GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 8.

Prices.—Woods—Staves, Quebec, pipe £70 to £72 10s. puncheon £22 p. M.—Timber, Miramichi, red £4 to £4 3s. yellow £3 5s to £3 15s. St. John's red £4 to £5, yellow £6 7s. to £6 10s. p. load of 50 cubic feet. Masts red pine £7 to £12, yellow pine £6 10s. to £10 per load.—Oils, Greenland whale, new without casks, £29 to £30, old £28; Cod in casks, £24 10s.; Seal pale £31; do. brown £28: Sperm £50 to £51. Fish oils are a shade dearer, but there is little business doing at the advance.

A Grand Aquatic Banquet was given by His Majesty, on Wednesday, and was celebrated in a style of the greatest splendour.

A Captain of the American Navy, [Morris,] lately travelling in this country, who had just arrived from France, and had collected much information respecting naval affairs, said to one of the conductors of this work, that he considered the state of the British Navy better than that of any other nation—as good, indeed, he said, *as it can be.*

Ancona has been declared by the Pope a *Free Port*, a measure, which will, it is thought, confer much benefit on Italy.

There are now five newspapers published in New Holland—three at Sydney, and two at Hobart's Town.

Crops in England.—The Wheat Harvest very generally commenced in the South of England about a fortnight ago—a large portion of it has been carried in, in excellent order. Both grain and straw appear in general, to be free from blight or rust, though some complaints of smut are occasionally heard. Conjectures as to the amount of future produce, are seldom to be relied on; but it is evident, that except on the best soils, and those that are cool and retentive, the bulk of straw will be less than last year; and although the produce with some exceptions is likely to be good, both in quantity and quality, yet in neither respect will it turn out equal to the harvest of last year. The state of the barley crop presents a more varied and less favourable character than that of wheat. Oats must be short in straw, and although occasionally in favourable situations, they may yield a tolerable produce of grain, yet in others, and more generally, the crop appears likely to be miserably deficient. There has been generally, a favourable account of hops.—*Bells' W. M.*

August 10.

We copy the following from the Liverpool Advertiser of Tuesday:—

In some of the manufacturing districts of the North of England, an improvement has certainly taken place in the state of trade, during the last fortnight. The reports of this improvement, however, have in many cases been grossly exaggerated, and have been calculated to excite expectations which we fear are not likely to be fulfilled. The woolen trade of the West Riding of Yorkshire is nevertheless considerably better than it was a month ago; some slight improvement has taken place in the demand for worsted goods; and even the cotton trade begins to revive. We trust most sincerely that this improvement will be permanent, and that we shall be saved from the horrors and dangers of universal distress during the winter season"

It is gratifying to know that "some improvement," how little soever, has taken place; because any improvement is a testimony against that continued process of deterioration which, until lately, there was too much reason to apprehend. It is plain, however, that the improvement, such as it is—indeed, that any improvement of which the circumstances of the country will admit, must be greatly inadequate to rescuing the suffering manufacturers from their present afflictions. The public, and the ministers who represent the public, ought not to relax in their vigilant attention to the wants of those, whose wants, if left unalleviated to the extent to which alleviation is practicable, will produce consequences equally dangerous and disgraceful. The humane will have seen the worst ought to operate as an encouragement to exertion in the cause of good policy and humanity—not as a motive for indifference.

We have already given our opinion upon the subject of a further attempt at subscription, as well as upon the line which it would become the Government to take in this crisis. The public, in its dispersed character, may do much by purchase. An anticipation, by every family able to anticipate, of those manufactured articles which it and a half, which have a prospect [illegible] market, with little ultimate sacrifice on the part of the purchasers. It is true, that it would produce a corresponding depression in the next year's sales; but there is every reason to trust that by next year, the foreign demand will be more active; at all events, the manufacturers cannot want relief more a year hence than they do at present; and a year will be gained, which is a great matter in all the affairs of commercial life, of which we may say, reversing the adage"—*Non egredi est progredi.*

August 12.

