



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
**The London Gazette**  
Of *FRIDAY* the 7th of *OCTOBER*.

**Published by Authority.**

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1831.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October 8, 1831.*

**D**ESPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, together with their Enclosures, have been received at this Office from the Governors of Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, and also an Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of Barbados :

My LORD, *Barbados, August 13, 1831.*

NO duty has ever devolved upon me of so heart-rending a nature as the one which it becomes now my melancholy task to perform.

I have to acquaint your Lordship that, on the morning of the 11th instant, this flourishing and happy colony was visited by one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever experienced in the West Indies.

On the evening of the 10th, the sun set on a landscape of the greatest beauty and fertility, and rose on the following morning over an utter desolation and a waste. The prospect at the break of day on the 11th instant, was that of January in Europe,—every tree if not entirely rooted up was deprived of its foliage and of many of its branches ; every house within my view was levelled with the ground, or materially damaged ; and every hour brought intelligence of the most lamentable accidents and of very many shocking deaths.

The evening of the 10th instant, was not remarkable for any peculiarity of appearance that I could observe, and every one in my family went to bed without the least suspicion that any atmospherical changes were likely to disturb their rest. Soon after, however, it began to rain, accompanied with flashes

of lightening and high wind ; it appeared to me from the north and east ; towards midnight the wind increased, and was more to the westward and south west, the rain fell in torrents and the lightening was vivid in the extreme ; at one o'clock, or thereabouts, it was first suspected by me, from its extreme violence, to be a hurricane, and not long after some of my servants came running into the house, saying, that the roof of the kitchen had fallen in. Several poor people in the neighbourhood also took refuge in Government-house, their wooden houses having been blown down.

From about two o'clock until the day broke, it is impossible to convey to your Lordship's mind any idea of the violence of the storm ; no language of mine is adequate to express sufficiently its horrors. The noise of the wind through the apertures formed by it, the peals of thunder, and the rapidly repeated flashes of lightning (more like sheets of fire), and the impenetrable darkness which succeeded them, the crash of walls, roofs, and beams, were all mixed in appalling confusion, and the whole house shook to its very foundation ; whether this last effect was produced by the force of the wind, or by an earthquake, supposed by many to have accompanied the storm, I am unable to decide ; but the rents and fissures which are visible in the massive walls of this building, would lead one to suppose the latter cause only could have produced them.

About this time, two o'clock, finding that Government-house, which had been but recently repaired, was giving way, the Officers of my Staff, myself, and servants, together with some unfortunate persons who had escaped from the neighbouring huts,

took refuge in the cellar, where we remained in perfect safety, thank God, until the day dawned; had we continued in the rooms above stairs, or indeed in any other part of the house, there is little doubt our lives must have been sacrificed, from the ruinous appearance presented in the morning.

The tempest did not entirely cease, nor the atmosphere clear up, until about nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, and then it was we became more sensible of the calamities and heart-breaking consequences of this most awful scourge. Whole families were buried in ruins. Fortunately some of the churches were found less injured than any other buildings (although many are destroyed), and they were instantly thrown open for the reception of the wounded and maimed. Medical aid was procured with all the haste which the encumbered state of the streets and roads would permit, for many trees and houses had fallen across the public ways, and much obstructed our intercourse.

Under these most distressing and appalling circumstances, it is wonderful with what equanimity and fortitude every one seems to bear his loss, and this affords some little consolation to my mind. But I cannot hide from my view the awful prospects of want and destitution, accompanied, as it may be, with pestilence, which must naturally result from such a general and wide spread calamity.

No estimate of damage done or loss sustained can be at present formed, with any degree of accuracy or even surmised; suffice it to say, that there is no exaggeration in the picture I have drawn; and that as soon as any correct opinion can be formed on the subject, your Lordship shall be duly apprised of it.

I must not omit to add, that the barracks and hospitals at St. Ann's are in a state of complete delapidation and ruin; and I have been under the necessity of ordering the troops under canvass. No deaths have occurred amongst the officers, with the exception of one gentleman in the Commissariat Department, a Mr. Flanner, who was entombed with three of his children, a female relative, and two servants, in the ruins of his house. The number of soldiers killed, however, of the corps composing the garrison, viz. the Royal Artillery, the 35th and 36th Regiments, amount, by this day's return, to 36; and very many accidents of a serious nature have also been sustained by the troops.

I have called a meeting of the Legislature for Monday the 15th instant, the earliest moment which I could hope to collect them together. In the meantime the most wealthy and influential inhabitants are making every effort to relieve the poor, houseless, and destitute. The sacred work of charity has begun, and will be encouraged and assisted by every means in my power; and under circumstances of such grievous and awful calamity, I look forward with hope and confidence to the sympathies of the mother country.

I will not conclude this dispatch without giving your Lordship the assurance, that my determination is, as well as those who surround me, to meet our accumulated evils with resolution and fortitude, and to exert our best efforts to assuage and mitigate to the utmost of our abilities every distress which may present itself. The task may be arduous, but it will be continued with unshrinking perseverance so long

as it may please Almighty Providence to afford us health and strength to do so.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LYON.

*The Right Hon. Viscount Gooderich,*  
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—It has escaped me to mention that the few ships in Carlisle-bay, were driven high on the strand, but fortunately no lives lost. How far this hurricane may have extended I have hitherto had no means of ascertaining. (Signed) J. L.

*Government-House, Barbados,*  
*August 30, 1831.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, two copies of a temporary Act, which was passed by the Legislature of this island at their last meeting, and which Act, under the exigencies of the moment, I trust will meet with your Lordship's approbation; its duration, it will be noticed by your Lordship, does not extend beyond a period of thirty days.

The Commissions mentioned in the Act, for clearing the streets, &c. &c. have been in operation for the last fortnight, and it gives me great satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that they have been attended with the most beneficial effects.

Free intercourse is again restored; and the slaves, who were much inclined to be idle, and in some instances refractory, have resumed work and are perfectly obedient to their masters. A very favourable reaction has taken place in all quarters, and much activity prevails in roofing in houses, and restoring ruins to habitable form. A Committee of philanthropic gentlemen, with the Lord Bishop of the Diocese as their Chairman, are making every effort to relieve the distresses of the poor and destitute; and the wounded and maimed in St. Michael's Church continue to receive every attention required from the Medical gentlemen of the island. With a liberality and good feeling which reflects the highest honour upon the neighbouring colonies who have escaped this most direful visitation, they are daily forwarding in aid of our charities provisions, materials, and money.

The particulars of these munificent acts of charity I shall make known to your Lordship in a future letter; meantime, I may acquaint you, that, with the advice of the Council, I have directed the Officers of His Majesty's Customs to admit free of colonial duty all provisions, &c. which are *bonâ fide* for the use of the poor.

Your Lordship will learn with much satisfaction that our supply of provisions is such as to remove all fears of want; the weather has been particularly favourable to the ground crops, and the quantity of flour in the island is equal to four months' consumption at the least; the report of our treasury, I regret to say, is not so favourable; I find from the Treasurer that a balance of seven hundred and fifty pounds only remains in the public treasury; but the taxes for the year are still outstanding, with the exception of fifty pounds, which are included in the above balance.

