COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscriber having leased the store owned by Captain Henry Murney, and situsted near the Custom House, will receive and forward Goods to any part of the Canadas, or United States, on the most reasonable term-; and he hopes from upwards of two years's experience in the above line, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their cus-

WILLIAM BAYARD SMYTH Kingston , Nov 30, 18:9

JUSEPH INIKKELL, GS leave to inform his friends and th public, that he has removed from hi late stand, and has taken the house opposit to Mr. Blake's tavern in Store street,

Coach, Waggon & Sleigh Maker. He returns his friends thanks for the encouragement he has received since his resi-Kingston, and hopes for the continuance of their favor. Having laid in a quantity of well seasoned Timber, he is enabled to complete any order on the shortest notice and in the best possible manner.

he intends carrying on his business of

Kingston, Nov. 4, 1819.

KINDSTON TANNERY. UNDERHILL & Co. respectfully beg leave to inform the Shoe-Makers, Saddlers and Leather Sellers in genera', that they have now selected from their extensive assortment of different de- has diminished. scriptions of Leather, and are preparing it ready for sale, upwards of

1000 Sides of Upper Leather, from one to Twenty Thousand lbs. light and strong Sole Leather,

and one hundred and fifty sides of Harnes do. together with twenty dozen of Calf Skins and a number of horse hides, Dog ate on the conditions of that treaty, the and Sheep Skins, too numerous to insert, differences which had so long existed beand which can be delivered on the shortest notice and lowest terms for CASH.

T. U. & Co flatter themselves that those who are inclined to favour them with their losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruisers, superior to any yet offered for sale, having more than twenty years before, which had already been proved and acknowledged by the best judges in this province Kingston, November 9, 1819

LAMPBLACK. QUANTITY of LAMPBLACK, for sale at the subscribers' Provision and Grocery Store, opposite Mr. Kirby's, BARNETT & TWOMEY.

Kingston, 8th Nov. 1819. TO LET,

FOR FIVE YEARS,

story stone DWELLING HOUSE, situated near the Market in the town or

K ngston, and at present occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern, together with out houses, &c. &c. A Ball Alley & Billiard Table,

Carriage and a good pair of Horses. For particulars apply to DANIEL BROWN.

Kingston, Oct. 20, 1919 NOTICE

ply of

The present price is one shilling per gal-lo for immediate payment. The admirers of extra strong bodied Ale, are respectfully informed that as soon as possible he will provide a stock that will satisfy the most fastidious critic.

He thinks it will not be amiss to re mi d the farmers (who are the mass of the people) that if they wish their Grain to by Spain. It was surrounded by the ter command Cash, they must absolutely make ritories of the United States on every Beer their common beverage, and thus sup-side, except on that of the ocean. port the Canadian Brewers instead of the West Indian Distiller's. It is of serious into the hands of adventurers connected consequence to themselves and to the whole country, that they immediately adopt so praiseworthy a resolution.

Orders sent to the Brewery or left with Mr John Russell, at Smith Bartlet, Esq's will meet due attention. THOMAS DALTON.

Kingston, Brewery, } October 26, 1819. N. B. Grains always for sale at 73 pe

NOTICE

S hereby given that I William Taylor, a heir at law and administrator to the es have this day assigned, all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor, deceased; have this day assigned, all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor, and all the interest in the concern of Taylor and Parker; and Thomas Parker, unto John Krisy, Alexander Oliphant Petric and Thomas Parker, are tracted for the heads of the content of the con as Parker, as trustees, for the benefit of the

William Taylor,
Administrator of the estate of the lat Kingston, Aug. 28, 1819.

TO LET.

for one or more years, from the 24th November next, a BAKE HOUSE. with two rooms. a garret and part of a yard at ached to it. ALSO, a Shop in the vicinity of the market place. For further particulars application to be made to the sub scriber on the premises.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD Kingston, October 26, 1819.

