

all other effects of the said Mathias G. Valentine, which they, or either, or any of them, may have in his, her, or their hands, or custody, to us, or some, or one of us, and we do desire all the Creditors of the said Mathias G. Valentine, on the same day, to deliver to us, or to one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Mathias G. Valentine, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided,

Given under our hands at Fredericton, the 21st day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

M. G. Clopper,  
Wm. Taylor,  
John Simpson, } Trustees.

**A MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, WITH A METEOROLOGICAL MEMOIR.**

(Continued.)

In connecting a Meteorological Memoir, with the Geology and Mineralogy of this Province, I cannot omit some variations of the barometer, which occur at different seasons, and at different places. They are not deduced from a regular series of experiments, but are the result of observations made chiefly in the months of December, and January, when a mission, connected with scientific research, afforded me an opportunity of taking the highest elevation of the mercury. As these variations were diurnal, the annual mean is, necessarily, unascertained; but as this branch of scientific enquiry has many claims to attention, any data or result of observations, that may be in the possession of individuals, throughout the Province, will be proportionately appreciated, if placed within the access of the public.

Were the variations of the barometer carefully determined in different elevations of this and the adjacent Provinces—their height above the level of the sea would be correctly ascertained, and many other important circumstances connected with the gravity of the Atmosphere discovered.

The range of the barometer is found to be greatest from the 38th to 50° of latitude, consequently this section of America will exhibit a mean point, proportionate to this calculation.

The general opinion is, that the range becomes greater from the equator, to the poles, but a recent author, has advanced some experiments, which limit any further increase beyond the 50° of north latitude, and this fact is confirmed from the result of some observations made in Quebec in the winter of 1816, wherein the range was not found greater, than even in such lower latitudes.

The following are the mean points, at two different elevations in this Province, about 300 miles from the sea coast, and as the range is greater in the continent of America, than at corresponding latitudes in Europe, I will exhibit a comparison of a few latitudes, nearly parallel to our own,—

For the two winter months, December, and January:—

At highest, 29° 74 usually in January,  
At lowest, 27° 90 only occurs in Dec.

Difference, 1° 84  
Mean between the extremes, 27° 97.  
For the first ten days in the months of June:—  
At highest, 28° 40  
At lowest, 28° 60 one day only.

Difference, 80  
Mean between the extremes, 27° 80.

According to these experiments, it appears, that the mean height of the barometer in this Province, is as great as can occur in more northern latitudes, or even at the poles. From observations made by a recent traveller in Russia, at places in the 60° of north latitude, the greatest mean height of the Barometer never exceeded 28° 8, and the lowest mean, 27°.

In conducting the above experiments, a small variation occurred from the difference of the elevations where the barometer was exposed, but I never found it exceeded half an inch.

To exhibit the comparison between this latitude and others corresponding, the following scale is drawn up—

Place.	Latitude.	Weight of the Barometer.	Range.
New Bruns	45° 20	27. 97	1/2 Inch.
Mirsville	43° 17	27. 0	1/2 "
Genoa	44° 0	26. 93	1 "
Lyons	45° 22	00 00	10 12
Paris	48° 0	27. 0	1 1/2 "

Before I proceed to offer some remarks upon the effect of this variable climate, on health and vegetation, I propose connecting with the Meteorology of the Province, a theory of Prognostics, (predicting the weather,) adapted as near as possible, to the whole of the North East section of America. The indications are altogether independent of those collected from the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, being isolated, and the greater part peculiar to this Country.

1. Mists on the low grounds, which disappear as the sun rises, indicate dry weather, but when covering or skirting the tops of highlands, forbode rain the day following.

2. Vapour arising from lakes, and visible, is a sure sign of rain.

3. When the leaves on shrubs and forest trees are long in falling, a severe winter may be expected, as these shew the summer to have been wet.

4. In the summer months, June, July, and August, when it rains immediately after a shift of wind lightning and thunder will follow.

5. When either of the three winter months, December, January, and February, has been rainy and open, the spring will be cold and late.

6. If the winter is dry and severe, the Spring

will be wet and forward.—Late showers in the Autumn, announce winter at hand.

7. A mild winter usually follows a dry summer.

8. If a south wind succeed a north wind, rain commonly follows, but continues not long.

9. Thunder seldom is followed by clear weather.

10. Rain will follow a sudden change from cold to heat.

11. If the middle of July is fair or rainy, the next six weeks will be similar.

12. If May is rainy, September will be dry.

13. If the first days of November are warm and rainy, January and February will be cold and dry.

14. The rain coming from the south with a high wind, will not cease but by a north wind.

15. The Aurora Borealis announces fair weather, oftner than high winds.

16. If a rain begins an hour or two after sun rise it will commonly continue all day.

17. When no storm occurs immediately before or after the vernal equinox, the ensuing summer is dry, at least five times out of six.

