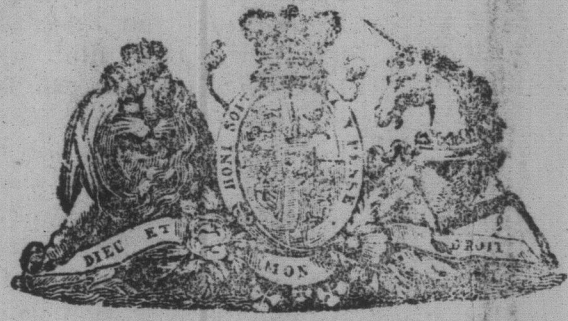


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 27 1836.

No. 83.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

(From the New-York Star, Dec. 17.)

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Since the conflagration of the City of Moscow, and the great fire of London, a more severe and destructive fire has not occurred than the fatal one with which the most valuable part of our city was visited, and which, even at this time, is now raging with violence.

Several hundred valuable Stores with their contents, and more than THIRTY MILLIONS of Property have been destroyed, including that noble pile, the Merchants' Exchange, together with the Old Ships in the Post Office, and a variety of other buildings. To obtain an accurate account of this calamity, at a time when we are surrounded with smoking ruins and falling walls—with the streets filled with rich goods of all descriptions, and guards and patrols watching and protecting the property saved—is almost impossible. Most of the Insurance Companies which have underwritten on this property must be ruined; and the train of calamities which must ensue may be imagined, not described.

The fire broke out last evening, in the street of Messrs. G. & Andrews, in Merchant street. This is a narrow crooked street in the rear of the Exchange, formerly called Exchange street, and was altogether occupied by dry good merchants, auctioneers, &c. &c. The weather was intensely cold—the thermometer below zero—the wind blowing a gale, and the hydrants frozen, so that all the efforts that could be made to arrest the progress of the dreadful element were in vain. The fire burned with such fierceness that in 20 minutes the whole block was in flames, which extended to Pearl street, burnt both sides, then burnt through to Water street, Old Slip.

Pearl street, from Wall street to Old slip on both sides, all destroyed.

Water street, from Wall street to Old slip, all destroyed.

Front street, from Wall street to Old slip, all destroyed.

South street, from Wall street to Old slip, all destroyed.

It is impossible to say how many lives have been lost. We hope for the best, but from the fact that so many stores and offices being on fire at the same time; the owners and clerks rushing on to save their property, books and papers—the falling of walls and timbers—and more than one hundred thousand people of all classes and conditions, moving in dense masses in every direction, we apprehend that many unfortunate persons have suffered. An immense quantity of valuable goods was carried into the Exchange, and into the Garden street Church for safety, but were subsequently destroyed. Several of the shipping were on fire, and hands could not be found to cut them loose. The firemen were soon exhausted while they were both shining on the with the severity of the labour and the deep blue concave, with an intensity of piercing cold; and volunteers were called for in every direction, up to the hour of going to press; the extent of damages their glory into the heap of chaos beneath could not be ascertained; the fire is still burning on South street, and from the direction of the wind we hope it will be arrested by the river.

The Common Council had a meeting and took measures for the public safety. The marines from the Navy Yard and troops from the island are promptly on duty.

Several houses were blown up by the marines, by order of the Mayor, with powder brought from the Navy Yard, which was necessary to arrest the progress of the flames.

To enumerate the particular individual losses is impossible—as an example, one merchant had in silks alone 300,000 dollars, which were destroyed—another 200,000 dollars, in teas and brandies. Many who were prosperous and happy last night are now ruined, utterly ruined.

It is impossible to tell what quantity of goods in bond are destroyed. Every item of property between Counties and Merchants' Exchange, together with the Old Ships in the Post Office, and a variety of other buildings, were on fire at 11 o'clock this morning.

It is computed that a quarter of a mile square of brick and mortar in the first ward, is entirely levelled to the ground.

At 7 p.m. yesterday, the thermometer had sunk to below zero and so continued the whole night, and was at zero this morning at 7 o'clock. In fact, a great part of this desolating and truly awful scene, is to be imputed to the intense degree of cold, by which the flames burnt with greater violence, and every one was in a measure incapacitated from rendering that assistance that he otherwise could have given. Many groups of poor women and children, residing in the vicinity of Broad and Beaver streets, and almost without clothing, except the blankets in which they were wrapped, were seen shivering near the heaps of furniture every where strewn in such masses through these streets.

All business is nearly suspended. The sun, as it broke dimly through the lurid clouds of black smoke, which hung like a funeral pall over all the lower part of the city, seemed, by its blood red glare, to betoken some portentous and dreadful event. Many were sensibly struck with this phenomenon, which added to the desolating scene of horror, shooting flames, crumbling walls, crushing timbers, impenetrable clouds of smoke, which rendered almost totally impassable the entire quarter where the conflagration was burning, presented an assemblage of heartrending objects which, even to the most indifferent spectator, was sickening and agonizing to behold.

Among the ruins, not the least to be lamented, was the loss of that splendid statue of Hamilton, which towering brightly amidst the sea of flames that dashed against its crackling base, cast a mournful glance on the terrific scene and then fell nobly, perishing under the crush of the edifice of which it had been as it were, the tutelary genius.

