are cherished of the blessings they shall be the means of bringing to the churches of Christ and the nation at large. The Queen generously showed her regard for them by inviting them again to their palace.

Invitation for Week of United Prayer throughout the World. Jan. 5-12 1873.

Beloved Christian Brethren of all Nations, The time has arrived for sending you our usual fraternal invitation to observe the Annual Week of Prayer at the commencement of the new year.

For the last twenty six years God has put this honor upon His people associated in the Evangelical Alliance, viz., to bring together in "prayer and supplication" all, in every land, who call upon "the same Lord, both theirs and ours."

It will be in the remembrance of many of you that at the formation of the Alliance in 1846, among the resolutions unanimously passed by the great Assembly of Christians of many different nations, which met in London, was the following:—

"That it be recommended that a week beginning with the first Lord's day of January in each year be observed by the members and friends of the Alliance throughout the world, as a season for concert in prayer on behalf of the grand object contemplated by the Alliance."

That recommendation went forth throughout the world, and was at first to a mere limited extent, but afterwards very generally adopted. In consequence, each succeeding year has been ushered in with the simultaneous offering of united prayer in almost every land, by Christians of all nations, "agreed touching the things they ask of God."

Known to you also, beloved brethren, is the still increasing observance of this annual week of united prayer. How hallowed and refreshing have been the meetings of Christians of every name united in Christ, and united in the true church of the living God. How remarkable also have been the events of Divine Providence, confirming our belief in the promise, that the united prayers of God's people shall never be presented in vain. In proof of this, and as calling for devout and grateful acknowledgement, we would venture to remind you of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Churches, more especially manifested in the religious awakening and revival which have visited different lands; the opening of doors "wide and effectual" for preaching the "everlasting Gospel" in Italy, Spain, France, Sweden, Austria, and elsewhere; the overthrow of slavery in America, Holland and Russia; the weakening of papal supremacy, and of the power of Antichrist among European nations; and the progress of religious liberty throughout the world. Although we do not appropriate these striking passages in Divine Providence as the immediate or the special consequence of our supplications, no devout mind will fail to see in them great encouragement to renewed prayer. "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty, Thine is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

This encouraged to continue the good work which the Church of Christ has put its hand unto, we invite you in much affection and earnestness to "come boldly unto the throne of grace," on succeeding days of the first week in January next, to come in fellowship with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, "remembering that His presence is promised wherever two or more are assembled in His name, and that passing events, and the spiritual wants of all our churches and of all nations call upon us at this time to unite as one host to cry mightily unto the Lord, ever mindful of His command that supplications, prayers, and intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men for kings, and for all that are in authority; . . . for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth."

The following topics are suggested as suitable for exhortation and prayer on the successive days of meeting:—

Sunday, January 5.—SERMONS: Subject:—The foundation, security, and universal extension of the Christian Church. Monday, January 6.—DEVOUT ACKNOWLEDGMENT—Remembrance of God's mercies to the nation; to families, and to the churches; providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; confession of sin. Tuesday, January 7.—PRAYER: for Christian churches; their increase in love, activity, fidelity to the truth, and the clearer manifestation of the unity in the faith; for ministers, missionaries and evangelists. Wednesday, January 8.—PRAYER:—for families; for sons and daughters of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence, and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for schools, colleges, and universities; for children at sea or in foreign lands; for young men in business and professions; for servants; and for all in sickness and tribulation. Thursday, January 9.—PRAYER:—for nations; for kings, and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; for increase of righteousness; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge; for contentment, concord, and good will among all classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgements; and for the removal of intemperance, immorality, and the sins which are "a reproach to any people."

Friday, January 10.—PRAYER:—for mankind;—for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of Antichrist; for all prisoners

and captives; and for the increase of that kingdom which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Saturday January 11.—PRAYER:—for Sunday schools; for missionary, tract, and other religious societies; for the raising up and sending forth of more "labourers in His harvest," and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the Gospel, and the conversion of the world.

Sunday, January 12.—SERMONS:—"Let the whole earth be filled with His glory, Amen, and Amen."

Etury, James Davis, Hermann Schmettau, Ph. D., President and Secretaries of the British Branch of Evangelical Alliance.

William E. Dodge, Philip Schaff, D. D., President and Secretary of the American Branch.

Bovet De Mural, Charles Barde, President and Secretary of the Committee of the French Branch.

Andreas V. Bernstorff, Hermann Messner, President and Secretary of the German Branch.

Van Wassenaer Van Catwijk, J. W. Van Loon, M. Cohen Stuart, President, Vice President and Secretary of Dutch Conference Committee of Evangelical Alliance.

A. Capadose, M. D., President of the Netherland Protestant Society.

O. Cassel, M. J. Erik Nystrom, Ph. D., President and Secretary of the Swedish Branch.

Ereling Malling, Edwin E. Bliss, Chairman and Secretary of the Turkish Branch.

