

ter-stroke of statesmanship, and the commencement of a series of thoroughly digested plans for the pacification and elevation of the sister country, and having full confidence in the rectitude of his intentions and his sound principles, they will do nothing that may be calculated to retard or obstruct his administration. A beneficial effect has already been produced in Ireland from the mere announcement of the ministerial proposition; the power of agitation is plainly on the wane; O'Connell has postponed his intended meeting at Clontarf—has evinced a desire to fraternize with the Premier in his efforts for the amelioration of the country, and is all gratitude for favours to come, whilst the high Roman Catholic clergy are satisfied, and the English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, to the number of ten or eleven, at present in London, have forwarded to Sir Robert Peel their united thanks for his conduct. The next gratification to be provided for Ireland is the visit of the Queen and her Royal Consort to that portion of Her Majesty's dominions, an event that will be most enthusiastically hailed by the loyal populace. It is generally supposed that Her Majesty and Prince Albert will arrive there about the middle of July, and that they will occupy apartments in Dublin Castle and the Vice Regal Lodge. The leading ministers will attend the Royal pair, and O'Connell has promised them a good reception.

The accounts received from the United States by the Cambria have materially changed the tone of feeling on our future relations with the American continent. The fact cannot be concealed that a very large majority of the intelligent classes in this country held very strong opinions on the propriety of preventing Texas from becoming a member of the American Union, both on commercial and political grounds. A third reason weighs much with another class—namely, the desire they feel to prevent human slavery from being spread over a larger surface, and this object they consider would be much easier accomplished by the friends of abolition having to deal with an infant state like Texas compared to what would be the result of its absorption into the American Union. On one or all of these grounds the intelligence that annexation was likely to be determinedly opposed by the *de facto* Government of the embryo state, added to the conviction that the stronger power will be deterred from attempting coercion, has produced very general satisfaction.

The official return of the revenue for the year and quarter ending on Saturday last, has been published. The statement, on the whole, is highly satisfactory. On the year there is an increase of £1,410,726; and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase upon the ordinary revenue of £228,241. Upon the Customs' revenue for the quarter there is a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to £201,941; but upon the year there is an increase of £718,602. On the Excise there is an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £64,796, and on the year of £344,784.

Upon the Stamps there is an increase for the quarter of about £103,000, and for the year of £242,800. There is also a slight increase in the amount of the Assessed taxes for the quarter. Upon the year the increase is £25,275. In the amount of the Property tax there is a decrease on the quarter of £87,145, and on the year of £252,439, as compared with the preceding corresponding periods.

The Post-office revenue exhibits an improvement over last year to the amount £57,000. In Miscellaneous revenue and Crown Lands there is a decrease of £80,623. So that upon the revenue arising from Customs, Excise, Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, Post-Office, and Crown Lands, there is a deficiency upon the quarter of between one and two hundred thousand pounds. The deficiency in the Customs may be attributed entirely to the anticipated new tariff, as the least possible quantity of articles paying duty would be taken out of bond until the reduction and abolition of duties would come into operation. The next official statement will be looked forward to with great interest, as by that time the new system will have had a fair trial.

The Ironmasters' quarterly meetings, which were held during the last week, afforded little that was new either to buyers or sellers; the advance that was agreed upon a fortnight previously among the masters themselves was fully confirmed, as it could not fail to be, orders being abundant and the works already most fully engaged.

Latest Intelligence.—In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on the Maynooth grant was again resumed.

The Earl of Egremont died rather suddenly at Silverton Park, Devon, on the evening of Wednesday week. His lordship leaving no issue, this ancient title becomes extinct.

The Marquis of Downshire expired suddenly, whilst riding over his Irish estates, on Saturday. His lordship is said to have died of an affection of the heart.

Colonial News.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Chronicle, May 6.

