

The Merchants' Exchange is to be rebuilt immediately. The merchants are to hold their meetings in the Mechanics' Exchange Broad Street for the present.

At a meeting of merchants it was resolved to form a MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and measures were taken to carry the resolution into immediate effect.

Some incipient measures have been taken towards petitioning Congress for an extension of time on Custom House Bonds, and towards the procuring of loans of money, either from the Nation or State Government to counteract as far as possible, the immediate effect of so great a loss of property, on the money market.

One of the first objects sought to be accomplished by such loans is to enable the several Insurance Companies to pay their losses without at this moment calling in their capitals.

It is intended to petition the Legislature to authorize the Safety Fund Banks, under circumstances, to extend their loans beyond the limit now fixed, of twice and a half their capitals.

The property of Arthur Tappan & Co. was rescued mainly by the blacks, who rushed into the store after it was hot as an oven. By these means more than 100,000 dollars worth of goods were removed to a place of safety. It is said that it was with difficulty that the negroes were restrained from rushing in after the flames had communicated to the upper stories.

Nearly three hundred thieves are stated to have been arrested, and property to the amount of 20,000 dollars recovered from them.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall advertise that they will, for the accommodation of those who were burnt out, cash all their notes and drafts outstanding, immediately, for the usual bank interest.—I & Brown, importers of Irish linen, lost 46,000 dollars. W. Redmond, importer of linens and British dry goods, lost 100,000 dollars. Hydep & Son lost 40,000 dollars. Mr. Stephen Whitney had just built 24 stores at an expense of 10,000 dollars each—all were levelled to the ground, and no insurance.

It is stated that the fire at New York on Wednesday night, was distinctly seen at New Haven, 32 miles distant.

IRELAND—THE STORM.—The provincial papers contain distressing accounts of wrecks and loss of lives. From Dunmore they write: Never did we witness such a tremendous storm as during the last few days; it blew incessantly a perfect hurricane. Great damage to the shipping, besides numerous wrecks on the coast, has been the consequence.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Effects of the late Storm.—The provincial papers received in town this morning are filled with distressing accounts of shipwrecks and losses of life, caused by the late frightful storm on the eastern and southern coasts, of the island. The greater number of casualties took place between Wexford and Cork, and the home bound vessels in the American timber trade are the principal sufferers, much injury has also been sustained on the shores of the Atlantic and the Irish sea. The agents for Lloyd's were busily engaged in all the seaport towns in rendering assistance to the vessels in distress, and the safety of the crews, was in many instances owing to their exertions. The inhabitants on the coast on every occasion behaved with creditable humanity.

The total amount of the O'Connell tribute collected at the Chapels in Limerick on Sunday was £278 16s. 8d. being an increase over last year of £63 19s. 11d. A flash note of £100 Bank of Comfort was transmitted, purporting to come from an affluent Roman Catholic gentleman. At first glance it was deemed a real prize, and occasioned great exultation; but a second examination revealed the hoax, which has been the subject of much merriment. The highest sum received from any individual was £5. The net proceeds of the O'Connell fund in Ireland last year were £13,455, but this year he is likely to realize £30,000.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

GREENOCK.—Forty Persons Drowned by the bursting of a Water Dam.—On Saturday evening a little after eleven o'clock, one of the most awful accidents happened to the inhabitants of Crawford, John one of the suburbs. It appears that owing to the excessive rains which

have fallen for the last few days that the principal reservoir, which occupies several acres of ground, for supplying the mills on the Catsburn rivulet, had received such a quantity of water that it burst the banks and rushed in a dreadful torrent towards the village of Catsdyke. In its progress the water made dreadful havoc, carrying every thing before it.—About 40 lives lost.

About £600 has been subscribed at Greenock for the sufferers by the dreadful inundation there.

Captain Manby has been nominated President of the British section of the Society lately established in Paris, called "The Union of all Nations, for the preservation of shipwrecked Seamen." Sir Sydney Smith has taken an active part in the formation of this institution.

The American question, according to the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, is in train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left Paris, nor will he until the 1st Dec.