The handsome Church of the Rev. Dr. Matthews, Garden street, long while resisted the mass of flames in their course towards Broad street. The bright gold ball and star above it on the highest point of the spire, gleamed brilliantly, and still loose. The firemen were both shining on the with the severity of the labour and the deep blue concave, with an intensity of piercing cold; and volunteers were called for in every direction, up to the hour of going to press; the extent of damages their glory into the heap of chaos beneath could not be ascertained; the fire is still burning on South street, and from the direction of the wind we hope it will be arrested by the river.

A man was caught in the act of setting fire to the house at the corner of Stone and Broad streets. It is scarcely possible to conceive, that their could exist such a fiend as this in human shape, without supposing him to be either a maniac or drunk with liquor. It would seem, however, to have been done with a

diabolical design, when it is considered that the fearful apprehensions of the whole of that part of the city were directed to this point lest the fire would cross it and reach the battery.

Awful as the loss is, we must not suppose that the business operations of the whole city are ruined. On the contrary, deeply as the losses may be, we shall, with the blessings of God, be able to get on and sustain our credit.

(From the N. York Star, Dec 19.)

Things look much better to-day than yesterday. The spirits of the sufferers are beginning to revive, and their energies exerted and properly directed. The loss is probably from 10 to 12 millions, not more. Many of the insurance companies will be able to pay in full. It must be recollected that last season was a most profitable year—many houses cleared 80,000 dollars, and there are but few who will lose more than their profits of last year. No bonds will be put in suit without orders from Washington; and we are prepared to look for an extension of credit for one or more years, by a mere payment of interest. The Banks are doing all that can be safely done; and great as the loss is, we are certain that an active and vigorous revival of business will soon be manifested, and in a year we shall hear no more of the loss. It is believed that not one wholesale grocer will fail, though the losses of this important class of merchants are very heavy. All that is to be done at present is to afford relief to the Insurance Companies, to enable them to pay the sufferers forthwith. What remains to be done, must be done quickly; and with the alacry character of our citizens, their energy, their position, resources and enterprise, we shall rise from the ashes revived and regenerated; and with application, caution, and economy, things will soon get into their old, and successful channels.

In that usually large space, called Hannover square, where every body thought the goods piled there would be perfectly safe, there was accumulated from the stock of all the French stores a mass of silks, satins, laces, cartons of dresses, gloves, capes, cashmere shawls, and the richest kinds of fancy articles, forming a pile of sixty feet wide by twenty-five feet in height, or nearly one hundred feet square. In a few minutes afterwards a gust of flame, like a streak of lightning, came from the N.E. corner building, and shooting across the square, blown by the strong wind, and set fire to the entire mass, which in a few moments consumed to cinders, and then communicated to the houses opposite.

The weather was so intensely cold that the firemen were compelled to take the fine blankets saved, and cutting a hole through them, convert them into temporary cloaks, in which they were seen at daylight dragging home their engines; many of them so exhausted by fatigue that they were asleep as they walked. One entire company, thus accounted for, had artificial wreaths, and bunches of artificial flowers, of the richest kind, in their caps, taken from the wreck of matter, and presenting a very singular contrast with begrimed faces and jaded appearances.

(From the Florida Herald, Dec. 5.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—On Sunday last an express arrived from Camp King, bringing information that one of the principal chiefs of the Seminolee had been waylaid and shot by a party of the Micasukey tribe, headed by their chief Powell, under the following circumstances: Charley Omathla, had been out with a number of his friends collecting his cattle, for the sale which was to have taken place on the 1st instant, and was returning home to have a dance at his house. Charley being a little in advance of his party, was fired at and killed; nine balls were found in his body. His friends immediately retreated towards the agency, and a detachment of U. S. troops were sent to protect the family and tribe of Charley Omathla. Another express arrived on Tuesday last,—bringing the information that it had been ascertained that Powell fired the first gun at Charley, and that there was a general disposition among his tribe to create as much difficulty as they could.

Charley Omathla was one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the emigrating party, and in fact of the whole nation. We have received the following notice from the agent, Gen. Thompson, for insertion:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Seminole Indians, hostile to emigration, have, for the purpose of embarrassing the execution of the Treaty of Payne's Landing, concluded in 1832, murdered Charley Omathla, the most intelligent and enterprising Chief in the nation. They threatened to shoot any one who shall attempt to surrender Cattle according to the Treaty. The Indians in the northern part of the nation, friendly to emigration, are panic struck, and will not attempt to attend the contemplated sales. Under these circumstances, an indefinite postponement of the sales is unavoidable.

We copy from the Norfolk Beacon the following information from the West Coast of America, furnished by Captain Valette of the United States ship Fairfield from Valparaiso.

EQUATOR.—The political affairs in the state of Equator, had greatly improved. Gen. Don Vincente Rocafuerte was elected President. Gen. Flores had retired and the best understanding was had with the President and peace and confidence seemed restored.

CHILI.—Political affairs in Chili were in a flourishing and prosperous state.—The government is well conducted, in good credit, and popular with the people, and there appeared to be no desire or prospect of change.

The trade of Chili is yearly improving, and has now become of great importance. Valparaiso, from its geographical situation, must be more benefited than any other port. About two-thirds of the whole amount of merchandise imported to the coast is landed or transhipped to coasters from this port. The transit trade, however, was, and had been dull for several months' past, owing to the unsettled state of affairs of Peru and Bolivia.

