Browthe Neis Vieto Spolletor. vembel 19, 1818.

POSTSCRUT.

Canana and a hoth Busines of Congress yeswide, at 18 o'clock; and oppres of it were brought to this city in affasteen hours, by Mesers. Lyon & Sons of the city of Jerses The Express was employed by the custors of the Year York Gazette, Mercannie Advertiser, and Evening Post, and by them the Mesage was published a 1" o'cleck his day, on Extra sheets. Availing ourselves of one of there sheets, we have the pleasure to present the Message to our readers in our paper of this

We have perused this document with very bigo satisfaction ; and alicough we have neither time for room for remailes, we cannot omit but, that it is one of the most interesting we have read for many years. The numerous topics it embraces, are all in a national view, highly important, and the information commu-Dicated in relation to each, to clear, concise, aus satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. This day at twelve o'clock, me President of the United States transmitted to bota mines of Congress. by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. MONROE, the following MESSAGE:

Pellow Citizens of the Senute,

and of the House of Representatives. In auspicions circumstonees under which ! you will commence the duties of the present erssion, will righten the barthen, inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the carro have been unusually abund-Bot; cominerce has flourished; the revenue bus excercial the most tat orable unticipation, and peace and amily are preserved with foreige nations, on conditions jus, and hogorable to our country .- For these mesmable ble-sings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which warches over the destinies ei ations.

As the term limited for the operation of the Summereial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the mount of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which, that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated, other by arrangement between the two gaveraments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the U.med States at Loudon was instructed, early to the izes summer, to invite the Milantion of the British Kovernment to the subject, with 4 view to that object. He nas instructed to propose, also, that the negotialien wurch it was wished to open, might exlead to the general commerce of the two Contries, and to every order interest and untettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressement, 'the usperios. and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide in a a isfactory manager, for all those night concerns .- I have the spitsfaction to state that the proposal was received, by the British government, in the spirit which prompted it ; and tuat a pogotiation has been opened at London, embiacing all there objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magaitude of the trust it was shought proper to commit it to not less than two of our dietin-Suisited citizens, a.d, in consequence, the Kavoy Excaordinar, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, uas been water to for Envise Extraorare pary and Minister Pieuspotennary, at Loudon; to both of whom corre-ponding instructions have tem given, and they are now engeged in the discharge of its ducies. It is proper to mid, that, to prevent any inconven lease resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed before entering on it. that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eigh, years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in

the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our eitizens for injuries sustained by spoltation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at longin been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet beca made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well faunded, or for other classes in , aims, or for the contiement of boundaries. " .ese subjects have again been brought under considera ion, In both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occcured, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy, which tout government has to long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States, to ma:u:ain. -A state of things has existed in the Florida. the tendency of which has been govious to ali woo have paid the slightest attention to the progress of audits in that quarter. Turongaout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the governmen. of Spain bas hardly been felt. Its authorit; bas been consined, almost exclusively, to the ribils of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found Baumflum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their traction, to markable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, isnabit those provinces. These different bordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected on the other, by an imaginary line which soperates Plorida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of daves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island tast year, by a smail band of adventurers, not exceeding one hunded and lif y in number who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single freble effort only was made to recoverit, which failed, clearly proves how Completely extinc. the Spanisa an hority had become, as the conduct of those adpentureres. while in possession of the inland, as districtly Elows the pernisions purposes for which then combination had been formed,

Tais country had, in fact, became the theatreat every species of lanless pivenine .-With little population of its own, the Span bh sucharity simost extract, and the colourar governments in a size of revolution, having De pretention to it, and sufficiently employediutheirown concerns, it was, in a great measure deretice and the object of supidity. pasvery adventurer. A system of buscaneerlag was rapidly organizing over 4. which Debuted, in in afareguette, it lanta com-

ments of every necless, and particularly officie. As arest men to enescine these de the United States; while it presented a temp- | the general in command there, to deliver the trimu to every people, da waosa seduction its | posts; Pensacola, uncouditionally to any percoest principally depended. In regard to | son duly authorized to receive it; and St me United States, the perpicions effect of Marks, which is in the beart of the Indian President's Mossage This document was | this unlawful combination was not contined to country, on the arrival of a competent force the ocran ; the indian tribes have constituted | to defend it against those savages, and their the effective torce in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an rarly pervid, a connexion with a view to avail themselves of that force to premote their | Spain, and however justinable the commandown projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of hese adventurers in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in auctising on their tavage propensisies, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. tien who thus connect the aselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is all ays attended on their part with act of barbarity the most shocking, deserve o be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly ave uo claim to an imannity from the punishment, which, according to the rales of warfare practised by the -avages, might justly be innicted on the savage- inemarive.