On the 5th instant Don Carlos issued orders to put to death all persons going with provisions to towns or places garrisoned by the Christians.

It is stated that there has been an awful hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico; Metamor has been nearly destroyed; the establishment Rio Grande demolished by its fury; several lives lost, and severe damage done to the shipping.

Our accounts from Lisbon represent Portugal as enjoying a state of repose.—The government was in treaty for a loan of £100,000 to pay off the most pressing demands on the treasury.

The payments to the Demerara Planters are about to commence. The portion which will go to Glasgow amounts to above £1,500,000.

By the death of Lord Robert Manners, which took place on Sunday, there is a vacancy in the representation for the northern division of Leicestershire.

The Queen of Portugal's marriage will not take place, it is said, before next February.

At Paris people are unwilling to believe that the great naval preparations are intended merely to resist the Americans. General belief attributes deeper designs. The armament continues, and diplomats in Paris are no less busy than the naval folk in the sea ports. A levy in the marine districts of Brittany is confirmed by the American of the 28th Nov.

The national places by the side of these announcements a similar one of considerable activity at Dantzic, and the other Russian ports. The Poles decidedly find favour with the French Government.—For these two years they have been scarcely allowed to meet on their anniversary of their revolution which is the 30th November. The other day no obstacle was put to the meeting which took place, and it was extremely well attended at the Rue St. Mary. The Count de Lasteyrie presided, General Ostrowski was on the side of him, and the ex-Minister of Justice of Free Poland on the other. M. Lemerle gave as the conclusion of his speech, and as a toast, which was loudly echoed, "The union of all civilized nations against the Muscovite barbarian."

The expedition against Mascara, in which the Duke of Orleans is about to take part, occupies the French public as much as the naval preparations; which have produced no further effect on the Bourse.

The Havre merchants, according to the Journals of that town, have already demanded letters of marque, in case of a rupture. It is an undoubted fact, that in Havre, where the Americans were so well received a year since, the strongest animosity prevails against them, and the authorities have some difficulty in preventing daily squabbles between the American sailors and the people of the port.

The French papers continue to speculate at considerable length on the probability of a general war, as a consequence of the differences with the United States. Some of them persist in the belief that a treaty of political alliance between Russia and the United States, is on the eve

of being signed, and they already calculate the amount of maritime force which the two Powers may put forth against France. This force, they conceive, is likely to be increased by some ships of war that the King of Sardinia is said to have put in commission in the port of Genoa and elsewhere, taking it for granted that his Sardinian Majesty will be prevailed upon to join in the commercial crusade against France. The King of Holland, it is supposed, could hardly resist the temptation of such a league.

A collision has taken place, a New-York paper says, between the Governor of Tobago and the Assembly, in the course of which the former told the latter, that their conduct was contumacious and factious. The House closed on the third day after sitting.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is said that the French are fitting out a large fleet of national vessels at Toulon and Brest—the object unknown. It is well known that the French have now afloat upwards of sixty sail, many of them ships of the line and heavy frigates.—These are stationed in the East Indies, West Indies, on the coast Brazil, the Pacific Ocean, in the Mediterranean, and in such numbers as would enable them, if so disposed or instructed, to sweep from these stations the whole of our commerce, as well as the small and altogether inadequate number of ships of war that we have on the several stations above enumerated. We are not among those who believe that the difficulties between this country and France will terminate in a serious war, but is impossible to predict what may happen, and it is the duty of the government, especially under existing circumstances, to be prepared for a conflict. Are we so prepared?

The Armoricain of the 24th instant, contains the following details of the movements of the port of Brest.—"The frigates Didon and Terpsichore, have been put upon the war establishment by the completing of their crews. Yesterday the fifth permanent company embarked on board the ship of the line Jupiter, whose crew will be increased to 800. The ninety gun ship Jena, and the Sauti Petri, are being rapidly fitted out.—The ships Didon, Allier, Loire, Recherche, will sail on the first favourable wind. Great numbers of seamen daily arrive at Brest."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th September were received yesterday, from which we learn that the Caffres, who were within three miles of Graham's Town, had again become very troublesome. They had captured and carried away a great number of cattle. From various accounts, it appears that they had spread themselves along the frontier in a most audacious manner. The fate of Lieutenant Bailey and his party had at length been ascertained. He had been dogged by the Caffres, and attacked by large bodies of them, by which eight of his men were slain. With the remainder he retreated to a hill, where he made a determined resistance, but the savages ultimately closed upon him, and the whole party was massacred.