PERU.—Political disturbances still continue. Santa Cruz was at Aqueducho, 160 leagues from Lima, with 6000 troops, marching against Salaverry, who was still

in possession of the capital with 3000 men. It was expected that Santa Cruz would reach Lima and restore peace to that city. The popular voice was in his favour, and it was believed Salaverry would fly upon his appearance without offering any resistance. Trade was in a very depressed state.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, Dec. 5)

EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLE FROM THE "TEMPS," PARIS PAPER.

If we are well informed, a very curious event in the history of the world is now preparing; it is the approximation of the independent republic of the United States to Russia governed by Nicholas. The Russian Navy, which is so unskilled, has felt the necessity of securing the support of a maritime power of the first order, and it is positively affirmed that a secret treaty of alliance has been concluded between the government of the United States and St. Petersburg—of a kind of act of union against all future contingencies. We do not yet believe this extraordinary piece of intelligence, but it was asserted in the highest circles. We will merely mention in support of it that Europe has not paid sufficient attention, for these last three years, to the numerous commercial treaties which have been concluded between Russia and the Americans for the trade of China and the North of Asia, which treaties, no doubt, led the way to the political approximation.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.—The French Ministerial Journal announces that fifteen sail of the line more are to be put in commission preparatory to the American contest. France has, we believe, a greater force already afloat. It is suggested that Great Britain cannot permit such a marine force to muster in the Channel without counter preparations.

SPAIN.—General Evans has accomplished the march of the British Legion to Vittoria with the most successful ability. We have letters from the legion to the 10th Nov. which give us the gratifying assurance, that in that very difficult movement no loss was sustained; and that the troops, who conducted themselves with excellent discipline, are now in high spirits and excellent health. It would appear, however, that the Carlists have availed themselves of the departure of the British to re-commence the siege of Bilbao.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE OF 1836.—On the 15th of May the sun will be eclipsed to an unusual visible extent in this country, it being what is termed annular, the sun appearing like a ring at Greenwich, and to the whole of the south of England, 10 degrees will be eclipsed out of 12; at three o'clock in the afternoon it will be dark enough to discern many of the stars.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1836.

(From the Royal Gazette, Jan. 12.)

The Legislature of this Colony assembled on Thursday last for the despatch of business, pursuant to proclamation.—His Excellency the Governor, with his suite, arrived at the Court-House about 2 o'clock, where he was received with the customary honours; and having proceeded to the Council Chamber, and taken his seat upon the throne and the Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the attendance of the House of Assembly, His Excellency delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have to announce to you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to have to their operation all the Acts of this Legislature passed in March, June, and September, 1834, with two exceptions.

The Act for increasing the number of Representatives in the House of Assembly is suspended for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. The questions raised by this Act are of so much importance that His Majesty is unwilling to pronounce any decision upon them until after some further experience shall have

been obtained of the practical effects, whether beneficial or otherwise, of the Representative system as at present in force, and so recently established, in Newfoundland.

Of the "Act for declaring all Property in Newfoundland Real Chables" the proviso at the end of the first clause is deemed objectionable. I am consequently directed "to recommend to you to pass an Act, in an amendment of the present, for the repeal of this proviso; and in the mean time His Majesty's decision is suspended."

The only Act of the last session upon which His Majesty's pleasure has been signified to me is that "for limiting the duration of the Parliament of this Colony." His Majesty has suspended his decision upon this Act, also in consequence of a peculiarity in its form; but it is left to you to prepare a Bill "in the appropriate style, as the enactment of the Governor, Council and House of Assembly," to which I am empowered to assent on His Majesty's behalf.

I am authorised by His Majesty's Government to suggest the expediency of dating the commencement of the *quadrennial* period of the present House of Assembly from the close of this session, so that its existence may be legally continued till 1840, should circumstances render inadvisable an earlier dissolution.

"If the Local Legislature shall be willing to leave in the hands of the Executive Government such a discretion, it will be satisfactory to His Majesty to learn that the proposed law has been framed in that manner." I am, however, expressly directed to inform you, that this is a matter entirely for your consideration; and let your determination respecting it be what it may, the Bill will not require a suspending clause.

Extracts of the despatches from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies shall be prepared for you, that you may be fully acquainted with the objections made to the *proviso* of the second, and to the *form* of the last named Act.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It affords me much gratification to inform you that the Revenue has proved so productive as to enable me to call in the "Treasury Notes," all interest upon which accordingly ceased on the 19th December.

The estimate for the approaching financial year shall be laid before you without delay.

His Majesty's Government has directed that the Brig "MARIA," hitherto attached to the service of this Island, shall no longer be supported by the Parent State; you will therefore resolve whether she shall be maintained in future by Colonial resources, or dismissed.

In the latter case I shall be compelled to forego my intended inspection of the Outports in the ensuing summer, unless you think proper to provide some other similar means of conveyance.

I have been directed to defray the charge of keeping the "Government Buildings" in repair from the REVENUE, when sufficient for that purpose. This item will consequently not appear upon the estimate for 1836.

I can assure you of my continued desire to practice the strictest economy in the public expenditure.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am desirous of offering for your early and careful deliberation the important subject of our Magistracy and Police.

Although great good is derived from the exertions of Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, yet an entire abandonment of private pursuits and exclusive gratuitous devotion to public interests cannot reasonably be expected.