His Majesty is in excellent health and spirits.—We are happy to announce that the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, is now completely re-established. We understand that his Royal Highness will be partly relieved from these arduous duties, which he has discharged so honorably and beneficially for the best interests of the country.

Yesterday, the Blonde frigate, Captain Lord Byron, sailed for Bermuda, with Lieut. Col. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, who is to inspect into the state of the expensive alterations carrying on at that Island, return in the Blonde, and make a report to the Colonial Department. His departure was very sudden.

We hear it said that Ministers are seriously busied with retrenchments in the Customs department. One of the Commissioners is reported to have expressed the utmost confidence that he could save, in his department alone, £25,000 of the public money annually. There is certainly a great bustle, and a discharging of some inferior servants—surveyors and searchers.—*Globe.*

It has been finally settled, that His Grace the Duke of Manchester is to return from Jamaica, and succeed the late Earl of Chichester, as Postmaster-General. The Duke of Manchester will be succeeded in the Government of Jamaica by Earl Bathurst.—Lord Bathurst's seat in His Majesty's Councils, will be filled by the Earl of Aberdeen.

State of Trade.—We have the pleasure to assure the public, that trade continues gradually to improve in this part of the kingdom. On Tuesday last, a more than usual portion of business was done in our White Cloth Hall, particularly in the article Shawls. In the Mixed Cloth Hall, an equal degree of additional business was not perceptible, but, on the whole, the progress towards better times received no check; and a general disposition to extend rather than restrain confidence, begins to prevail. As we before stated, however, the principal improvement has taken place in coarse woollens—the [illegible] of which are mostly of that description [illegible] of amassing large stocks. But, as a [illegible] creasing business, we may mention [illegible] the first houses in Leeds have receiv[illegible] ders lately, as, besides giving full emp[illegible] own hands, have enabled them to order six hundred pieces of cloth from another manufacturer in a neighbouring village, Bramley. At Batley, the two public mills (manufactories owned by Joint Stock Companies, and which work for whoever requires it) run now between five and six days per week, and at Birstal, Gomersal, Morley, and other places in that neighbourhood, a like change is apparent. At Heckmondwike and Dewsbury, where the carpet and blanket trade is chiefly carried on, and where, since last winter, distress has existed to a truly painful extent, some slight alteration towards a revival of business has taken place. We are, nevertheless, obliged to state, that in nearly the whole of the district which these remarks embrace, a great number of people are yet, either totally or partially unemployed, and the assistance of the benevolent indispensable. The number of unemployed poor in Leeds, and its immediate vicinity, is also great, and we regret to add, that for the present, the local committee has been obliged, from paucity of funds, to suspend its weekly allowance to them. In Bradford and Huddersfield, the persons destitute of work, and dependent on casual charity, are very numerous. But we are glad to say, that the masters in the stuff and fancy lines, appear in higher spirits than heretofore, although this is rather the effect of present prospects than immediate experience of improvement.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The accounts from several departments of the Rhone, famous for the excellence of their wines, state that there is every prospect of a very fine vintage.

THE FUNDS.—*City, Saturday Evening.*—Every thing has assumed a cheerful aspect; in the City, Consols are rising, the accounts from the manufacturing districts are improving, and the impression is, that the worst is over. We most readily participate in this gratifying prospect; but at the same time, we must guard against too great expectations. However, the amendment in British Securities has been marked and steady throughout the week; and on Friday night there were buyers of Consols at 79¾, making a rise of 2½ per cent in a few days. The market on Friday looked uncommonly well all day, and every appearance of an advance. The Exchequer Bill market has felt the change of circumstances as much as any other security, and 20, 21 prem. is freely given. Indian Bonds have also advanced to 26, to 27, and in short every kind of Stock appears elastic. That a re-action must take place is quite certain; but if, as we really hope is the case, the great crisis is past, the revulsions that will occur will be trifling in their effect, and we hope to see something like firmness in the public Securities of the country.

Some of the principal Spitalfields weavers have it, we hear, in contemplation to present his Majesty with some handsome draperies for his new palace, in grateful remembrance of his gracious and munificent aid towards their distressed workmen.

