

nue 40 seconds, shaking with great violence the buildings in the City, throwing down many, and doing more or less injury to all. About 60 persons were killed by the falling of the buildings and fragments, and many were wounded. The motion of the earth was such, that it was with great difficulty a person could stand in the street without support. Captain P. was himself out of doors at the time and found it necessary to take hold of some object.—The Churches received great injury. At Callao the earthquake was equally violent—the steeple of the Church was thrown down, and the buildings generally received damage. The shipping in the harbor were affected in the same manner as the buildings on shore, being shaken with violence, which threatened immediate destruction. The Officers of the U. S. ship Vincennes, observed that the effect was such, they feared her masts would be forced through her bottom; and the Officers of the British ships of war said that had the earthquake lasted a few moments longer they believed their ships would have gone to pieces. The earthquake did not extend far into the interior, but many towns along the coast experienced it, some of them with considerable damage.

The amount of injury to Lima is estimated, by an official survey, at \$6,000,000, a sum quite within bounds, when it is recollected from the nature of the buildings that they cannot be repaired in many instances, but must be rebuilt.

About 30 persons perished; that is the number of bodies which have been dug out from the rubbish, but others are supposed to be still undiscovered. Had it been in the night the loss of lives would, no doubt, have been greater. I was awakened from a sound sleep by the most terrific noise, and jumping up, saw the walls of my room vibrating very violently. I concluded that no time was to be lost, and made the best of my way into the street, amidst falling plaster, and stumbling along over the floor like a drunken man. In the street all was dismay; the heart appalling noise which ushered in this frightful phenomena, and the sound of the cracking walls, were still ringing in my ears.

The great shock was followed by five or six slight tremblings in as many days, which excited great terror, and I must confess I have been more alarmed by these harmless shocks than by the great convulsion.

The excitement has in a great measure abated; but for a week or ten days after the shock, you would see every night, hundreds stretched on mats in the squares, alameda, and wherever an open space could be found, almost afraid to close their eyes, and starting upon their knees at the least alarm to repeat their 'aves.' Even now many are seen sleeping at the open door.

CHARLESTON, JULY 16.

The Dengue.—This very disagreeable epidemic exists at this time in our city, to an extraordinary extent—we think we are perfectly within bounds when we say, one fourth of our population have had, or now have it, and every hour appears to be adding to the number. It made its appearance among us about 2 weeks ago, and should it continue to spread much longer as rapidly as it has done for the last two weeks, not an individual in the city will have escaped. It has not in any instance proved fatal; but the pain is often very acute, and from its frequently attacking a hale brawny man of six feet in height, and 200 pounds weight, in the little finger or great toe, with a severity that almost makes him cry out, affords much merriment to those who have recovered from or have not yet taken it. There appears but little sympathy for the sufferer. Its duration is from six hours to three days. It is treated mildly—a little salts and snake root and warm lemonade, to produce perspiration, appears to be the most common prescription, though in some cases it is permitted to come and go without any thing being given to check or relieve the pain. At the time we are writing, about half a dozen persons employed in this office are down with it, among them nearly all our carriers—therefore, we trust we shall meet with indulgence from our subscribers, if the Courier should, for a few days, be irregularly served to them.

The following note was endorsed on the New Orleans post bill of July 4, received at Washington on Sunday last:

"The Postmaster and every one of his assistants are sick of a raging fever, called Spanish Fever,—(The Dengue.) Half of the citizens in town are

laid up with the greatest epidemic in Louisiana."

The following which illustrates, in our opinion, that liable to erratic theories; and making mistakes, they are sometimes. Having before heard some strange opinions attributed to Mr. Irving, the relation seems more probable.—*Christian Watchman.*

UNFULFILLED PROPHECY.

The rage for studying unfulfilled prophecy, does not seem as yet to have suffered any abatement in London. We have heard a strange story about a meeting said to have taken place a short time ago at the country seat of Mr. Drummond, the wealthy Banker, at which some new discoveries were made in this branch of theological science. The "ondit" of the day respecting the matter is as follows:

Mr. Drummond, without proposing any object beside that of relaxation, invited a number of ministers of different denominations, to spend some days at his country seat, among whom were Mr. Irving, Mr. Lewis Way, Mr. McNeil, and other popular men. At the breakfast table, Mr. D. proposed that the present opportunity should be embraced to gather their collected opinions upon some passages in the book of Daniel, and in Revelation, which are thought to refer to a millennial period. It was consequently agreed to retire a certain number of hours each day for prayer, and meditation on those portions of scripture, and afterwards to meet for mutual explanation and to compare notes. How long these deliberations continued we know not; but the result of them, according to a series of pamphlets on the millennium in course of publication by Mr. Irving, appears to have been, that the members unanimously arrived at the conclusion, that the Jews, in their unconverted state, will, before long, be again gathered in at Jerusalem; the temple be rebuilt; and the Levitical priesthood be re-established, that at this time, the universal conversion of the Jews will take place, in consequence of a visible manifestation of the Messiah, who will then commence his personal reign on the earth of a thousand years;—that this event will be the prelude to the conversion of the Heathen World which is to be accomplished chiefly by the Jewish Agency; and that all Christians, (by delegation we suppose,) will then flock to Jerusalem.