You will reflect whether the number of stipendiary Magistrates may be advantageously enlarged; and whether such functions, aided by honorary services, and supported by a sufficient constabulary would not prove most effectual in the maintenance of individual safety and general tranquility. Prevention of crime never is better than punishment; but when, as has very lately occurred in a small district of this Government the processes of Justice are resisted—its officers maltreated—and its mandates defied, it becomes my first duty to assert the supremacy

and vindicate the dignity of the laws.

I request your attention to a dilemma in which I may find myself placed by the want of a retiring allowance for worn-out public servants.

When there is an alternative between retaining a man in a post for which age or infirmity has rendered him unfit, and consigning him for the remainder of his days to wretchedness and destitution; it is clear that the very principle of humanity is brought into operation against the public welfare.

Having pointed out what seems of the highest consequence, inasmuch as with our security of person and property there can be no happiness, I would next propose the encouragement of education—some aid will be well bestowed on the different associations for the promotion of this benevolent purpose; and this I knew, if given at all, will be given with perfect impartiality.

In connexion with this subject, I have further to observe that the foundation of a public seminary for the higher branches of learning, and useful and elegant accomplishments, would do honour to our society; and spare its wealthier and idle classes the painful necessity of parting from their children at an age when parental care and supervision are supremely requisite.

I will cause to be laid before you copies of the instructions under which Surveyors are making out Roads, in pursuance of your votes and intentions; and also of such reports as have been, or shall be, made by them. From one of these gentlemen I have received very gratifying accounts of the character of the spit of the line between St. John's and the BAY OF BULLS.

The sum as yet allotted for this judicious preliminary survey will not be sufficient to cover the expense, but the gratifications of the public purse will feel with me the great advantage of a liberal appropriation of money to an object so essential as a ready communication between the scattered settlements of this extensive colony.

The Hospital at River Head in its present state is, I regret to say, rather a disgrace than a credit to the community. I commend it to your protection and will joyfully resign any rights of Government therein, provided you will convert it into a public institution. An additional wing should be built; and special care should likewise be taken for the separate accommodation of Lunatics—both in compassion to them, and in commiseration of other patients who now suffer extremely from the occasional turbulence of those unfortunate creatures.

We have of late been enduring a severe infliction of Small-pox, which has committed great ravages amongst the inhabitants of St. John's and its vicinity. This evil has been aggravated by the unhappy prejudice existing here against Vaccination, a discovery which, duly appreciated and universally and properly applied, would, if it failed wholly to eradicate the disease, at least render it nearly innocuous—and might therefore well be ranked amid the greatest blessings of Providence.

It appears to me that an arrangement for the diffusion of Vaccination, and the free distribution of Lymph, with printed directions and instructions for its use, might be united with the proposed establishment of a public Hospital.

You will perceive, by documents which shall be forwarded, that a portion of land on "Church Hill" was granted by Government as a site for the construction of a Market-place. Several years having elapsed without any progress being made towards the accomplishment of that project, the lease of the property, which had been surrendered on a precise stipulation that it was to be so employed, is now re-claimed; and unless you combine this measure with that of a suitable structure for the accommodation of the Legislature in Session, the opportunity of so convenient a situation will be lost.

An accurate census of our population is a desideratum. Provision should be made for its correct and periodical repetition, to facilitate which, I would recommend its not being mixed up with other points of statistics.

In my address at the commencement of the past year, I alluded to our difficulties and the financial crisis at which we had then arrived. We are now in a very different position—our debt is dis-

charged—our coffers are well supplied.

The impost by which this change has been effected, has not operated injuriously in any particular. There has been no diminution of imports, nor enhancement of prices beyond the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Should the Revenue be allowed to remain upon its present footing, with modifications resulting from further experience, the prudent application of such a surplus fund to internal objects will produce improvements, which, a few years since could not have been contemplated. Industry will be excited by the constant demand for labour—artisans and mechanics will resort to us in greater numbers—and agriculture, the beneficial effects of which are already felt in the increased abundance and reduced cost of produce, will advance with accelerated rapidity.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

The observations and propositions which I have addressed generally, being necessarily connected with, and dependent on, matters of financial detail, I shall in the event of their adoption by the Legislature, confidently rely upon your liberality for such supplies as may be requisite to give effect to any measures founded upon them.

His Excellency then withdrew.

REPLY.

A Deputation of the whole House waited upon the Governor, with the following Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

May it please Your Excellency.—We, His Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

It is satisfactory to the House of Assembly to learn, that with the exception noticed by your Excellency, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to leave to their operation the Acts of the Legislature passed in March, June and September, 1834. The amendment of the Chables Real Act recommended by your Excellency, as well as the Act of 1st Session, limiting the duration of the Colonial Parliaments, will both become subjects of our early deliberation, and we do not fail to receive from us all the consideration to which they are by their great importance entitled.

We are much gratified by the information of your Excellency that the Revenue has proved so productive as not only to enable you to pay off the Treasury Notes but to leave a considerable surplus fund.

We feel the fullest confidence in the desire of your Excellency to practise the strictest economy.

Every subject relating to the Police of the country, its Magistracy, and Constabulary, will demand our anxious attention. We lament to learn from your Excellency's speech that any District of this Island should be so unminifal of what is due to the administration of Justice as to stand in the way of its legitimate course, for we deem the security of persons and property the primary objects of good government.