The advices from Manchester and its neighbourhood continue to be favourable, rather than otherwise. The workmen shew no disposition to indulge in any excesses; and although employment languishes, still the general feeling is in favour of gradual improvement.

Mr. Cobbett went to the Royal Lodge, on Saturday the 29th ult. to present a petition, in person, to the King. Its object was to describe the present situation of his Majesty's unhappy subjects, and especially in the manufacturing counties; and to point out the means of an immediate mitigation of their sufferings. He was not admitted; although assured of an answer to any paper he might leave. Mr. Cobbett refused to deliver the petition to any person but the King, and returned to town.

Internal Trade.—"Let those," says a contemporary, "who complain of the stagnation of trade, only take a cursory view of much of the present state of Society. In London, and all the principal towns, the streets are filled with great numbers of well-dressed, well-fed people. Enter their houses, and we find them well-furnished; we see entertainments given night after night—professional men in attendance, and well paid. Go to Vauxhall, Newmarket, Matthews' Entertainments, and other places, we see them crowded. Go to the Opera House, and we find it filled with Gentlemen and Ladies, dressed in the most elegant attire. We hear that some of the actors and actresses realize from 50 to 100 guineas a night. At Vauxhall we sometimes see a crowd of from 3000 to 5000 well dressed persons, eating and drinking enormously, at a great expense, and laying the foundation of trade among medical professors. Yet the cry is—the times are bad, and there is no trade.

Lord Cochrane.—The East Indiaman, which has been converted into a seventy-four, for Lord Cochrane, sailed with a full complement of crew, and has on board, also, a number of volunteers. We are also assured that the division from England will be reinforced on its passage. The steam boats do not carry either mortars or howitzers, but they are strongly built. It is even said that they are only intended to tow the ships of war. According to the best English seamen this is the best way of turning those boats to advantage, the great defect of which is, a liability to be injured in the paddles.—*L'Etoile,*

A letter from Trieste, written on the 6th ult., says—"There are still sad divisions among the Greek leaders, but I am happy to say, that the shipowners are cordially disposed to co-operate with Lord Cochrane. They have altogether 235 sail (independent of the piratical vessels, the owners of which are declared by the Government of Napoli traitors to the state.) The number of guns which they carry is only four hundred, as some have only one gun, and others only muskets; but the crews are upwards of fourteen thousand fine seamen, many of whom being draughted into Lord Cochrane's ships, will do much execution."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,

