

that specific purpose, generally, whatever may be proposed to be effected by this particular object. Such means shall be applied with the utmost care and circumspection, in a manner that will be satisfactory and beneficial to all the navigation, shipping and local interests concerned.

The several objects which I have thus recommended to your particular consideration, are all essential, and in the nearest and dearest degree, to your well-being and happiness in a prudent management of your finances; and a judicious application of your income; in providing for the Education and Instruction of youth; an industrious improvement of the internal condition, public and domestic economy of the Province; a spirited cultivation of its natural resources; a discreet and well regulated dealing in the great staples, upon the character of which, the stability and productive power of our main branch of your external transactions will chiefly depend; and, eminently, upon a fixed and permanent degree of attention, to secure and maintain this Province, as an integral part of the British Empire.

In the personal observation which I have bestowed upon the local circumstances, and natural resources of this Country; and in the studies by which I have endeavored to qualify myself to execute, to the best of my powers, the duties with which I am intrusted, I find, at every step, much reason to remark, (notwithstanding the great calamity and depression of recent times,) how favored the Land, how fortunate the People, who, with well regulated dealing in the great staples, are called to improve them under circumstances so greatly to their own advantage! and I am sure that, first, with devout sentiments of thankfulness to the Almighty Dispenser of all Good, you fully appreciate those blessings, and are grateful for the other advantages you enjoy.

In a position one of the most remote from the parent State, and remarkably favored, in productions as well as in facilities, for constant and mutually advantageous intercourse with her, and with other of her Colonies.—Protected by her power, and free to participate in the benefits of her extended commerce, which she adapts with special regard to the interests of these Possessions.—With a rich and fertile soil, over which cultivation and its attendant benefits, are gradually extending their comforts and their blessings; ar, where still in a virgin state, abounding with valuable productions which will long enable this Province to contribute to the commercial and maritime greatness of the Empire; and, at the same time, if properly managed, improve her own condition and enrich herself.—Intersected with Rivers, and other water communications, extending from near the centre where this Capital is first rising in grandeur and importance, to every part of the Province, where, at the Estuaries of noble Rivers, a flourishing and populous City, thriving Towns, and dense Communities, about to become such, have already arisen.—Surrounded by Seas, teeming with sources of future wealth and power; and not destitute of other inherent resources, which, at a suitable season, it will become prudent and productive to develop.—Enjoying all the rights and privileges of British Subjects, under the Protection and Government of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and a wise system of Laws, framed by yourselves, administered at the charge of your generous and affectionate Parent.—With capabilities of high intellectual value, such as these, in the possession of a hardy, loyal, industrious and well disposed population, hold not too high the advantages which you may secure to yourselves, and transmit to your descendants; nor indulge too freely in the hope and expectation, that New Brunswick shall flourish in no common degree, if her inhabitants continue to show that they know how to estimate the blessings, and improve the advantages they possess; and if proper measures be taken, by all of whom it may depend, to promote and secure them.

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From the New-York Albion, Dec. 6.—We have received the address of the Parliament of Lower Canada to Sir James Kemp, in answer to His Excellency's speech, but cannot insert it to day. The address, with

NEW COURT HOUSE.

On occasion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to this Building, we had an opportunity of advertising to it as a fabric alike ornamental, substantial, and commodious, and of course highly creditable to the Architect and Contractor, who has now made delivery of it to the Committee of the City and County appointed for superintending the erecting of the same. All who have visited the building, concur in admiring it, and we think it due to the Committee above referred to, to say, that they have managed the trust confided to them with uncommon diligence, judgment, and fidelity. We are persuaded that this community is well impressed with a sense of obligations to them, and that the fabric itself will long remain as a monument to their honour.—We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following tecnico-professional description of the proportions, accommodations, &c. of the whole erection:—

The Building is 94 feet long, by 44 wide, and 48 feet from the foundation to the top of the cornice. The front and ends are of cut stone, the rear wall is of rubble stone, with hewn bases, belts, window jamb, sills, lintels, frieze and cornice. The first story of the front and end is of tooled rustick, the second and third of polished ashler with architraves on the windows. The centre of the front is ornamented with four fluted Grecian Doric Pilasters, standing on a break of forty feet in length, formed in the rustick story—their height, including their entablature, is 25 feet; the three windows placed between them, are ornamented with round balusters under their sills, with architraves, frieze and cornice, surmounted with pannelled tablets set on Doric blocks. The break containing the Pilasters, is finished with a massive Pediment of the same order, of an angle of 18 degrees. The roof is covered with the best Westmorland Slates, which are allowed to be the most durable found in England. All the Timber with which the roof is framed, and the principal beams in the building, is Red Pine.

