

ing aid to neither of the parties in men-  
money, ships, or institutions of war. They have  
regarded the contest, not in the light of an  
ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a  
civil war between parties nearly equal, hav-  
ing as to neutral powers, equal rights.  
Our ports have been open to both, and every  
article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry  
of our citizens, which either was permitted  
to take, has been equally free to the other.  
Should the colonies establish their independ-  
ence, it is proper now to state, that this  
government neither seeks, nor would except  
from them any advantage, in commerce, or  
otherwise, which will not be equally open  
to all other nations. The colonies will in  
that event, become independent states, free  
from any obligation to, or connexion with  
us, which it may not then be their interest  
to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an ex-  
pedition was set on foot against East Flor-  
ida, by persons claiming to act under the au-  
thority of some of the colonies, who took  
possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of  
the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of  
the state of Georgia. As this province lies  
eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded  
by the United States and the ocean on every  
side, and has been a subject of negotiation  
with the government of Spain, as an in-  
demnity for losses by spoliation, or in ex-  
change for territory, of equal value west-  
ward of the Mississippi, a fact well known  
to the world, it excited surprise, that any  
countenance should be given to this measure  
by any of the colonies. As it would be  
difficult to reconcile it with the friendly re-  
lations existing between the United States  
and the colonies, a doubt was entertained,  
whether it had been authorized by them or  
any of them. This doubt has gained  
strength, by these circumstances, which have  
unfolded themselves in the prosecution of  
the enterprise, which have marked it as a  
near private, unauthorized adventure. Pro-  
jected and commenced with an incompetent  
force, reliance seems to have been placed on  
what might be drawn, in defiance of our  
laws, from within our limits; and of later  
as their resources have failed, it has assumed  
a more marked character of unfriendliness  
to us; the Island being made a channel for  
the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa  
into the United States, an asylum for fugi-  
tive slaves from the neighbouring states and  
a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an  
earlier period, by persons of the same descrip-  
tion, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place  
called Galveston, within the limits of the  
United States, as we contend, under the  
cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has  
been marked, in a more signal manner, by  
all the objectional circumstances which char-  
acterized the other, and more particularly by  
the equipment of privateers which have an-  
noyed our commerce, and by smuggling.—  
These establishments if ever sanctioned by  
any authority whatever, which is not believ-  
ed have abused their trust, and forfeited all  
claim to consideration. A just regard for  
the rights and interest of the United States  
required that they should be suppressed, and  
orders have accordingly been issued to that  
effect. The impious considerations which  
produced this measure will be explained to  
the parties whom it may, in any degree, con-  
cern.

To obtain correct information on every  
subject in which the United States are inter-  
ested; to inspire just sentiments in all per-  
sons in authority, on either side, of our  
friendly disposition so far as it may consist  
with an impartial neutrality; and to secure  
proper respect to our commerce in every  
port, and from every flag, it has been thought  
proper to send a ship of war, with three dis-  
tinguished citizens, along the southern coast,  
with instruction to touch at such ports as they  
may find most expedient for these purposes.  
With the existing authorities, with those in  
the possession of, and exercising the sove-  
reignty, must the communication be held;  
from them alone can redress for past inju-  
ries, committed by persons acting under  
them, be obtained; by them alone can the  
commission of the like, in future, be pre-  
vented.

Our relations with the other powers of  
Europe have experienced essential change  
since the last session. In our intercourse  
with each, due attention continues to be paid  
to the protection of our commerce, and to  
every other object, which the United States  
are interested. A strong hope is entertain-

ed, that by adhering to the maxims of a just  
& candid, and friendly policy, we may long  
preserve amicable relations with all the  
powers of Europe, on conditions advantage-  
ous and honourable to our country.

With the Barbary States and the Indi-  
an tribes, our pacific relations have been pre-  
served.

In calling your attention to the internal  
concerns of our country, the view which they  
exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The pay-  
ments which have been made into the trea-  
sury show the very productive state of the  
public revenues.—After satisfying the ap-  
propriations made by law, for the support  
of the civil government, and of the military  
and naval establishment, embracing suitable  
fortifications and for the gradual increase  
of the navy, paying the interest of the pub-  
lic debt, and extinguishing more than eigh-  
teen millions of the principal, within the  
present year, it is estimated that a balance of  
more than six millions of dollars will remain  
in the treasury on the first day of January  
applicable to the current service of the ensu-  
ing year.