The Education of the people, so feelingly and so judiciously recommended by your Excellency, we shall deem it our duty essentially to promote—this important subject and also the formation of Roads, the latter so necessary in aid of our infant Colony, subjects of primary importance for the deliberation and acts of the Legislature.

We, equally with your Excellency, deplore the ravages of existing small-pox. This important subject, together with the state of the Newfoundland Hospital, shall have our serious consideration.

In your Excellency's observations respecting the market ground on Church Hill, and the necessity of a correct census of the population, we also concur, and these subjects, together with the other important topics recommended by your Excellency shall receive our earliest attention.

We thank your Excellency for your promise of details in regard to our Finance, to which we shall be ready (when received) to devote our strictest attention.

The following is an official Memorandum of the Customs Receipts and Payments to the Colonial Treasury, in each

of the years ending 5th January, 1835 and 1836.

1835.		1836.	
RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
Imperial £11,023 14 4.	£500 0 0	Imperial £13,182 7 11	£2,697 18 9
Colonial 6,849 1 7 1/2	5,900 19 0	Colonial 20,186 3 4	18,446 13 11 1/2

N.B.—Of the Receipts 5th January, 1836, £11,506 3s. 11d. was received under the 2 1/2 per cent Act, and £8,679 5s. 1d. under the Wine and Spirits Act. The sum of £1744 5s. 1d. was lost in consequence of several vessels having arrived before the Assent passed the 2 1/2 per cent Bill.—Ledger.

GREENOCK, Dec. 14. The Selina, from Alicant for New Zealand, at Dartmouth, 7th December, up from long. 46 W. with loss of masts, bulwarks, stanchions and sails—is leaky, bowsprit sprung, and otherwise damaged. Captain [Bond] drowned.

Eleven Whale ships are supposed to be shut up in the ice in Davis Straits. Application was made to Government to despatch a couple of Vessels, properly fitted, with clothing, provisions, &c. to their relief; the request however, was not complied with, on account of the lateness of the season, and probable state of the ice.

The Nova, convict ship, from Cork for New South Wales, was cast away at King's Island on the 14th May, when 226 persons were drowned—five were saved.

SHIP NEWS

ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED.
Jan. 11.—Brig Hebe, Campbell, Cadiz, salt.
Lady Louisa, Henly, Hamburg, oatmeal, pork, bread.
12.—Elizabeth, Campbell, Lisbon, salt, & sundries.
15.—Mary Jane, Follett, Demerara, molasses.
Caledonia, Greig, Viana, salt, oranges, figs.
Schooner Margaret Helen, Banbury, Oporto, salt.
16.—Industrious, Bryan, St. Peter's, ballast.
Brig Dewdrop, Furler, Cadiz, salt.

VESSELS LOADING.

Jan. 8.—Brig Dingwell, Carew, Bristol, oil.
9.—Borealis, Birnie, Portugal, fish.
12.—Edgcombe, Dugdale, Brazils, fish.
13.—Leah, Hore, Portugal, fish.
16.—Elizabeth, Campbell, Naples, fish.
18.—Hebe, Campbell, Portugal, fish.
Caledonia, Greig, Portugal, fish.

CLEARED.

Jan. 9.—Brig Mary Ann, Tucker, Dartmouth, fish.
19.—Leander, Wilkie, Cork, fish.
15.—Madonna, Smith, Peruambuco, fish.
16.—Norval, Carmichael, Liverpool, oil, fish.
Blandford, Hutchings, Gibraltar, fish.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the PAT Favours, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has laid up his PACKET BOAT, the ST. PATRICK, for the Winter; and, will now send a Steady MAN by LAND with a LETTER-BAG each Week, weather permitting, until the Navigation opens in the Spring.—Letters received at the Subscriber's House in Carbonear, and by Messrs. JOHN CRUTE and PATRICK KIELTY in St. John's.

N.B.—The Subscriber WILL NOT be responsible for any Specie sent by the Messenger.
EDMOND PHELAN.
Carbonear, Jan. 27, 1836.

On Sale

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
States' FLOUR, Superfine & Middlings
Prime Hamburg PORK, in half-barrels
BUTTER of a Superior quality
With a few Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO.
For Sale by the Subscriber,
JAMES HIPPISEY.
Harbour Grace, }
Dec. 23, 1835. }

On Sale

LOW FOR CASH,
BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR
Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD,
FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER
1 1/2 Inch Chain Cable (proved)
Chain Topsail Sheets and Yards
Sheathing Iron and Stemplates
Sheet Iron and Copper
Bar and Bolt Iron
Hawsers, Warps and other Cordage
Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline
B.B. & S.S.G. Shot
Nails all sizes
Cabin Stoves and Cambouses
Hawse and Deck Pipes
Pitch, Tar & Turpentine
40 Boxes Soap
Candles Mould and Dipt
No. and Flat Canvas
Sail Twine
Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead
Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages
With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
Harbour Grace, }
Jan. 27, 1836 }

The New Brig ADELAIDE,

Burthen 139 Tons
This VESSEL was built expressly for the Seal Fishery by JAMES SEVIOUR, whose recent death is the cause of the Vessel being Sold. She is a remarkably strong and faithfully built Vessel, and also well found in Sails and Rigging.

The schooner GRATITUDE,

Burthen 74 Tons.
The principal part of this VESSEL'S Hull is built of Juniper; she is well found in Materials.
The Terms of Payment will be made accommodating to the Purchaser.
C. F. BENNETT & Co.
St. John's, Jan. 4, 1836.