If the embar assment of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by specification, and otherwise, it was almays in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this ner governmeut has been repeatedly apprized; and the cession was the more to be an icipa ed, as Spain must have known that, in ceding to she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to ber, and would likewise relieve aerself from the important obligation secured b. tire treaty of 1795, and all other comproin thienes respecting it. If the United States, from considerations of these embarassment, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the merive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers bave made to the U. States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by meir citizeus at thesame epoch.

There is, acvariheless, a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearence, can, in no instance, be justified It it was proper, to rely on amicable nego istion, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sus ain herauttority in the Floridas, to be perveried by foreign adventurers and savages, to perpores to destructive to the lives of our fellow feitizens, and the nighest interests of the United Siates The right of self-defence never crases. It is among the most sacred, a d alite necessary to aations and to individuals. and, wheather the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse ber power, its phligation is not the less strong The inveders of Amelia Island bad'assumed a popular had respected today under which they or gar approach and wound us .- A their coject was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Exceeding, by an existing law, wa profoundly felt, that rusk was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The con sination in Plorida, for the nolanful purpoors stated, the gots perpetrated by that some braution, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. to pursuing these savages, to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of foliy to have suffered that line to progett them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been, exclusively, that of Spain, and ner power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of ostions, to follow the enemy on it. and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who invabited it, the power of Spain had crased to exist over it, and protection was songer, under tertitle, by those who had commited on our citizens has flittes, which she wa bound, by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped a that line would have given new encomagement to these savages, and new vigor to he whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishments at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested or wards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in anthority under it, because, in tran actions connected with the war, in which Spain and he colonies are engaged, it was thought propein doing justice to the United S ates, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the bel ligerent parties, without co. sulti g or acting in concert with either. It gives me p ea-ur. to state, that the governments of Buenos Ay-166 and Venezuela, whose names were assum ed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the kno ... ledge of them, until communicated by hi government, and have allo expressed their satisfaction, that a cour e of proceeding had been suppre sed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In anthorising Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Semicoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regget to have to udd, that, in exconting this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain. in authority there, in encouraging the war, furni-hing munition of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced meir participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations exististing between the two conntries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the U. States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was covinced that he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accumplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savage of the resource on which they had miculatled, and of the protection on which they had ments, relating to this occurrence, will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to euer into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major Beneral Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was nevertheless, no besiacion in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions; there was no disposition to impute to their Coverament & conduct so unprestad and hos

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of noutling it ing general was, in censequence of the mis conduct of the Spanish officers, in entering outrage and violence; with a defert of St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving in the savages and their associates. that they should not be protected even there yet the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be al tered by that act alone. By ordering the recitution of the posts, those relations were pre served. Ton change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, duc respect was shown to the government of Spain The misconduct of her officers has not bee imputed ioner. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States, and her own situations, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the langers inseparable from it; and, regarding tur lu ses we nave sustained, for which indeinnity has uren as long withheld, and the injuies we have seffered through that territor, and ner means of redress, she was likewise enubled to take with honor, the course best calculated o do justice to the United State. and to promote her gwu Welfare,

Cupies of the instructions to the commandrug general; of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives and joinlying as conduct, with a copy of the proceeding of the courts marrial, in the tria: of Arbu lipora d Ambristie; and of the correspondence beiween the Secretary of S.a. and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain wear his gove ament; and of the Ministe; Flenipo'e.may of the United States, at Mad rid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before to gras.

To be concluded next week.

LINGSTON, TUESDAL, DECEMB. 8, 1818.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

The anniver ary of the Tutelary Saint o sco land was celebrated here on the 30th ut time, by a Dinner at Moore's Coffee-House; a which nearly sixty Gentlemen at down, including the Commandant and other officers of the Garraon ; the Magistrates, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Town

The managers on the occasion were, JOHN COVMING, Fig. President. Mr. DANI L GRANT, V. P. Mr. S MUIL SHAW, & Stewards. Doctor MARSHALL,

The Steam Packet Sophia arrived at this port, on Thursday Evening last, from Sacket's Harbor, and left here the next morning, on her return.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Cangda meets on Thursday the 12th of January next, for the dispatch of business.

[COMMUNICATED.] CHAPTER ISL Toughing Mr. Q's witty remarks on a late

The great Mister Q for reporting a rause, Deserves f om the public time highest auplause Such a wig ful of withat his worship display'd. It will kil oil, sans merey, the whole killing

Phy icians and inrgenns, whatever their skill, If not duly licene d to suffe and to kill, Though for want of examiners, feel his attack, And hear him instinctively hiss and cry, quack !