The Interior is divided as follows: The Front Hall into which the entrance from the front leads, is 48 feet by 14, the floor is of cut stone. This leads to the Public Stairs, which are of stone, winding round a newel of the same, to the upper story of the building, also to the City-Hall or Council Chamber, which is 40 feet 8 inches, by 25 feet, also to the City Court Room, of the same size, decorated with a screen of Tuscan columns, with their appropriate entablature, &c. standing directly under those which support the Gallery in the Supreme Court Room on the second story. In the centre of this story is another Hall, 8 by 25 feet, lying between the City-Hall and City Court Room, which is entered by the rear, also by a door from the front Hall: at the entrance from the rear is a stair leading to the Pantry-Box in the Court Room above. Off this Hall are two small rooms intended for a keeper. The height of the rooms in this story is 14 feet in the clear. In the south end of the building is another door which opens into the Private Stair Case, which is 14 feet diameter—the floor is of cut stone, from which springs a Circular Geometrical Stair of the same, of 32 steps, with a very handsome Hand-Rail of Malleable Iron, topped with Mahogany. This stair leads to the Supreme Court Room, to the Judge's Room and Attorney's Room. The Judge's Room is on the second story, 25 by 14 feet—the height of the rooms on this story is 15 feet in the clear. The Attorneys' Room is directly over the Judges', of the same size—this story is 11 feet in the clear.—In the Judges' Room is a door communicating with the Supreme Court Room, which is 40 by 60 feet, and 27 feet in the clear of the ceiling: this room occupies the centre of the second and third stories. In the north end is the Spectators' Gallery, 12 by 40 feet: this is supported by a screen of Grecian Ionic columns, fluted, supporting their appropriate entablature, which is carried round the room, supported by pilasters of the same order at equal distances,—their whole height, including the entablature is 23 feet. Of the top of the cornice springs a cove of four feet radius, terminated against a large astragal moulding, within which the ceiling is finished horizontally—it is decorated with four oblong and four square panels,—four large honey-suckles, and an enriched centre piece, 14 feet in diameter, with an 18 inch ventilator in its centre, leading through the roof.

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THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1828.

We have been politely favoured with Boston papers to the 11th inst. brought by the Salamis, which furnish London dates to the 1st November. The only article of news they contain, is one of very high importance, namely, the FALL OF WARNA, which surrendered to the Russians at discretion, on the morning of the 11th October. This changes the aspect of Eastern affairs in no small degree, and supports anticipations which we at one time expressed with confidence as to the issue of the conflict, and the influence of the Autocrat's proceedings and successes on the general state of Europe. But, at present, it would be inexpedient, on various accounts, to indulge in speculation.—The Parliament of Great-Britain was further prorogued to the 18th of the present month.

Our columns to-day are chiefly filled with matter Colonial and Legislative. Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS'S Speech at the opening of our Provincial Legislature, is marked by those sound theoretical principles—that extensive and accurate practical knowledge—and that paternal solicitude for the best interests of the Province, which, we believe, have invariably directed his public conduct. We will not characterize it in more laudatory terms, being confident that we pay His Excellency the highest compliment when we say that he secretly rejects the incense of flattery, and that his loftiest ambition is to promote the real welfare of this rising Colony. The Answers to the Speech have not yet been received in town.

The Speech of Sir JAMES KEMPT at the opening of the Parliament of Lower Canada, together with the reply from His Majesty's Council, will be found in our first page. The former we noticed last week in such terms of commendation as we thought it justly merited, and regretted that want of time prevented our giving it insertion then. In consequence of the turmoil by which the late Administration was so much and so injuriously affected, we think that Sir James will feel himself on a kind of vantage ground, inasmuch as all parties seem disposed to hail the prospect of returning tranquillity, and to pass by such trivial offences as in their former combustible state would have spread a wide and wasteful conflagration, whilst the most violent of Lord DALHOUSIE'S opponents will show a spirit of conciliation beyond what their nature could ever have been supposed capable of, were it for no higher object than to convey a virtual censure on that Nobleman's Administration. But however unworthy the motives may be from which men act, if good is done, we will not denounce them, but rejoice in the felicitous result. We look with no common interest towards the actual proceedings of the House, and the denouement of His Majesty's instructions.

FROM the Message of President ADAMS, we have made a number of extracts, bearing chiefly on the relations between Great-Britain and the United States, and the revenue of the latter Country. CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq. has been unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, in the room of RICHARD SIMONDS, Esq. who has resigned the Office. It is stated that the latter Gentleman has also resigned his Seat, as a Member of the House.