The payments into the treasury during  
the year one thousand eight hundred and  
eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage,  
resulting principally from duties which have  
accrued in the present year, may be fairly  
estimated at twenty millions of dollars; in-  
ternal revenues, at two millions five hundred  
thousand; public lands at one million five  
hundred thousand; bank dividends and in-  
cidental receipts, at five hundred thousand;  
making in the whole, twenty-four millions  
and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for  
the support of the civil government, and of  
the army and navy, as now established by  
law, amounts to eleven millions and eight  
hundred thousand dollars; and for the sink-  
ing fund, to ten millions; making in the  
whole, twenty-one millions and eight hun-  
dred thousand dollars; leaving an annual ex-  
cess of revenue beyond the expenditure of  
two millions and seven hundred thousand  
dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to  
be in the treasury on the first day of Janu-  
ary, one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen.

In the present state of the treasury, the  
whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeem-  
ed in the year one thousand eight hundred  
and nineteen; after which, if the public debt  
continues as it now is, above par, there will  
be annually about five millions of the sink-  
ing fund expended, until the year one  
thousand eight hundred and twenty-five,  
when the loan of one thousand eight hun-  
dred and twelve and the stock, created by  
funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi  
will be discharged during the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and nineteen, from the  
proceeds of the public lands assigned to that  
object, after which the receipts from those  
lands will annually add to the public reve-  
nue the sum of one million five hundred  
thousand dollars, making the permanent an-  
nual revenue amount to twenty-six millions  
of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of  
revenue, after the year one thousand eight  
hundred and nineteen, beyond the perma-  
nent authorized expenditure, of more than  
four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the department  
of War, the militia force of the several states  
may be estimated at eight hundred thousand  
men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great  
part of this force is armed, and measures are  
taken to arm the whole. An improvement  
in the organization and discipline of the mi-  
litia is one of the great objects which claims  
the unremitting attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the  
number required by law, and is stationed  
along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary  
to maintain strong squadrons in the Medi-  
terranean and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inha-  
biting the country bordering on Lake Erie,  
purchases have been made of lands, on con-  
ditions very favorable to the United States,  
and, as it presumed, not less so to the tribes  
themselves. By these purchases, the Indi-  
an title, with moderate reservations, has been  
extinguished, to the whole of the land with-  
in the limits of the State of Ohio, and to  
a great part of that in the Michigan terri-  
tory, and of the State of Indiana. From the  
Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in  
the States of Georgia, and an arrangement  
made, by which, in exchange for lands be-  
yond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the

whole of the land belonging to that tribe,  
eastward of that river, in the States of  
North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee,  
and in the Alabama Territory, will soon  
be acquired. By these acquisitions, and  
others that may reasonably be expected soon  
to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our  
settlements from the inhabited parts of the  
state of Ohio, along Lake Erie into the  
Michigan Territory, and to connect our  
settlements by degrees through the State of  
Indiana and the Illinois Territory, to that  
of Missouri. A similar and equally ad-  
vantageous effect will soon be produced to  
the South through the whole extent of the  
States and Territory which border on the  
waters emptying into the Mississippi and  
the Mobile. In this progress, which the  
rights of nature demand, and nothing can  
prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigan-  
tic. It is our duty to make new efforts  
for the preservation, improvement, civiliza-  
tion of the native inhabitants. The hunter  
state can only exist in the vast, uncultivated  
desert. It yields to the more dense and  
compact form, and greater force of civilized  
population; and of right it ought to yield,  
for the earth was given to mankind to sup-  
port the greatest number of which it is ca-  
pable, and no tribe or people have a right  
to withhold from the wants of others more  
than is necessary for their own support and  
comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the  
reservations of land made by the treaties  
with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made  
with a view to individual ownership among  
them, and to the cultivation of the soil by  
all, and that an annual stipend has been pledg-  
ed to supply their other wants. It will  
merit the consideration of Congress, whe-  
ther other provisions, not stipulated by the  
treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and  
for the advancement of the liberal and hu-  
mane policy of the United States towards  
all the tribes within our limits, and more par-  
ticularly for their improvement in the arts  
of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these  
purchases and to those which have preceded,  
the security which may thereby be afforded  
to our inland frontiers is peculiarly impor-  
tant. With a strong barrier, consisting of  
our own people thus planted on the Lakes,  
the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the  
protection to be derived from the regular  
force, Indian hostilities, if they do not alto-  
gether cease, will henceforth lose their ter-  
ror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any  
extent, will not be necessary, and the ex-  
pense attending them may be saved. A  
people accustomed to the use of fire-arms  
only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even  
moderate works, which are defended by can-  
non. Great fortifications will, therefore,  
be requisite only, in future, along the coast,  
and at some points in the interior, connect-  
ed with it. On these will the safety of our  
towns, and the commerce of our great rivers,  
from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi,  
depend. On these, therefore, should the  
utmost attention, skill and labour, be be-  
stowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation  
in the value of all the public lands, proceed-  
ing from these and other obvious causes, may  
henceforward be expected. The difficulties  
attending early emigrations, will be dissipat-  
ed even in the most remote parts. Several  
new states have been admitted into our  
Union, to the West and South, and terri-  
torial governments, happily organized, estab-  
lished over every other portion in which  
there is vacant land for sale. In termina-  
ting Indian hostilities, as must soon be done,  
in a formidable shape at least, the emigra-  
tion, which has heretofore been great, will proba-  
bly increase, and the demand for land, and  
the augmentation in its value, be in like  
proportion. The great increase of our po-  
pulation throughout the Union will alone  
produce an important effect, and in no quar-  
ter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in  
contemplation. The public lands are a  
public stock, which ought to be disposed of  
to the best advantage for the nation. The  
nation should, therefore, derive the profit  
proceeding from the continual rise in their  
value. Every encouragement should be  
given to emigrants, consistent with a fair  
competition between them, but that competi-  
tion should operate in the first sale to the  
advantage of the nation rather than of indi-  
viduals. Great capitalists will derive all  
the benefit incident to their superior wealth,  
under any mode of sale which may be adopt-  
ed. But if, looking forward to the rise in