From the National Lutelligencer-Extra Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1819. This day at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to

MESSAGE. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

The public buildings being advanced to stage to afford accommodation for Conress, I offer you my sincere congratulaions on the re-commencement of your du-

ies in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most leserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, tho' less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of o her nations; and that the de rangement in the circulating medium by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied,

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent au-thorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like desire to termintween the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of was though Every view to have justified this conclusion. Great more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been a knowledged and provided for by a soft treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satis-

factory provision to both parties, as was other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests which were likewise provided for by this And possession given immediately. last treaty. The treaty itself was form-THAT elegant and commolious two ed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, repeated ref- purpose, and for none other. The date of erences having been made by the minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorised for the purpose, who had represented his government in the in complete repair, and a lease of the Fer- United States, and been employed in this ry from Kingston to Long Island, for five long protracted negociation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly Any person desirous of taking the above within the letter of his instructions. The premises, may at the same time be furnish- faith of Spain was therefore pledged, und with a very handsome Four Wheeled der circumst nees of peculiar force & so lemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuting to have at his Brewery a sunded for, was to be paid by them, without tinue to have at his Brewery a supression of the treasury of becoming a charge on the treasury of dition against Texas, it is utterly without the Imperial Government of Russia, have Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other foundation. Every discountenance has been the same, and that they have also er territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received, as the

> with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, af fecting their respective claims and limits and likewise relieved herself from the ob ligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her right where she could not support her authority. It being known that the treaty was form ed under these circumstances, not a doub-was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it, without delay. regret to have to state, that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed that the treaty was not retified within the time stipulated, and has not since been

> means of indemnifying our citizens in a

considerable sum, the presumed amount of

their losses. Other considerations, of great

weight, urged the cession of this territory

been recently appointed to his Catholic deration which has invariably governed cannot be doubted that the opinion of friend hom the ratification, by the councils of this free peop majesty, and to his government had been committed, to exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department both houses of Congress, by Mr J. J. of State as soon as obtained, by a public Monroe, the following Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain information on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be dispatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point on which it might be desired—which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the department of State, ing on their part all its advantages, and in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprize By pursuing this course, we shall rest on which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if ratified in due time. This or- most friendly to her; while, by confining der was executed; the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted for the first time, with the causes which have preverted the ratification of since sustained, and for which indemnity for to meet the viws of the British government that treaty by his Catholic majesty. It is has been so unjustly withheld from them. The minister of the United States was instru alledged by the Mitister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal artides of the treaty, by a declaration, which the minister of the United States had been ordered to present, to the United States, to ask explanations when he should deliver the ratification by on certain points, and to give them, reshis government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alledg ed, that this government had recently tolerated or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold the ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an en-United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which sup-

It will be seen by the documents trans mitted herewith, that the declaration men tioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which it was undrstood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article: indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in this treaty it would be altogether nugatory. diately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of an anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course, be to the other act alledged, that this govern foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such at-tempt within the limits of the United rid. States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertain. ed views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for decli-Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest in the structure obtained concessions of the highest in the structure. tions, according to the true intent and beaning of the parties. Each party is sound to ratify it. If either could set it side, without the consent of the other. there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions between nations By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a Minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this governnent. But, if such were required, why were they not asked within the time lim ted for the ratification? Is it contempla ted to open a new negociation respecting

It must be obvious to all, that if the U nited States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government nor the interests of the na-

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of yielding to Spain all those secured to her. the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself; by a treaty which she was bound to ratify; by refusing to do which she must incur North America. The plenipo the censure of other nations, even those two governments, not having be ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity of the sustained, and for which indemnity of the sustained, and for which indemnity of the sustained of the susta ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice depecting his delay to ratify the treaty .-Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrive and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candour, the magnanimity and honour of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the explanations, which may be given to the minister of Spain will be satisfatory, and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned; being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholi Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law,

proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted. contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such a manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired, during the present eee

the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to cive a locuments as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion thought propaffected by it. The mere possibility of er to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the any other European power. On the conarticle, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which France and Great Britain, have not been not shielded them against other causes ad and concession. The indemnity for injuwas mediately granted and which correswith elected the was mediately granted and which correswith the permitted and the prosperity.—The pecuniary et
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which correswith the pecuniary etc. favour of the rathication. There is also been the same, and that they have also been made known to the Cabinet of Mad-

