President's Message—Concluded.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the Commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears, from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the Minister of Spain to the allied powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress which was to have met at Aix la Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greatest satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially, in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns, we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quartes of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under the existing appropriations including the final extinction of the old six per cent stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the loan for a debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue [illegible] from the customs during the same period, amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources by the ordinary increase of our population and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions, of the act of the 20 of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufacture all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandize, for their protection.—Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest assumed greater activity, and although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal & activity due to so important an object, and with all the despatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers have been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and, in some instances, considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable scites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on the subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of the last Session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great and little Osages north of the White river; with the tribes in the state of Indiana, with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negociations are now depending with tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Madau village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves; especially in promoting greatly the object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject, to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing, with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the addition already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigor are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow. Our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The admission of this District, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the Constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislates in all cases, directly, on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interest of the people may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable and the increasing business of the District, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the greatest blessings with which our country has been favored, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgements for those blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

Nov. 17th, 1818. JAMES MONROE.

KINGSTON,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER. 15, 1818.

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

It is frequently remarked, and is undoubtedly true, that the American settlers in this Province complain less of grievances, than the inhabitants who were born in the Province, or in some other parts of the British dominions. This fact is strikingly exemplified in the recent proceedings of the people in the various Townships and Districts throughout the Province. There are exceptions, it is true, to this, as there are to all other general rules; but it is, nevertheless, founded in truth. However it may be accounted for, or whatever inferences may be drawn from it, the fact itself cannot be denied.

A BRITISH-BORN SUBJECT.

Party spirit, which, a few years since, almost consumed the United States, appears to have subsided, and is succeeded by a spirit of improvement, especially in agriculture, and every branch of industry connected with it. If we may judge from their News-papers, this is now the reigning ton in every State, and almost every County and Town. The most influential, respectable and fashionable men encourage it, both by precept and example. Societies are formed, subscriptions entered into, officers and committees appointed, prizes distributed, public shows and exhibitions attended, orations, addresses, reports, advertisements & toasts published, &c. &c. Such proceedings, attended indeed with a degree of boasting and vanity, have, upon the whole, a happy effect in diffusing a general spirit of emulation & exertion, which cannot fail to advance their national prosperity.

In the *message* of the President of the United States, which we have presented to our readers, it is officially stated, that negociations for a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the United States are now pending; and that, to give full opportunity for completing them, the existing Convention, which was about to expire, is prolonged for the further period of eight years. This indicates a good understanding between the two governments, and a mutual expectation, that the Peace will be a lasting one. The Message mentions the Courts martial for the trial of Arbuthnot & Ambristie, & that copies of the proceedings in those cases will be laid before Congress. No comment is made upon them in the Message; and it does not appear that they have been the subject of any communication on the part of the British Government. Mr. Monroe expresses his opinion, that the allied powers of Europe, if they mediate between Spain and the Spanish American Provinces, will confine their interposition to the mere expression of sentiments, without undertaking any coercion by the application of force: and, in the existing state of relations between Spain and the United States, he does not think it expedient, at present, to acknowledge the independence of the new Spanish American States; but recommends an adherence to the system of impartial neutrality.

FRANCE.

By the latest European intelligence, it appears, that France is at length to be released from the custody of foreign troops, and entrusted once more to the care of herself. Whether the degradation, through which she has past, will leave her national spirit humbled and broken, or only exasperated and impatient for an opportunity to retaliate, must be decided by the event.

Spain and the United States

The relations between the United States and Spain continue in a mysterious state. It appears that a Convention for the settlement of one class of American claims on the Spanish Government, after a suspension of sixteen years, has been ratified by that government. Other claims remain unsettled. On the other hand, Spain has a catalogue of complaints against the United States; if Ferdinand had sufficient resources, and was not embarrassed with the revolt of the Spanish American Provinces, nor occupied with the embroidery of petticoats for the Virgin Mary, he would probably have declared war before this time. But his want of spirit, and strength and means, enables the United States to assume a lofty tone on the subject of their national differences.