When I contemplate upon the countless number of Literary Characters which adorn the present enlightened age, I am filled with inexpressible surprise, and am prone to exclaim from the very bottom of my heart, "How can these things be!" Although New Brunswick has not, as yet, produced many men of talent as her sister Province of Nova Scotia, owing to several causes, yet they are undoubtedly increasing, and we ardently trust that we shall, at no very distant period, stand as high as herself in Literary attainments. We have now a few, and those few are of a superior mould,—All of us are too apt to think that when there are few works, it must of necessity follow, there are few writers; such an opinion as this should be invoked whenever it may present itself. Notwithstanding the scarcity of them, we behold every year or two, a work divulging from some of our Presses, on subjects, not only of an instructing, but also of an amusing nature. We have also beheld at various times in our Public Journals, productions, highly honorable to the individuals from whom they emanated—the writings of Habbakkuk Couplecloth, Gent. and Brunswickus, with a host of others, have been carried into foreign lands, have been read over and over by foreign authors, and have been pronounced by them to be "curiosities," well worthy the attention of the curious.—A Review of them is now preparing for the press, wrote by a Gentleman, (in all respects qualified for discharging this important duty,) who has lately condescended to pay us a visit, and who intends tarrying with us until he accomplishes the above prodigious undertaking. I think, Mr. Editor, we are all under mighty obligations to this gentleman, for coming amongst us. He has already accomplished a review of a Work, which I shall, in due time, take particular notice of. The Poems of Hogg, present themselves next for my impartial consideration.—A considerable space of time has now elapsed since they were published; and I am sorry to say they are rapidly mixing amongst the forgotten books of the world, or to use a Scripture term, their day of Grace is nearly past. But I hope, Mr. Editor, there are none of your readers so narrow minded, as to infer from this bold assertion of mine, that being so soon forgotten is caused by any stain on the character of this little Volume, for, certainly if *good judges* have pronounced it to be a true and exact description of the feelings of the human heart, so much so, as to have induced them to state that the Author is well deserving of a place among the Muses of former days, surely any puny attempt which I as an individual might make, to injure their respectability, would prove entirely useless, and come far short of producing any permanent or real effects. Poetry, like many other articles, is not much at present in demand, owing chiefly to the manufacturers of it being so numerous;—even in this "forest of ignorance," they are rapidly increasing, and we have from time to time, through various channels, various specimens of their abilities. Sufficient I fondly trust has now been offered relating to *Poets!*—During the present year, I believe, Mr. Editor, there has been only one work published in this City, the title of which is "A Serious Conference by Letters, on the Subject of Religious Worship, &c. &c." which is quite sufficient of itself, to fill the mind with terror, and with a just regard for its contents. Let this however, be as it may, it deserves to be read, and some particular parts of it deserves a place in our memories. It seems to be particularly adapted for the use of children, farmers, &c. and it ought to be read by every child before he is permitted to go to school. Perhaps, it would not be improper, to insert here the opinion of my old friend Habbakkuk Couplecloth, Gent, which will suffice for any thing that I might say in favour of it.—"It is," says he "*a great piece of curiosity*, and will amply repay us for the great patience which we must necessarily expend in giving it a serious perusal; it deserves a place in every one's family, particularly in those, where there are a great number of children." Now, an opinion coming from such a respectable quarter as this, and from such an experienced person, well deserves to be held in the greatest veneration, by all whose eyes may be blessed with a sight of it. This is the Work which has, (as I have already mentioned above) been reviewed—it has also been purified *seven times* in the furnace of criticism, and it has come forth to the utter astonishment of all its enemies, without even having a single page destroyed, indeed, it appears, as if the fire had never gone over it; all these remarkable circumstances combined together, cause it to be read by both old and young, with the most intense anxiety; and I have not the smallest doubt but what we shall see it, (if we may feel disposed to pay a visit to Great Britain,) in the windows of every Bookseller in that Kingdom, bound in Calf, Morocco, &c. But do not, I pray you, Mr. Editor, infer from this that I am a prophet; you know, as well as myself, that prophesying is a very poor trade these gloomy times. The Greeks still continue to fight, with some slight interruptions of success, while we are enjoying all the blessings of *Peace.* Our City Papers, it must be allowed, exhibited a few months ago a warlike appearance; but fortunately, however, only a few skirmishes took place, in which several valuable authors, of this country's production, were severely wounded; and the rest, who were left on the field of battle, were obliged to lay down their arms, caused by their being out of *ammunition.* Our Journals, I am happy to say, now evince the good understanding which exists between all classes in this respectable community. The Corporation of our City, are very frequently reprimanded for neglect of duty, by having a *lecture* conveyed to them through the medium of a Newspaper, printed in this City, called the "New Brunswick Courier;" they fortunately appear to pay no regard to these frequent assaults, being persuaded of the truth and justness of the story concerning the "Old Man and his Ass," i. e. if they were to accede to the wishes of every individual, who might think proper to attack them, they might in the end please nobody, and perhaps lose their *income* in the bargain. I perceive that our "Old City Hall," still stands unhurt

"Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and
the crush of worlds."

And it now remains as a specimen of the work of former days. The first thing which strikes the eye of the stranger or the traveller is the platform, directly in front of it, and the *eleven Mahogany Pillars* by which it is supported. Some have said, that were it not for this "*elegant appendage,*" it would have been ere this demolished, and all its numerous inmates been put to flight. I must not neglect mentioning that our Corporation has been lately engaged in building a "Watch house" of the best stone which the country affords.—Such a building as this has been long wanted, particularly by those who are daily disembarking on our "barren and bleaky shores."—It is reported very generally in our fashionable circles, that the Court House Bell is to be removed from the exalted station it now fills, to a similar one in this building. I might, Mr. Editor, were it not imposing on the time and and patience of you and your numerous readers, go on to a much greater length with my illustrative remarks on subjects of the greatest moment. I shall, therefore, conclude, by expressing a hope that if I have gone too far in the course of these remarks, that your ineffable goodness will pardon me; and I beg leave in this public manner to declare, that whenever there is a Work published in New Brunswick, I will strive, if possible, to be the first to proclaim its merits.

