

sive route of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence, to enter into a successful competition on the Niagara, with the American merchant, who introduces his goods through the comparatively safe and cheap route of New-York and the Erie canal.

I subjoin an advertisement by one of those Canadian houses, taken from a newspaper printed at Lockport, in the state of New-York, as indicating, in a manner that can hardly be misunderstood, the purpose for which they have been established.

"JOHN YOUNG has recently received his supply of Fall Goods, to the amount of \$100,000, consisting of cloths, camblets, plaids, blankets, &c., which he will sell at from thirty to fifty per cent cheaper than can be afforded in the adjacent parts of the state of New-York.

His primary object is the wholesale business, but for the accommodation of the public, he will sell by retail at a small advance above his wholesale prices.

"Niagara, U. C., Oct. 30, 1828."

In addition to the simple but conclusive facts already mentioned, a general belief has obtained along the line of our Canadian frontier, that secret instructions have been given by the British Government to its revenue officers, if not to encourage, at least not to oppose, obstacles to this illicit trade, so far as regards importations into the United States. It is due, however, to the British Government, to state, that the Department possesses no specific information that goes to establish such a fact; and it is not improbable that the impression may have been created by the various speculations on the subject of our tariff, which have lately appeared in the British prints. It is, probably, within the recollection of every member of Congress, that a discussion was reported as having taken place in the British House of Commons, on the subject of our last tariff law, soon after its passage, in which some of the most prominent members, and particularly Mr. Huskisson, were represented as having spoken encouragingly of this Canadian trade, as the most ready and practicable means of introducing their manufactures, and evading the provisions of the law. The English journals, too, since that period, have been holding out the facility and safety with which this illegal traffic may be carried on, with the obvious purpose of encouraging their merchants and manufacturers to engage in it.

Paragraphs of this complexion from British papers, would have been transmitted, but their notoriety has been such, by their having been transferred into most of the journals of this country, as to render it unnecessary.

The intimation in my report, that force as well as stratagem would probably be resorted to, in order to sustain this illicit commerce, was founded on the belief, which is supported by uniform experience in similar cases, that men who are so far influenced by the love of gain, and so lost to all sense of what is due to the laws of their country, as to embark in this traffic, would not hesitate to uphold it by a resort to force, not, perhaps, for the purpose of introducing their goods in the first instance, but to rescue them in the event of falling into the hands of the revenue officers.

If doubts are entertained, whether a military force is a proper auxiliary to be employed by the Executive in executing the revenue laws, I beg leave respectfully to observe that it has been the uniform practice of the Government to make use of it, in the enforcement of the laws regulating our intercourse with other nations, and more particularly during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, when a large part of our naval as well as land force, was employed in preventing and detecting violations of the embargo laws: And I would moreover remark, that the Constitution, in contemplation probably that the regular force, which is the proper arm of the Federal Government, might at times be absent, or unequal to the object, authorizes the President to call out the militia of the States for the purpose of executing the laws.

No smuggling, it is believed, has heretofore been carried on, unless very recently, on the Niagara frontier, to an extent that could sensibly affect the revenue. One instance only is recollected where it was undertaken on a large scale, and with an exclusive view to the profits of the trade. This happened some three or four years ago, when a large quantity of goods put up in England for the express purpose of being surreptitiously introduced by the Niagara river, were seized by the Collector of Buffalo, who had been previously advised of their approach, on being landed on the American shore.

On the succeeding night, however, the owners embodied a sufficient force to overpower that of the Collector, and most of the goods were retaken, put into boats, and carried back, and were never again received by the officers of our Government.

Such are the general features of the information in possession of this Department, which induced the precautionary measure of re-occupying Fort Niagara, so far as that movement was influenced by a view to the protection of the revenue.

But there are other considerations which had no inconsiderable weight in recommending this measure, and as it is not entirely clear, from the reading which I have given to the resolution of the House of Representatives, whether a solicitude for the interests of the revenue; or a regard to the otherwise satisfactory distribution of the troops, was the principal motive to its introduction, I must ask the liberty to mention some of them, as they were not adverted to in my annual report, which appears to have given rise to the resolution.

There is no part of the frontier of the United States of equal extent, where so large a portion of our own citizens, and of the subjects of another Government, come in so close proximity to each other, as on the Niagara. Occupying the opposite shores of a navigable and commercially important river, the daily intercourse which takes place between them, inevitably leads to frequent collisions and quarrels, which the tardy process of the laws cannot reach and correct before the offenders are out of its power. The British Government now maintains, as it always has done, a respectable military force on that river, and it is understood to be their intention to increase it, in the course of the next season. It is therefore deemed highly expedient to have a countervailing force on our side, without which our neighbors would have, practically, the whole dominion of the river, and our citizens be subject to continued insult and degradation.

