

WINE & GROCERY STORE.
 THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Store in the Market Place, (lately occupied by Mr. Duncan, Auctioneer) a selection of
WINES, TEAS, AND GROCERIES;
 Which will be sold very reasonable.
ALEXANDER MACLEOD.
 Kingston, 3d Dec. 1816. 27w4
 N. B. A Consignment of S. & D. DRLERY, SHOES, &c. for sale low.

For Sale,
 AT the Store of Mr. John Duncan, opposite the Market Place, 800 Pairs Gloves, fit for the present season,
 1. Trunk best English made Boots, just arrived, to be sold very cheap.
 4. Elegant Passage Lamps,
 4. Do. Writing Desks
 A large collection of beautiful
Engravings.
 The whole will be sold very cheap.—
 The Engravings will be exposed in the Auction Room every day. 27
 Kingston, 5th Dec. 1816.

Samuel Shaw,
 BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store, an elegant assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
 Direct from the Birmingham and Sheffield Manufactories, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at reduced prices; among which are the following: Carpenter's Bench and Moulding Planes, Chisels of Sorts;
 Trying Squares and T. Bevels, Hand Tenon, Dovetail, Sash, Mill, Cross cut, and Key-hole Saws;
 Chisel, Cupboard, Drawer, Trunk, Stock, Door, Mortice and Pad Locks;
 Ship and Pocket Compasses, Glaziers Diamonds;
 Hinges of all sorts, Brads and Iron;
 Saddlery and Harness trimmings of all descriptions;
 Tandem, Gig and Riding Whips;
 D. Thongs and Lashes;
 Best Plated and Brads Candlesticks,
 Do. Cruets of 4 & 5 Glasses,
 Britanny Metal Teapots;
 Watch-maker's and Jeweller's Pliers, Nippers, Files, Screw plates, &c.
 Fowling Pieces, Shot-belts, Powder-Flasks and Bullet moulds;
 Hooks for Fowling pieces;
 Black tin Sauce-pans and Tea-kettles;
 Handles & spouts to do do.
 Timman's Rivets & wire of Sorts;
 Gold scales of various size;
 Grill Irons and Frying Pans,
 Table and Desert Knives & Forks;
 Do Carvers with Forks;
 Wood Screws assorted;
 Bureau Trimmings, Portable Desk do.
 Bed Caps, Screws and Keys;
 4l, 6d, 8s, 10d, 14l, 16d, 18d, 20d, 28d and 30d Nails;
 White and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Spanish Brown, Red and Yellow Paints;—
 Boiled English Oil, &c. &c. &c.
 Which in addition to his former Stock will form the most complete assortment ever offered for sale in this place.
 Kingston, August 10, 1816. 10tf

MONTRÉAL
Air Furnace.
JOSEPH LOUGH & Co.
 BEG leave to announce to the Public, that they have commenced the business of
Founders,
 On their property, foot of the Quebec Suburbs, immediately adjoining the Ship Yard of Messrs. Hart Logan & Co. where they will furnish Mill Castings of all descriptions, agreeable to such orders as they may receive.—Also, Blacksmith's work of every kind—executed with neatness and dispatch.
 Montreal, Nov. 11, 1816.
 N. B. Cash given for old Metal, delivered at the Works—say at the rate of 15 per ton, and for old Brads 4d, and Copper 6d per lb. 26

CAME into the enclosure of PH DALY, about the first of September last, a Bay HORSE.—The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.
 Ernest Town, December 2, 1816. 27

Wanted,
 FOR His Majesty's service, to be delivered into the Commissariat Magazines at Kingston.
 250 Barrels of Flour, on or before 10th January.
 500 Do. do. do. 20th Feb'y.
 500 Bushels Oat, do. do.
 Tenders will be received at this office, for either of the above mentioned quantities, until the 24th Dec. when the most advantageous offer will be accepted.
 Commissariat Office, Kingston,
 12th Dec. 1816. 28

CONTRACT WANTED,
 200 Cords of Merchantable Fire Wood,
 For the use of the Naval Hospital, to be delivered at Point Frederick, on or before the 25th day of March next.
 Any person or persons willing to contract for the whole, or part thereof, not less than 50 Cords, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders at the Agent's Office on or before the 24th inst.
 Naval Hospital,
 9th Dec. 1816. 28w2

