

COMMUNICATION.

HORE AMERICANS.

Desultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N. B.) through a part of the United States.

(Prepared for the Weekly Observer.)

To the fall (as the autumn is called by the Colonists of North America) of a year not long gone by, together with my associate tourists set sail for Eastport, in the Steam-boat, with every flattering prospect of a speedy passage.

It was not till the 10th of September, when we were about to start, that we were informed that the boat was to be delayed for several days.

At length we were enabled to start on the 15th, and after a passage of about 24 hours, we arrived at Eastport, where we were met by our friends.

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of ground, the houses being at considerable distance from each other. Besides many elegant private houses, there are here three Meeting-Houses on elevated sites, with handsome steeples.

The day being rainy and foggy, there was a glow on all surrounding objects. Sea-fogs are prevalent here, but not found to be unhealthy. We set off for Portland in what is called an Accommodation Stage Coach, having for our fellow-travellers our steam acquaintances, with the exception of Judge T. and the ladies of his party, whom we had brought from Lubec.

The stage is a handsome affair, and we travelled in a manner, appearance, and feeling, which we met again at Portland, and found him always intelligent and agreeable.

We were driven to a quiet room, where we waited till the elements became more propitious. The time was agreeably passed away by several of the young men who belong themselves to the humble tent of a poor but happy family, who ministered to their wants by giving a portion from their scanty stores, which hospitably was stimulated by no views of gain, but who did not lose their reward.

The night having become more favourable in its aspect, we who had gone before retraced our steps over rocks and ruts, aided by the light of a torch which "mine host" carried before us, but on reaching the boat we found it advisable to remain at anchor till the dawning of a new day, which happily brought along with it a smooth sea, and invited us to set sail to our destination, which we reached by 10 A.M.

We soon found our way to Pines, well known to many of the citizens of St. John, and justly esteemed as a commodious and well-conditioned inn. Having ascertained that there was no immediate prospect of getting a conveyance Westward, according to our projected route, we endeavoured to do away the time as agreeably as possible, in hopes of the arrival of a Steam-boat to which we looked for enabling us to make out next morn.

