

ENGLAND.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, December 11. Latest from Europe.—By the Steam-boat mail, we have received New-York papers which contain London dates to November 1, brought by the packet ship Brighton, from London. The only London intelligence of much importance, is the surrender of Varna to the Russian troops. It surrendered at discretion on the morning of October 11. The particulars are given in the official bulletins, which we publish below. These appear to be strictly correct. The Russian Ordep had been recalled at Tolon to despatch to the Morea, 25 pieces of cannon, and large quantities of powder. A great meeting of the men of Kent was held on Penenden Heath on the 24th of October, for expressing their opinion against Dr. Pusey's claims. It was supposed that 30,000 persons were present. The resolution passed by about two thirds of the men present, the other third voting for an amendment, declaring that the subject of the petition would be left to the discretion of the subject to his minister. Parliament was further prorogued to December 18th.

The Ambassador and Envoy of Foreign Powers, who embarked at Odessa on the 3d, arrived in the road to Varna on the 5th. They are, Prince Philip of Hesse, the American Ambassador, the Duke de Montemar, the French Ambassador, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, the Swedish Ambassador, Baron von Palmstien, and the Hanoverian Ambassador, Gen. Van Thun. They will remain on board the ship which brought them.

By the Convention concluded with Spain, it is reported that the Spanish Government agrees to advance \$300,000, in liquidation of all claims made by the British subjects, and to pay the balance of the amount—\$500,000 to be paid quarterly, till the whole sum is discharged.

It appears by the accounts from Lisbon, that the political arrests in that capital between the 1st and 10th of November, were more than 20 in number, that among them were several persons who had been considered staunch partisans of the war. Most of the collections were shut up, and business was almost suspended. The London Monthly Agricultural Report published in London, Oct. 31, in speaking of wheat, says, that the stock of old wheat is amply sufficient, a fortunate circumstance, considering the inferiority of the new sample. The great demand on the old stock for seed, and for mixing, together with the speculative views of the holders of bonded foreign wheat, obviously occasioned the late sudden rise in price. The report says, no apprehension need be entertained of a want of bread, at the same time it ought to be expected crop. The governments of France and England have been indisputably solicited to procure a foreign supply.—Clover Seed is had cheap.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

BATUMI, Oct. 23.—To-day, the 24th, the following accounts have been received of the operations before Varna, and the taking of that place: Operations before Varna, from the 1st to the 5th October.—The two mines laid under the walls of the fortress were finished on our side on the 3d and 4th of October. The first was laid with great difficulty, and not without danger to the men, upon the extreme point of the bastion towards the sea. Part of the works of this bastion was damaged by springing the mine, and fell into the ditch. The second mine was laid on the right bank, under the scarp of the northern bastion. Colonel Scheller made an entrance to it, and charged it with the greatest courage, in spite of the fire of the enemy, who, observing what was doing, made four attacks during the night, but was each time repulsed with loss. The mine exploded at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the result fully answered our expectations, as two breaches are already made in the bastion, the village of Beyazly, notwithstanding the reinforcements it received, has no farther movement to the 16th (30th of September). On our side, the corps of Gen. Blom has also been strengthened, and redoubts erected to cover his position. In this manner the necessary measures have been taken to prevent any relief being received by the fortress.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg has left a strong advanced guard in Hassan Laar, and has advanced to Ormanzyk. To strengthen the right wing of Gen. Blom's position, the corps of Major General Dellaghausen has drawn nearer to him and has occupied the village of Beyazly.

Operations before Varna, from the 5th to the 9th October.—Our works having opened a way to the fortress, it was resolved to detach some troops to take possession, if possible, by means of a breach of the north bastion nearest the sea, and to erect a battery in it, 140 sharpshooters and 200 men were appointed for this purpose, who were to be supported by one company of the 13th Regiment of Sharpshooters, two companies of the 13th Regiment of the Guards, and 150 labourers provided with gabions.

On the 10th of October, an hour before daybreak, the sharpshooters, led by Lieutenant Zaitzevski, of the navy, penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, and killed the Turks that defended it. Meeting no resistance, these brave men suffered themselves to be taken away by thirty soldiers, without thinking of taking possession of the bastion, which was the main object, they penetrated into the middle of the town. Men in false attacks were made at three different points by our soldiers, and the Turkish traitors, who had concealed themselves in the ditches of the fortress, were driven out of them.