Notices

THE Business heretofore carried on in this TOWN, under the Firm of C. F. BENNETT & Co. will be continued under the Firm of WILLIAM DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace, Jan. 1, 1836.

In the Insolvency of ROBERT AYLES,

Of CARBONEAR, Merchant,
NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT,
HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835 }
MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and Mr. JAMES HIPPISEY, of Harbour Grace, Merchants, are this day appointed TRUSTEES of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES of Carbonear, Merchant, duly declared Insolvent; and the said JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES HIPPISEY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as this Honourable Court shall from time to time make here-in, to discover, collect, and realise the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said Trustees.
By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE the undersigned TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, CARBONEAR, do hereby appoint Mr ROBERT AYLES, and GEORGE HIPPISEY of Harbour Grace to collect and receive All the DEBTS Due to the said Insolvent ESTATE, and Notice is hereby given to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT as above stated.
J. FITZGERALD,
JAMES HIPPISEY,
Trustees.
Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

SEALING AGREEMENTS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.
Carbonear, Dec. 30, 1835.

Notices

LOST

Between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6th INSTANT,
A LETTER
Directed to Messrs. GRAHAM & TAYLOR LIVERPOOL—
Whoever may have found the same, will be pleased to send it to
Mr PETER BROWN, HARBOUR GRACE,
OR TO
Messrs. JOHN MCCARTHY & CO., CARBONEAR.
Carbonear,
January 20, 1836.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of ST. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,
AND
The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,
Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo
Price, One Shilling.

THE above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold you cloud of vital consciousness
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise.
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
'Till not contented with their glorious state,
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
They listened to their subtle Counsellor,
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends,
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap
Their unspanned being now their bitterest cur.
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure
Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;
And on his countenance shall be impressed
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin.
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,
And millions by his cunning thither led,
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 18.

This quotation, is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the Star at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.
Carbonear,

On Sale

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,
NEWCASTLE COAL
(Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter
Molasses, Sugar, Tea
Coffee, Chocolate
Oatmeal, Bran
Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco
Soap, Candles
Hatchets, Spades, Shovels
Earthenware, Glassware
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful
MANUFACTURED GOODS,

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear,
September 6, 1835.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.
April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Eca which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,
For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.

For further particulars apply to
JONATHAN TAYLOR Sen.

POETRY

A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Come, gather closer to my side,—
My little, smitten flock,—
And I will tell of him who brought
Pure water from the rock,—
Who boldly led God's people forth
From Egypt's wrath and gulf,—
And once a cradled babe did float,
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary,—precious ones,—your eyes
Are wandering far and wide,
Think ye of her who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide?
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore
Your fix'd attention claim,—
Ah!—never from your hearts erase
That blessed Mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn,—
My youngest infant dove,
Come, press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love.
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng,—
Cling as you used to cling to her,
Who sings the angels' song.

Begin, sweet birds, th' accustomed
strain,—
Come, warble loud and clear,—
Alas!—alas! you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear.—
Good night—go say the prayer she
taught,
Beside your little bed.
The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead.

A Father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life,—
His care protect these shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife—
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like that Mother write?
Who touch the string that rules the soul
Dear mourning babes, good night!

SONG.

BY MRS. H. BAYLY.

Young Ellen was lovely, was joyous,
was free,
Her heart was as gay as the bird on the
tree,
Her voice was as sweet, as the lark's on
the morn,
And her step was as light as the sylph's
on the lawn.

Young Edwin beheld, and he lov'd the
sweet maid,
He sued her, and wooed her alone in the
glade,
She blush'd and she sigh'd, when she
heard him protest
That of all the young maidens he lov'd
her the best.

To church then they went, and he made
her his bride,
And now they've a lot by the silver brook
side.

THE STRANGER PATRON.

(Concluded from our last.)

By such agonizing as these were his
mind distracted, and his whole frame
agitated. His bosom swelled with the
extremity of his grief, and the tears start-
ed to his eyelids; still not one sigh had
he power to breathe, not one tear could
he shed to relieve his sufferings and al-
leviate his distress. Care-worn and
heart-broken with the attention of a nurse
and the affection of a husband, he bent
over his exhausted Berta, whose mind,
wandering in her sleep to the recollec-
tion of those by gone moments, when
made happy by the assurance of requited
affection, their hearts were exchanged,
and vows of eternal constancy mutually
plighted, she gained temporary strength
from the excitement, and as she slept,
exclaimed with all the energy of fond-
ness, "And will you ALWAYS love me,
Giulio?"

What Giulio's sensations were when he
heard that overwhelming evidence of af-
fection, few can tell; he felt as if at that
moment the extremes of bliss and misery
were centred in his breast: painful and
terrible was his struggle which checked
the involuntarily expression of his feel-
ings; a faintness came over him; stu-
por was rapidly overwhelming him;

but the tears poured down his rugged
cheeks—he wept—and in the midst of
sorrow, was comforted that the rest of
the sleeper remained undisturbed. But
the hour of his trial was not yet passed
away: his mind, already tortured beyond
the ordinary limits of human endurance,
was destined to undergo still farther suf-
fering on the rack of blighted affection.
While he yet wept, and remained im-
movable through the weight of his
affliction, his eyes wandered uncon-
sciously round the apartment; and
when they reached the wall whereon the
shadows of himself and Berta were re-
flected, he was filled with horror at per-
ceiving that the dark outline presented a
surprising and fearful resemblance to
the design of the stranger. Great and
terrible was the shock which it gave him
and the overpowering impression that
the hand of Providence had guided the
mysterious events of the last few months
rushed upon his mind, and harrowed
it.