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at this Port, a supply of Vegetables for one year from the 1st January next, in such quantities of the following kinds as may be from time to time demanded, viz:—
 Onions per lb.
 Greens or Cabbage per lb.
 Potatoes per lb.
 Any person or persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying the above Vegetables, are requested to deliver sealed Tenders for the same into this office on or before the 24th inst. after which day no Tender will be received.
 Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract
 (Signed) J. MARKS,
 Agent Victualler.
 Victualling Office, Kingston, U. C.
 5th December. 1816. 27

NOTICE
 IS hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the Naval Store-keeper's Office on the 31st January next for the Transport of Stores from La Chine to Kingston during the Navigation of 1817—to mention the rate per Ton.
 Naval Yard, Kingston.
 4th December. 1816. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, from any person or persons who may be willing to contract to supply the Naval Hospital at Kingston with the undermentioned articles, used as Diet for the Patients victualled therein.
 Soft Bread,
 Beef, Mutton, }
 or Veal, }
 Onions,
 Cabbage,
 Potatoes,
 Salt,
 Sugar,
 Tea,
 Milk,
 Eggs,
 Fowls.

Particulars may be known by application at the above Office at Point Frederick; where sealed Tenders will be received for furnishing such quantities of the above articles as shall be required daily for one year, viz: from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1817.
 The Tenders must be sealed and marked "Tenders for Victualling the Naval Hospital."
 No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.
 27w4 J. MARKS, Agent.

Drawing.
 A SCHOOL will be opened at the School House in Kingston on Wednesday the 11th inst. where will be taught, by the subscriber,
ORNAMENTAL, NATURAL HISTORY, HUMAN FIGURE, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE, PLOTTING, and PERSPECTIVE DRAWING,
 On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at Half a Dollar per Lesson, and half a dollar entrance. Private Tuition at one Dollar per Lesson, and one Dollar entrance by
 D. A. DUNKINS.
 Kingston, Dec. 6, 1816. 27

POETRY.
 From the Hanover "AMERICAN."
THE POET'S "HOUR OF PEACE."
 Know ye the poet's hour of peace?
 Know ye an hour more calm than ev'n,
 When all his cares and sorrows cease,
 And he can raise his thoughts to heav'n?
 'Tis not when o'er the dew-dew'd fields
 He roams at eve and early morn,
 To taste the sweets the flow'ret yields,
 Or view the yellow waving corn.
 'Tis not when at the cheerful fire,
 He tips the tide of Bacchus' vine,
 And bids his fingers kiss the lyre
 'Till all its strains seem quite divine.
 'Tis not when in sweet minstrelsy,
 He sings to some enchanting fair,
 And breathes, unheard, the tall-tale sigh,
 Or lonely hums a fruitless pray'r.
 'Tis not when deeds of martial fame
 Rush on his soul, and bid him sing:
 'Tis not when flattery gilds his name,
 And style him a poetic king.
 'Tis not when love his bosom warms,
 Or when that love is well repaid:
 'Tis not when pleasure spreads her charms,
 And lures him to a wanton's bad.
 Nor is it when soft pity claims
 His sweetest, noblest meed of praise;
 Or charity his soul inflames
 Her heav'nly deeds in verse to blaze.
 No—reader, no—the poet's hour,
 His hour of real sweet repose,
 Is not in fancy's blissful bow'r,
 Or where Elysian flow'rets grow.
 But O, 'tis in his garret high,
 When lost in meditation deep,
 He hears no Bailiff's footstep nigh,
 His Creditors are fast—ASLEEP.