A Committee has been appointed in each parish, consisting of the resident Members of Council, the Representatives, the Rector, Churchwarden, and

two Vestrymen, to take an account of the deaths, white, black, and coloured, bond and free, and for ascertaining the losses, by the killing of slaves and destruction of property, of every description; and as soon as the result of their labours is made known to me I shall lose no time in transmitting them to your Lordship. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LYON.

The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich,  
&c. &c. &c.

Government-House, Barbados,  
September 2, 1831.

MY LORD,  
IT is with feelings overflowing with gratitude that I proceed to give your Lordship an outline of the bountiful and munificent assistance afforded to this devastated island by the sister colonies; these acts of charity have been doubly enhanced by the solicitous haste and promptitude with which they have been furnished.

On the 13th ultimo I considered it my duty to make known, as widely as possible, our calamitous circumstances to the neighbouring islands and colonies; and no sooner had the distressing intelligence reached the colonies of Demerara, Grenada, Antigua, Dominica, and Trinidad, than the benevolent inhabitants of each set about preparing supplies, both of provisions and money, for the relief of our destitute sufferers.

All classes and all colours vied with each other in their haste to contribute their mite towards relieving the wants of the poor and houseless; and it is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that I state to your Lordship, that the troops stationed in the different islands have emulated the bright example of the inhabitants; even in this island, where their privations have been great, one day's pay has been subscribed by all ranks; and the 86th regiment, stationed in Antigua, has contributed no less than three days' pay.

By these generous and timely efforts they will have the satisfaction of knowing, that they have alleviated the sorrows of many a widow, and appeased the hunger of many an orphan child, and what reward can be higher I know not.

The colony of Demerara has forwarded in provisions and money to the amount of	Dollars.
Antigua, private subscriptions, &c.	7000
Grenada, House of Assembly voted £1000 currency, and private subscriptions £1000	4000
Dominica, private subscriptions	1500
Trinidad, Council voted £1000 sterling	4800
The Illustrious Cabildo	1000
Private subscriptions	4200

Dollars 25,500

At the head of these subscription lists I observe the names of Sir J. Campbell for £200 currency; Sir Patrick Ross £120; Sir Charles Smith £100; and Mr. President Lochhart £25.

I may inform your Lordship that the subscriptions are still going on, and considerable sums may yet be added to the above amount.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LYON.

The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich,  
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, Governor of Barbados, to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies.

Government House, Barbados.

STR, August 13, 1831

I HAVE the melancholy intelligence to communicate to your Excellency, that on the morning of the 11th instant, we had the misfortune to be visited by one of the most awful and violent hurricanes ever experienced in this island.

The loss of life and dreadful accidents are numerous, and the damage done to property is immense, although no correct estimate can be at present formed.

May I request that your Excellency will make known our situation to your community, and communicate, if possible, by the first ship (if any are at present in your port) to England the intelligence, that our situation and wants may be supplied with as much celerity as circumstances will permit.

It will be obvious, that as nearly every house in the island is levelled, or materially injured, lumber will be much required, and provisions of every kind.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JAS. LYON.

BARBADOS.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor and Commander in Chief of this Island, &c. &c.

J. LYON.

WHEREAS, it having pleased Almighty God to afflict this colony with a most awful and destructive hurricane; which has destroyed all the dwellings and plantations of the inhabitants of the island; and whereas it is apprehended that some evil-disposed persons may attempt to plunder the distressed inhabitants of the few articles and provisions which they have preserved; I do, therefore, hereby order and command all Magistrates and Constables to exert themselves, to the utmost of their power, in preserving, on this melancholy occasion, the peace and tranquillity of the island, and to prevent, as far as in them lies, the depredation and plunder by such evil-disposed persons; and I do require all His Majesty's liege subjects to be assisting to the Magistrates and Constables in the execution of their duty herein. And should the Civil Authorities be found insufficient to uphold the laws, I do hereby require all commanding Officers of the several regiments of Militia of this Island to exercise the power granted to them, by the thirty-first clause of the Militia Act of this Island, by appointing or commanding any sufficient part of their respective regiments as may be needful, to assemble for the purpose of preventing disturbance, and preserving the general peace.

And whereas it has been represented to me, that the principal Merchants of Bridgetown have not enhanced the prices of the necessary articles of life; now I do hereby strongly recommend, that so laudable and benevolent an example may be generally observed; and I trust and expect, that no advantage will be taken by mechanics and other tradesmen in the present lamentable state of the colony: and I do call on and command all the inhabitants of the

Island, white, free coloured, and slaves, to demean themselves with propriety, order, and decorum; and whatsoever person or persons shall be detected in committing any robberies, or receiving any stolen goods, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Given under my hand and seal of arms, at the Town-hall, this fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD save the KING.

By his Excellency's command,  
WILLIAM HUSBANDS, Deputy Secretary.

*Return of Killed and Wounded in the Hurricane of the 11th August 1831.*

Infirmary Establishment.

Naval-Hospital, Barbados, August 15, 1831.

Strength of the Asylum—30.

Died from wounds—1.

Slightly wounded—3.

Dangerously wounded—1.

H. WARDE, Captain, D. A. Q. M. G.

*Return of Men, Women, and Children of the Military Labourers attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, Killed and Wounded by the Hurricane.*

St. Ann's, Barbados, August 15, 1831.

Strength, 10th August—132.

Killed—1 drummer, 2 privates, 1 woman, 1 child.

Wounded severely—4 privates, 1 woman.

Wounded slightly—1 corporal, 9 privates.

N. ECKERSLEY, Lieut. Col.

D. Q. M. G.

Detachment 1st West India Regiment.

*Return of the Men Killed and Wounded in the late Hurricane, 15th August 1831.*

Killed—Henry Read, private.

Wounded slightly—4 privates.

H. BROCKLASS, Lieut. 1st W. I. Reg.

*Return of Killed in the 65th Regiment, during the Hurricane at Barbados, 10th August 1831.*

William Brennan, private, killed in the Hospital.

T. M. BYRNE, Lieut. F. A.

The Acting Dep. Adjt. General.

36th Regiment.

*Nominal Return of Men Killed during the Hurricane on the Night of the 11th August 1831.*

Daniel Chisholm, corporal.

Augustus Henn, private.

Edward Carroll, private.

John Grigsbey, private.

James Dawson, private.

William Weldon, private.

Felix Nugent, private.

Thomas Ireland, private.

Charles Nuttall, private.

Robert Chiddex, private.

Peter Monaghan, private.

Richard Coogan, private.

Matthew Vaughan, private.

Mary Simmons, woman.

*Return of Officers, Men, Women, and Children Wounded, severely and slightly, on the Night of the 11th August 1831.*

Severely wounded—2 officers, 6 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 2 women, 1 child.

Slightly wounded—4 officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 110 rank and file, 29 women, 30 children.

Total—6 officers, 12 serjeants, 2 drummers, 138 rank and file, 31 women, 31 children.

Names of Officers severely wounded.

Captain Barton.

Captain De Lacy.

ROB. NICKLE, Lieut.-Col. 36th Regt.

*Return of Men of the 35th Regiment Killed and Wounded on the Morning of the 11th August 1831, by Hurricane.*

Barbados, August 15, 1831.