Horried at this awful indication of his
approaching destiny, consciousness gra-
dually forsook him, and after a few mo-
ments spent in a struggle for mastery
over his feelings, he fell senseless to the
floor; and thus hastened the catastrophe
which his distracted fancy had anticipat-
ed.

The noise of his fall, which brought
her brother Giacomo and the nurse into
the chamber, likewise awakened Berta;
and the sudden alarm which it occasion-
ed her brought on all the worse symp-
toms of her complaint, to that degree
that Giulio was necessarily unheeled,
while their attentions were directed to
the assistance of Berta; but in vain.—
She was seized with a violent fit of
coughing, and the exertion proved fatal
to her: her frame, already worn out by
the rapid progress of the disease,
could offer no farther resistance, and the
rupture of a blood vessel placed her be-
yond the reach of mortal suffering.

Wonderful are the ways of Providence
and the powers of human nature. Giu-
lio, whose grief had hitherto been most
immoderate, and whose returning senses
communicated to him fresh causes for in-
dulging in it, bore without a tear this
sudden bereavement, and he who a few
hours before felt assured that nothing
could afford him consolation under such
an event, was able almost immediately to
comfort and condole with her fond and
unhappy brother. So true it is, that he
who sendeth afflictions will enable us to
bear up against them, and will "temper
the wind to the shorn lamb."

It was a sad sight, when a band of
maidens, clothed in their funeral robes
of white, bore the lamented Berta to her
grave; and as they scattered flowers on
the coffin, many of the spectators wept,
and said, "Alas! death has cropped the
sweetest flower in Florence!"

Giacomo, loud in his grief, and ex-
hausted by his continual lamentations,
was obliged to lean for support upon the
arm of Giulio, who proceeded with an
undaunted step and an undimmed eye to
the grave in which they were about to
lay the remains of his betrothed. Many
marvelled when they saw his placid de-
meanour; but none believed it to result
from indifference or want of feeling;
and though they knew not the cause,
they felt assured that a sufficient one ex-
isted.

At the close of this imposing cere-
mony, Giulio returned to his studio, as if
to banish all recollection of his misfortunes
by the resumption of his long-neglected
pursuits, upon which he apparently en-
tered with an increased enthusiasm, sel-
dom quitting his retirement but when
forced by the summons of a friend, and
carefully excluding from it all his ac-
customed visitors. A settled and gloomy
melancholy appeared to possess him;
and his friends saw from time to time,
how thin and emaciated he became, they
regretted that he gave himself up to
such incessant application. Early and
late was he employed: the noonday pas-
sengers watched him as he passed, and
the houseless wanderer was cheered by
the rays of his midnight lamp.

This was, however, a course which
could not long continue; and it happen-
ed that Giacomo an accomplished painter
wished to consult him upon a point of
art, was surprised by Giulio's not attend-
ing to the signal which he had given to
such friends as he desired to hold com-
munion with. The signal was twice or
thrice repeated, and with as little effect

as before; Giacomo alarmed at the cir-
cumstance, called loudly upon him to
open the door. "Arnolfo, my dear friend,
I wish to see you; pray answer me; if
you are too busy, tell me when you will
be at leisure, and I will come again."—
Still he received no reply. Fearful of the
cause of this continued silence, he ap-
plied his shoulder to the door, and suc-
ceeded in bursting it open. What was his
astonishment, when he beheld Arnol-
fo, resting his head upon his hand, appa-
rently asleep, before a splendid and newly
finished monument! He attempted to
arouse the artist, but the icy coldness of
his hand told to the terrified Giacomo
that Giulio Arnolfo, the sculptor, slept
in death.

At the foot of the monument, in which
though modelled after a drawing on the
wall of the apartment, Giacomo speedily
recognized the figure of his sister and
Giulio lay the open tablets of the latter,
and in the first leaf was written:—
"To my dear Friend and Brother, Giu-
liano."

By the love I bore towards your
sister, by the esteem I bear towards
yourself, I implore you to comply with
the last wishes of your dying friend.—
Let me be laid in the same grave with
my Beloved Berta, and place over us the
tomb which, thanks to the blessed Vir-
gin, I have lived to finish. As to the
gold, the wages of death, expend it I be-
seach you, in deeds of charity, and in
masses for the souls of your ill fated sis-
ter and friend. Fear not that its return
will ever be demanded from you; he
from whom I had it was no dweller on
earth. Farewell! as you would have
my spirit rest in peace, obey my bidding.
Farewell.

G. A."

The doubts which Giacomo might
otherwise have felt as to obeying the
wishes of his friend were, however re-
moved the evening before the evening of
his interment. A stranger, enveloped in
a large travelling cloak, knocked loudly
at the door, and enquired for Signor Ar-
nolfo. Giacomo, irritated at the indec-
ency of thus disturbing the house of
mourning, hastened out with the inten-
tion of reprimanding the intruder, but
was checked, by finding in answer to his
questions, that he was the mysterious vis-
itor whose commission had been at-
tended with such fatal results. Giaco-
mo accordingly explained to him the un-
fortunate circumstances which had at-
tended his former visit, and begging
that the tomb might be applied agree-
ably to the wishes of the artist, offered to
return the purchase money to the stran-
ger, who, seemingly shocked at the events
which had taken place, declined receiv-
ing it might be disposed of as the de-
ceased had specified; then bidding Giaco-
mo a kind, though hasty farewell, he
took his departure, and was heard of no
more.

