

and mercy, expecting every moment to be the last.—The noise and jar of furniture moving about, the breaking of glass, &c. added to the creaking of the houses, and the awful roar of an Earthquake, filled the boldest heart with fear and consternation. Many wall houses are much injured. Most of the old walls lay at this time in heaps in different sections of the town. The sand or earth, forming the shores of our town, is opened and raised in an extraordinary manner; plainly showing the escape of confined air.—Many families were anxious, and some preparation to leave their dwelling to seek safety on board of vessels in port, even after the shock, fearing the danger was not over.

His Honor, the Chief, J. W. Vankomonds, as the shock had subsided, ordered all the boats of the port to be stationed from the upper to the lower part of the town, to convey as many persons as was practicable on board the shipping in case of another shock; and here it is my duty to notice the humane and friendly feelings of Capt. D. R. Brooks, of the schooner Raleigh, of Washington, N. C. and Capt. Dixon, of the schr Wanderer, of Liverpool, N. S. who in the height of our fears, promptly rendered a welcome on board, to as many inhabitants as their vessels would carry—and as a further proof of their friendship and philanthropy, although both vessels had cleared and were ready for sea, they have put off sailing until to-morrow. Such noble conduct cannot but meet the approbation of all civilized communities and claims the heartfelt thanks of the inhabitants here. Immediately after the arrangement of boats mentioned above His Honor the Chief, ordered Divine Service, which lasted until one o'clock. At 4 p. m. the island was again alarmed, but the shock was of short duration: and now as I write, half-past nine, p. m. we just have experienced a third shock, altho' the two latter were not of a very alarming cast. I have just heard verbally from Maragal, French Division. Some of the houses are much injured, but no lives lost.

Thursday, 9th—Arrived this morning the schr. Sisters, Capt. Marshal, who was off St. Kitts, at the time of the first earthquake yesterday. His recital of the circumstance is pathetic in the extreme. Both St. Kitts, and St. Eustatia, have suffered, but the particulars are not yet known.

Boston, March 1.—It has already been stated that the shock of an earthquake was felt on board the bark Mohawk, of this port, on the 8th inst., when near the Island of Barbuda, and also on board the U. S. ship Decatur, which was steering the same course with the Mohawk, having left Brazil in company.

The same shock was felt on board the bark Inca, which has arrived at Baltimore. The Inca was in latitude 17 1-2, longitude 69, on the 5th, the nearest land being the island of Antigua about 100 miles distant. The shock was so violent that those who were below rushed to the deck, thinking the vessel had struck a rock.

The British bark Severn, at Savannah from Liverpool, reports that on the 8th, in latitude 22 1-2, N. longitude 62 24, W. with a light breeze from N. E., a violent tremulous motion was felt which lasted for two minutes, or more. The sensation experienced by those on board, was such as is felt in steamers from the draught in the flues when raising the steam.

The noise was a dull deafening sound, like that produced by the wheels of a number of carriages. The compasses in the binnacle were violently agitated, and there was a grating noise, as if the vessel was running ashore. The sea was perfectly smooth at the time, as far as the eye could reach, and not a cloud in the horizon.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 3.—Captain Ryerson, of the Schr Sophia, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Martinique, via Nevis and St. Kitts, informs us that a frightful earthquake occurred at those Islands on the 11th February, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, which lasted from two to three minutes.—At Martinique (where the Sophia lay at the time) a large number of buildings and other property were destroyed, but, fortunately, no lives lost.

At Nevis, the Court House, Secretary's office, and other buildings were a heap of ruins, and all the stone buildings more or less damaged. At St. Kitts, the effects were no less disastrous; and Captain R. was informed by a vessel from Antigua, that at that island great damage had been done. These are the only islands heard from—the earthquake doubtless extended throughout the whole of the West Indies, with what results, we have yet to learn.—Herald.