Killed.

Jeremiah Arnold, serjeant-major.

John Anderson, orderly-room clerk.

William Smith, lance corporal.

John Carter, private.

William Brumley, private.

William Bramwell, private.

William Cooper, private.

Since Dead.

Edward Norris, private.

Andrew Patterson, private.

Wounded.

Severely—2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 4 privates.

Slightly—2 serjeants, 39 privates.

Missing.

1 serjeant-major, 1 private; on pass to Moncrief, and not returned.

Total killed—1 serjeant-major, 8 privates.

Total wounded—4 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 43 privates.

Total missing—1 serjeant, 1 private.

G. TEULON, Lieut.-Col. commanding 35th Regiment.

*Return of Men of the Military Labourers attached to the Ordnance Department, Killed and Wounded during the Hurricane on the 11th August 1831.*

St. Ann's, Barbados, August 15, 1831.

Killed.

William Fenton, private.

William Furcell, private.

William Crafton, private.

William Willis, private.

Matthew Patt, private.

Adam Frigg, (2) private.

Adam Russell, private.

Wounded slightly.

8 rank and file.

A. A. SHUTTLEWORTH, Lieut. Royal

Arts. in charge of O. M. D.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon,

K. C. B. and G. C. H. commanding

the Troops Barbados.

*Return of Killed in the Royal Sappers and Miners during the Hurricane, 11th August 1831.*

*St. Ann's, Barbados, August 15, 1831.*

Charles Shambrook, private; found dead in the ruins of the part of the General Hospital attached to the Ordnance Department.

A. A. SHUTTLEWORTH, Lieut. Royal Arts. in charge of Royal S. and M.

*His Excellency Sir J. Lyon, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c. Barbados.*

*Return of Men of the Royal Artillery Killed and Wounded during the Hurricane, on the Morning of the 11th August 1831, at Barbados.*

*Killed.*

Hugh Blair, colour serjeant.  
Ralph Lisle, gunner and driver.  
George Henry, gunner and driver.

*Wounded.*

1 gunner and driver, severely.  
7 gunners and drivers, slightly.

R. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col. commanding Royal Art. W. I.

*Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. and G. C. H. commanding the Forces, West Indies.*

*Return of Loss sustained by the Commissariat Staff at Barbados, on the Morning of the 11th August 1831.*

*Barbados, August 15, 1831.*

*Killed.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General J. Flanner.  
3 children of ditto, and his niece.

THO. HAMILTON, Captain, D. A. A. Gen. Acting D. A. Gen.

*Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of Barbados to the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, dated Barbados, August 16, 1831.*

MY house is all in ruins, save one room, which I had added to the old building; in this room and the two passages around it, all my family are assembled: every other part has either fallen, or is wholly unroofed.

I am thankful to say, that the lives of myself and wife and family were all preserved, though in most eminent danger.

*Government House, St. Vincent,  
August 12, 1831.*

MY LORD,

IT is my painful duty to report to your Lordship the devastation and desolation occasioned by the most violent hurricane with which this island was ever visited, and in doing so, I beg your Lordship may make due allowance for the imperfect detail which hurry of the moment, under such painful circumstances, must occasion.

At an early hour yesterday morning the storm commenced from the northward, but was not much felt by the principal town and shipping until about half past eight, when its violent effects were destructive in the extreme. Every vessel at the anchorage with the exception of one was cast on shore, and I much fear very few are likely to be saved.

It may be said, with few exceptions, that every plantation within this government has sustained damage more or less, by the total destruction of their crops and provisions, of buildings, of works, and negro houses, and in one of the towns, three houses only remain. The public buildings, barracks, and officers' quarters have suffered in like proportion, and I regret to add reports from the various quarters of the government confirm my most painful apprehensions of the loss of life, as well as property.

It will be obvious to your Lordship, that the effects of this awful dispensation of providence must press very heavily on all classes of the community, and unless a timely and abundant supply of the products of America and Great Britain reach us, positive famine and ruin will be the inevitable consequence of this melancholy visitation.

I have written this dispatch, to be in readiness for the first opportunity to England which may offer, and shall keep your Lordship apprized of all measures which may be resorted to, for the alleviation of the prevailing distress. I am, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HILL,

*The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich,  
&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD, *St. Vincent, August 27, 1831.*

I HAD the honour of addressing an official letter to your Lordship on the 12th of this month, and another, marked private, giving some account of the hurricane of the 11th instant, and its consequences.

These letters I sent to Grenada, to be dispatched by a merchant ship (named the Lord Goderich) which was to sail from thence, on Saturday the 20th, for London, and I now enclose duplicates of those letters per mail.

Pursuant to the anticipation in my private letter, I issued a proclamation on Thursday the 18th instant, to admit flour and lumber duty free at this port for the remainder of the year 1831, which measure it is my duty to endeavour to justify.

I had been strongly urged to adopt one more extensive in its operation than this, but I did not feel justified in taking any step to have effect beyond the existing exigency of providing against a want of food and materials for repairing dilapidated buildings and sugar works, and not even this without sufficient proof that an extraordinary step was indispensable.

Accordingly I had every part of the island visited, and due enquiry made into the extent of damage sustained on the negro provision grounds, and in the houses, huts, buildings, and sugar establishments.

In addition, the Privy Council sat from Saturday the 13th to Wednesday the 17th, and took evidence on the subject from gentlemen of the first respectability.

They also ascertained the quantity of provision and materials for the repairs in store.

The former appeared inadequate to furnish more

than sufficient for five or six weeks' consumption, and the quantity of lumber too scanty to meet any thing like the demand and immediate exertion to reconstruct the habitations, the mills, and the other sugar works.

The Council, therefore, unanimously recommended that flour and lumber should be admitted duty free, until the 31st of December next.

The advanced season of the year rendered timely supplies from British America unlikely, whilst the deplorable situation of Barbados confirmed the necessity of yielding to the proposition. I deemed it inexpedient to extend the period beyond the present year of 1831, for the free admission of flour and lumber, which gives ample time to receive your Lordship's instructions on the subject, and in case of the arrival of sufficient supplies to resume, by proclamation, the payment of duties. There has been an arrival here last week of 500 barrels of flour, and although an embargo on Barbados has been laid against the export of provision (of which we do not in any manner complain) yet I have no dread of absolute want.

Opportunities have offered and have been taken of notifying in Canada, and the United States, the situation of both Barbados and St. Vincent, and supplies direct to each of these islands, may soon be expected from the United States. St. Lucia has not experienced much injury; the other islands to the North (as reported) none at all.

I enclose the Royal St. Vincent's Gazettes for your Lordship's information, which give full particulars of this lamentable occurrence.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship, that neither during the confusion occasioned by the tempest, nor from the dispersion of all sort of property thrown about thereby, have any instances of plunder occurred, or the slightest degree of insubordination. Whereas on some estates the exertions of the negro population, to assist their owners and managers, have been most meritorious, nor have the merchants generally taken advantage of the present distress by enhancing prices. The loss of life has been comparatively with Barbados insignificant. Poor Mr. Littledale (the Judge's brother) and his housekeeper were crushed to death in the ruins of his house, which is the only instance amongst those in his station of life of any person being killed.