This monument, which was long vi-
sible for the beauty of its design and ex-
ecution, and the interesting history con-
nected with it, is however, no longer in
existence. In the year 17—, when the
church was fired by lightning, it shared
the fate of many noble monuments of the
affection and skill of former times, which
were then mingled with the dust they
were intended to perpetuate; and in these
pages remain the only record of the
Sculptor of Florence and the Stranger
Patron.

(From the Portland Daily Advertiser,
December 12.)

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND
LOSS OF LIVES.

Through the politeness of Captain
Churchill, of the ship North America,
which arrived at this port, (New York)
this morning, we have been favored with
the following account of a distressing
shipwreck:

Nov. 18, lat. 43 45, long. 49 10, with
strong breezes and hazy weather, at 2
P.M. saw a vessel on our lee bow bear-
ing N.E. by N. and on looking with the
glass, found she had no sail set, it being
something uncommon, kept away for her
and on nearing her, found she had her
foresail blown in ribbons, her jib under
the fore foot, and a small signal flying at
half mast, saw nothing like a living be-
ing till within a mile of her, when we
discovered a man in her main top under
the lee of a sail, in the weather topmast
rigging, waving his hat, and directly saw

that the top was full of men. On pass-
ing her, they made signs of the utmost
distress, which we answered by telling
them we would take them directly.

Rounded the ship too, and got a
boat, which we sent to her with the
second mate and two men,—and see-
ing the boat alongside the wreck, we tack-
led and ran down to leeward of her
and laid by for the boat to return. The
men on board of the wreck all had suffi-
cient strength to get down on deck them-
selves save one, who was crazy and naked
the top, whom our men dressed and
lowered down. On passing her, we saw
her decks were risen up, staunch
boards and bulwarks all gone, her plating
sheer split, and that she was water-
logged. At 5, the boat returned with
men, survivors of the crew, and of
of barque JOHN THOMAS, of Belfast
(Ireland) from Quebec for Belfast.
Hoisted them on board, and found
they were in the greatest distress, having
had nothing but salt water to drink for
four days, and they had nothing to
eat!

After giving them some wine and water
we put them below and put dry clothes
on them. We learnt from those that
were sensible, that they sailed from Que-
bec on the 25th of October for Belfast
and that on the 6th instant, while scud-
ding under a goose winged foresail in a
heavy gale of wind from the westward,
the barque broached to, that the second
sea that came on board, swept her decks
entirely, and her pumps being tried,
found that she was filling, which she
did in two hours' time. They also state,
that there were sixteen persons on board
at that time, that the Captain's name was
Wm. Patterson, who had his wife on
board, and that the first day they died in
each other's arms in the cabin. The
Mate was the same day washed over-
board and drowned, and two men died
in the fore-castle; and the same night 3
men died of exposure and fatigue in the
main-top. They had seen vessels every
day of the eleven they had been on the
wreck, one of which (a brig) made three
tacks to get to them, but night coming
on they saw no more of her.

When brought on board the ship,
their appearance was miserable in the
extreme, and their supplications for water
which we dare not give them only in
small quantities were truly piteous.—
All of them had been frozen more or less
and with the exception of one were delirious.
At 8 P.M. strong breezes and squally,
took in mainsail and jib. At 12
midnight, heavy gales with rain, and a
heavy sea running, double reefed the top-
sail and at 1 A.M. close reefed the fore-
sails and hauled up the foresail.—
Morning moderate set the foresail.—
Eads with moderate breeze and thick
weather, set jib, mainsail and spanker.—
On the 21st, William Fergusson, a native
of Belfast, died. He was so much de-
bilitated by his sufferings on the wreck
that all the means we could use to re-
cover him were unavailing.

The names of the persons saved are
Patrick Harlin, Robert McKemore, John
Higgins, Wm. Crung, Henry McCormac,
Hugh Fergusson, and Matthew Baggs.—
The names of those who perished are
Captain Wm. Patterson and wife, Joseph
Fergusson, mate, Wm. Miller, Andrew
Bells, Wm. Vint, John Smith, and Hugh
Green.

St. AUGUSTINE.—The steam packet
Dolphin, Captain Pennoyer, arrived last
evening, in 25 hours from Saint August-
tine.

Captain Pennoyer states, that informa-
tion had reached St. Augustine, that the
Indians had sent their women and chil-
dren into the interior, and have with on-
ly four or five exceptions, embodied
themselves within eight miles of Camp
King—five or six hundred warriors are
assembled, and the United States troops
are altogether insufficient to protect the
inhabitants. Great Consternation pre-
vailed throughout the territory—several
families have been compelled to leave
their dwellings. St. Augustine is said
to be left quite defenceless.—Charleston
Courier, Dec. 9.

Mr George Jones, who recently acted
Hamlet in London with success, is not
an American, but was born in London.—
Mr Pelby, was the first American who
ever acted Hamlet in London, which
was eight or nine years since and with
decided success.