

been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws, no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromise the interest or honor of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also whether it may not be advisable to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renewal of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government, the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The Minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties, that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the Convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The Minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected many parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to 19,000,000 dollars. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to 78,200,000 dollars, there remained in the Treasury on that day more than 2,500,000 dollars, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have

a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage during the three first quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period, exceed 18,000,000 dollars, and those of the whole year will probably amount to 23,000,000 dollars.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principle articles of domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labour, apparently so favourable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments in several sections of the Union.

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

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce 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 current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, 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 manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation is submitted to the wisdom 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 Fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the Fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these Fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto, has, therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the Engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the Northern and Northwestern Frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian Tribes, and that it promises to pro-

duce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The Board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea, would be much interrupted; if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize all such vessels navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

#### FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

4TH JANUARY, 1820.

At the Monthly Meeting of the FREDERICTON EMIGRANT SOCIETY, held 3d January, 1820,—

Was read the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S reply to a letter from the Hon. Chairman of the first Meeting, requesting him to accept the office of Patron; in which His Excellency is pleased to accept the same, and also to present the Society with £50.

By the Monthly Report submitted to the Committee since the 1st ult. it appears that 16 Emigrants have been furnished with labor,

25 Have received Medical aid,  
1 Surgical assistance,  
14 Supplied with Wood, Food, and Clothing.

2 Labourers, each with a Wife and Family, apply for Work.

On Tuesday last, Hugh Sutherland, of Nashwalk, was confined in Fredericton Gaol, charged with the shooting of Joseph Reulston, a native of Ireland, who has resided in this Province about three years. An Inquest was held on view of the body of the Deceased, before WM. TAYLOR, Esq. one of H. M. Coroners for the Co. of York, and a Verdict returned of "Wilful Murder."

Deceased has left a wife and four children to lament his untimely fate. Much praise is due those present at the taking of the Inquisition (about thirty persons) for their liberal donations to alleviate the sufferings of the family of the deceased. In the course of the afternoon, the sum of £20 were subscribed.

The gale which was experienced here on Friday last was severely felt at St. John, and produced the most calamitous effects. The brig Mary, George Bell, from Savannah-la-Mar, owned by Messrs. Crookshank & Johnston, struck on Patridge Island Reef and was totally lost; her whole crew, thirteen in number, perished,—several ships in the har-

bour were materially injured.—A small schooner owned by Mr. R. Lawrence, sunk.—The new Barracks recently erected by Mr. Cody, and almost enclosed, were levelled to the ground, and the roof of a new house blown off. The schr. Thomas Ritchie, belonging to Digby N. S. went on shore between Negro Head & the Split Rock, all the crew perished except the master.

We will give the particulars as is stated in the St. John papers, in our next publication.

#### SPAIN.

An article, dated Madrid, the 2d instant, states, that a Treaty has been concluded between the British Government and that of Spain, pledging "the protection of the British flag to cause the rights of the latter Power to be respected by the United States; and to maintain tranquillity in other parts of America, which desire to separate from the mother country."

GLASGOW, Nov. 29.

The propriety of instituting an extra-judicial inquiry into the subject of the Manchester affray, has undergone the fullest and most ample discussion in both Houses of Parliament—for to this single question were confined all the arguments adduced upon the Address and the Amendment; and in both Houses the proposition has been rejected by a large majority. In the Lords by a majority of 159 to 34; and in the Commons by a majority of 381 to 150;—the aggregate in the latter case (531) being within four of the greatest number ever assembled within the walls of the House of Commons, and greatly exceeding any House ever collected at the opening of a Session.

We have this day the melancholy task of recording the death of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, one of His Majesty's Council of this Province, &c. who departed this life on the 30th ult. after a short illness of three days, in his 68th year.

Colonel HAILES had been a resident in New-Brunswick ever since the formation of the Province, and an old and faithful servant to his King and Country—having been on the Staff of this Army since the year 1783—and in the years 1816 and 1817, had the honor of administering the Government, as President and Commander in Chief.

Of the irreparable loss to his afflicted family, we forbear to speak; but as a public character his death will be severely felt by the Province at large: his upright conduct, his benevolence, generosity and hospitality, had justly endeared him to the society of Fredericton; and his memory will long be held in veneration by all ranks.

His remains were interred on the 2d inst. with every mark of respect—Civil and Military—and very numerous attended.

Order of Procession at the Interment of the Remains of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable HARRIS WILLIAM HAILES, Member of His Majesty's Council, and lately President and Commander in Chief of New-Brunswick:—

The Sexton  
Pioneers of the 74th Regiment.  
Door-Keeper and Messengers of the Council.  
The Constables and Sheriff's Officers.  
The Sergeants at Arms.  
The Coroners.  
The High Sheriff.  
The Preceptors and Scholars of the College Schools.  
The Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church.  
The Guard of Honor,  
consisting of a detachment of the 74th Regiment, commanded by Major MOORE.  
The Band of the 74th.  
The Clerk.  
The Physicians.  
The Clergy.

Led Horse of the Deceased.  
Capt. HASSARD, Capt. M'QUEEN,

HON. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Hon. S. D. STREET,

Col. the Hon. Sir R. L. P. TRENCH, Hon. Judge BLISS.  
K. C. B.

CHIEF MOURNER,  
M. C. HAILES, Esquire.  
Other Mourners,  
Servants of the Deceased.  
The Principal Officers of Government.  
The Magistrates and Gentlemen of the Bar.  
The Gentlemen of the Army and Department.  
The Officers of Militia.  
The Gentlemen of the Town.  
The Military

MARRIED] At Woodstock, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. F. Dibble, Mr. Geo. Horatio Nelson Bull, to Maria, fourth daughter of Capt. Jacob Smith, all of the above place.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. Milne, Mr. Alward Harned, to Miss Mary Fowler, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fowler.

DIED] In this town, on Thursday last after a short illness, Mr. John Dane, of Norridgewalk, U. S.

At Mougerville, on Monday the 27th ult. Catharine Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Anthony Barker, in the 5th year of her age.

Lately at the Island of Jamaica, Mr. Paul Phillips, of St. John.