I shall feel much anxiety to be informed whether the measure I have ventured to take shall receive your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HILL.

The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich,  
&c. &c. &c.

From the Royal St. Vincent Gazette.

Friday Evening, August 12, 1831.

WE stop the press to announce one of the most awful and destructive visitations of Providence ever experienced in this island. Yesterday morning early the wind commenced blowing from the westward, and continued to increase in violence, attended with a heavy sea, until about ten o'clock, when every ves-

sel in Kingstown harbour, except the ship Sarah Ward, Captain Moore, and the brig commerce, Captain Wainwright, was on shore. The wind and sea continuing to increase, it was observed that the Sarah Ward was dragging her anchors and nearing the shore, although slowly. About twelve o'clock, however, all hopes of her safety were at an end, by her grounding opposite Durham's wharf, one of the most dangerous places in the harbour. The state of the other vessels was now lost sight of, and all eyes were turned towards this ship and her unfortunate crew. The sea continued to increase in violence, breaking completely over her, and as she was nearly loaded (having in upwards of four hundred hogsheads sugar and fifty puncheons rum), she grounded too far from the shore to admit of any escape by the crew, either by swimming or on rafts. Her main and mizen masts were both cut away to lighten her, but unfortunately she bilged, and the water rushing in increased the great weight of her cargo. It was now perceived that the ship was settling fast and heeling over to the sea, and that unless speedy aid was afforded them all on board must perish. Three brave fellows (Sam Bruce, Nelson Morgan, and Healy Gelizeau) launched a canoe and ventured near enough to the vessel to receive a line which was thrown to them, but before they could get to the shore one of them (Healy) was forced overboard with the line in his hand, and having received a heavy blow in the struggle, was picked up senseless, but soon recovered himself. All efforts made from the ship to get a line on shore failed, the reaction of the waves carrying every thing thrown overboard back to the ship, often when just within reach, and one man in too eagerly plunging after a buoy was carried out to sea, and was only saved by a miracle. Interest the most intense was now excited for those on board. The day was waning fast,—the sea unabated in its fury. At length Charles Simmons (slave to Mr. Jones) after many attempts succeeded in slinging a stone with a line attached to it round one of the ropes thrown from the ship, and by that method a hawser was passed to the shore. This was presently secured to the house of Mr. Henry Arrindell, opposite the ship, and every necessary preparation being made on shore and on board, at three o'clock the first man took his leave of the ship. No words can describe the anxiety of the spectators on shore for the fate of this man as he was now seen lifted up into the air, and then dashed into the water beneath, according to the movements of the vessel. A few moments however relieved them of their fears—he was brought safely to the shore, and received with a shout that rent the air. In this way twenty-seven fellow-creatures (including six black men employed on board as labourers) were rescued from a watery grave. Captain Moore was the last man but two that left the ship, and they refused to leave her until they saw him safe on shore. The ship shortly after heeled over and became a perfect wreck. Not a vestige of property has been saved either by the captain or crew, and these poor fellows (the crew) have now to depend upon charity until they can get employment, which is far distant, the Sarah Ward being the last ship to leave for Europe during the year. Captain Moore himself is too highly esteemed throughout the island, both as a gentleman and seaman, and has too many friends in it, to suffer any privations, and therefore his greatest anxiety must be to see his crew pro-

vided for. It is, we hope, superfluous in us to point out what humanity must dictate to every feeling breast—the necessity of making some provision for these unfortunate tars, either by subscription or public donation.

Every man present exerted himself as if the safety of a brother was at stake, and it would, therefore, be a difficult task in us to point out particular individuals; but for all that we cannot omit mentioning Mr. Joseph Brown, who ran many risks, and who was foremost on all perilous occasions.

Our worthy Governor was seen among the throng as actively engaged as any other individual. His warm heart sympathised with those on board, and by none was the communication with the ship hailed with more satisfaction than himself. His Excellency, as soon as the crew of the ship were placed in safety, sent off to the garrison and obtained an Officer's guard for the protection of property, which were posted all along the shore, and which judicious disposition prevented plunder to any extent. We lament to say that the destruction on shore is also great; numbers of houses in town and in other parts of the island have been destroyed. The barracks at Dorsetshire-hill were blown down, and several buildings on Fort Charlotte injured. We have heard but few reports from the country; those that have reached us are truly distressing. Numbers of estates have suffered in buildings alone to a great amount. In Chateaubellair there are only three houses standing.

Barrouallie and Layou have also suffered, and in Buccament not one estate has escaped the fury of the wind. A good judge has estimated the damage done to the island at £200,000 sterling.

*The following is a list of the vessels stranded:—*

*In Kingstown Harbour.*

Ship Sarah Ward; brigs Diamond, Agenora, St. Vincent, Neptune, New Orleans of Quebec, and Emerald of Halifax; schooners Sestor, Barbados Packet, Emily, Rambler; sloops Lady of the Isles, Ariel, Susannah, Adalaid, Eurus, Lady Adventurer, Thetis of Grenada; American Brigantine Dove, of Yarmouth, and schooner Henry Clay, of Elizabeth City.

Calliaqua—Sloop William M'Cauley.

Greatheed's Bay—Sloops Despatch and Fanny.

Bequia—Schooner Zephyr; sloop Shark.

Canouan—Schooner Delta.

Mustique—Sloop Jane.

Savanna—Schooner Union; sloop Triangle.

To the above must be added a topsail schooner, with cattle, (name unknown), which foundered off the point. Several droghers are missing.

The Commerce rode out the gale with loss of both masts.

*From the Royal St. Vincent Gazette of August 18, 1831.*

THE details of the storm which we gave in our last were confined chiefly to the destruction of marine property; and although such accounts as had then reached us from the country led us to anticipate considerable loss in buildings, yet we did not contemplate that this week we should have to

deplere, not only the devastation of nearly the whole island, but the loss of many lives. The distress in the windward and leeward quarters beggars all description. On many estates every building has been levelled with the earth—the proprietors and white servants taking refuge in temporary huts, and the slaves by hundreds huddled together under broken walls and fragments of houses. Joined to these miseries, famine is staring the inhabitants in the face. Provision grounds every where destroyed, and the crops of yams, which were just ready for digging, all washed away by the heavy rains. Not a plantain tree remains standing on some estates, nor indeed a tree of any description. The responsible and expensive duty of providing for the slave thus falls suddenly upon the master at a time that he needs assistance for himself, and when he cannot look forward to any alleviation of his distresses; for most of the early canes for the ensuing crop have been destroyed; so that even with a succession of favourable weather, he cannot calculate upon more than half a crop next year. To add to these afflictions, flour and meal, as was to be expected, have taken a sudden and rapid rise in price, and are getting scarce. But even these accumulated misfortunes might have been borne for a time, had there remained a chance of getting supplies from Barbados, whither several vessels have been sent; but the woful tidings received from that heap of ruins have bereaved us of all hope in that quarter; and should an All-wise Being have visited with his scourge the colonies to the northward, our only anchor of hope for many months must rest on America; and there, in our opinion, instant application ought to be made, as well for the necessaries of life as for the means of rebuilding our ruined habitations.

