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the pavement was strewn with materials, in many places the avenues being obstructed with masses of bricks, ruins, fallen walls, and pieces of timber.

The effects of the hurricane in the docks, the river, and the adjacent coast, were still more disastrous than its ravages ashore. The river was agitated by the most tremendous billows, and clouds of foam rolled on the surface, whilst the spray rendered the Cheshire coast quite invisible and covered the quays. The Runcorn steamer, *Eclipse*, went down at George's Pier-head, and the firemen missing his footing in endeavouring to get ashore, fell, and was not again seen.

Many vessels were lost at sea; but the fate of the *Pennsylvania*, *St. Andrew*, and *Lockwoods*, bound to America with valuable cargoes and passengers, excited the most interest. The *Victoria* steamer, which had gone out during Monday afternoon to try to render assistance to any vessels that might be in distress, discovered within half-a-mile of each other, on the North Bank, the *Pennsylvania*, the *St. Andrew*, and the *Lockwoods*. The life-boat was afloat, and making every exertion to save as many people on board those ill-fated vessels as possible. She succeeded in taking off the *St. Andrew*, the captain, the crew, and the passengers; all of whom were conveyed in safety on board the *Victoria*. She then proceeded to the *Lockwoods*, which, besides the crew, had eighty-five passengers on board; and took off in all thirty-three persons, leaving from eighty to a hundred souls on the wreck. Among the persons saved, was an infant only eighteen months old, whose father and mother were left on board. The *Pennsylvania* lay in the surf, the hull nearly covered by the sea, and could not be approached. The captain, the crew, and the passengers were in the rigging, and the sea was making a beach over the ship. Three of the crew and two passengers had previously left her, in one of her boats; but the boat was overwhelmed in the surf, and only one of the passengers, Mr. Thomson, of New York, reached land. This gentleman wore a life-preserver.

The *Victoria* went out again at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, with a reinforcement of twelve boatmen, two boats, and life-boat. At day-break, her boats were lowered, and pulled in the first instance, to the *Pennsylvania*. Previously to their arrival, the *Huskisson* schooner had passed the bank; and her crew were horror-stricken with the heart rending shrieks uttered by the helpless individuals clinging to the rigging, and who, during an entire night, had been exposed to the pelting of the most pitiless snow-storm which ever whitened our coast.—At imminent risk, twenty-three persons were eventually snatched from the shrouds, utterly exhausted with fatigue and paralyzed with cold. Three corpses were left in the tops. The *Victoria* proceeded to the *Lockwoods*, and brought from her, with one exception, all who remained alive, to the number of thirty-eight individuals. About thirty persons were lying on the poop of the *Lockwoods* all dead, and several more were drowned in the cabin. The captain of this latter vessel promptly proceeded to Liverpool for assistance; had subsequently embarked on board the *Victoria*, and was zealous and indefatigable in his exertions to save his crew and passengers. Upwards of eighty, with pain we add, perished.

There is a long list of smaller vessels and boats which were wrecked during the gale. The property lost is reckoned at a million sterling. The cargo of the *Pennsylvania* and *St. Andrew* were worth from 400,000 to 500,000, about a hundred lives were lost at and near Liverpool. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been set on foot by the Underwriters, and £1,600 was soon put down. The North-west Light was driven from her moorings; and the loss of the large American vessels is partly attributed to the want of that beacon.

IRELAND.—In DUBLIN,—the ravages of the storm were most severely felt.—The wind blew a perfect hurricane; and in the very height of its fury a fire broke out in the chapel, schoolhouse, & penitentiary, known by the name of the Bethesda, together with the residence of the chaplain, the Rev. John Greg, which were all burnt to the ground. It commenced soon after midnight on Sunday, and had not ceased at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Six houses adjoining were also burnt to the ground. Happily, however, no lives were lost. The twenty-three orphan girls have found a home among the members of the committee; and the forty female penitents have been received into the other penitentiary establishments in Dublin. The most melancholy feature in this case is that this dreadful fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In Clari-street, a Mrs. Whigton was killed; also a servant man and woman at Sydney-avenue;

a child and woman in Newrow, all by the falling of chimneys. The blast was so furious that a gentleman was lifted up and dashed against a lamp-post, and had his leg fractured; a policeman had his arm and thigh fractured by being blown down. Many thousand trees have been everywhere plucked up by the roots, or snapped across, by the violence of the blast.

At Longhrea, one of the most awful fires ever witnessed broke out, caused by the falling in of a number of houses during the hurricane. The fire raged with undiminished fury until six in the morning, destroying everything in its progress. The aid of man was totally unavailing; but, providentially, about six o'clock, the change of the wind from the north-west to west gave the flames a different direction, and the police and the inhabitants were enabled to cut off the communication with the house, and thus the greater part of the town was preserved from impending destruction. As far as we can learn, no lives were lost; but we grieve to add, that there are eighty-seven houses burned to ashes, and thirty blown down by the storm. Nearly 600 human beings have been left totally destitute by this calamity, without a home, clothes, or food. A meeting was held to afford temporary relief. It is stated that there has been destructive fires during the storm in Kells, Moate, and other places.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839.

Bishop PEMBERTON arrived here a few days since from St. John's round the head of the Bay; we understand that the object of his visit is, to procure Stone &c. for the contemplated Cathedral.

INQUESTS.