The Weather.—For several weeks there had been but little rain—the atmosphere was cold, and vegetation could not be said to have awakened from its winter's torpidity till Sunday night, when we had a most reviving rain, accompanied with loud peals of thunder, and "lightnings brightly flashing." During the last fortnight it has been somewhat windy, and during that time there has been an almost perpetual cloud of suffocating dust in the streets of the city. It is, however, now laid, and one may breathe without inhaling a quantity of sand. But the rain has had a most reviving effect upon vegetation—the fields already wear a greener hue—the buds are swelling, and seem just ready to burst into a leaf—and, in a few days, no doubt, tree, bush, shrub, will have assumed a cheering aspect of verdure and beauty. The continued dry weather, as chilly as has been the atmosphere, has been favourable to ploughing, and the early labours of the husbandman. The grain, already sown, will soon spring into life, and in Scriptural language, pass through its various stages—"first the blade, then the stalk, and then the ear."

South American News.

Earthquake at Mexico.—The City greatly injured, and Considerable Loss of Life.—The New Orleans Bee derives from the Vera Cruzano of the 12th inst. the following account of an awful Earthquake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th inst.

At the moment we write, says the Siglo of the 8th the inhabitants of the capital of the republic are still under the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P.M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be north and south. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty, and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open; the trees bent frightfully; the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering, and others entirely fallen. San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompoate, Zapó and Victoria streets, and the Grand street particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The magnificent chapel of St. Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At 8 o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three quarters past six and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. These were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did everything that zeal and humanity could suggest, to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

West-Indies.

Important from St. Domingo.—There has been another Revolutionary movement in St. Domingo. A plot was attempted by ex-President Rivere, and his followers, the mulattoes, to raise a revolt in the Island. The secret correspondence was discovered before he landed and a large number of the conspirators were arrested with letters about them. Some were shot, and the others are in prison awaiting trial. Rivere attempted to land at a small town near Jeremie, but was warned off by his friends. On the 10th news came of his appearance off Jackmel, under foreign colors. After receiving a pilot, he went away with him. The government has issued a proclamation offering \$10,000 reward for the head of Rivere. The National Guard was called out, armed and equipped for war, and at the beat of the drum, to assemble before the Commandant, and any that were absent would be considered as favourable to Rivere, and treated accordingly—Forces are stationed on the fort and all prominent places.

An embargo was put on all Haytian vessels on the 3rd, in this and all other places in the southern departments of the island. If Rivere should land, the blacks are determined to rise and kill all the mulattoes. They threaten to destroy the whole of the mixed blood population, which is quite numerous. The government is sending out vessels in all directions, full of armed men.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1845.

UNITED STATES.—We perceive by the American papers, that the city of Philadelphia has been the scene of some disgraceful riots. On the 21st ult, a man by the name of Burns was shot, and died of his wounds. Since then there appears to have been a good deal of hard fighting between the different fire companies of the city. False alarms of fire had called out the parties, when regular rows commenced, the firemen being armed with pistols, and other weapons. Two men had been arrested, charged with being implicated in the murder of Burns.

The Bowery Theatre, in New York, has been burnt down, when the adjoining building suffered a good deal of injury. Estimated loss, \$85,000.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax from Boston, on Saturday. By her intelligence had been obtained, that the receipt of the news regarding the Oregon question, had created considerable sensation in Washington. A Cabinet Council had been called, but the result of their deliberations had not transpired. An active correspondence had also commenced between our Minister at that place, and the American Secretary of State.

TEXAS.—The American papers report that General Houston, had at last openly declared himself against annexation.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal mail Steamer Hibernia, with the second April mail, arrived at Halifax, at noon, on Sunday last, after a passage of 14½ days, out of which she was detained 37 hours by ice. Several of her floats received damage.

Much excitement prevailed throughout the United Kingdom on the subject of the Grant to Maynooth College. Petitions were pouring in from all quarters, and meetings were being held in every section of the country. It is said that since the Reform Bill passed, the public mind has never been so agitated. The Premier, however, perseveres in the measure, and he expected to carry it through the Commons by a majority of 80. The discussion was resumed in the house on the night of the 18th ult.