Nova-Scotia:

Halifax Times, Feb.—"I am fully persuaded our Merchants in this city and to the Southward, will not interfere with your Fish-trade to the West Indies, as from report, the Legislatures there are determined to give the British Colonies the preferential trade, will, no doubt, enter fiercely into the trade at first, but a cool, calculating mind, cannot but see the result to be "experience bought dear."

Canada:

Montreal Herald, March 4. Riots at Lachine, two men shot.—The Military turned out. On Thursday evening, another of those disgraceful riots which have lately disturbed the neighbourhood of the Canal, took place at Lachine. Cork versus Connaught,

was the provocative to war; no mischief brewing, no overbearing Bos, on this occasion stirred up dissension; it was the barbarian feud of provinces, a fever which requires blood-letting for the safety of the patient. The row began by the Corkonians attacking the shanties of the Connaught men, tearing down the boards breaking the scanty furniture, and burning the bedding. Not content with this destruction of property, many of them being provided with guns, they opened a heavy fire upon some neighbouring houses, into which they had not been able to force an entrance; by this two men were wounded; one while in bed, received a musket ball through both arms, fracturing the bones in a shocking manner; his life is despaired of; the other was struck in the centre of the forehead, the ball being nearly spent, glanced up over the skull, coming out at the top of the head, only wounding the scalp. Two other men were driven out into the woods, where, during the night, they were severely frost-bitten.

Upon the alarm being first given, the men of the 71st, and the Dragoons stationed at Lachine accompanied Mr. Duff the Magistrate to the scene of action, but that gentleman hearing the continued firing, dreaded bringing the military into collision with the people, and ordered them to retire.

Yesterday the Connaught men proceeded to work as usual, but being threatened with death by their bloodthirsty opponents, were obliged to cease and retire up the village. An attempt having been made to seize the blasting powder, the Dragoons were sent down to remove it to a place of safety, which was accordingly done. Numbers of the Connaught men with their families, facing their lives no longer secure, have packed up their little all, and removed, some to Beauharnois, others to Montreal; during yesterday the road to and from Lachine, was crowded with vehicles bearing them away. At one o'clock the work of destruction was still going on, bands of ruffians were pulling down the shanties, while others paraded the road armed with guns, pistols, swords, scythes and bludgeons; the Connaught men have left the field to the Corkonians, who it was expected would commence another attack as soon as the night closed in. Colonel Ermainger with part of a company of the 71st in sleighs, and a detachment of Dragoons, left Montreal about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it is to be hoped that effectual means will be taken to prevent the recurrence of these disgraceful scenes.

Since the above was in type we have learned that upon the arrival of the troops they proceeded to search the houses of the rioters and seize the arms, whereupon many of them made off to the woods to conceal them, as upon the previous occasion; they were pursued and some of them captured.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, March 11. In preceding columns we have given some items of legislative intelligence. Among these will be found a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General in Halifax to the Postmaster in Fredericton, relative to an arrangement recently made by the latter functionary with the House of Assembly, for transmitting the Journals of the Legislature by mail during the session for the sum of £40; which agreement, it will be seen, is unceremoniously ordered to be revoked, and Mr Phair, the postmaster in Fredericton, threatened with dismissal. We are rather surprised to find that the Acting Deputy Postmaster General does not continue to follow up the more liberal arrangements of his predecessor in office—the lamented John Howe, Esq., and can only account for so sudden a change in the indulgences granted by the latter gentleman, by imputing them to some recent instructions from England. We are glad to see that the subject has been taken up in our Assembly, and we have reason to believe the address of that body to the Home Government, will be the means of obtaining a removal of the cause of complaint relative to the manner in which the Post Office Department is controlled and conducted in the colonies.