We returned to the hotel, and in the evening we were informed that a particular description would be quite superfluous. It contains a number of very handsome houses—it is pleasant—and its population about 3000. It was taken by the British in 1814, who expended a great sum in erecting fortifications, which are placed in a very commanding situation, having the most extensive view in all directions, taking in most of the surrounding islands, such as Campo Bello, Deer and Indian Islands, Grand Manan, &c. Campo Bello is generally known by the name of King David's Island, being owned by David Owen, Esquire. Fellow of one of the Oxford Colleges, who retired there at an early period, and though now advanced in life, is quite active, and with all his infirmities, is generally attentive to respectable strangers who may happen to visit his territory. Accreting to an Article in the Treaty of Ghent, Moose Island was ceded by Great-Britain to America about a dozen years ago. A few American troops are stationed there, though the establishment is considered needless. When Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Branswick, first visited the Island, he was received and treated with every mark of respect, and he conceived that it would be but proper to send the graves of some British Officers interred there, which request, we believe, has been complied with. His Excellency having provided for the necessary expenses.—Next day being Sunday, we heard sermons at the Green Mountain Church, which is officiated from a Free Will Baptist, and in the evening from a Calvinist Baptist, all good of their kind, but nothing new or striking either in matter or manner.—Monday morning the arrival of the Express Steam-boat to take us to Bath, was announced, but on seeing the captain we found no prepossessions in his favour, neither did the account we had of him encourage us to hope for much comfort under his charge. He was sorry, sorry, and lazy, and could scarcely be got in motion even on Tuesday by mid-day. But we gave him no quarter, and by dint of coaxing and threatening we got the steam-up, and were under weigh at the time above mentioned. Soon, however, we found to our mortification that fuel had not been put on board, and that it was to be taken on board at Lubec, three miles on the way. Soon we reached that port, but as soon as the tide was high and dry, and there our vessel was destined to be a future till very late in the evening. We accordingly went ashore and there we had a very agreeable and interesting scene, as we best could in a town presenting but few enjoyments. Lubec is the remotest town of the great continent—it is situated near the entrance of the Passamaquoddy Bay, and contains 1500 inhabitants. The situation is not unpleasant, but must be very cold in winter. A number of the Boston merchants have agents here, who only do business in summer, and go westward during the winter months. There is a respectable Congregational place of worship, of the Calvinistic persuasion, and we were informed that a great revival in religion had lately appeared, and was going on remarkably. It is to be hoped that the effects did not prove transient, as we have not heard much of its progress in some time past. We do not, however, think the war of it, that it makes its way insidiously, unostentatiously, and unobtrusively.—But to return to our steamer and its captain. The former we went on board, and the latter we did not touch ashore, charging him with having humbugged us, but we were in a great measure dissatisfied and appeared by the Agent of the concern, who assured us that there was no design in what had happened, though blame was certainly attachable to the captain for remaining too long at Eastport. At length we again were put in motion, and during the night we passed Machin, Titman Light-house, &c. When daylight appeared we surveyed the coast, which is bleak and uninteresting. Some Gunns rather obscurely, and could form a very faint idea of it, which was water of region, as it is a place of considerable interest, having been taken by the British during the late war, who built a handsome fort, but afterwards the British gave up the place by agreement. It is a question, which is the St. Croix, the ancient boundary, some thinking the Schoodic answers to the description, others the Passamaquoddy. We will not presume to intrude our own opinion on the much disputed subject, being well aware that what we wish to be in is not a matter of fact, and therefore that we could scarcely be expected to judge impartially. We entered Peabody Bay, and reached Belfast on Thursday morning, enveloped in a fog and darkness which might be felt. It soon cleared, however, and we found Belfast situated on an elevated ground, and is a handsome town, with one spacious street. There is a beautiful Church of the Congregational order, but Unitarian in principle, from the lofty steeple of which we had a fine view of the surrounding country. Here, for the first time, we observed the mode of publishing the bans of matrimony very generally practised in the United States, namely, by enclosing the names of the parties in a small box with a glass door, which is placed for a specified number of days at the west part entrance to the church. The opposite end is connected with Belfast, by a large and handsome wooden bridge, and the chief settlement is called Prospect, being Belfast, we saw at a distance the beautiful town of Camden, which we were in danger of mistaking last in *Acadia*, which is an extremely narrow passage between opposite lands, with strong currents or rapids, which can only be passed when the tide is flowing. Unfortunately we came too late, and every effort failed to get us through with daylight. Accordingly we came to anchor, and went ashore as a farm town called Edgemoor, by the inhabitants of which we were civilly treated. We got on board and set sail about 9 P.M., but found ourselves with too soon for the Gulf, and ere we were aware, we were thumping upon rocks in fearful style. The boat struck three times, but provisionally no material damage was done, and about 12 o'clock we entered the river Kennebec, on which the town of Bath is situated. The weather being rainy, we did not go ashore till the morning, which was Saturday. The wharf at which we landed was about half a mile from the Stage Coach Hotel, to which we beat our steps by 6, and to secure seats for Portland, which is 34 miles distant. We had the good fortune to succeed in our object, and lost no time in bidding adieu to the steamer and its commander, which we did with no feelings of regret. At the same time, though our passage was tedious, and in some instances perilous, and though our captain was no great acquisition to our party, yet we must say that we had a great deal of enjoyment in the society of fellow passengers, who were all disposed to please and be pleased. The town of Bath covers a great deal

of policy. There is certainly an improvement in the conduct of Missouri, for decent, cruelty, and outrage mark its steps as deeply and widely now as they have ever done since his first landing in his native country. He has gone on making use of his power first to annul the claims of the legitimate Sovereign, and his brother and benefactor; and next to crush the rising liberties of his country, in order to establish a despotism in the most odious that has enlisted the brute powers of an ignorant and priest-ridden mob, in order to perpetuate the reign of barbarism among the whole population.—The crimes—murders—imprisonings—and banishments, by which he has endeavoured to secure to himself the bid emulor which he has reached, cannot fail to render the name of Don Miguel immortal in the annals of tyranny and crime. His proceedings have destroyed those among the Portuguese, who could have assisted either by the mental cultivation, or political improvement of their countrymen; and they have interrupted the intercourse of Portugal with Britain, her oldest ally, and the only country in Europe which could have assisted her progress in the commercial prosperity to which her free institutions would soon have raised her—or which might have prevented her from sinking still lower under the despotism by which she is now oppressed; and thus, while the usurper has covered his own name with ignominy, he has caused his country to retrograde among the nations of Europe for at least half a century to come! It is no doubt most revolting to every feeling of enlightened humanity to contemplate such a gloomy picture as that which we have been compelled to exhibit, but prudential considerations must also have their due weight. We would, therefore, ask, What would be the consequence to Great-Britain, were she to interfere for the purpose of arresting the progress of tyranny and barbarism among the wretched Portuguese? She would burden herself with the support of a military force, to maintain a war against the most numerous part of the population, and the foreigners thus introduced to fight the battles of a people to whose domestic feelings they would be total strangers, could not fail to bring odium not only on themselves, but also on the party whose cause they supported. And what would be the consequence in the experience of the Portuguese themselves? The flames of domestic war would be kindled, than which nothing can be conceived to involve effects more dreadful to both the parties in the unhappy struggle. Our Government, therefore, cannot reasonably be blamed for not having interfered in the affairs of Portugal; blame might be attached to His Majesty's Ministers were they to advise or sanction such a proceeding as that which is said to be immediately in view (though favoured with all the aid of French diplomacy,) if it should go further than cautious, delicate, and friendly negotiation; for however amiable may be the feeling which takes part with the suffering Portuguese, and however desirable in every point of view it would be to witness the crush of despotism in their devoted country, all the higher dictates of international law seem to forbid our interference.