Notwithstanding this unexpected success, and the report that continued to be sent to the sharpshooters, it was to be foreseen that they would be able to resist the whole of the enemy's garrison, or to retain possession of the bastion. To prevent further bloodshed, a retreat was ordered. The men retired in the greatest order, and brought with them a number of Christian women and children who had taken refuge in the town. Two pairs of colours found in the bastion were taken. As it was impossible to bring 14 cannon which were there, they were partly spiked by our people, and partly thrown into the sea. We had 80 killed and 300 wounded. The loss of the enemy may be estimated at 600 men. Though this enterprise had not the result that was intended, it served to prove to the Turks that they were no longer safe in the walls of Varna, and that by means of breaches that had been made, the fortress might be taken by storm. According to a Turkish officer came to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress. This morning (the 9th) Jussuf Pacha, one of the chief commanders in the town, arrived here to confer with Admiral Greig. This does not hinder the progress of the works, which are continued with equal rapidity and success.

On the 30th of September, the enemy had not attempted any thing against General Blom, who retains his old position on the north side of the bay of Varna. The Turks sometimes appear at a distance, but they retreat at the first shot.

Operations before Varna, from the 9th to the 11th of October.—The difficulties and suffering of the army before Varna have been crowned with victory. The reduction of the fortress was the result of a general assault on the 25th of September (or the 7th of October), in which a few gallant soldiers penetrated to the very middle of the town, on the night of that day.

Such was the storm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was upon the moment proposed, and Jussuf Pacha himself was the first who commanded his followers to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulation of any kind, and to pass over to our camp. In the course of the night, and on the next morning, the example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha and a few followers, composed his immediate suite, who threw themselves into the Citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners by the Russian soldiers, who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town. The first corps which entered were the 13th and 14th of the Foot Guards, after them a battalion of Sappers, and then the 13th Regiment of the Imperial Guard. The Emperor has inspected personally all the works and has been thoroughly convinced of the difficulties which the besieging army had to contend. After his Majesty had visited the mines (on the 6th of the month), he proceeded to reconnoitre the defences of the town, bestowing particular attention on such parts as were to be the objects of attack.

From the accounts of the prisoners, which, however, are somewhat various, it is conjectured that the garrison of Varna, with the armed inhabitants, amounted in the beginning to at least 22,000 men; at the time of the surrender very numbered but 6000.

We cannot, however, at present, pretend to give a correct list of the prisoners, nor any statement of the stores, ammunition, &c. that have fallen into our hands.

SCOTLAND.—We have an account of the operations before Schamla, from September 25th to Oct. 2d, which prove that they were pressing the Turks up to the latter date in that important fortress.—An attack of the 20th was repulsed by the fire of the Russian batteries; and 4000 infantry and 3000 Turkish cavalry, sent out against Gen. Nabel on the Sillistia road, on the 3d Oct. was beaten by Gen. Orlov.

Our latest accounts from the army in Little Wallachia are to the 28th Sept. when Gen. Geismar, who had been attacked before by the Seraskier of Widdea, fell upon him in the night, and routed him with great loss, by which victory the tranquillity of that province is said to be secured.

The Earl of Dalhousie was engaged for a considerable time yesterday at the Colonial Office, transacting official business.—Lon. Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. DECEMBER 1, 1828.

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation & grateful acknowledgement, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favoured us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with our neighbours, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by Providence. He has favoured all his favorites, of devoting the facilities with which we have been endowed by Him, to His glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relation of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of peace, and to the cultivation of harmony.

The last friendly expedition has been resorted to for the definition of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States. By agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 29th September, 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be accepted on the 1st day, and the United States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitration of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his integrity of person.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the Congress passed at their last session, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the Colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the U. States have suffered to a considerable extent from the exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commissions, and the profits of the carriers are equally impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exchange, and the security to the shipping interests of Great Britain the relief which the exports of the United States, and of the United States, is expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which are to be carried into effect by the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with mutual notice, at the option of either party. Immediately after the loss of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the United States, in effecting the same, had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden, and Prussia.—During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of all intercourse proposed by the United States had been obtained; but as in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compact of monopoly, with which the other parties were transacted, the measures made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence, pervaded and concerned legislation in all the great commercial States; and the United States, in effecting the same, were not privileged to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system, by which this whole hemisphere was bound, has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and in effecting the same, were not privileged to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

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The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much further extended. Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, in the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations, both of Europe and America, and to hope, that, by its universal prevalence one of the fruitful sources of wars of commercial competition will be extinguished.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance on the Treasury, on the first of January last, exclusive of the monies received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year twenty-four million and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury, on the first of January next, the sum of five million two hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress. The amount of duties secured on importations from the first of January to the 30th of September, was about twenty-two million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions; leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight million. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two million three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionately reduced. For these twenty-four million received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent, and the amount of interest payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payment on account of interest during the current year, exceeded three millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve million applications for the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next, will amount only to fifty-eight million three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has proved, that the tariff of duties on imports, and the duties on exports, has been the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less, than the exports. The amount of progress commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the proportion between the exports and imports, and the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons that the harvests of all Europe have, in some years, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdiction upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of increase of goods, has been contributed to this scarcity, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union, is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may, as has been often the case, be a mere relief of time, but the first of several years harvests in succession. We may consider it certain, that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our goods, and will contribute to the increase of our exports, and, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of our public debt.