18. Six or eight days of fine weather in succession, with the occurrence of a south west wind, are commonly followed by a long drought.

In addition to the above meteorological theory of our climate, the Indians have long observed, that the degrees of cold during the winter, are in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls during the autumn.

That the colder the early part of the Spring is, the more favourable it proves to the fruits of the earth, as a frost generally follows in April and May, when the spring has opened warm.

In winter, our prevailing wind in fair weather, is in the north west, and in wet, north east, while a change is attended often with a slight rain resembling the "spray from a cataract of water."

In the spring and summer, our most pleasant winds are the south west, and west north west;—the former brings usually refreshing showers, and moderates the heat of the winter, provided it is succeeded by a north west wind.

**BRUNSWICKUS.**

(To be Continued.)

The following typographical inaccuracy occurs in my communication published in the Courier of the 29th Oct. Star of Nov 1, and Gazette of last week. Editors of Papers, in this and the adjacent Provinces, who have extracted the same, are requested to correct it.

Min. Des. column 1.—For "as the climate of this Province varies only in the summer from, &c.—read—as the climate of this Province varies more sensibly from, &c.

**LONDON.**

By the King—A Proclamation.  
GEORGE R.

Whereas His Majesty being at peace with all the Powers and States of Europe and of America, has repeatedly declared his Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the different contests in which certain of those Powers and States are engaged.

And whereas, the commission of acts of hostility by individual subjects of His Majesty against any Power or State, or against the persons and properties of the subjects of any Power or State, which being at peace with His Majesty is at the same time engaged in a contest, with respect to which His Majesty has declared his determination to be neutral, is calculated to bring into question the sincerity of His Majesty's declarations;

And whereas if His Majesty's subjects cannot be effectually restrained from such unwarranted commission of acts of hostility, it may be justly apprehended that the Governments aggrieved thereby might be unable on their part, to restrain their subjects from committing acts of violence upon the persons and property of unoffending subjects of His Majesty.

And whereas the Ottoman Porte, a Power at peace with His Majesty, is and has been for some years past engaged in a contest with the Greeks, in which contest His Majesty has observed a strict and impartial neutrality.

And whereas great numbers of His Majesty's loyal subjects reside and carry on a beneficial commerce, and possess establishments and enjoy privileges within the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, protected by the faith and treaties between His Majesty and that Power.

And whereas His Majesty has received recent and undoubted information, that attempts are now making to induce certain of His Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war and privateers in the ports of His Majesty's kingdom, and to embark therein, for the purpose of carrying on, under the Greek flag, hostile operations against the Ottoman Government, of capturing and destroying Turkish ships and property, and of committing depredations on the coasts of the Turkish dominions.

And whereas, such hostile operations would be directly contrary to the provisions of the act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting but or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's

licence." [Here the provisions of the Act alluded to, are recited at length, forbidding British subjects to take part in contests between, or to supply arms, ships or warlike stores, to any contending parties; without the leave and licence of His Majesty first had and obtained; and every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, in which such Offender may be convicted, and the ship or ships, &c. forfeited.]

His Majesty, therefore, being desirous of preserving to his subjects the blessings of Peace which they now happily enjoy, and being resolved to persevere in that system of neutrality which His Majesty has so repeatedly expressed his determination to maintain; in order that none of His Majesty's subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the statute herein mentioned, has thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to issue this his Royal Proclamation.

And His Majesty does hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do presume to take part in any of the said contests, or to commit or attempt any act, matter or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute imposed, and of His Majesty's high displeasure.

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth hereby enjoin all His Majesty's subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other Belligerents with whom His Majesty is at Peace; the duties of neutrality; and to respect in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which His Majesty has always claimed to exercise when His Majesty has himself been unhappily engaged in war.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 30th day of Sept. 1825, and in the sixth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**SAINT JOHN, Nov. 26.**

We have received New-York and Boston papers to the 17th inst. since our last: the European dates in them are to the 14th Oct. but they contain little of interest to the politician.

Two vessels with warlike stores for the Greeks, and two others with Congreve rockets, arms and ammunition for the Turks left England in haste, just before the publication of the King's proclamation.