I remain Mr. Editor,
your most obdt. and humble Servt.
A BLUE NOSE.

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

MAILS.

ARRIV.		DUE
1	English for July	0
1	Halifax, by the Land route	0
1	Ditto via Digby	0

Bank of New Brunswick.

DIRECTOR for the Week.....*R. W. Crookshank, Esq.*
DISCOUNT DAY.——THURSDAY.
Usual Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3.
On Wednesdays——from 11 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged

NOTICE.

THE Bank will continue to Discount new Paper, not exceeding sixty days, to a limited amount; but all new Notes must be handed in to the Cashier on Monday in each week, as they will not be received after that day.

As many irregularities have taken place in settling Notes as they become due, the Directors give Notice that the Rules of the Bank will in future be strictly enforced.

By order of the President and Directors.
H. H. CARMICHAEL.

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK.
Benjamin L. Peters.
Thomas Smith.
Bank Hours.—Every Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Amount deposited Yesterday.....£ 3 1 4

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the Week.
Nehemiah Merritt,
Craven Calverly,
Thomas Barlow,
John R. Partelow.
Office Hours,—12 to 3.

By the late arrivals we are enabled, in this day's paper, to furnish our friends with a variety of extracts from English, and Scotch papers, to the 12th and 15th ult.

The aspect of the manufacturing, and mercantile interests in the Parent Isle, is beginning to assume a livelier, and more cheerful appearance; and there is the most satisfactory reason to believe, that the late unprecedented distress, is gradually approximating to its *ultimatum.*—A general, and benevolent anxiety on the part of the more intelligent, and independent manufacturers, to afford employment, (particularly in the different branches of the Woollen trade,) seems to prevail, and, in giving our opinion, we should say, that, in thus proportioning their means to the end, fresh sources of pecuniary supply may continue to be discovered, until they shall become sufficiently extensive to meet the most pressing emergency.

Be this as it may, some consolation is derived from knowing, that the labouring classes are gradually refraining from excesses of every description, and that they are both anxious, and willing to employ their time, and industry in those pursuits to which they have been habituated.

The interdiction of Commerce between the Ports of the West India Colonies, including Newfoundland, and those of Independent America, from the first of December next, is truly important to our own, and sister Provinces; a measure which, in our humble opinion, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences. By this just, liberal, and to us, unexpected, conduct on the part of Ministers, our hitherto restrained, and shackled commerce will be increased and our attachment to the British Crown rendered stronger than ever.

To expatiate upon the particular advantages, arising from this alteration in our commercial transactions with the British West Indies, would be to anticipate the judgment of those, who are too well acquainted with the nature of our Colonial trade, to stand in need of instruction. Nor, indeed, do we deem it necessary, as the benefits resulting therefrom, should they go into operation, will be more fully developed through the medium of mercantile experience than in any other way. In the mean time, let us bear in remembrance that although the summit of our wishes cannot be gained at once, we should not, therefore, totally disregard the gradations by which they are to be attained.

We rejoice to hear that our Agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement, and that the persevering industry of our population is overcoming difficulties, which, some few years since, appeared almost insuperable. The introduction of those useful institutions, Agricultural Societies, is also a source of gratulation, inasmuch as experience has amply proved that no greater service can be rendered to a country, than cultivating its soil and producing its means of internal communication. By a well guided industry, and vigorous exertion of our faculties directed to one end, let us hope that the evils of which we now complain, will, ere long, be partially, if not wholly removed.