This manifestation of prosperity in that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the suffering of accuracy to distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the disposition of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own granaries, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall be able to contribute, and add to the price of our own bread, so as to be some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation, are so linked and united together, that the prosperity of any one of them, if one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to consult the interests of the community, and to regulate the duties, to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon the different portions of the community, and to be in proportion to their ability to bear it, without oppressing any. So far as the object of taxation is, to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon the different portions of the community, and to be in proportion to their ability to bear it, without oppressing any.

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ply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion.—The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty.—It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury.—As yet little addition of it has ever been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labour of his own countryman, which he most otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by the act, these upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revival of its provisions, culled by the practical experience of its effects, be devised to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only all-via-vie one great national interest by the depression of another.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 2. Very Late from Rio de Janeiro.—Ratification of Peace.—The schooner Baghehorn, Thompson, came up to day, in 41 days from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 26th October. The U. S. sloop of war Boston, arrived at Rio on the 15th, from Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Government of Buenos Ayres. Flour was worth \$17 at Montevideo.

From Cadix and Gibraltar.—By the ship Florida, which arrived on Sunday from Cadix, we received from our correspondent, the "Diario Mercantil" to the 19th of October inclusive. We do not find any political news, but the papers give melancholy and alarming accounts of the rapid progress of the yellow fever in Gibraltar, from which place the accounts reach to the 18th of October, being a week later than our direct advices. The Diario of the 17th, gives the daily returns of the cases of fever from the 10th to the 13th inclusive. On the first mentioned day there remained in the Civil and Military Hospitals, &c. 723 patients, of whom 354 were dangerously sick, 149 slightly indisposed, and 122 convalescent. On the last mentioned day the number of patients had increased to 907, of whom 465 were dangerously ill, 216 slightly indisposed, and 226 convalescent. The deaths in the 4 days amounted to 95.

Our latest paper (the 19th) states that for the three days preceding the 17th, there were three hundred new cases of fever, and eighty-six deaths. This increases the whole number of cases to 1,209, and deducting the deaths (86) leaves the number in the hospitals, &c. on the 17th, eleven hundred and twenty-one.

Among the deaths the name of the Rev. Mr. Hatchman is mentioned. The Gibraltar papers notice the prevalence of the Levant or easterly winds which are very unfavourable to those attacked with the prevailing epidemic.—The great increase of cases had compelled the authorities to commence the construction of six barracks each 75 feet in length, for the accommodation of the sick.—New-York Gazette.

COLOMBIA.—There is a rumor that application will be made to Bolivar to accept the Imperial Crown, as the only mode to secure tranquillity; and it is further said that he will accept it. The idea is, that the future title of the country may be the Empire of Bolivia, or the Empire of the Andes. Orders have been received from Bolivar to augment the army to 40,000 men, for a campaign against Peru, to be under the command of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar joining him with his forces. The navy is fitting for active service, and efforts are making to pay the interest on the national debt.—N. Y. Paper.

Counterfeit Dollars.—There are counterfeit Spanish Dollars in circulation; they are light, much lighter on the head side. Dates 1806 and 1808.—Am. paper.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 9, 1828.

This being the day appointed for the Meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Council, met at 10 o'clock, and opened the Session with the following Speech: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; I have called you together at a season which is not, I fear, the most convenient, in consequence of having received an intimation from His Majesty's Government, that on the 1st of January next, I should be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you in Session, to bring forward some important business which I wish to recommend, in person, to your consideration.

In furtherance of those objects, and in your other deliberations for the public good, I have no doubt that I shall continue to receive that assistance from your zeal, wisdom, and loyalty, which I have hitherto had the high satisfaction to experience, in my Administration of the Government of this Province.

Although the Revenue of the present year, may not be quite equal to that of the past, yet, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that in this contingent Circumstance, which may be easily accounted for, there is nothing to apprehend for the future, and that the financial resources of the Country are substantially sound and unimpaired.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; The Treasurer's Accounts shall be laid before you as they can be prepared; and I rely on your making provision for the ordinary Services of the Province.

I shall likewise cause to be laid before you statements drawn up by the person whom I have appointed to examine and report upon the expenditure of the Public Monies.