The advance of the wind in the northern quarter of the island on Thursday is described as most terrific. In vain did man by art construct edifices which he relied upon as capable of resisting the fury of the elements.—The wind passed over them, and they were no more to be seen. The stoutest and the hardiest trees were uprooted like saplings, and scattered in the air like twigs.—Houses were lifted up entire and thrown to an incredible distance from their foundations. The memorable hurricane of 1780, although its approaches were more awful, attended as it was by loud peals of thunder, incessant rains; a roaring sea, and vivid lightning, none of which accompanied the late storm, save heavy rains, was far less destructive. Its effects were more felt in the towns by the demolition of houses, but the country throughout was not near so much injured. The storm of Thursday was one of wind, which passed over the land with resistless fury, sweeping every thing before it. Among those who lost their lives during its continuance were the Honourable Johnson Littledale, and his housekeeper, Miss Jessy Douglass, who were both killed at Owia, by the falling on them of a house; also the infant son of James Sutherland, Esquire, who was killed in his mother's arms, on Waterloo Estate, as the unfortunate lady fled with him out of a falling house. Sixteen slaves were also killed.

We have used our best endeavours to collect the disasters and losses on each estate, as well for public

information as to make an estimate of the general loss; and as our applications were readily attended to by attorneys and others, we have it in our power to give to the public to day a pretty full statement of such losses and disasters, although there are several properties that have suffered much from which we have no accounts. Far from having overrated in our last number the amount of the loss sustained, this statement, fairly estimated, points out the immediate loss to be much nearer £500,000 than £200,000. Frightful as this amount is to an already impoverished people, yet could they see their way clear, firmness, economy, and perseverance, aided by friendly assistance, may enable them to surmount their difficulties; but worn down as they are by oppression—their hopes blasted, and a certainty of increased expenditure, with diminished resources to meet it, what have they before them but prospects the most appalling?

Some correct idea may be formed of the injuries sustained in the Charaib Country only, when we state that by an estimate made for one estate there, it will require 150,000 feet of lumber alone to replace what has been destroyed. Many estates, we fear, will never resume their pristine grandeur.

*Abstract of Damages sustained by the following Estates, during the Storm of the 11th Instant.*

**Tourama**—Every building destroyed, with the exception of the sick house and one negro house.  
**Orange-hill**—Every building destroyed, with the exception of one negro house; 6 negroes killed, also a number of mules and cattle and 2 horses.  
**Waterloo**—Buildings all destroyed; 5 negroes killed.  
**Langley-park**—Works completely destroyed; the dwelling-house a heap of ruins; negro houses, pens, &c. all down; the sick house the only building standing.  
**Lot 14**—Works all unroofed and half the dwelling-house.  
**Rabaca**—Works unroofed, nothing but the walls left.  
**Mount Bentinck**—Boiling-house, curing-house, and mill-house unroofed, and part of the wall down; overseer's-house, mule pen, megass-house, hospital, and horse stable down; also negro-houses.  
**Grand Sable**—Works injured in the roofs; 20 negro-houses destroyed.  
**Mount William**—Best part of the works, pens, negro-houses, and bay stores blown down.  
**Sans Souci**—The dwelling-house, a great part of the works, and many negro-houses destroyed.  
**Mount Grenan**—Two megass-houses and two pens destroyed; works and dwelling-house materially injured; 17 negro-houses destroyed; 25 damaged.  
**Park-hill**—Dwelling-house and out-buildings destroyed; works unroofed; and negro-houses much injured.  
**New Adelphi**—Mansion-house and 30 negro-houses completely destroyed; works injured.  
**Colonarie Vale**—Dwelling-house and offices, megass-house, and pens completely destroyed; works unroofed; some stock killed; much valuable furniture destroyed.  
**Three Rivers**—Works very much injured; boiling-house unroofed.  
**Dumbarton**—Mill-house and out-houses down;

megass-house blown down; negro-houses mostly destroyed.  
**Adelphi**—The roofs of the two boiling-houses stripped; overseer's-house blown down; mansion-house injured; mule and cattle-pens destroyed.  
**Peruvian Vale**—Roof of the boiling-house injured; mule and cattle-pens destroyed.  
**Richland-park**—Mill-house, sick-house, megass-house, and several of the negro-houses down; part of the roof of curing-house and chimney off; all the out-buildings thrown down.  
**Cottons**—Out-houses and negro-houses down; dwelling-house much injured.  
**Calder Ridge**—All the works and overseer's-house, mule-pen, and megass-house down; several negro-houses destroyed.  
**Calder**—Boiling-house unroofed; overseer's-house, mule-pen, and a megass-house, with several negro-houses, down.  
**Argyle**—Part of the works unroofed; pens and coopers'-shops down; many negro-houses unroofed.  
**Akers**—The works and out-buildings destroyed; negro-houses much injured.  
**Escape**—Several buildings injured.  
**Upper Diamond**—Boiling-house, megass-house, and other erections much injured; three negroes severely wounded, the thigh of one broken.  
**Lower Diamond**—Megass-house and pens destroyed.  
**Mount Pleasant**—Megass-house, coopers' shop, and lumber house destroyed; boiling, still, and mill-houses injured; 25 negro-houses destroyed; 25 damaged.  
**Brighton**—Out-offices, pens, and several negro-houses destroyed; 12 damaged.  
**Belvidere**—2 megass-houses and 4 pens destroyed; boiling and sick-house materially damaged; 15 negro-houses destroyed; 30 damaged.  
**Carapan**—Boiling-house and pens destroyed; still-house, dwelling-house, and out-offices; 12 negro-houses destroyed; 20 injured.  
**Ratho-mill**—Roofs of the curing and still-houses injured; roofs of the mule-pen blown off; boiling-house injured; megass-house and 6 negro-houses blown down, and others unroofed; 3 mules and 1 ox killed.  
**Fairhall**—School-room, mule-pen, coopers' and carpenters'-shop, &c. blown down, also 15 negro-houses.  
**Kingstown-park**—Megass-house and pens destroyed; 10 negro-houses and dwelling-house damaged.  
**Ottley-hall**—Roof of the works half uncovered; horse stable and sheep-pen destroyed; 12 negro-houses destroyed, the others unroofed; mill much damaged; and 20 acres forward canes nearly destroyed.  
**Camden-park**—The roofs of the works much injured.  
**Questles**—Sick-house blown down, and the roofs of the other buildings much injured, also several negro-houses.  
**Pembroke**—No return.  
**Cane Grove**—Mill-house and boiling-house much injured; megass-house, cattle-pen, and tradesmen's shed destroyed; bay stores much injured, and about 8000 bricks lost; part of the chapel thrown down.

**Hope**—Roof of the works blown of; megass and overseers' houses down.

**Retreat**—Mill-house, megass and 12 negro houses down.

**Queensbury**—Boiling-house, roof off and pillars thrown down; mountain-house blown down; 4 negro houses destroyed and others injured; great damage done by the river, which overflowed its banks and reached the works.

**Pennistons**—Nearly all the negro houses destroyed.

**Rutland Vale**—Mill-house unroofed; boiling and curing-houses unroofed and damaged; megass-house, stable, carpenters' and coopers' shops, overseers' house, sick-house, and 15 negro houses destroyed.

