

its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labour, by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

It will rest with the consideration of Congress, also, whether a provident, as well as fair encouragement, would not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place on a level of competition with foreign vessels, particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity of the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase, as these may be multiplied, under more favorable circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them by the laws of their respective countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge form so small a proportion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unreasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several States, a seminary of learning, instituted by the national legislature within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction; the expense of which might be defrayed or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments, and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be re-distributed; in due time, through every part of the community; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all, a well constituted seminary, in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it, would contribute no less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country.—The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the United States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimates which may aid Congress in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval forces. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfers of appropriations in the naval expenditures, and the ground on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works, with some exceptions, are completed, and furnished with ordnance. Those for the City of New-York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements, in quality, and quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon, and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources for supplying the public exigencies.

These preparations for arming the Militia, having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power invested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety, it is for their consideration whether further provisions are not requisite for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force, the efficiency it merits and is capable of receiving, it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommended, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.—The instruction and discipline, thus acquired, would gradually diffuse, through the entire body of the Militia, a practical knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt either for the necessity or the efficacy of competent military skill, in those portions of an army, in fitting it for the final duties, which it may have to perform.

The corps of engineers, with the Military Academy, are entitled to the early attention of Congress.—The buildings at the seat, fixt by law for the present Academy are so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally, with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of Military instruction, and by the establishment of an additional Academy at the seat of government, or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence, as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the more scientific operations

an indispensable part of among nations whose large frequent wars afford every other opportunity, these establishments are found for the due attainment of the branches

ence, which require a regular course of study, experiment. In a government happily without the opportunities, seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war and without the expense of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety. In no other way, probably, can a provision, of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expense, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September last, (and amounting to eight millions and a half of dollars,) have exceeded the annual expense of government, including the interest on the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year 3,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan as authorised by law, had been negotiated to that amount; but has since been reduced to 2,750,000 dollars; the reduction being permitted by the state of the Treasury; in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the year, estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary for the ensuing years.

Reserving for future occasions, in the course of the session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence, on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united Councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)
SAINT JOHN, December 24, 1810.

Last Monday night between 9 and 10 o'Clock, a fire broke out on board the *Snow Only Son*, (belonging to T. Hanford, Esq.) while lying at one of the wharves, and for some time threatened destruction, not only to the vessel, but as the wind was high, the weather extremely cold, the ground covered with ice, and the tide out, the buildings also in the neighbourhood of it.—Fortunately and unexpectedly, by the very active exertions of some of the citizens, joined with those of the military, the fire was extinguished and the vessel saved to the owner, in a repairable state, with a valuable cargo unhurt: probably £500 will repair the whole of the damage sustained. We cannot avoid observing that the absence of the *Fire-Wards* was sensibly felt, one of them was out of town; and such was the severity of the weather, that it would have been imprudent for the other gentlemen to have attended. Indisposition and advanced age afford very sufficient reasons for their absence at such a time; but we hope the Common Council will see the necessity of adding, to the number of *Fire-Wards*, a few gentlemen whose health and strength will enable them, and who will be disposed to use their endeavours, to render such service in that very important office, as the City have hitherto received from those who have held the appointment so long, with so much credit to themselves.

We are sorry to learn, that the Brig *Good Citizen*, Jesse Garrison, master, belonging to this port, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, has been captured by a French privateer, off St. Domingo.—The brig after being plundered was set fire to and sunk.

Saturday, arrived the Schooner Horton Packet, Capt. Godfrey, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 80 Puncheons of Rum to Thomas Millidge, Jun.
Yesterday Sloop Nelson, Capt. Wells, from Boston.

MARRIED] At Saint Andrews, on Monday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. DAVID WILLIAM JACK, to Miss REBECCA BUSSEL WYER, second daughter of Colonel WYER, of that place.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 29th of January, 1811, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, will be sold,

THAT valuable SAW-MILL in the South-Bay, commonly called *Dunham's*, with the Dwelling House, Barn, &c.—and the Lot whereon the same are erected, containing 200 Acres; the contiguous situation of this property to the Saint John market, makes it a most desirable purchase.

ALSO—The HOUSE and LOT on the corner of *Horsfield's Alley* in Saint John Street, now in the occupation of *Mrs. Ernest*, being an excellent stand for a Shop and Tavern, and well calculated for that purpose, having lately been put in repair and now rents for £50 per Annum.

Particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.
ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

For Sale 150 Boxes Soap.

Saint John, 24th December, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

MOST Respectfully offers his services to his Friends and the Public in general, to do any Writing, that they may think proper to entrust him with, which will be executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.
December 10, 1810. PETER LUGRIN.

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By th

J A

THON

Has just receiv

60 Puncheons

flavoured and High
Also—10 Puncheons
Cash, Bills of Exchange
will be take
St. John, 24th Decem

ADVERT

WANTED a suitable School at Quaco, in the Parish of St. Martin's—apply to
THOMAS WETMORE, Sain
JOHN HOWARD, Saint Mart
20th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS WATSON, late of the City Saint John, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested to either of the Subscribers, within Twelve Months from the date hereof.—And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH WATSON, Administratrix.
GEORGE LEONARD, Administrator.
Saint John, December 19, 1810. 31

FOUND THIS MORNING,

A SILVER WATCH.—Apply to THOMAS INGLEBY, corner of Duke and Prince William-Streets.
Monday, 17th December, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given the First of May next.
THAT very Valuable place on the North west side of the KENNEBECK RIVER, on which the Subscriber lately lived, and now in possession of William Nickerson; well known to be one of the best stands for a Tavern of any on the River on the Public Winter Road to Fredericton. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM PUDDINGTON.
Kingston, 15th December, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Sloop Industry, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
200 Barrels Baltimore and Alexandria
Superfine FLOUR, (fresh.)
100 do. Philadelphia Fine Rye, do. do.
50 do. PITCH, large barrels.
December 6. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he still keeps a Public House at the Long Portage, where Travellers and others will receive good entertainment, and every attention paid to them and their Horses, &c.
ELIPHAZ CODDINGTON.
Saint John, 10th December, 1810.

SAMUEL WHITNEY

HAVING Removed his GOODS to his House near-ly opposite Dr. Paddock's in Prince William-Street, where he will sell them on the very lowest terms for Cash.
He also offers for Sale, said House, Store, and Ground, from Prince William-Street to the Wharf.
Inquire as above. 1m
Saint John, 3d December, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Public, that the CITY MILLS have been put in a state of thorough repair during the last season, and that a constant supply of Indian Corn and Meal will be there kept for Sale at the lowest prices for Cash; the Proprietors finding it out of their power to Grind for Toll.

EDWIN HAZEN.
Portland, 19th November, 1810.