L. Lewis,
 MOST respectfully informs the La- dies of Kingston, and the public in general, that he has received by the late arrivals at Quebec, and are now ready for inspection, at the Store late occupied by Messrs. McDonald & Jones, Main Street, the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.
 Elegant Swaddown Muff and Tip- pets, Water-bag Seal Skin Fur Caps for Ladies and Gentlemen with Gold band and Regency Tuffs, also Seal Skin for Gentlemen's Great Coat Collars and Cuffs, and a variety of their Fur.
 Real Merino Peliff Cloths, Silk Vel- vets in every colour—a large assortment of Satins and Sarcnets and Ribbons, Irish Linens, Patent loom Shirtings, all kinds of Mullins and Leno—a quan- tity of Thread Laces, Gold Frimings and Tassels, Wadding for Linings of Peliffes, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
 N. B. Hours of business from ten A. M. until 4 P. M.
 Kingston, Dec. 5, 1816. 27

Cheap Woollen GOODS.
 THE subscribers have just received, by the late arrivals from their Manufacturing House, in England, a large quantity of
SUPERFINE & SECOND Broad Cloths;
Ladies' Pelice CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
 CONSISTING OF:—
 Blue, Black, Waterloo, Bot- tle Green, Brown and Mixture Broad Cloths;
 Brown, French Gray, Drab, and color'd Pelisse Cloths;
 Black, Blue and Mixture Double Mill'd Cassimeres.
 Which they now offer for sale at the Store of Messrs. THOMSON & DETMOR, very low for cash.
JERRY WHITEHEAD & Co.
 Kingston, 17th August, 1816. 11

GOOD FRESH BEEF!
 THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, at his Cellar, under the office of D. Washburn, Esq. good Beef, at a very low price, at any hour in the day, by the hundred weight or smaller quantity.
ALSO,
 Vegetables of almost every description, together with Eggs, Fowls and Butter, all of which will be sold for Cash only.
JOHN YOUNG.
 Kingston, December 5, 1816. 27tf

UNITED STATES.
 From the New-York Commercial Ad- vertiser Extra, December 6, 1816.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
 National Intelligencer, Extra, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1816.
 This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted, to both houses of congress the following Message, by Mr. TODD, his Secretary:
 Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.
 In reviewing the present state of our country our attention cannot be with- held from the effect produced by pecu- liar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the varie- ty of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits that the ag- gregate resources for subsistence, are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.
 Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of in- dustry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to com- mercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufac- tures, and by a portion of our naviga- tion. As the first proceeds, in an es- sential degree, from an excess of im- ported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, how- ever, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing es- tablishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not re- vive, after the causes shall have ceased: and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for in- dispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.
 The depressed state of our naviga- tion is to be ascribed, in a material de- gree, to its exclusion from the colonial parts of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that ex- clusion.
 Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two coun- tries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the Ameri- can ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports: leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British Government, enforcing new regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly! and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and Bri- tish ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.
 The reasonableness of the rule of re- ciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches: but it is ascertained, that the British cabinet declines all negotiation upon the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, what- ever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regula- tions of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these cir- cumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just inter- ests of the United States.
 I have the satisfaction to state, gen- erally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.
 An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulph of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish Govern- ment, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander, on that stati- on one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew insulted, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded.

In the mean time, a frigate and smalley vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of His Ca- tholic Majesty, in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest as- surances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries shall be found to re- quire.
 The posture of our affairs with Al- giers, at the present moment is not known. The Dey, drawing pretexts from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, ad- dressed a letter to this government, de- claring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our viola- tion of it; and presenting as the al- ternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.
 With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change.
 The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favorable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements; as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances the titles, though not sup- ported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double pur- chases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injus- tice: or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people; by means of involving or threatening an effusion of blood.
 I am happy to add, that the tranqui- lity which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civi- lization, which had made an encoura- ging progress among some tribes; and that the facility of increasing, for ex- tending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in move- able property only, to the land itself; and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true founda- tion for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.
 As a subject of the highest impor- tance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organi- zation of the Militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our mili- tia is universally regarded as less effi- cient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calcula- ted to give to its due force, than a clas- sification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose ac- tivity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consi- deration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.
 Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and mea- sures, also contemplated by the consti- tution. The great utility of a stan- dard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the go- vernment, at an early stage, to prepara- tory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.
 The importance which I have attach- ed to the establishment of a University within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommenda- tion of it, to the favorable considera- tion of Congress; and I particularly invite again their attention to the ex- pedieny of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resort- ing to the prescribed mode of enlarg- ing them, in order to effectuate a com- prehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the