"A sloop took from our landing for the New-York Market, on Saturday last, upwards of twelve thousand weight of Delaware Butter, being made in the Scotch Settlement of that County, in this State. And we were subsequently astonished to learn, that upwards of fifty waggon loads of butter were carried from that County into Catskill, intended for the same market, about the same time. We, therefore, presume, that the single article of butter will return not short of forty thousand dollars, cash, to the County of Delaware. Its cheese, beef and pork, will undoubtedly double that amount. So much for a county which a few years ago was a wilderness."

The foregoing article of agricultural intelligence is extracted from *The Plebian*, a Paper printed at Kingston, in the State of New-York. Would a Newspaper of Kingston, Upper Canada, be able to give such an amount of the produce of a single County in this Province? The price of butter in New-York is about the same as it is here. The lands in this country are as fertile, as those in the County of Delaware. Farmers pay less taxes here than there. Why, then, cannot an equal supply of provisions be here produced for market? It must be because they have more ambition, exertion, industry and economy, in managing their farms, than we have. In no part of the world is there better scope for agricultural emulation, than among us: and it is no where more needed. Until the produce of this country shall be increased, in proportion to its consumption of imported articles, money will grow scarcer, and pecuniary embarrassments be multiplied. Let every cultivator of an acre of ground be sensible of this truth, and feel ambitious to set an example of improving his farm, and increasing the marketable produce of the country. Great improvements may be made, if people would only think so, and exert themselves for the purpose. They will thus become more useful to the community, more independent in their circumstances, more respectable and more happy. FRANKLIN.

ACCIDENT.

On Friday the 20th Nov. the dwelling house of Roger Bates was consumed by fire. The fire broke out in the upper story of the house, and got so far into the roof before it was discovered, that it was impossible to extinguish it. It was with much difficulty that the property in the house was nearly all saved.

Roger Bates, the proprietor, fell dead a few yards from the house, while assisting to get the furniture out of it. His remains were interred, this afternoon at four o'clock, in the presence of a numerous congregation.

J. A. V.

Hope, Nov. 23, 1818.

MR. EDITOR,

I arrived in this Country a few months since, and established myself in this Village, where I had not long been settled before I heard loud complaints made by some of the People against grievances said to exist in the administration of public affairs in this Province. I soon began to think, however, that they would do themselves much more credit, and their Country infinitely greater service, were they to look a little sharper into the internal aconomy of their Village and neighbourhoods, and to talk less about the blowing up of Little York and the d———l and all. Now, Sir I have discovered a real grievance in this part of the Country, and must Certainly acknowledge the Government ought to be called to an account for it.—In this little Village there are not less than six venders of rum, snuff and tabacco. I had always been accustomed to take a moderate allowance of snuff, and I had the same inclination to indulge in this harmless luxury here that I had at home. I sent to one of the venders of this and other such articles for half a pound at one time and half a pound at another. My account was at last sent in, but what was my astonishment on finding a charge of one shilling and three pence for each half pound! Why, Sir, I was quite shocked.—I made enquiries into the cause, and soon discovered an actual conspiracy of shop-keepers. These Gent. Sir, had enquired of each other the price of their different articles of groceries, and mutually agreed to fix a standard from which neither should deviate on pain of being considered a *Shabby Fellow*.

Here, Sir, is a most abominable grievance, a grievance, it must be acknowledged on all hands that the Government ought to be ashamed of, and it certainly ought to be redressed.—If this hint will not suffice, I shall as certainly propose Village Meetings, appoint Delegates and send a Commission to higher authority.—

I remain Sir,
your humble Servt
PAUL CRIMPITZ.

Hard-Scrabble, Dist. of New Castle
26th Nov. 1818.

THE KING OF ENGLAND.