Quack I quack, says the bijped, while wadling

With his head lifted high, he reposts the hourse And, though not a feather he seen on his back

We know he' a Goose, by his crying quack TOUCH.

Mr. MILES,

I wish you to infert suce the following line in your paper

I faw, in one of your taft papers, the proce dings of the lat Township Meet ing . f the inhabitants of the Township of Predericksburgh I which was held at the houte of Daniel Bowen, on Satur day the gift Od. 1818, with their names; and among them I find my own subscribed to their proceedings, without my authority. Miregyer, I have an caste to fupport their Township meetling, for I am well rewarded as a good and loyal fubject.

Therefore I have just cause that this should be published, to fatisfy the public that the chairman of that meeting wa not authorised by me to make use of my JOHN ANDERSON.

On Thursday the 34. instant, a person of the name of Scra W. Hoyt, (said to have relatives living at or near Utica in the state of New-York.) was found dead, in a field, near the dwelling house of Benjamin Pairfield Req.in Ernest Town. A Coroner's inquest, impanuelled in the occasion, found that he was ffozen to death, being in astate of infoxication. His remains wers decently interred.

No news I says the Printer. No news relied, in making the war. As all the docu- sure enough, reiterates the reader-in moment we commonly meet with-all has been said, that cin be, about the crops-about the weather-about the earth, the atmosphere, and the oceansince Jackson has done fighting the Spaniards-and the Georgians have left ff murdering the Indians since there is not much shanes of the suble Haytians

era snake has become ar old story, the mail and bank robberies are cleverly over ; and the Bunker Hill battles all inftitution leave thusatraised their obj &. lought out, there is absolutely nothing on the carpet to make the good people fare! A dift of your common every day occurences becomes infufferably infipid, unless ferved up with battles and murders earthquakes, explofions, and tornadors-But finee the times are thus perhaps prople will become reconsiler, one of thele days, with fuch miferable fare as health, peace, individual happiness, and national prosperity .- Newbern Herald.

From the Boston Recorder of Oct. 17. MISSION TO JERUSALLM.

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure, we learn that the American Board of Commifficuers for Foreign miffiens, in consequence of late and very interefting irtelligence, have juft established a mission to Jerusalem, and have appoint. ed Kev. Levi Parlons and Mr. Pliny Fish as their missionaries. America has thus commenced the first miffion to that city so dear to the hearts both of Jews & Christians, as the city of David, the eity in which the first temple was ereded for the worship of Jehovah, where the God of Itrael gave for many Centurice a wibble manifestation of his prefence, where the living orocles were communicated and preserved, and where the prophets lived and prophetied and died ; and o much desrer still to the hearts of Chriftians, as the place where the Redeemer Fir HE Subscriber informs these who of Mankind published the Gospel to all ruined world, and offered up himfelf as | year, either by Book account or Note a facrifice for their fine; and from which | of hand, if they do not come lerward the Apostles went forth proclaiming to with payment on or before the hist the nations of the earth that " God is! in Chriff, reconciling the world unto himfelt, not imputing their trefraffee unto them. " It is most proper that fuch ia mission should be begun by the Amer- | Pay. ican people. We alone of all the nations of the earth can fland up & say, that we have never been engaaged in perfecuting the jews. Among us the children of Ifrael have the fame rights and privileges as those of us who are Gentiles It in here for the firit time fince the deftruction of Jerufalem, that they have cealed to be an off scouring and a byword, and a hilling among the nati-

" THE SBAKSPEARE OF NOVELISTS In the l'ofton Intelligencer the following article is given as a FACT :

"A letter has been received here, by a gentleman of respectabilting, from Kington in Canada, written by a person of known veracity, and whole connexion with Mr. Thomas Scott and his family is very intimate; which flates that the winer has seen the manuscrpts of the two nevels of Rob Roy and the Antiquary in the possession of Mr. Scott himself. Mr. S. is the paymafter of th 70th regiment : and all the circumRances which have been brought forward to thew the intimacy of Mr. Walter Scott with thefe works is accounted for, on the happosition that his brother is the auther of them "

Therefore it seems America if not an A. meican is likely yet to enjoy the honor of having produced thefe celebrated works. Perhaps fome subrequent volume will be made more immediately interesting to A. mericans by the scenes being laid in this quarter of the globe. For machinery, there are nature's most romantic wilds-Indians and Europeans-pirates and buccani. 19- which and torics-levalifts and rebels-fightings hangings, burnings, &c. &c. enough in all confeience for fuch a genius to weave into many & " Tale of My Landlord, "

CHICKASAW TREATY. TREATY GROUND, OR 19. 1818. To the Editors of the Nafboile Wing. We have just doled a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, for all their claim in the flates of Tennessee and Kentucky. containing about seven millions of scres of the bett lands in the western country, and washed by the Tennessee, Ohio and Miffifippi rivers, for at leaft three hundred and fifty miles; for an aunuity of twenty thousand dollars, for fifteen years. I am refrectfully, &c. ANDREW JACKSON.