**Palmiste**—The works uncovered, and many negro houses down.

**Cowdry's**—Buildings all destroyed, only one negro house standing.

**Mount Wynne**—Works slightly injured in the roofs; mule and cattle-pens and coopers' shop destroyed.

**Peter's Hope**—1 megass-house and pens destroyed; boiling, still, and curing-houses and store materially damaged; 6 negro houses destroyed.

**Keartons**—Negro houses, stables, pens, and overseers' house down; dwelling-house and works greatly injured.

**Cumberland**—Works materially injured; part of the roof of the dwelling-house carried away; manager's-house partly destroyed; sick-house and 5 negro-houses down.

**Spring**—All the works destroyed.

**Mount Hope**—All the works destroyed.

**Millingtons**—All the buildings destroyed, and the negro-houses, except 11.

**Westwood**—Both sets works down; only 10 negro-houses standing.

**Belmont**—All the buildings and negro-houses destroyed, with the exception of part of the manager's-house.

**Bostock-Park**—The walls of the works and 1 overseers' house standing; negro-houses all destroyed, except 2; the whole of the manager's furniture, clothes, &c. destroyed; 1 child, 3 mules, 2 cattle, killed; store-house at Nootka Sound unroofed.

**Rose-Bank**—Buildings and negro-houses completely destroyed.

**Petit Bordel and Sharpes**—Buildings and negro-houses materially injured; dwelling and out-houses down.

**Golden Grove**—Negro-houses, megass-house, and mule-pens down; dwelling-house injured.

**Fitzhughes**—Buildings all destroyed, except mill and curing-houses; negro-houses nearly all down.

**Wallibou**—Dwelling and negro-houses, mule and cattle-pens, totally destroyed; sick-house thrown down; works unroofed; one woman killed; canes destroyed.

**Richmond**—Buildings totally destroyed, except one room in the manager's-house; negro-houses down; stores on the bay, full of supplies and produce, totally destroyed; all the canes swept away.

**Fancy**—A wilderness; 4 negroes killed.

Not only are the forward canes for the ensuing crop, together with the negro provision grounds upon these estates, either totally destroyed or greatly injured, but every other estate, with few exceptions, has received a like injury.

All the wharfs at Rabaca, which were built at a vast expence of money and labour, are demolished, and the store-houses destroyed.

Every small settlement in the leeward quarter destroyed. The habitations of the Charaibs, at Morne Rond, all destroyed.

The Proprietor of Rabaca and No. 14 has authorised us to give the following rough sketch of the damage done to his own estates, those under his charge of which he has received returns, and other estates in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence. This sketch reached us at a late hour.

**Lot 14**—Mill-house unroofed, the mason-work walls remaining; boiling-house, front and back walls, down to the seats of the coppers; copper-hole shades blown away; curing house unroofed, the cellar below is only remaining; still-house ditto ditto; 2 megass-houses, the greater part down; hospital, with doctor's-shop and nurses' room, entirely gone; walls of the kitchen remaining; dwelling-house, one half remaining; kitchen and store down; overseers' house, one half down, the other part must be taken down; manager's-house, in a similar state; stables, pens, cooper, carpenter, and blacksmiths' shops, all down; all the negro-houses unroofed, most of them down; canes and provisions above ground levelled with the earth.

**Rabaca**—Works, negro-houses, and out-houses, as nearly as possible in the same condition; manager's-house and hospital standing; mills and stills, on both estates, uninjured; wharf and bay store entirely gone, no part remaining.

**Langley-Park**—Works, negro-houses, and out-houses, in the same state as Rabaca; dwelling-house and hospital unroofed, both may be repaired.

No lives lost on the three above estates.

**Waterloo**—In same condition as the above.

**Orange-Hill**—Same; negro-houses on both all down.

**Tourama**—If possible, in a worse state than the estates to the southward; no part of the works, excepting the stone walls, standing.

**The Fancy**—Much in the same state.

**Richmond**—Also in a similar state, nothing but the mason-work walls of the cellar standing.

*The following Vessels were driven on shore where they still remain:*

**Barques**—Irlam and Arethusa. **Brigs**—Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Kezia, Alliance, Antionette, Horatio Nelson, and Eliza. **Brigantine**—Samuel Hinds. **Schooners**—Ark and Perseverance. **Mail-boats**—Barbados and Montague.

The brigantine Heroine was in the Carenage, where she remained in comparative safety, having suffered only in the rigging. The Schooner James was also in the Carenage, and sustained little damage, except the loss of masts.

The schooner Elizabeth sailed hence for Demerara on Wednesday afternoon. She fortunately weathered the storm, and returned here, when she was employed by his Excellency the Governor, to proceed to that colony, with despatches, in the hope of falling in with a homeward bound vessel; but failing in that they would be immediately forwarded to England by

his Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Governor-General of British Guiana.

The schooner Agnes, which arrived on Friday morning from Trinidad has also been employed in the service of Government. She sailed last night, but her destination is not exactly known.

The merchants of this town, although sufferers themselves to a considerable extent, have spurned the opportunity of demanding an increase in the price of provisions. Care should be taken to prevent any unfeeling huckster from profiting unfairly by this liberality.

His Excellency the Governor called a meeting of the Honourable Board of Council for to-day. We have not been informed of the result of their deliberations.

It will be seen that H. De Wald, Esq. has generously come forward for the assistance of the poor and destitute, with a spontaneous offer of ten barrels of flour; and as the vestry have made an appeal to the public we trust there are many others who will lose no time in contributing to the relief of their wretched fellow beings.

#### SAINT VINCENT.

*By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Island of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands, commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the Northward of Carriacou, in America, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

#### A PROCLAMATION,

GEORGE F. HILL.

WHEREAS, from the consequences of the dreadful hurricane with which this island and its dependencies were visited on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, it is essentially necessary, for their relief, to encourage the importation of the only article of food which bears a duty, namely, flour, and of such materials as are required to repair the extensive damage which has been sustained in houses, buildings, and sugar works over the greatest part of this colony; I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council, authorise and require the Port of Kingstown to be opened accordingly for the admission of flour, and of white, yellow, and pitch pine boards, plank, and scantling and shingles, free of all duties payable thereon, until the 31st day of December now next ensuing; of which all Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and all others whom it doth, shall, or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Government-house, in Kingstown, this eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

By his Excellency's command,  
THOMAS MELVILLE,

Government Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in Kingstown, this eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's reign,  
C. D. STEWART, Act. Pro. Mar. Gen.

*From the St. Vincent's Gazette of August 25.*

SINCE our last we have collected the particulars of the damages sustained by several estates which were not then mentioned.

*Abstract of Damages sustained by the following Estates during the Storm of the 11th Instant.*

Bellvue—Roof of the curing-house stripped; tiles off the boiling-house; megass-house destroyed; negro-houses injured.

Coumacrabou—Roofs of the boiling, still, and dwelling-houses stripped; mill-spout blown to pieces; all the negro-houses, except two, destroyed.

New Prospect—Works partly unroofed; 10 negro-houses down, the others much injured; horse-stable, cattle, mule and sheep-pens destroyed.