M. D. Kalopothakes, J. Stark Dewar, President and Secretary of the Greek Branch.



HARBOR GRACE, DECEMBER 3, 1872.

ANOTHER month has dawned upon us; December, the twelfth dividend of time yearly allotted to us having made its advent. In itself this month is one of peculiar interest. It is now we realise how soon the present year shall have passed away. In it we have our ever-looked-forward-to "Merry Christmas," and cheery little faces are counting the weeks and days that must intervene before the arrival of Santa Klaus, and the pleasant holidays that follow. Apart from these, it is a fitting time for reflection, good resolutions, and benevolent actions. Let us commune with our hearts, that we may know ourselves; let us take a retrospective view of our doings, setting this against THAT, and ascertain if there is any balance due to this year that we should adjust before purchasing of the next.

WE beg to call the attention of "the powers that be" to a nuisance demanding immediate repair. We allude to a large hole in the centre of Cooperage Hill, made some time since by the Road Board for the purpose of procuring earth to repair roads in another quarter. Improvement is the order of the day; but this cannot be effected by creating one evil to remedy another. A few nights since, while a resident in the locality of said hill was on his way to Water Street, he came very near falling into the hole mentioned. Had he done so, he would certainly have received serious, if not fatal, injury. We hope those whose duty it is to look after such matters will see that this nuisance is at once removed. Otherwise criminal procedure may be taken against those who place the limbs of the lieges in danger.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THIS order is now the most numerous Temperance organization in the world, numbering more than all others combined. It at present is established in nearly every State, Kingdom, and Colony of the Anglo-Saxon world, as well as in Malta, France, Belgium, and India. It comprises forty-four Grand Lodges, eight thousand Subordinate Lodges, and over half a million members.

Mr. Stewart, whose philanthropic exertions in the cause of Temperance since his arrival in Newfoundland have already been reverted to by us—is again in town. Last evening he visited Mosquito and, after delivering an able and convincing address, succeeded in instituting a Lodge of Good Templars there. Mr. Stewart has, during the past six

weeks, assisted in establishing ten Lodges, located as follows:—Two Lodges in St. John's, and one, respectively, at Fogo, Greenspond, Bonavista, Freshwater, Blackhead, Island Cove, Old Perlican and Mosquito. It is the intention of Mr. S., after establishing some more Lodges on the Western coast of the Island, to establish a Grand Lodge for Newfoundland. He leaves for St. John's on Thursday next; but in the interim it is to be hoped he will establish a Lodge in Harbor Grace.

BAZAAR.

A MEETING of the ladies connected with the Wesleyan Church here, was held at the Parsonage at 3 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of effecting arrangements, for holding a Bazaar, with a view to raise funds to liquidate the debt incurred in the repairs recently made in the Methodist Chapel. We hope our lady friends will meet with many kind hearts and willing hands to aid them in this good enterprise. Our outport friends who are willing may further the project by sending in contributions. A Bazaar is a novelty among us, and we anticipate for it marked success.

EXCITING POLICE NEWS.

THE notorious fracas of the third day of June last, must still be fresh in the memory of our readers. On that occasion it will be remembered that the Police Constables were attacked by a gang of rowdies in attempting to convey a drunken disorderly to orderly premises, and that for a time it seemed as if the officers of the law would be compelled to succumb to the violence of the mob, and how at last the police gained the day and brought to justice a few of the scoundrels who so unsuccessfully attempted to thwart the consummation of their duty. It was then matter for regret that the ringleaders of the fray, Horatio Gosse, Solomon Hutchings and Eli Hutchings, for the time escaped. These gentlemen (?) have passed the summer at the Labrador, returning recently; when as a matter of common courtesy, High Constable Fallon was among the first to send in his congratulations on the happy event. This was very good of him, but it would appear the parties, who reside in Spaviard's Bay, were not desirous of a special visit on their account, and for obvious reasons carefully avoided any meeting with the protectors of the peace. This state of things could not however last long, for the Police were indefatigable in their efforts to inform the evil doers of the invitation from their superior to visit Harbor Grace.