We have heard that New Brunswick is to be separated from the control of Nova Scotia in this Department, and from our knowledge of the gentleman whom we have heard name as likely to be charged with Post Office rule in this Province, we feel convinced, that if he be elevated to the situation, the public will have no cause to complain, so far as he is allowed to study the general interests in the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Assembly, it will be observed, are making efforts to retrench the public expenditures. The state of the Province certainly demands at their hands a rigid system of economy throughout all the public departments, and where officers are receiving large incomes from fees, fair annual salaries for the services performed should be given, and the surplus he made available to the province. The state of the Province we repeat, calls loudly for retrenchment.

Fredericton Sentinel, March 14.

On Friday last Mr. Barnes having retired from the contest; W. H. Street, Esq., the petitioning candidate having taken the usual oaths, took his seat in the House of Assembly, as one of the members of the city of St. John.

South American News.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.—Six days after the battle of the 6th of December, President Rivers who commanded the Montevideo forces in person, was with the remains of his army, on the Queguay.

A Rio Janeiro paper of January 2d, received by the Baltimore American, contains an official despatch from President Rivers, in which he acknowledges the defeat. He however expresses a determination to make a resolute resistance to the advance of Rosas's forces.

The Buenos Ayrean general says—"the result of this glorious day (the 6th of December) has been that 2400 of the enemy (fellow countrymen) are left dead on the field of battle."

After the battle the British Minister addressed the following letter to the government of Buenos Ayres:—

"It being the intention of the governments of Great Britain and France to adopt measures which they may consider necessary to prevent a continuance of hostilities between the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the undersigned, minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty near the Argentine confederation, has the honor, in conformity with instructions received from his government, to say to his excellency St. Arana, minister of foreign affairs for the government of Buenos Ayres, that the sanguinary war which now exists between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of Montevideo, must cease, through the interests of humanity and those of British and French subjects, and other foreigners now residing in that part of the country which is the theatre of war; and with this view he now demands of the government of Buenos Ayres—

1st. The immediate cessation of hostilities between the Argentine forces, and those of the republic of Uruguay.

2d. That the troops of the Argentine republic (it being understood that those of the republic of Uruguay shall adopt the same course) shall return within their own territory, in case they shall have left it.

The undersigned requests that his excellency will return him as prompt as an answer as possible, that he may know if it is the intention of the Buenos Ayres government to accede to this demand."

The Subscriber

Has received, by the *Isabella*, a Supply of the following Articles; together with his Stock on hand—he will dispose on reasonable Terms—

- FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Labrador HERRINGS, MOLASSES, Chests best Congo TEA, SUGAR, Tobacco, Soap and Candles, DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN: Chatham, Nov. 29, 1842.

For Sale.

5 Tons of HAY,

From the Farm owned by D. Fraser in North Esk, deliverable in the Town of Chatham. Apply to

STREET & KERR.

February 27, 1842

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between George Johnstone, Wm. Johnstone, and James Caie, Carriers and Tanners, of Chatham, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make payment to Mr. George Johnstone, to whom all Accounts must be rendered for adjustment.

George Johnstone, William Johnstone, James Caie.

Miramchi, Dec. 31, 1843.

County of Gloucester.

To be Sold by Public Auction, in Bathurst, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May next, at noon, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly:

The Building lately used as the Gloucester County GAOL.

Together with the PIECE OF LAND attached thereto, being an unequal sided Piece of the following dimensions, viz.—The front side (on Water Street) measuring Ninety feet, the west side 77 feet, the rear 82 feet, and east side 17 feet six inches.

—ALSO— The Front or WATER LOT on the North side of Water Street, directly opposite the above, containing 93 feet on the said Street, by 200 feet seaward.

Sale to take place on the premises. TERMS 20 per cent down at time of Sale—and the remainder in Three months.

By Order of Sessions. RICHARD CARMAN.

Bathurst, 21st January, 1843.

Central Fire Insurance Company NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000 Committee of reference at: Newcastle, and Chatham.

- Thomas H. Peters, John Wright, William Abrams, Michael Samuel, Charles J. Peters, Jun., J. A. Street. Esquires.