Spring—Works partially injured in the roofs; part of the dwelling-house blown in; negro-houses much injured.

Union, North—One half the boiling-house blown down, the other half stripped; two megass-houses and all the pens down; overseer's house and curing-house stripped; 4 outhouses blown down; 8 negro-houses destroyed; 75 injured; 3 cattle killed.

Union, South—Boiling-house roof blown down; curing-house and liquor-loft stripped; mill and spouting destroyed; cooper's shop and pens all down; 12 negro-houses down, 62 damaged, also overseer's house; 2 bay stores swept away by the sea; 1 unroofed, another injured; 1 ass killed.

Coubamarou—Mule and other pens and cart-shed down.

Evesham Vale—Horse-stable, hospital, and two out-rooms blown down; works injured in the roofs; 16 negro-houses destroyed, the others injured.

Belmont, Mariaqua—horse-stable and cooper's shop destroyed; 6 negro-houses destroyed, the others slightly injured.

Harmony-Hall—Still-house and rum-cellar destroyed; boiling-house much damaged and stripped; can-room destroyed; megass-house injured; 3 negro-houses destroyed, the others unroofed; stone kitchen and out-offices totally destroyed.

Prospect—Megass-house and works injured; 4 negro-houses destroyed, 20 injured; 1 negro killed.

Villa—Boiling-house stripped; roof of liquor-loft and curing-house unshingled; mill-roof entirely gone; mule and other pens destroyed; 35 negro-houses unroofed, the others injured; part of the overseer's house blown away.

Fountain—Mule and cattle-pens unroofed; megass-house unroofed, and some of the pillars down; sick-house much injured, gallery blown away.

Sion-Hill—Mule and cattle-pens and two horse-stables destroyed; 2 megass-houses blown down; part of the boiling-house unroofed; several negro-houses blown down, the others injured; 5 mules, 1 horse, 1 ox, 3 sheep, killed.

Cane-Garden—Both megass-houses, mule, pen, horse-stable, and one negro-house blown down; mill-house unroofed; half the works untiled, and the other buildings materially injured; 2 cattle killed.

Montrose—Pens and megass-house unroofed ; 1 negro-house destroyed ; 1 cattle killed.  
 Liberty-Lodge—Stable, mule-pen, and mill-spouting completely destroyed ; mansion-house, boiling-house, and kitchen much injured.  
 Pembroke—One megass-house unroofed ; boiling-house roof stripped ; pens blown down ; negro-houses much injured.  
 Mount Wynne—Works slightly injured, in the roofs ; mule and cattle-pens and cooper's shop destroyed.  
 Reversion—Boiling-house partly untiled ; gallery of the dwelling-house blown down ; megass-houses destroyed.  
 Wallilabou—No return.  
 Grove—Boiling-house unroofed ; mill-house, 2 megass-houses and 9 negro-houses down ; spouting and canal carried away ; 2 mules and 1 ox killed.  
 Lance Mahaut—Mule-round blown down ; all the works unroofed ; all the negro-houses, except six, destroyed ; gallery of the dwelling-house carried away.  
 Mount Alexander—Boiling and mill-house roofs stripped ; all the negro-houses destroyed, except one or two.

The other estates in the island, as well as those in the Grenadines, received but trifling injuries, except in their canes and provision grounds.

MY LORD, *St. Lucia, August 18, 1831.*

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship that, on the morning of the 11th instant, this island experienced a most violent hurricane, which has occasioned more damage and loss than the hurricane of the year 1817. I am happy to add that few lives have been lost, but the plantations to the windward and southward side of the island have suffered severely. I inclose, for your Lordship's information, the *St Lucia Gazette*, which gives a more full and detailed account than the limits of a letter will admit of. The losses sustained by the colony may, as far as I can judge at present, be estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand pounds sterling, but the returns from the different quarters of the island have not yet been received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. A. BOZON, Lieut. Col.  
 administering the Government.

*The Right Hon. Viscount Goderich,*  
 &c. &c. &c.

*From the St. Lucia Gazette of August 17, 1831.*

IT becomes our painful and distressing duty to announce that this island has just experienced one of those awful visitations to which the West India islands are occasionally, though not frequently, subjected ; and which, when they do occur, leave awful proofs of their destructive and resistless power. On the night of Wednesday last, the sky had a very heavy lowering appearance, which was scarcely regarded, but early on Thursday morning, the wind North, it commenced to blow very fresh, which continued increasing, accompanied with some rain, until five o'clock, when its augmenting violence ex-

cited a strong sensation of alarm, the wind varying a little to the East, which was generally considered favourable ; but by seven or half-past seven o'clock, no doubt was entertained, but that we were doomed to encounter all the dangers of an hurricane : which heretofore was considered as only to occur with a westerly wind. At a little after eight o'clock our harbour presented a most awful appearance, the sea running mountains high, and breaking with appalling violence on the South side : the vessels all endeavouring to secure a safe anchorage, while many of them, totally ungovernable, led to the natural conclusion that they at least, if not the hands on board, were doomed to destruction, while, through the town, tides, shingles, arms of trees, fragments of houses, and other dangerous missiles were flying rapidly about, and retained almost uninterrupted possession of the streets, in this awful situation, the town was situated from about half-past eight o'clock until twelve, when the wind, which was not one continued gale, but frequent and violent gusts, became more moderate, and though after that hour there were a few violent squalls, before two o'clock it was comparatively calm : during the continuance of the gale, it rained unceasingly but not violently, and the wind varied very little : at the commencement it was North, and went as far E. S. E., but was most steady and of longest continuance at E. Had the wind got into the West we would have had to contend with the sea, which would have inundated a great portion of the town with several feet of water. The damage has been considerable, principally here, however, to the shipping, and we would have felt satisfaction could we confine the loss to property only, but we fear that many individuals have also fallen victims to its violence. One man endeavouring to cross the harbour in a boat was lost, and a boy endeavouring to get from the brig Victory to the wharf was drowned : a man was found dead on the Chaussee : these are the only loss of lives of which we have heard within the town.

When the gale commenced there were many vessels in the harbour : of the small crafts several got into the old Caranage and rode out the gale in safety.

The ship Magnet dragged her anchor and drifted, but fortunately her side came against a bank on the south side of the harbour, and she was there secured without injury. Capt. M'Minn was, at the commencement of the gale at the Marques Estate, and came across the island on foot, encountering very great fatigue and danger, and arrived in time sufficient to secure the safety of his vessel, but not until after she had dragged her anchor and drifted.

The brig Victory which lay near to the wharf, was in a very critical and unmanageable situation for some time : her own situation and that of the wharf being for some hours problematical ; however her crew succeeded in getting her some way out and in safe anchorage where she rode out the gale in safety, as did the brig Antigua.

The sloop Atalanta, belonging to Mr. Glacut and schooner Sir Edward Barnes, belonging to Capt. Marc, were driven on shore, but have not, we understand, experienced much injury ; the sloop Juno, belonging to Mr. Dusard, and the Sir John Keene, belonging to Mr. Cavalier, and some of the smaller craft, are lying on their sides on the southern side of

the harbour, and it is hoped will be all got off without any very serious damage.