ANTI- FIRATE INSTITUTION.

The institutions established at Paris under this title has just issued the follow ing announcement of the satisfactory termination of their labors :

" PARIS, Aug. 22d, 1818. " The latest advices received from the Dey of algiers, dated the ift of June, state that the new Dey, not wishing to ty of marvellous events," at the present has not only set at liberty the European lon's Whirf, a CASK marked R S. follow the example of his predecesiors, women and girls who were carried off by K. 5. containing Tin Clouded Nails. Ali-Hodgia, but that he has even caused a | Should it be in the possession of any the lufferers, as some fort of indemnification for outrage which they experienced from the hand of his predecestor. They announce also the difarming of all the coclairs, and the avowed determination

getting together by the care-since the Day who is very moderate in his conduct not to allow any to go to fee this year. The labors of the anti pirate and the refult deferves to be appreciated the more, that it exceeds any thing that could have been hoped at the time of its ettablishment. The nureaux are therefore on the point of eraling their funct ions at Paris, and the prefident of the in-Riturion (fir Sidary Smith) being on the departure from this easital the electors of the infitution are requelle to fend in their chaims. "

> TETHE hext KINGSTON ASSEM. BLY will be held at WALRER'S Hotel on Monday Evening, the 14th Dec. 7:

the same and the s

TED ROKE into the inclosure of the (L) Subscriber, a HEIFER, on or hefore the 111 Oct. She is mostly white, has a few red fpots on her body, and is about three years old .- The owner may have her by proving property and paying expences.

JARVIS WORDEN

Dec. 7 28WZ MAM! into the enclofure of the Subscriber about the las ef teptember, a NTEFR. The owner is requeffed to prove his property pay char-

ges and take bim away.

CHARLOTTE HERCHMER. Kingston, Des 4. 1818. 8 8.43

NOTICE.

are judebted to him since last day of January next, that after that date, the much against his will, he will have to put them to that troubles some necessiry of being compelled to

- R CUSACK.

Kingston, 7th Dec. 1818

TO LET

A ND immediate pollesion given, & Dwelling Il use convienient for two families, inquire of Mr. John BATNE, at SAMUELL MERRILL'S Kingston, 7th Dec 1818.

LOST ON Menday Evening, the toth inftant, between the Napane wills and the River Trent, a Red Meroses Pocket Book, containing & U. E. right, belonging to Wm. Jackson, for a lot of land, of 200 acres - Whoever will return the same to the Mail arrier between Kinoffor and YX & thall he hand.

WILLIAM LAMB. Kingston, Nov. 23, 1818. 30 Wg

ADVERTISEMENT.

fomely rewarded.

FIRHE fubicriber returns bis bocere thanks to his friends and the publie in general, for their past favors, fince he commenced hufinels and hopes, hy his fleady attention, to merit a continuance of it. Work of all kinds in the TIN & SHEET IRONLING,

Manufactured at his fhop, in Grave St. where customers in Town and Country will be regularly attended to. on the fhortest notice, and most reasonable terms, JACOB NAYLOR.

Nov. 28 N. B. Country Produce taken in pay-

For Sale.

W. OT No 31, in the 3d Conceffion A of Ernel Town on which are 10 acres of improvement - For terms and further particulars, apply to the ful-E. PEKRY feriber.

Hamilton Village. 18th Nevember, 1818.

HIS is to certify, that the information given by me respecting Minfes H. Crofs, was caused by a mistake, that I have fince found my property, and am convinced of his honor and

FREDERICK PENCE. King Bon, 30th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE.

NY person or persons defines of the entering into an agreement for elearing from 15 to 40 acres of land, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying at the office of the Kingfron Gazette, -where the terms of the agree. ment may be feen.

Kingston, U. C. 33d November, 1818

LOST OR STOLEN, ROM on board a Batteaux on Friday evening last, at Mr. Thompconfiderable sum of money to be paid to perfon through millake, they are requested to give information of the fame to the lubleriber and any perfor apprehending the Thief, shall receive a liber le and. R. STINTON

Kington, 34th Nov. 1518.