the value of the public lands, they should  
have the opportunity of amassing, at a low  
price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit  
will accrue to them; and not to the public.  
They would also have the power, in that de-  
gree, to controul the emigration and settle-  
ment in such a manner as their opinion of  
their respective interest might dictate. I  
submit this subject to the consideration of  
Congress, that such further provision may  
be made in the sale of the public lands, with  
a view to the public interest, should any be  
deemed expedient, as in their judgment may  
be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of ter-  
ritory within the United States, the great  
amount and value of its productions, the con-  
nection of its parts, and other circumstances,  
on which their prosperity and happiness de-  
pend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense  
of the advantage to be derived from the fa-  
cility which may be afforded in the inter-  
course between them, by means of good roads  
and canals. Never did a country of such  
vast extent offer equal inducements to im-  
provements of this kind, nor ever were con-  
sequences of such magnitude involved in  
them. As the subject was acted on by  
Congress at the last Session, and there may  
be a disposition to revive it at the present, I  
have brought it into view, for the purpose of  
communicating my sentiments on a very im-  
portant circumstance connected with it, with  
that freedom and candor which a regard for  
the public interest, and a proper respect for  
Congress, require. A difference of opinion  
has existed, from the first formation of our  
constitution to the present time, among our  
most enlightened and virtuous citizens, res-  
pecting the right of Congress to establish such  
a system of improvement.

Taking into view the trust with which I  
am now honoured, it would be improper, af-  
ter what has passed, that this discussion should  
be revived, with an uncertainty of my opi-  
nion respecting the right. Disregarding  
early impressions, I have bestowed on the  
subject all the deliberation which its great  
importance, and a just sense of my duty re-  
quired—and the result is, a settled conviction  
in my mind, that Congress do not possess the  
right. It is not contained in any of the speci-  
fied powers granted to Congress; nor can  
I consider it incidental to, or a necessary  
mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for  
carrying into effect any of the powers which  
are specifically granted. In communicating  
this result, I cannot resist the obligation  
which I feel to suggest to Congress the pro-  
priety of recommending to the States the  
adoption of an amendment to the constitu-  
(For residue, see Supplement.)

## FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

30TH DECEMBER, 1817.

P. S. to the Gazette.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR  
has been pleased to appoint THOMAS WATMORE,  
Esquire, the Attorney-General, to a Seat in His  
MAJESTY'S Council, in the room of the Hono-  
rable GEORGE SPROULE, Esq. deceased.

**\* \* The first Subscription  
Assembly will be on Wednes-  
day evening, the 31st inst.**

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the  
Estate of the late BENJAMIN STYMIST,  
senr. of the Parish of Glanlagh, deceased, are re-  
quested to render the same duly attested—and those  
indebted to said Estate are desired to make im-  
mediate payment to

BENJAMIN STYMIST, junr. Executor.  
All-nwick, 12th Sept. 1817.

## WILLIAM WATTS, Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the  
public of Fredericton and its vicinity that he  
has commenced the above business at the Shop of  
Mr. E. Sloat, and has purchased that extensive  
stock of English Leather which he had on hand.  
He returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies and  
Gentlemen who has favored him with their com-  
mands, and begs a continuance of the same. He  
pledges himself to the public that every attention  
will be paid to the smallest favors. He has em-  
ployed Workmen from different parts of Europe.  
He is therefore determined that his work shall not  
be excelled by any in the Province.

N. B. He is in possession of some new patterns  
for Ladies Boots.  
30th December, 1817.

## Ezekiel Sloat,

REQUESTS all those indebted to him  
to the 1st July instant, to call and  
settle, and PAY without further notice.  
Fredericton, 22d July, 1817.