A line of steam-packets is about to be established between Havre and New-York, and another is in contemplation between the former and St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas has subscribed 200,000 francs towards that establishment. One of the vessels to be employed on that line has already been constructed in Russia, and is expected in Havre in the course of next spring.

His Majesty King Louis Phillippe, is said to be the richest private individual in Europe. The Rothschilds, it is supposed could at a weeks notice, realise four millions, but the Citizen-King could command eleven millions.

We have been informed, on good authority, that our government has offered to the Spanish Minister here, five or six man of war to cruise on the northern coast of Spain, to prevent more effectually the landing of stores or money for the service of the Carlists. A line of battle ship (a 74) will sail from Plymouth the 29th inst., with 30,000 stand of arms and accoutrements, for Barcelona. We have also seen a letter from Plymouth

which states that the Lulworth Packet sailed on the 16th instant, with ammunition and stores for Don Carlos, after having evaded the vigilance of the revenue officers. She has been closely followed, and Captain Lyot will, doubtless, have been informed of this circumstance and it is anticipated that she will be captured.

A letter from Bayonne contains the following:—

"By a royal decree, dated Leguria, in Spain, the 8th of October last, His Majesty Don Carlos, has granted a Captain Aubrey (formerly of the British Horse Guards) the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the service of his Catholic Majesty, and has likewise conferred on him the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Military Order of Charles III. of Spain.

A subscription has been set on foot by the chief functionaries in the Post Office for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Francis Freeling, as a memorial of respect and esteem for his character, and for his gentlemanlike conduct towards all under him, for the many years that he has been Secretary of that establishment.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

The first objects for which our governments were constituted, was the production of order; the preservation of human life; and the protection of individual rights and property. When these desirable privileges are, in some measure obtained, Legislators will be called upon, to extend their views to the means of improving the condition of the people, by facilitating their intercourse with each other, and encouraging their labours, in contributing to the common stock.—To obtain these ends, the making of roads in a newly settled country, is of primary importance—without which, agriculture cannot be carried on, and a beneficial intercourse, to any extent, cannot be expected. The mode of cultivating the land—the manner of carrying on the trade—or the method of prosecuting the fisheries, is, at all times best, when left to individual exertion, competition and talent.

The celebrated saying of Colman "laissez nous faire," may be applied to the labour of man, in any other employment as well as that of a merchant; and Legislators will at all times, find it difficult, if not dangerous, to legislate in the regulating of men's intercourse with each other; or, in prescribing rules, that are to govern men in the employment of their time or talents. Such interference, produces monopolies; favours particular classes, to the injury of others; and hampers the natural progress of society.

Our Legislators in this country, will feel the truth of these remarks, when they apply them to the "Fishery Act," or the "Caplin Bill."

We will suppose, that there are 120,000 consumers in this country, who contribute yearly to the public funds, about four shillings each over and above what they contribute for the support of the Executive, and the expense of collecting the Revenue.

Now, the question naturally arises, why have we sent our Representatives to the House of Assembly, and empowered them to tax us to the amount of an additional four shillings each? The question is easily answered; we give up a portion of our liberty, and a portion of wealth, to constitute a government that may preserve the remainder of our liberties, and protect the remainder of our wealth. For this purpose, the money should be applied, in the first place, in strengthening the hands of the Executive, by giving to it sufficient means, for the payment of an efficient Police force, in every part of the Island where there resides a sufficient number of inhabitants to call for such establishments. Without this, the Legislature may amuse itself, by enacting laws, that are never carried into operation; and continue their labours, by abrogating those laws, because they have not been acted upon. The Legislature, may vote away the public money, in the making of roads; but this will not make society a whit more orderly, or contribute one iota, to the