The police at various times both night and day had reconnoitred the village of late, and were for a time unsuccessful in spotting their men, although searching numerous houses and keeping all eyes open, 'til on the 27th ult., they kidnapped one of them and brought him on here, the other two remaining invisible. The next night—a wedding night to boot—the police made another rigorous search through the various dwellings in the locality without success; but while lying in ambush behind a dyke a man came along, who in martial style was calling for a rising of the rowdy clan. This noble specimen of humanity, in the hearing of the police, told others that they were going to fight that night, and that he would have two for his own hand, at the same time hauling pickets out of a fence. The officers sprang from their hidden position and collared the hero who was to have two pickets for his own hand, and found him to be the very Horatio Gosse they wanted. He was hard to manage, however, struck, kicked, and even stabbed one of them, but after a violent struggle for liberty he was completely got under and brought triumphantly to town. High Constable Fallon, who had been on the look out for these characters, had not in the meantime been idle, and his vigilance was rewarded by the capture of the third of the criminals on Saturday last. It seems that while walking on Harvey Street on that day about noon, he made up with a man, and with the "neck-eye" got a squint of a face he had seen before. He took a "bull dog grip" of this chap, and who should he turn out to be but the last of the trio, after five fruitless attempts to capture him near his own district. Possibly he was in town endeavoring to ascertain what had befallen his companions.

Two of them were brought before the Magistrate yesterday and sentenced to three months' absence from snowdrifts, and to follow the avocation of hard labor by way of keeping up a proper circulation of the blood. The third party has not yet received a judgment. We congratulate the police on their gal-

lant captures, and feel certain the public deem it satisfactory evidence of their ability to deal with the lawless.

A TRIO OF COW STEALERS.

LAST week, R. Walsh, Esq., had a fine cow stolen by some one evidently fond of cheap beef, but to-day, High Constable Fallon succeeded in discovering the thieves—a father and two sons—belonging to the River Head. When the arrest was made they were in the very act of butchering the animal on the principle of "dead men tell no tales." The owner has proved his property and the guilty parties will be prosecuted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Patriotic "Patriot."

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIRS,— In your last I observed with pleasure the good advice you gave the degenerate editor of the "Patriot," a paper using as a motto the beautiful adage "Be just, and fear not! Let all the ends thout' am't at, be thy God's, thy Country's and Truths!"

To ascribe to the Patriotic (?) "Patriot" any of the virtues embodied in the above, would be consummating a polished falsehood.

Lacking originality, he finds it hard to give his few readers a decent editorial, and otherwise fill his sheet with interesting matter, and like a cat watching a mouse, with the patience of a Red Indian pounces upon the "Star," by way of filling a column, and deliberately commits a falsehood, or rather clearly shows his hatred of the truth and capability of "manufacturing" "damnation lies." However, everyone is aware of his characteristic failing, and consequently look upon him with contempt. He says, "It does not look well in our contemporary to assert that a St. John's seaman "gloriously drunk" was able to cope with a sergeant and two Bay Policemen." Such an assertion you never made; the "Patriot" lies, and leaves out part of your observations with intent to mislead. In the article in question, you remarked that onlookers attempted the rescue of the offender, who was armed with a picket (a patriotic implement) from the hands of the police, thereby hindering them in their duty; but the patriotic lover of rowdies and rowdyism studiously avoids any reference to that, because had he done so, his attempted effort to ridicule would have been more ridiculous. In winding up with the exclamations, "Oh, no! Tell it not in Gath! publish not in the streets of Ascalon!" he evidently felt that "the truth will out," and must of course find its way to these places, much to his discomfort.

LUX.

On a Spree.

[BY AULD REEKIE.]

IT once was said, "the greatest philosopher is the man that is fond of a spree." The statement does seem ridiculous, but when it is considered that a man under the influence of liquor is rather more than a man it does not seem so strange. What depths of feeling there is in the spree goer; why he is sometimes even known to feel for the gutters, but Georgie Foo an old and respected nautical gentleman of my acquaintance, altho' loving a bust, ignored the gutter altogether, but had a peculiar sympathy for cabmen and their horses. He could not bear to see them disengaged hour after hour; and for the sake of putting them in motion, often hired a vehicle. One day while at dinner in our boarding house, Georgie entered swinging from side to side, and singing as jolly as a lark. He sat down to dinner, placing his cap in another party's plate, which greatly improved its appearance, having thereby got trimmed with potatoes and grease. Georgie set too with his hands; knife and fork he threw on the floor, and taking the mashed potatoes in his open paw, swallowed fast and scientifically. When finished, he rose and capsize the roast off the large plate, put the latter under his arm and streaked. Staggering down the street with a greasy plate, in his possession, his cap on the back of his head, and his front hair in close proximity to his eyes, he cut a laughable figure. He had not proceeded far when he saw a poor cabman waiting for a hire. This roused Georgie's feelings to such a pitch that he at once engaged "Jehu" for a drive round town, first throwing the plate from him through a large plate glass window. The proprietor came to his door in a rage, but the cabman and

he by some arranged the instead of driven to the morning he



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Several been serious gales now The ship master, from mouth, has The ships to Havana, sacola, for sea. The cued by from New town. from Lond Wales, was al passage The Lov Diet, passed 288 to 91. At the rallies on present, and with the The const virtually d ernment. The En health, and Crimea wh

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