To those whose hearts glow with the warm feelings of patriotism, and whose minds are embued with a proper view of the advantages, and blessings derived from Freedom, the magnanimous, disinterested, and independent conduct of Lord Cochrane in his present attempt to check the ruthless and exterminating fierceness of the disciples of Mahomet, and to alleviate the sorrows of the hitherto unfortunate Greeks, must, to the humane and sensible, likewise to the cold, and calculating politician, be an object of the deepest and most anxious solicitude.—To the one it affords a hope that the dawn of happier times, is rapidly approaching, when, instead of mourning over the fate of modern Greece, they shall behold the pure faith of the Gospel, emanating from her shores, and the doctrines of the Cross superceding the gross errors, ignorance, and superstition of those of the Crescent.—To the other it presents matter for novel and interesting speculation. To think otherwise would be a reproach to humanity, for who can behold a War, which has for its basis the deepest religious hatred on the one side, and a firm, unshaken and heroic valour on the other, and not feel some interest in the fate of a generous and gallant officer, who, in endeavouring to retrieve the desperate circumstances of a People determined to conquer or die, and who would not suffer the terrible judgment of annihilation to go forth, without interfering in their behalf, has furnished the page of history with another example of individual benefit sacrificed at the shrine of public good.

However supinely England, and the other powers of Europe, have hitherto beheld this cruel and barbarous warfare, of the horrors of which it is difficult to think even without shuddering, still let the friends of Greece indulge the hope, that the present pacific policy will give way to the nobler, and more exalted feelings of Christianity, and that the enlightened, and civilized world will no longer tolerate and passively behold the unceasing, and unlimited slaughter, not of the warrior only, but of unoffending women, and innocent and helpless children, whose only crime is a natural, and ardent attachment to their brave defenders.

His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas arrived in town on Sunday morning last in his Yatch from Fredericton; and it gives us pleasure to add that his health is perfectly restored.

Wonderful escape.—On Friday the 15 instant, Mr. John Miles, his Son, and a hired man, left this harbour on a fishing excursion in an open boat, and on Saturday about one o'clock, between Point Lepreaux and Beaver Harbour, were unfortunately upset by a sudden gust of wind. They succeeded in scrambling up the side of the boat, where they secured a very precarious station, and after drifting about at the mercy of the wind and waves for upwards of ten hours, they were providentially discovered, and relieved from their perilous situation by the schooner Rebecca, Captain Ayres, and carried [illegible] from whence Mr. M. arrived [illegible] land.—Com.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
2d August, 1826.

Gentlemen—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to refer you to the 4th sec. of the Act 6th Geo. IV. ch. 114, which provides that the privilege of trading in Foreign ships with the British Colonies "shall be limited to the ships of those countries which shall place the commerce and navigation of this country and its Possessions abroad upon the footing of the most favored nations; unless His Majesty shall, by His Order in Council, in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any Foreign Country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country:—

And it having been represented to my Lords, by the Lords of the Committee of privy Council for Trade, that nothing had been done by the American Government for [illegible] the commerce of the United States within the [illegible] that you will give directions that *the Ports of all our West India Possessions, and of the Island of Newfoundland*, may be closed against the Shipping of the United States, from and after the 1st December next.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. C. HERRIES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, London,
5th August, 1826.

Let the Collector and Comptroller at St. John, N. B. take care that the directions contained in the aforegoing Copy of a Letter from Mr. Herries, one of the Secretaries of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury be duly obeyed.

By order of the Commissioners,
T. WHITMORE.

To the Collector and Comptroller,
[illegible]

New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.

THE Public, especially those who are interested in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, are respectfully requested to take notice, that the annual Sermon in behalf of the funds of the Auxiliary Bible Society will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, next Lord's day, afternoon, in the Scotch Church. After sermon the collection will be made.

December 26, 1826.

OBITUARY.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Wm. Edward, eldest child of Mr. John M'Clure, aged 4 years. Funeral to-morrow, Wednesday, ½ past 4 o'clock, from his fathers residence, head of Duke Street, where the friends and acquaintance of the Family are requested to attend.