To give the fullest and most effect to a measure so important, I instructed that Gentleman, not only to make a strict and efficient audit of each and every account of expenditure for the present year, but further, to have retrospective to a period at which it appeared material to commence; and to carry forward by distinct parts, a statement showing the amount of appropriations in each, so to exhibit an accurate and comprehensive view of the state of the expenditure to the present time. Referring to these statements, and to the consideration of the advances and heavy expenses which have been incurred on account of a yet recent calamity, I recommend the expediency of making less liberal appropriations than usual, for some of the extraordinary and other services of the Country; and a rigid observance of economy, until those floating advances are redeemed.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; I am happy to acquaint you that various important operations of internal improvement have made consi-

derable advancement during the present year. Had those retrenchments in the expenditure of the Country, which I now recommend, been suddenly introduced, when the late severe depression occurred, many of the Public Works then under execution must have been suspended, and the Country subjected to great additional distress, from the more general stagnation to throw upon her internal operations. Being enabled by a particular arrangement, to keep those works in full activity, I deemed it highly expedient rather to cause them to proceed with increased spirit, than to relax in exertions which I perceived would be highly productive, as well as in other respects beneficial.—The effect is apparent; and in reviewing the past period of depression of the Commercial affairs of the Country, it is highly consolatory to perceive that the liberal grants which you have made, realized and promptly applied as they have been, in the more important Public Works, have effected more than was contemplated, or could be expected, in a shorter time, have been accomplished, with equal means.

To Agriculture and the Fisheries, as the main sources of prosperity and wealth, I particularly and earnestly desire always to engage your continued and most serious attention. I am happy to observe that in all quarters of the Province, that the system of Agriculture, in all its branches, continues to make great and visible improvement. The encouragement which you have given to both, has been highly salutary; but the failure of the last year's harvest, and the consequent increase of the price of provisions, and the suffering grievously from these deficiencies. These two great branches of industry are intimately and inseparably connected; for Agriculture is the basis of public wealth. Here they are obviously connected, go hand in hand, and present a united picture for your protection, because an increased cultivation of both is so essential to the commercial prosperity, as it is to the internal well-being of the Country. When enterprise and industry, which it has been, and is your wise policy to direct, have succeeded in rendering them plentiful, articles of Provincial growth and production, will become staple subjects in important and lucrative branches of trade, which are now commencing under inconceivable difficulties, from these being in defect. The Merchant, and substantial advantage to the Country, will then more certainly accrue. Capital, accumulation and circulating in the Province, when a longer abstracted, as at present, in its industriously available part, will further facilitate the pursuits of industry, and render all the internal transactions of the Country, more active and intense. Commerce will then find itself enabled to extend and generalize its operations, with the fairest prospects, and the Province, resting and deriving more security, upon real and inherent resources, will no longer be exposed to suffer, as she has done, from an external depression that may occur; but which will still be impeding over her, from a single cause, so long as she continues to bend her force, so exclusively, on a single pursuit.

It affords me infinite pleasure to perceive the distinct improvement which has for some time been taking place in the Commercial Affairs of the mother country. I congratulate you on this, and the fair expectation that may be entertained, that this improvement will reach those branches of Trade, in which this Province is more immediately concerned. In this favourable conjuncture, which it will behoove the Country to meet with discretion and circumspection, it may, as well to consider, whether some measures might not be devised for better specifying the technical description, and regulating the manufacture of the great staple production of the Country; so to uphold that important commodity in public estimation and demand, in a degree justly commensurate with its natural good qualities, and due to the facilities with which it may at all times be exported.

I particularly recommend to your continued liberality, the Institution of Education and Learning, for which you have hitherto provided, I shall cause to be laid before you some Reports which I have called for upon a very important class of those Institutions, necessary in themselves, to give a competent degree of classical and other education, to young persons not destined for the learned professions; and especially to provide for the poor, in the different Counties of the Province, the means of qualifying themselves to enter with advantage, and only to profit by, that noble institution which the patronage of the Government, and the Most Gracious Sovereign, and the wisdom and liberality of the Legislature of this Province, have enabled me to establish in this Capital. Should it appear, from these Reports, that the Institutions of which they treat, may be rendered more generally and advantageously beneficial, you will propose whatever your joint wisdom may suggest, for accomplishing so important a purpose.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that, in compliance with my representations, a measure has been adopted by His Majesty's Government, for completing the armament of all the Militia Forces of this Province, without any charge upon its local Funds. It has been occasioned by the petition of a young person not destined for the learned professions; and especially to provide for the poor, in the different Counties of the Province, the means of qualifying themselves to enter with advantage, and only to profit by, that noble institution which the patronage of the Government, and the Most Gracious Sovereign, and the wisdom and liberality of the Legislature of this Province, have enabled me to establish in this Capital. Should it appear, from these Reports, that the Institutions of which they treat, may be rendered more generally and advantageously beneficial, you will propose whatever your joint wisdom may suggest, for accomplishing so important a purpose.

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