We are pleased to learn that the schooner Olive Branch, belonging to the Saint John Fishing Company, arrived at Miramichi, on the 2d inst. and after landing the supplies for the sufferers at that place, proceeded to Buctouche, where she arrived on the 15th. She may now be hourly expected here, with a cargo of fresh Oysters, to regale the palates of her liberal owners.

A squadron of American ships and vessels of war had arrived at Smyrna, with an Envoy on board, who was instructed to demand, as was said, from the Turk Government, the free navigation of the Black Sea for American vessels.

The Pope was said to be dangerously ill. Advices from Lima to the 1st of July, state that the Royalist Gen. Rodill was still in possession of Callao; and he had given a very plentiful and elegant entertainment to captains and officer of the British frigates Tartar and Brion:—The troops appeared to be well fed and well clothed.

HARWICH, Oct. 18.—The City of Edinburgh Steamer, has just arrived (3 p.m.) from the Longsand. The Baron of Renfrew was hove off the Longsand at three o'clock this morning; she slipped her 2 anchors and cables, and is now riding with the only anchor remaining, about eight miles from the sunk, bearing W. N. W.

(From the N. S. Royal Gazette, Nov. 23.)

We mentioned in our last the liberal Subscription that had been made at New-York, in aid of the Sufferers at Miramichi—and we have now the pleasure to add, that about 6000 dollars have been subscribed at Boston towards the same benevolent object—and that, by the Billow, 20 tierces Rice, 229 barrels Bread, and 16 barrels Flour were received. When it is considered how recently much valuable property was destroyed by the Conflagration at that Place, this extension of the charity of its Inhabitants to the unfortunate in a British neigh-

bouring Province, is, indeed, truly honorable to their humanity.

The Rice, Bread and Flour, received by the Billow, and quantities of Flour and Clothing from Windsor and Rawdon, with their Supplies, were last week shipped in a vessel, which sailed on Sunday for Miramichi.

**FREDERICTON, (N. B.)**

TUESDAY, 6th December, 1825.

**Alms-House and Work-House.**

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,  
G. F. STREET, Esquire.

**SAVINGS BANK.**

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esquire.  
Amount deposited Yesterday, £115 0 0

At a very numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Fredericton, held in the Grand Jury-Room, of the County Court House, in pursuance of Public Notice duly given, to take into consideration the expediency of Petitioning the Legislature to remove the obstacles to "Steam Navigation," on the River St. John, on Saturday the 2d day of December, 1825.

GEO. F. STREET, Esq. was called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were then moved by H. G. CLOPPER, Esq. and seconded; and they being again read from the Chair, and the questions thereon severally taken, were agreed to; and are as follows, viz:—

1. Resolved unanimously, That we have viewed with a high degree of gratification, the sentiments expressed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as contained in the communication addressed by order of His Excellency to the Proprietors of the Steam-Boat, dated 14th Nov. 1825.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, That the Public have suffered great, and unnecessary inconvenience from the manner in which "the exclusive right to navigate the River St. John, by "Steam," has hitherto been exercised: And that it is also our opinion that the Proprietors of the Steam Boat, have not acted up to the "Spirit" of the Acts of Assembly, under which they derive that exclusive right.

3. Resolved unanimously, That it is our opinion that the great length of time required to perform the passage; the excessive rate charged for such passage; and the general inattention to the convenience of the Public (particularly during the last Autumn) are not the returns which the Public have a right to expect from Persons holding so valuable a privilege.

4. Resolved therefore, unanimously, that it is highly expedient to petition the Legislature at their approaching Session, to take the premises into consideration, and to afford such relief, by removing the restrictions, or otherwise, as they in their wisdom may deem proper.

5. On motion of H. SMITH, Esq. Resolved unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution, and that the said Committee consist of the following Gentlemen, viz:— G. F. STREET, Esq. H. G. CLOPPER, Esq. J. A. MACLAUGHLAN, Esq. HENRY SMITH, Esq. and MR. JAMES BALLOCH.

6. On motion of H. G. CLOPPER, Esq. Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and published in the next Royal Gazette.

G. F. STREET, Chairman.

7. Petitions have been accordingly prepared, and a Public Meeting will be again held at the County Court House, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, when they will be read, and receive Signatures; at which time and place, a full Meeting is particularly requested.

At a Meeting of the Firewards held at the Secretary's Office, Thursday, 13th Dec. 1825.

Resolved—That there be added to the Regulations of the Firewards already made the following as the seventh Rule, viz:—

That the Captain or Captains present of the Engine No. 1, do after every fire or alarm of fire, on which the Engine shall be taken out, make an official return in writing under his or their hands, to the Secretary,

HIBALD FREW, PHEN, his Attorney