On Thursday last, aged 3 years, H. M. Hartt, youngest son of the late A. H. Hartt. Thus in the short space of one year, has this family been afflicted with three painful and distressing bereavements.

On Sunday morning last after a long illness, John, youngest son of Mr. John Leonard, of this City.

In this City, on the 14th instant, James Lauchlan, infant son of Lewis Burns, Esq.

In the village of Jollicure, Westmorland, N. B. on Saturday night the 9th instant, Mr. Charles Oulton, and Abigail, his wife. Mr. Oulton was nearly 82 years of age, and his wife was in her 77th year. This aged pair had been married nearly sixty years, and what is remarkable, they died within a few hours of each other without pain, perfectly sensible and quite resigned to the call of Heaven, and were buried on Monday the 11th instant, in one grave; so that it may be said with truth—"They were loving and affectionate in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

On the evening of the 14th, Mr. William Trueman, of Point de Bute, Westmorland, (a short distance from Mr. Oulton's.)

At Halifax, on Saturday last, (universally beloved and regretted) in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Archibald Gray, D. D. Minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and for thirty years Pastor of St. Matthew's Church, in that town. He has for several years laboured under severe bodily affliction, which he bore with exemplary patience, fortitude, and pious resignation to the will of his Divine Master: he has left a large family, and numerous friends to lament his loss.

At the same place, on the evening previous, after a severe illness of only one week, Mr. Samuel Black, aged 34 years, son of the Rev. William Black, and partner in the firm of W. A. & S. Black, of that town.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

FOUR Rooms and a Pantry, with other Conveniences; in a pleasant part of this City—for particulars apply at this Office.

MARINE

ARRIVED, SEP

H. M. S. Nieman, 50 hours from
Ships Forth, Simpson, Greenock
Co. goods.
Volcan, Hume, Limerick, 28,
Earl Belmour, M'Caskey, Lond
& Co. passengers.
Perceval, Lethaby, Plymouth
ballast.
New brig Minerva, Walker, Tr
Brigs Susanah, Proctor, Exete
ballast.
Utility, Cannon, Ulverston, 4
Memnon, Mather, Dublin, 46,
Alexis, Laskey, Liverpool, 44
Apollo, Bragg, Swansea, 45,
Talisman, Milne, London, 51
ballast.

CLEARED, SE

Ships William & George, Bry
Aleppo, Currie, Jamaica,
Brigs Shubenecadie, Dewer,
Huskisson, Scott, London.
Johns, Avitt, Waterford,
Schs. Elizabeth, Gaynes, Au
Lydia, Amazeen, Portsmouth

Memor

Captain M'Caskey of the E
derry, 45 days, with Passenger
Sept. off Sable Island he exper
carried away his rudder, and
apron, leaving the vessel total
15th, spoke the Elizabeth Ma
of St. Stephens from Grenada
out, having in the same gale,
mast, and one of her crew.

Liverpo

ONE Hundred Chald
board the Brig *Al*
Market Wharf.—Apply
September 26.

COA

Just received per Ship F
for Sale by t
IN LOTS TO SU
100 C HALDR
COAL
CROOKS
September 26.

CUMBERLA

P Article can be
Firkins of a superior
Store of
Sept. 26.

COMMIS
St. Joh

WANTED for
this Province
Fresh sweet Fine or S
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Office, until Monday
o'clock, A. M. when P
for them, are requeste
Two Hundred and F
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No Tenders will be
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Notice to P

THE SUBSCRI
for building a f
Houses on the Farm
on the Marsh, to be
June next. A plan
and every informatio
ed on application to
CROOK
September 26, 18

N
THE CO-P
Q. & W
IS this day dissolv
Persons having a
requested to settle th
either of the Subscrib
September 14, 18

N
THE Business of
to be conducted
September 14.

N
The Subscriber has est
A GENERAL
PERSONS holdi
upon tendering
highest Market price
September 14.

N
WHEREAS M
Apprentice,
this morning from
any person or person
wise preventing the
ing to his duty, as in
cuted to the utmost
ever, will give such in
detection, shall be ent
lings upon application
September 19.