The brig *Coquette*, Captain Hinds, which only arrived on Tuesday, was however the vessel most exposed to danger, as she lay nearly at the mouth of the harbour and under a most heavy sea; however early and precautionary measures on the part of the Captain fully proved the advantage of good seamanship, and she rode triumphant and uninjured on the waves.

In the town there were very few houses that did not suffer more or less. The premises occupied by the Chief Secretary appear to have suffered the most; the back dwelling-house in New-street was almost entirely uncovered. The front house in Manoel-street had almost all the glass in the windows broke, and one window, glass, sashes and all, was knocked to pieces; the kitchen was nearly uncovered, and the Secretary's office partially injured by the falling of a cocoa nut, and of two very beautiful cocoa nut trees in the yard, one of them was nearly prostrated, being torn up from the root; a very large bread fruit tree and several large poplars were torn from the roots, and with the plaintain and other trees, and all the railing, and a great part of the grape frame, and several gates, doors, and window-shutters, all laid prostrate on the ground; while the canopy over the entrance to the stores was almost entirely destroyed, and the heavy sheets of lead which covered it blown about in various directions—the entire premises exhibit a scene of devastation and ruin.

A large house on the south of the bridge, which belonged to the late widow Smith, and in which three families resided, was removed, in toto, about twenty feet behind its original position, as was a small house belonging to Mr. Teague at the other side of the road.

In the house in which the First President resides, one window, glass, frame and all, was demolished.

The premises of Mr. Muter suffered severely, chiefly in the loss of tiles.

In Marie Saint-street the large wooden frame of a house was laid prostrate on the ground. Several small wooden houses, from thirty to forty in number, altogether disappeared. One of the large trees in the market square was taken up from the root, and the others nearly felled; and in every direction the streets were filled with the scattered fragments of dilapidated, or rather dissipated, buildings, branches of trees, and all the other emblems of the destructive influence of the angry winds in a tropical climate.

The house in which the gunners of the artillery resided, on the Tapton, was blown away, and not a vestige of it remains, while the artillery-men were for some time placed in imminent danger, as the sea washed over the rock; they secured their safety by getting under the guns on the battery.

Government House, which was unoccupied, has suffered very much; one of the porticos is nearly destroyed and the other much injured; the glass in the drawing-room all broke, and other material damage sustained.

On the Morne they also suffered very much, and the greater number of the small huts were prostrated.

When we now write (Saturday), we have not had

sufficiently authentic information from the interior of the island, but from what we have learned the accounts will be of the most calamitous description. In Soufriere we are informed that two lives were lost, and twenty-eight houses levelled to the ground. The schooner *Steer-me-well*, belonging to Mr. Joseph Gerard, the schooner *Rattlesnake*, belonging to Messrs. McGowan, and sloop *Grey-hound*, belonging to Mr. Andrew Gerard, dragged their anchors and went to sea, the crews being all on shore; and the sloop *Mary Jane*, belonging to Messrs. Ferguson and Co., with seven of the crew on board, was also forced to sea.

The town of View-Fort has also similarly suffered; we are told that almost the entire of the town was blown down; the bark *Sandwich*, Captain King, which lay there, preserved her safety by cutting away her masts, and the ship *Cuba*, belonging to Messrs. Ferguson and Co. was forced to sea.

At Denery the sloop *Duncan Ferguson*, belonging to Mr. Philip Pugole, was totally wrecked, and one man lost.

There are also four other vessels belonging to the island with their crews missing.

On Thursday evening the schooner *Warrior*, from Grenada for Barbados, arrived here under jury masts; she reached within twenty-five miles of Barbados when she was obliged to change her course, and, after weathering the storm, with loss of masts and other damage, succeeded in making this port.

We would feel inclined to think that Barbados has suffered still more severely than this island, and that to these two islands will be confined the destructive ravages of the tempest.

This awful visitation of Providence, though by no means dealt to us according to the measure of our deserts, must plunge this island in great, if not in irretrievable, distress. For some time past we had great murmurings and repinings, strong expressions of distress and poverty, exaggerated statements and contentions, and frivolous complaints of the weather, the crops, the resources of the colony, its grievances, severe taxation, and oppressive government, both as regards the local executive and the mother country, but as we considered them undeserving any serious attention, and emanating more from a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction than from any real or existing cause, we should not have made any allusion to them, were it not that it is the will of Providence that our imaginary suffering should be converted into real calamities; and that now distress in the most extended form, if not famine and disease, is with too much reason to be anticipated, and to which all the energies of those best calculated to check or mitigate them ought to be immediately directed. At present, the greatest sufferers are those least able to afford it, the poorer classes in the destruction of their dwellings and their provision grounds; but in any community, and more particularly in a community constituted as is that of St. Lucia, it is impossible that famine and disease can be confined to one class of society; it will extend itself through all ranks; a white complexion will afford no shield against its effect; it is therefore the duty of all, but more espe-

cially of all who can afford it, to adopt such immediate measures, zealously and liberally, as will afford relief where required, and check, in some degree, the dreadful consequences of our recent and no doubt justly merited, though severe manifestation of the dire displeasure of the All Just Disposer of Events.

We are satisfied if an appeal is made to His Majesty's Government, that assistance may be acquired, provided it appears that there has been no want of zeal and energy in the colony; and provided that a representation free from any of those hyperbolic statements for which St. Lucia is so deservedly celebrated, but fairly and fully explaining the consequences likely to result, and which require to be averted, is made to the Secretary of State; if any other is made, its fallacies and absurdities must and will be refuted, and our wants and our distresses will meet the same commiseration which they did in 1817, when the representations which were made were so absurd, and the stile in which they were couched so ridiculous that they were deemed totally undeserving of any attention.

We have communicated with different persons as to the comparative violence of the hurricane of 1817, and that which we have now experienced, and from the most accurate information we can obtain, we are disposed to think that the strength of the wind on this occasion was not by any means inferior to that of 1817, but that in Castries, the former was more appalling, in consequence of the effect of the sea, and the wind blowing from the west, which

caused the leeward of the island to suffer considerably more than the eastern line of coast, while now the windward has suffered most: there cannot however be a doubt but that the injury sustained throughout the island will exceed that of the great hurricane of 1817.

Our accounts from the interior of the island are very distressing; the plantations have all suffered considerably. Throughout the island the negro huts have been almost entirely destroyed, and on many estates the works are injured: several fine cane pieces are swept away, and the coffee crop will not exceed one third of what it was fairly calculated to produce.

The deplorable situation of the town on Thursday last prevented any attendance at our office; and on Friday morning we found it in much disorder; our present publication has consequently been in some degree retarded.

The hull of a vessel, supposed to be an American brig, was thrown into one of the bays on the windward of the island; the body of a white dead man, in a sailor's garb, was in the cabin.

The island of St. Vincent has, we are informed, suffered still more severely than this island.

It is with considerable pleasure we announce the safety of the Cuba, Captain Wyley; she is now signalled: this is the only missing vessel of which there is any account.

The Duke of York army-transport is just signalled; we will be able to ascertain from her how Barbados was affected by the hurricane.

Printed and Published at the Office, in Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street, by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE.

[ Price One Shilling and Ten Pence. ]



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