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Several carpenters and masons have been employed for some weeks past, repairing and fitting up the barracks at Port Niagara, (for the reception of two companies of the United States' troops) under the direction of Col. Cumming and Captain Goodenow, whose companies will be quartered in that fort this winter—two other companies are ordered from the west, but for want of comfortable lodgings in that fortress, they will proceed to Baddeck's Harbour, and return in the Spring, when, it is said, extensive barracks will be built of brick or stone, for the accommodation of a respectable garrison, and the fortifications repaired. Hoping we may long continue good friends, as in olden times, we are much gratified with the addition it will make to society in this long forsaken frontier.—Niagara (U. C.) Gleaser, Nov. 10.

From the New-York Albion, Dec. 6.—We have received the address of the Parliament of Lower Canada to Sir James Kemp, in answer to His Excellency's speech, but cannot insert it to day. The address, with

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1828.

We have been politely favoured with Boston papers to the 11th inst. brought by the Salamis, which furnish London dates to the 1st November. The only article of news they contain, is one of very high importance, namely, the FALL OF WARNA, which surrendered to the Russians at discretion, on the morning of the 11th October. This changes the aspect of Eastern affairs in no small degree, and supports anticipations which we at one time expressed with confidence as to the issue of the conflict, and the influence of the Autocrat's proceedings and successes on the general state of Europe. But, at present, it would be inexpedient, on various accounts, to indulge in speculation.—The Parliament of Great-Britain was further prorogued to the 18th of the present month.

Our columns to-day are chiefly filled with matter Colonial and Legislative. Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS'S Speech at the opening of our Provincial Legislature, is marked by those sound theoretical principles—that extensive and accurate practical knowledge—and that paternal solicitude for the best interests of the Province, which, we believe, have invariably directed his public conduct. We will not characterize it in more laudatory terms, being confident that we pay His Excellency the highest compliment when we say that he secretly rejects the incense of flattery, and that his loftiest ambition is to promote the real welfare of this rising Colony. The Answers to the Speech have not yet been received in town.

The Speech of Sir JAMES KEMPT at the opening of the Parliament of Lower Canada, together with the reply from His Majesty's Council, will be found in our first page. The former we noticed last week in such terms of commendation as we thought it justly merited, and regretted that want of time prevented our giving it insertion then. In consequence of the turmoil by which the late Administration was so much and so injuriously affected, we think that Sir James will feel himself on a kind of vantage ground, inasmuch as all parties seem disposed to hail the prospect of returning tranquillity, and to pass by such trivial offences as in their former combustible state would have spread a wide and wasteful conflagration, whilst the most violent of Lord DALHOUSIE'S opponents will show a spirit of conciliation beyond what their nature could ever have been supposed capable of, were it for no higher object than to convey a virtual censure on that Nobleman's Administration. But however unworthy the motives may be from which men act, if good is done, we will not denounce them, but rejoice in the felicitous result. We look with no common interest towards the actual proceedings of the House, and the denouement of His Majesty's instructions.

FROM the Message of President ADAMS, we have made a number of extracts, bearing chiefly on the relations between Great-Britain and the United States, and the revenue of the latter Country. CHARLES SIMONDS, Esq. has been unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, in the room of RICHARD SIMONDS, Esq. who has resigned the Office. It is stated that the latter Gentleman has also resigned his Seat, as a Member of the House.

Canada, in his native County of Fife. The town of Largo on the north side of the Firth of Forth is in fact the birth place of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, a seaman, whose residence on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez for a considerable period furnished DEFOE with the materials for a novel perhaps the most interesting to all ranks and ages of any composition belonging to the same class, which is to be met with in any language. In proof of this, the following anecdote may be related. Mr. Tawney, a respectable Alderman of Oxford, used to read Robinson Crusoe through every year with great delight, and thought every part of it as much matter of fact as his Bible. A friend at last asked him how he could be such a child as to credit a story so marvellous. The original Crusoe, added he, was Alexander Selkirk; and Daniel Defoe, an ingenious author, embellished the plain story of his shipwreck upon the island of Juan Fernandez, with almost all the adventures and remarks you so much admire. Your information, said the Alderman with a sigh, may be correct, but I had rather you had withheld it, for by thus undeciphering me, you have deprived me of one of the greatest pleasures of my old age." SELKIRK's musket and some other of his implements are still shown to strangers visiting the small town of Largo, which it seems was the scene of GOURLAY's singular expedition.

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