> In the civil war existing between Spain and the spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial ne-utrality. Our ports have continued to be e-qually open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favour of either that quarter was immediately drawn to to the prejudice of the other. The progress of them, and it is known that the project, the war, however, has operated manifestly in whatever it might be, has utterly failed. maintains unshaken the independence which t declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like sucess has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.
>
> This contest has, from its commencement,

been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady surpose of this government, to prevent that celling leading to excess; and it is very gra-ifying to have it in my power to state; that ifying to have it in my power to state, whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that ew examples of a contrary kind have oc-

The distance of the colonies from the pa regret to have to state, that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected or currence should be distinctly understood I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had forded, of that regard for justice and mo-itest. In producing such a determination, it for the rights and interests the forded, of that regard for justice and mo-itest. In producing such a determination, it for the rights and interests the forded, of that regard for justice and mo-itest. In producing such a determination, it for the rights and interests the forded, of that regard for justice and mo-itest. In producing such a determination, it for the rights and interests the facts and contented with a significant of the United States, who had forded, of that regard for justice and mo-itest. In producing such a determination, it for the rights and interest of the united to state the facts and content of the united to state the forded to the facts and content of the united to the facts and content of the united to the facts and content of the united the previous two distincts of the color the ready of the articles or conditions of the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to what time, and the ready? If that were done, to which the great at a very carly period, it would be difficult to success with which they have pursued their to ent country, and the great extent of their

powers, who have taken no part in t

aforded to any who may be disposed to take; vantage of it, to compromise the interest of he or of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, the consideration of Congress, whether it may be advisable to revise the laws, with a view of desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be

visable to designate, by law, the several poplaces along the coast at which, only, for ships of war and privateers may be admitted difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our nerce, and of other important interests for otive for this measure

al of the commercial convention between ited States and Great Britain, a hope l entertained that an article might ha greed upon, mutually satisfactory to be tries, regulating, upon principles of just reciprocity, the commercial intercount the United States and the British po-well in the West Indies as upon the c to make a further proposal, which has not be accepted. It was, however, declined in an accepted manner. I recommend to the cable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory participates, in the laws relating to this intercommay not be expedient. It is seen with interest that although it has not been practicable, and to agree in any arrangement of this in branch of their commerce, such is the dis of the parties that each will view any regul tions, which the other may make respecting

in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the convention conductor the 20th October, 1818, it was stipular that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true tent and meaning of the fifth article of the true of Ghent, in rel

be pursued on the part of the United States.
Although the pecuniary embarrassments who affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, dwig the present, been considerably augmented. latter part of the preceding year, have, duig the present, been considerably augmented at still continue to exist, the receipts into the Tra-ury, to the 30th of September last, have among ed to 15,000,000. After defraying the curre expences of the government, including the is-terest and reimbursement of the public del payable to that period, amounting to 18,200,00 dollars, there remained in the Treasury on had ay more than 2,500,000 dollars, which, with its sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon he

ar, will exceed the current demands upon a sury tor the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish blic receipts, could not fail to trave a corr I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the minister of Spain and of the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with the minister of Spain and of conducting the correspondence with bly amount to 23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year refer you to the statements which will be trainited from the Treasury, which will enable y to judge whether further provisions be necess.

The great reduction in the price of the pri pal articles of domestic growth, which has or red during the present year, and the consequence of the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the successful domestic manufactures. verse to our manufacturing establishments, is several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiate character of it where such reductisons have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary as necessary to avail themselves of the advantage resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labour, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a pertion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That at which has been refused by the banks, has as been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failure which have recently occurred in some of our priscipal commercial cities.

which have recently occurred in some of our pic-cipal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of thee establishments, may probably be found in the pi-cuniary embarvassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our com-merce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their

in many instances, sold at a price below current value at the place of manufacture.

current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its anture, be considered temporary or confingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article is highly desirable to the domestic manufacture. It is deemed of great importance to give etcouragement to our domestic manufactures. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, is other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wis dom of Congress. lom of Congress,

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications, is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortification of materials for the construction of fortification.

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