BOSTON, August 12.

PIRATES.

A letter from the American Consul, at Cadiz, to the Collector at Washington, states the arrest at that place of 13 pirates; the following are some of the particulars:

SHIP TOPAZ.—The brig Defender of Peter, was run ashore near Cadiz, on the night of the 9th of May—the person who called himself the Captain, presented himself to the Brazilian Consul, as Pedro Maris de Souza Sarmiento.—Afterwards the imprudent conduct of the Captain and crew led to suspicions that they were smugglers; but before they could be arrested 4 out of 17, made their escape. The remaining 13, who were arrested, were Portuguese, Frenchmen, a Spaniard, a native of Guernsey or Jersey, and a negro boy—a great portion of these men refused to confess they had been guilty of any improper acts—but the Portuguese and the black boy had confessed they were Pirates—that they sailed from Rio Janeiro the latter part of November last, as a letter of marque and trader, bound to the Coast of Africa, after slaves—that having anchored at a place called Gua or Gue, near St. Thomas, Africa, the Captain and considerable portion of the crew went ashore, when the persons remaining on board agreed to turn pirates and run off with the vessel—this was about the 26th of January,—that they disagreed among themselves; steered for the Island of Ascension, and in sight of it, the beginning of February, they fell in with the English ship Morning Star, and murdered some persons whom they took out of her, that about the latter end of the same month they took an American ship, from Canton, plundered a part of her cargo, set her on fire, and murdered the crew, that subsequently they captured three British vessels and a Portuguese ship, and "mal-treated" their crews, that, finally, they continued pirating till their arrival on the coast of Spain.

[The Morning Star was taken on the 19th of February. The ship, supposed to have been the Topaz, was seen on fire on the 29th of February.]

Eng. fine look side, and had overboard before he up. He then asked the who told him there was none on says he, "I know you are not without specie on board—now I am what I appear to be—a pirate—I wear no disguise, and mind no more killing you than I would a sparrow, and I will do it if I find any money in the vessel, unless you tell me before hand where it is." He then proceeded to ransack the vessel, filled the decks with the cargo, and what they could not hold was thrown overboard, among which were many cases of opium and other valuable goods to the amount of \$20,000. Not finding any money he gave the Captain his ship again, who was obliged to make this port, and arrived shortly before I did. Before the pirates left the ship, he discovered that two of his men had been guilty of some misdemeanor, when without any ceremony he called them to him and shot them both dead with a pistol in each hand. Two or three vessels have been fallen in with at sea deserted, and one or two seen on fire, probably the exploits of this daring rover, who acts as systematically and with as much energy as Cooper's ideal hero. He cruizes about the line."—*Salem Gaz.*

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT

Assistant Commissary-General's Office,
St. John, 9th August, 1828.

PERSONS desirous of contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with Forage at the undermentioned places, for one year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby informed that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The number of Rations required daily, will be about 10 at St. John, and 15 at Fredericton, liable, however, to some variation during the Summer months, when some of the parties entitled to Forage change their residence from Fredericton to this place. The Ration of Forage to consist of—

10 Pounds of OATS,	} PER
14 Pounds of HAY, and	
6 Pounds of STRAW,	

The Oats to be of a sweet and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than 32 lbs. per bushel.

The Hay to be Upland, sweet and good, either Timothy, Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery.

The Straw to be either Wheaten, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places.

It will be expected that the Contractor shall have in his possession at all times, at least two months supply, and that his Magazine will be open for inspection of the Commissariat whenever it may be thought proper to visit it.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling per Ration, and to be made separately for each place, stated above, accompanied by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the persons tendering for these Supplies.

Payment will be made every two months on regular Vouchers, (forms of which can be obtained at this office,) in Bills of Exchange, upon their Lordships of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100, for every £100 10, due upon the Contract, or in Cash at the option of the Commissariat.

MR. McDONALD, TEACHER OF WRITING.

IN EIGHT LESSONS—ONE HOUR EACH;

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton, that he proposes, for a short time, to give instruction in his system of PENMANSHIP, which he has taught for many years in the Metropolis of Scotland.—The systematic manner in which Mr. M'D teaches, is particularly calculated to give to Ladies an easy, elegant and expeditious mode of Writing, and to Gentlemen a bold hand for business; which may be obtained with but little sacrifice of time or labour, as the Lessons require but One Hour each.

Ladies and Gentlemen instructed at their own residences. Specimens of Writing, by Pupils, may be seen at his Lodgings, at the House of Mr. T. EVERITT.

Terms—Individually, 4 Dollars.
Parties of Ladies exceeding three, Three Dollars each.
Persons wishing to become acquainted with the above system will make immediate application. Fredericton, September 2, 1828.