AGENTS

At Newcastle, A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq. Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq. Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq. Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

Mrs. Davies

Begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed from her late residence, to the House of her brother, Mr. John Hea, in which she continues to carry on her Business of

Dress-Making, &c.

Mrs. D. avails herself of this opportunity of acknowledging her gratitude for the patronage hitherto extended to her; and trusts, that by unremitting attention to such orders as she may be favoured with, she will continue to experience a portion of public favour. Chatham, 20th March, 1843.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Publishers of The New York Daily Tribune respectfully announce to their readers and the public that they have made arrangements for the opening winter as follows:

At WASHINGTON—1. A careful report of the daily proceedings of Congress will be made up expressly for the Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest moment. This department will be in the hands of the said gentleman who has ably and satisfactorily filled it through the last two Sessions.

2. A gentleman well informed on all Public topics and of eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metropolis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing early advices of all Political movements in contemplation, whether with reference to the Legislative action of Congress, the corrupt vagaries of Tylerism, or to the warning intrigues and manoeuvres of the partisans of the rival Loco-Foco aspirants to the Presidency.

At NEW-YORK—1. In addition to our usual departments, a most capable Assistant Editor will attend all the Lectures of the Winter which shall possess a general interest, to report them either in full or in substance, as their character and worth shall seem to require. In this department, The Tribune achieved an acknowledged supremacy last winter, it is our purpose to confirm it this season.

2. Another Assistant gives undivided attention to the Markets of our own and other Cities, taking accounts of Arrivals and Sales of Produce and Merchandise, with all operations in Goods, Stocks, Currency, Exchanges, &c; &c, which shall be worthy of record. In this department we endeavour to be more precise than any other paper.

3. Our Reviews and Intelligence we design to render fuller and earlier than those of most journals.

At BOSTON—We have an excellent Correspondent, who will transmit us from week to week brief summaries of the ablest and most striking Lectures, Discourses, &c, &c, with accounts of what is doing in every department of Moral and Intellectual effort.

At ALBANY—We have completed arrangements for early and graphic advices of the manner in which Loco-Focoism shall dispense its newly acquired 'Spoils,' and carry out to completion its Slop-and-Tax policy.

At HOME and EVERYWHERE—though we hope for a season to have less occasion than hitherto for devoting our columns to Political Controversy—The Tribune will continue the ardent, unswerving, undaunted advocate of Whig Principles and Measures, and of the election of Henry Clay as President in 1844. Recent events, however discouraging in the view of the short-sighted, have but strengthened our confidence in the speedy triumph of those Principles, and our conviction that Henry Clay and he only can rally around him the now scattered hosts of the victors of 1840, and lead them on to a new triumph, as signal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficent.

The Weekly Tribune—just twice the size of the Daily—contains eight royal pages, or forty eight double folio columns, comprising all that appears in the Daily which is not of local or ephemeral interest, with a large amount of Literary matter—Tales, Poems, Reviews, Descriptive Letters, &c. All the Reports of Lectures, Abstracts of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Editorials, Foreign News, &c. &c., that appear in the Daily will be regularly transferred to the Weekly, which is made up every Thursday morning and forwarded by the afternoon mails of that day, so as to reach most of its Subscribers by or before Saturday night.

The Weekly Tribune is afforded for \$2 per annum, six copies for \$10, ten copies for \$15, and any large number at the rate of \$1 50 each per annum. Every practicable encouragement will be given to those who will aid in extending our circulation, but all our dealings are conducted strictly on the Cash principle, and every paper is stopped as soon as the advance payment has run out. Post-Masters and others enclosing \$10 free of postage to us shall receive two Dailies and one Weekly Tribune for one year. On the above terms, subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELY & McELRATH, 160 Nassau st., in front of the Park and opposite the City Hall. New York, Nov. 15, 1842.

To Let.

—For One or more Years— The DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN and LANDS attached, lately occupied by Dr. Benson. For particulars apply at the office of STREET & KERR. Chatham, February 27, 1842.