Willmer and Smith's European Times

concluded an article on the subject as follows.

"Last night the debate was resumed with, if possible, additional interest and excitement. But, pressed as we are, for time and space, on the point of the steamer sailing, we can do nothing beyond referring to it. Should the measure pass, the subsequent stages, as little doubt it will, the House of Lords will make short work of it. Many of the Bishops will support it; indeed, the Premier is more potent in the Peers than in the popular branch of the Legislature."

In accordance with the promise made in our last publication, we issue a half sheet to day, which contains a very full account of all matters of interest, which have transpired since the previous steamer left England.

The Hibernia had 120 passengers, 22 of whom were for Halifax, and a large quantity of freight.

TIMBER TRADE.—A Circular published at Liverpool, concludes as follows.

"There is no abatement in the consumption, and we continue to entertain the opinions formerly expressed, that it will be fully maintained throughout the year. Preparations however, have been, and will continue to be made, to give the market a sufficient supply. The late scarcity of shipping, and the consequent high rate of freights, have checked in some measure the extent that otherwise would have been dispatched from hence to the Timber ports for return cargoes.—There has already been cleared 30,726 tons for Quebec; 10,959 for Saint John; and 6,322 for other ports; in all 48,207 tons."

Our river, we are happy to say, is now open. Several Schooners have arrived.

Advertisements are inserted on the fourth page; among them is a notice, calling a meeting of the Board of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GLEANER.—On Saturday morning, the 17th instant, we shall publish a whole sheet. Advertisements in future, will have to be in the office on Friday evening.

PASSENGER.—In the steamer Hibernia, at Halifax, Mr Robert Morrow, of Miramichi.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ARRIVED, April 5th—schrs. New Messenger, Siteman. Halifax—sundries; Siberia, Watt, Halifax—do; Industry, Lavache, Arichat, 21 days—do; Three Brothers, Wilson, P E Island, 4 days—master. And two or three others.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, April 19.
For Bathurst, April 7—Romance, Clyde, 13th—Emma, Sunderland.
For Bay Chaleur, April 12—Richardson, Whitehaven.
For Miramichi, April 3—Retreat, Alloa; Marner, do. 4th—Preston, Sunderland; Myrtle, do.; Mameluke, Bordeaux. 5th—Urania, Shields; Amethyst, Torquay. 6th—London, Dublin. 7th—Ann and Mary, Shields. 8th—Mary Tiffin, do. 10th—John and Thomas, Stornaway. 12th—Energy, Sunderland. 13th—British Union, Gravesend.
For Richibucto, April 4th—Elizabeth Holderness, Hull. 18th—Chamcock, Liverpool.
For Keatigouche, April 4th—William Glen, Clyde.

Vessels Loading at Liverpool—For Miramichi, the Signal and Courier.
For Keatigouche—the Integrity.

From the London Shipping Gazette.
For Miramichi, April 14th—Imogene, Deal. 5th—Elizabeth, for Newfoundland and Miramichi, Liverpool 16th—Taylor, North Shields; Isabella, do. 17th—Hewson, Portsmouth. North Shields, April 12th—North Britain, Miramichi.
Sunderland, April 14—sailed, Emma, Bathurst.
Pentland Firth, April 8—passed Thames, Miramichi. 9th—General Graham, Bay Chaleur; Harvest Home, Miramichi; Ulver, and Renewal, for Miramichi.
Milford, April 14th—sailed, Sarah Ann, Miramichi.
North Shields, April 11th—sailed, Isabella, Miramichi.
Portsmouth, April 17th—sailed, Hewson, Miramichi.

Liverpool, April 15th—A barque with the first letters of her name Eu—visible on her stern, was discovered this morning inside the bank, having been wrecked during the night on West Hoyle; part of the crew drowned, and the fate of the others unknown.
[Probably the barque Eu, built by J. Cunard & Co., in the year 1842.]