Our statement regarding Mr. Wix's appointment as Archbishop of this Province, has been contradicted in a Nova-Scotia paper. Time will show whether the authority on which our paragraph of theirs is founded, was the best.

The Rev. E. JACOB, B.D., Principal of King's College, New-Branswick, arrived here on Sunday last, in the Barque Kent, from Bristol.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held by Special Commission, at Kingston, on Tuesday the 6th inst.—

John Bissett was indicted for Grand Larceny, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to receive 30 lashes on Monday next.

John Harris, Patrick Riley, and Thomas Ryan, were indicted for three different Burglaries, alleged to be committed on the same night, and for one Petit Larceny. They were, however, acquitted of the Burglaries, and found guilty of having committed three different Grand Larcenies, and one Petit Larceny. They were sentenced to be thrice whipped, 30 lashes each time; once on Monday the 13th, once on Monday the 20th, and once on Monday the 27th instant.

John Mearns was indicted for Burglary, of which he was acquitted, but found guilty of Grand Larceny, in stealing a gold watch from the house of the Rev. James Cookman.

Jane O'Leary, a mulatto woman, who was imprisoned on a charge of Child Murder, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury having returned no Bill against her.

John Kerr and Thomas Williams, were indicted for Burglary, in breaking and entering the house of Thomas Reid, in Kingston; but were discharged in consequence of the evidence not supporting the indictment against them.—Colinist.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Mr. Noah DISBROW, Junior, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Capt. Benjamin Stanton, in St. John's Church, on Sunday last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Capt. WILLIAM J. WRIGHT, to MISS FRANCES H. DUTTON, both of this City.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. WILLIAM CALVERT, to MISS FRANCES MASON, both of this City.

Last evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN CRAIG, to MISS MELBA WHITE, both of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. George McCawley, Mr. JOHN E. McPARSON, of that place, to Miss ELIZABETH BATTISTE, of St. John.

DIED. On the 18th ult. at Wickham, Queen's County, after an illness of twelve months, Mrs. CHRISTINA BRADY, wife of Mr. James Brady, formerly of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Wednesday, ship Patricia Eagle, Greeny, Plymouth, N. C. by Capt. Crookshank & Walker, 40—E. D. Thursday, brig Hiram, Brudshaw, Grenada, 36—E. D. W. Richford, ballast.

Saturday, ship Hugh Johnston, M'Clay, Bristol, 40—J. M. Wilton, ballast.

Brig Pyrenez, Richard, London, 47—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandise.

Monday, H. M. S. Howe, Captain Travers, from a cruise, ship Kenil, Beverley, Bristol, 41—J. Ward & Sons, ballast.

Brig Hannah, Mackey, Liverpool, 41—J. Ward & Sons, goods.

Hyllus, Arkle, Ambleok, (Wales), 50—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.

Saturday, ship Minerva, Richards, Plymouth, 40—to order, ballast.

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Brig Argo, Walker, Aberistwith, (Wales), 48—Robert Mackin & Co. ballast.

13th OCTOBER, 1829. By the PREMISES from LONDON, W. H. STREET, HAS RECEIVED:

EAST INDIA, London Particulars, and direct Madeira WINES; 2 or 3 Pipes best Old PORT; SHERLEY, LISBON; BUCCELLAS; CLARET; CHAMPAGNE; OLD HOCK—Vintage, 1784; One Pine of very fine Old BRANDY; 12 Casks Hibbert's London PORTER STOUT and PALE ALE;

Which, with his previous extensive Stock of Bottled and Draught WINES, (including 50 dozen best Old English bottled PORT), are offered at a very small advance.

—ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT—30 Boxes best London Mould CANDLES; 40 Ditto ditto ditto; 3 Ditto ditto SPERMACETI; 20 Ditto ditto SOAP; 30 Casks London BROWN STOUT and PALE ALE.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 100 Green FLANNELS, for Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON, October 13.