On the 21st ult. an Inquest was held before JOHN STARK, Esq., Coroner, at the Tilt of PEACE WALSH, about two miles from Carbonear, on view of the body of NICHOLAS BALDWIN, who on the previous Sunday evening had broken into the said Tilt and died suddenly on the following morning. After hearing the evidence of Doctor WALSH, the Jury returned a Verdict "Died by the visitation of God."

On the 6th inst. at Bear's Cove, near Harbor Grace, before the same Coroner, on view of the body of an infant boy sixteen months old, named JAMES TARRANT, it appeared in evidence that ANN TARRANT the mother of the deceased, had on the previous day left the deceased, and another child not five years old, alone in the house, and proceeded to a neighbour's—in her absence the deceased had crawled towards, and actually got into the fire; by which he was so much scorched and burnt, that he died on the same evening. Verdict. "That the clothes of the deceased, casually and by misfortune caught fire, which caused the death of the deceased. The Jury however feel it their duty to censure the conduct of ANN TARRANT the Mother of the deceased, for leaving her two little children in the house alone, with a fire in it; because had she been more careful the accident might not have happened." The Coroner in conveying this just reprimand to the distressed Mother of the deceased, said it was his painful duty fully to concur in the sentiments expressed by the Jury, and that although no legal blame attached to her mere carelessness, and want of due care of her offspring, yet there was a moral guilt adhered to her negligence, and which rendered her deserving of the censure passed upon her.

We copy the following extracts from the "PUBLIC LEADER" of the 6th inst.:

An excellent sermon was preached on Sunday last at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. CHARLES BLACKMAN, on behalf of the suffering poor inhabiting the South Shore of Conception Bay. The Rev. gentleman depicted in a very feeling manner the very great distress which pervades the population of that district, and apparently convinced his hearers that a vast amount of disease had been produced from the want of sufficient nourishment to our needy and impoverished fellow-creatures.—The congregation was respectable, and although there were many who were not aware that a charity sermon was to be preached we are happy to say that the sum of £13 9s. 2d. was collected, with the promise of a further contribution.

A man of the name of ENNIS had the good fortune on Saturday last to shoot one of the wolves which have been proying about the neighbourhood of the town for some time past. The animal, which has been exhibited at the price of one shilling a head appears to be of the full growth, and is in excellent condition, having, no doubt, fared sumptuously during his predatory incursions within the immediate vicinity of St. John's.—There is reason to believe that there are others which might be taken with but a moderate degree of vigilance; although we are still of opinion that a reward for the destruction of these ferocious brutes should be offered by the local government.

The Priests' party, if we may take their accredited organ as an authority, do not appear to think that his Excellency the Governor should take upon himself to supply any relief to the famishing poor, without first convening the Legislature, or else consulting the Speaker and other "influential" members of the House of Assembly.

[From the Times, March 6.]

The accounts of the distress which unfortunately prevails in those parts of the colony with which at the present season there is any means of communication are appalling in the extreme, and call loudly for the sympathy and prompt assistance of the more wealthy part of the community. To whatever cause or causes this distress may be attributable it is neither our business nor intention now to enquire. It is admitted on all hands

that distress exists in its worst form, and to an extent far exceeding what has been experienced in any former period; but we may be permitted to offer a few remarks on the mode of relief hitherto adopted, and which we hesitate not to pronounce as pernicious in the extreme—pernicious not only to the morals and habits of the individual requiring to be relieved, but pernicious also to the Government and to the community, thro' whose liberality such relief is extended. The system hitherto most generally resorted to has been to give relief either in money or provisions, but without requiring from the parties relieved the smallest return. This we imagine cannot but operate as most injuriously upon the moral principles which ought to regulate the conduct of every individual in the social compact—because the poor (so called) are taught, year after year, to expect that whether they are idle or industrious they will, in the event of being distressed, be sure of relief—the same measure being meted out, equally, to the sober and to the dissipated—to the virtuous and the depraved—to the provident and the profligate; nor are they, as we have already remarked, required to make the smallest return either in value or labour. So, last spring, when it became necessary to issue a large quantity of seed potatoes, which he it remembered, bore at that time an enormous price, not the smallest return was required by the government. Surely it would have been no great tax to have stipulated that an equal quantity should have been repaid on the crop being secured, which would have been forthcoming at a future period of want, or sold to meet part of the expense; yet nothing of the sort was done.

We believe that such a system of gratuitous relief of the distressed as that which has been hitherto adopted in this colony obtains in no other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and sure we are that no system could be more pernicious. In all cases where relief is extended, with the exception, of course, of the sick, aged, and infirm, some return, either in value or labour, should be required, and rigorously insisted upon. This, we think, would not only tend, on the one hand, to promote habits of industry and economy—which we are afraid are seldom followed by the great majority of the lower classes in this community—but, on the other, to induce a reluctance to look to the public for assistance. In almost every county in England premiums are given to individuals who have brought up their families without parochial relief. We therefore trust that this subject will occupy a prominent share of the attention of the Legislature in its next session—and that their wisdom will devise some better plan for the relief of our distressed fellow-creatures than that which has hitherto been followed—the evils of which must be so apparent that we cannot suppose that any person who reflects upon it for a single moment can entertain a second opinion respecting it.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court,  
JOHN STARK,  
Chief Clerk and Registrar.  
Court House,  
Harbour Grace,  
9th Nov., 1838.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel M den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear.

Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next  
At 12 o'clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIGGALL'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,

10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUSH, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,  
9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Carbonear.