His Majesty is perfectly blind, and occupies a long suit of rooms, through which he is almost continually strolling. Several piano fortes and harpsichords are placed at certain intervals, and the monarch frequently stops at them, runs over a few notes of Handels's Oratorios and proceeds on his walk. He dines chiefly on cold meats, and frequently eats standing. He has a silk plaid dress, and will sometimes stop and address himself to a Noble Duke or Lord, thus holding a colloquy and furnishing their answers. He suffers his beard to grow two or three days. His hair is perfectly white. He is cheerful in his conduct and conversation, eats very heartily and enjoys a good bodily health.

GOOD AND BAD SIGNS.

It is a *good sign* to see a Farmer rise up early and go about his own business—but it is a very bad one to see him rise late and dive into his neighbor's affairs.

It is a *good* sign to see a Mechanic in his shop at five in the morning and to hear his hammer at eight in the evening—but it is a very bad one to see him in the grog shop for a dram at eleven, or at the gaming table at midnight.

Tis a very good sign to see a landlord in his bar-waiting on travellers—but quite a bad one to see him there waiting on himself.—

The United States' Navy consists it is believed, of 3 74's, viz. the Franklin, Independence, and Washington—of five 44 frigates—three 36's—two 32's---one 20'gun vessel---ten 18's--besides several smaller ones of 16, 14, 12, and of smaller denominations. There are four 74's on the stocks;---besides frigates and smaller vessels. We go on adding to our navy, as fast as we can obtain well seasoned timber---and it is thus we may go on, until we shall become as Bishop Watson once predicted, the greatest naval power on the globe.

Alb. Reg.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Magistrates for the Midland District, will be holden on MONDAY, the TWENTY EIGHTH day of DECEMBER instant, commencing, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, at Eleven o'Clock of the forenoon; for the renewal and fixing the price of Inn-Keepers' Licences for the ensuing year, and to receive new applications from such other persons as may be desirous of obtaining Licences for Inns in the said District.

ALLAN M'LEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District

Dec 14, 1818. 29w2

Mowat & Bruce,

BEG leave very respectfully to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have received a more complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER
GOODS:

Consisting, partly of the following articles, VIZ;—

Superfine second and common Broad Cloths & Cassimeres; fashionable Baize do. White and colored Flannel; Tartan Plaid; Irish Linen; fine Cotton Shirting; India and Fine Cotton; Apron Check; Turkey & other Handkerchiefs; dark Gingham; Bombazette; Black Bombazet; Calico; Cotton and Silk Chambrays; fine Chintz Furniture Calico; Striped Dimity; Silks, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Shawls; Fancy, Silk, and Cotton Ponties. An assortment of HOSIERY; Stockinette Drawers; Bed Ticks; coarse Linen, &c. &c.

TABLECLOTHS from 8-10 to 10-16

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

GROCERIES.

Jamaica Spirits, C. Brandy, Holland Gin, Wine, Peppermint and Shrub, Hyson and Green Teas, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Fig blue, Starch, &c &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

Kingston 10th Dec. 1818. 29

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, hereby give notice that they have resigned their Situations as Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, and have also withdrawn their Names from the List of Subscribers to said Bank.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.
ANTHONY MARSHALL.
SAMUEL SHAW.
JOHN M'ARTHUR.
JOHN CUMMING.

Kingston, 14 Decr. 1818.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, at Horse Shoe Island, a BOAT. The owner can have it again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Horse Shoe Island, Dec. 14, 1818. 29

To Let,

AND immediate possession given, that pleasantly situated HOUSE and PARK, the property of the Rev. Alexr. McDonell. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

DUNCAN McDONELL.

ALSO—A small HOUSE, in Store Street, opposite Messrs. Monjeau & St. Germain's. Apply as above.

Kingston Dec. 8th, 1818. 29

Notice,

THE late partnership of *Robert Graham & Co.* having dissolved itself this day by the death of Roderick Mackay Esq. the business in future will be carried on by the Subscriber, to whom all persons who are indebted to the above firm, will please pay their accounts without delay, and those who may have claims against that concern will please present them for adjustment.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Point Frederick, 21st Sept. 1818.