NOW LANDING, Ex Schooner Patriot's Eagle, from Plymouth, (N. C.): 50 M. RED OAK, Hhd. STAVES; 30 M. Ditto Cypress Shingles, duty free.

AID ON HAND—20 M. W. O. Hhd. Staves and Heading; 80 ditto Cypress Shingles—in bond. The whole of which are fully equal to New-York inspection; for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, Oct. 13, 1829.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for CASH, by No. 100, P. O. Call and see. Prince William-street, JOHN SMYTH, October 13, 1829.

FOR SALE, 700 TONS WHITE PINK TIMBER, of good quality, deliverable either in Joists above, or in Shipping order below the Falls.—Apply to JOHN TRAVIS, Indian Town, October 13, 1829.

BANK STOCK—FOR SALE, 25 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK, or any part of the amount, may be purchased from CROOKSHANK & WALKER, October 13.

STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peter's Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. SEVERAL VOLUMES of CITY NEWS-PAPERS, (recently bound), may be had for a liberal offer.—The terms may be known, by speedy application at this Office, October 13, 1829.

AUCTION SALES. On TUESDAY Next, the 20th instant, At 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Store of Mrs. J. B. GALLIE, in Prince William Street, the whole of his STOCK IN TRADE, Comprising a New & Valuable Assortment of GOODS:—among which are—

SUPERFINE Broad Cloth, and CASSIMERES; Bombazets and Bombazines; Flannels; Flushing; Nap Cloaking; Green Baize; White & Brown Cottons; Calicoes; Checks; Cambric & Book Muslins; Silk Handkerchiefs; Shawls; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Men's Hats; STATIONARY; Slops; Umbrellas; An Assortment of CUTLERY, &c. &c. Terms will be made known at the time of Sale. October 13. JOHN V. TIURGAR.

NOTICE. By virtue and in pursuance of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His Majesty's COUNCIL: NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 29th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the PREMISES extending from Prince William-street, through to Water-street, being part of the Real Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, of this City, Merchant, deceased, and now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. REYNOLDS, and Mr. JOHN COX, will be offered at Public Sale, in front of the same Premises, for the payment of the debts of the said JOHN THOMSON. MARY THOMSON, Adm'ra. LEWIS BURNS, Adm'ra. St. John, September 23, 1829.

For SALE OR CHARTER. THE New Brigantine HRAM, 133 Tons, now lying in Lore's Slip, and ready to take in a cargo, may be had on most reasonable terms, if applied for early. E. DEW. RATCHFORD, October 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received, per ISABELLA, from Glasgow: AFBW Cases Muslins; plain and figured A Nettes; Black Nettes; Muslin and Lace Collars; Imperial and Yeaman Comforters; Black and fancy coloured Silk Shawls; Atlas; a few Bales Osnaburgh; Lichen Down; Health Rugs; low priced Carpeting; Health Rugs; Fringe; Table Covers, &c. &c.—Which he is now selling at his usual reduced prices. P. DUFF, Prince William-Street, 6th October.

CORN MEAL, CORN, &c. In Bond—FOR SALE, 250 BARRIS CORN MEAL, 400 BARRIS YELLOW CORN, 250 BARRIS RICE, 15 Tiers RICE, 25 Kegs CRACKERS, &c. &c. J. & H. KINNEAR, September 29.

BLANKETS, &c. Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 60 Pieces BOMBAZETTS; 100 Pieces COLORED SARSENETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, September 29.—34

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Jewellers, PRATED WARE, &c. HAVE just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of FINE Gold Watch Cases and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Dress Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gilt Worn for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Crystal and Liqueur Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors and Pocket Compasses; Shine Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

MARE FOR SALE. A WELL Broken MARE, either for the Saddle or Harness, is offered at private Sale, very cheap for Cash—it is requisite to mention that she is offered for sale only for the want of employments.—Apply to Dr. P. GOSWICK, Surgeon-Dentist, Gormain-street, nearly opposite Trinity Church. October 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Wm. the Trustee appointed in the matter of ROBERT GIBSON, an Absconding Debtor, in pursuance of the power and authority in us thereby vested, to attend at the residence of Mr. JOHN HARGRAVES, in Nelson-street, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, on Tuesday the first day of December next, when We, the said Trustee, will also attend to examine and ascertain the amount of the Debt due to each Creditor, who shall choose to attend as aforesaid, and on such adjustment we will then and there proceed to make a distribution as pointed out by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ANNAGEL, JOHN HARGRAVES, JAMES DUSTIN, September 26th, 1829.

TO LET. And immediate possession given—THE Lower COSE, lately occupied by Mr. WARDLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army. Any further information in reference to the above, will be afforded on application at this Office. St. John, 29th September, 1829.