On the subject of the proper distribution of our Military force, a diversity of opinions will necessarily prevail, according to the varying interests of those who entertain them. Some are of opinion that the troops should be mostly placed along our sea-board, where they would have little else to do than to prevent the military works, and protect the police of the respective harbours which they occupy. Others think that they should be pushed into the western forest to guard our Indian trades: whilst others believe that it would comport better with the peace and respectability of the country, to place a portion of them along our Canadian frontier, as a counterpoise to a similar force constantly maintained by our proud and jealous neighbours.

Besides these reasons already assigned for re-occupying Fort Niagara, the Department was not wholly uninfluenced by the reflection that that ancient and venerable citadel is still one of the strongest military works in the United States—that it, together with its convenient barracks, are the property of the Government—that it occupies a pass of great importance, both in a commercial and military point of view—that its situation is pleasant and healthful—and that it is directly opposite to a strong British fort—and that it is the only post in the United States which affords to our officers an opportunity of observing the discipline, manœuvres and policy of our great military prototype, the British army.

Respectfully submitted,  
P. B. PORTER.

To the President of the U. States.

The preceding report was predicated solely on such evidence of intended violations of the revenue laws, as had been communicated directly to this department. I was not, however, at the time of preparing it, unapprised of the existence of proofs of a different character; but I entertain some doubts, not only as to the expediency of giving them in detail, but alluding to them at all, for the present, in a communication from the Executive to Congress. In compliance, however, with the suggestions you have been pleased to make to me on this point, I now add for the information of the House of Representatives, that there is positive and direct evidence, in possession of the Treasury Department, that projects have been formed, for defrauding the revenue upon a large scale, along the Canadian frontier, and that some of them are, probably, by this time, in a train of execution; but that it is hoped and believed that they will be frustrated by the cautioned vigilance of the Custom House officers, aided by a competent force. Respectfully submitted,  
P. B. PORTER.

To the President of the United States.  
December 30th, 1828.

From the New-York Albion, January 10.

SMUGGLING.—We copy the following from the New-York Evening Post of Monday.

To the Editors of the Evening Post.

Gentlemen—Observing that it has been stated in the Enquirer, and copied into your paper, that a British vessel was seized in the act of smuggling Irish linens in hds. of horns, from Saint John, N. B., I request you to permit me to say, such could not be the fact; for although vessels of the United States are admitted into all the ports in British North America, yet vessels from or belonging to these ports, are not admitted into the United States. I feel it my duty to vindicate the character of the masters of British vessels, from the imputation cast upon them by the above statement, and trust to the liberality of those editors who may have copied the article referred to, to give place to this refutation.

A Subject of Great Britain.

Mr. Anderson of Maine, has moved in Congress for information in the case of Baker, who was some time ago tried and convicted at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, for creating disturbances on the north-eastern frontier; also for copies of all correspondence which has passed between the two Governments in relation to Baker's case: the Resolutions were carried 85 to 40.—*Ib.*

Mr. Doyle private secretary to Mr. Vaughan, British Minister at Washington, proceeded to England yesterday in the Liverpool packet with despatches for His Majesty's Government.—*Ib.*

### SELF DEFENCE.

Mr. FULLER begs leave to inform the gentlemen of Fredericton that he has engaged Mr. Slood's large room, late the Fredericton Hotel, for the purpose of giving lessons in the manly and useful art of Self Defence, whereby Gentlemen, after a few lessons, are enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and protect themselves against the attack of the ruffian.

Attendance from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TERMS made known on application at the Room.  
Fredericton January 27, 1828. *tf.*

### GEORGE E. BALDWIN, SURGEON AND DRUGGIST.

CONTINUES to keep on hand an assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and DYE STUFFS, of the best quality, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Physicians prescriptions, & Family Medicine Chests, carefully made up. Practice attended to as usual and advice given to the Poor gratis.

Mr. B. would take an Apprentice—or would devote a portion of his time to the instruction (in the preliminary branches of a Medical Education,) of any young gentleman so destin'd.

Shop the late Mr. Kendall's.

ALL Persons indebted to the SAINT GEORGE Steam Boat, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is now directed by the Proprietors of said Boat to place all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES SEGEE.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by the subscriber, in favour of Christie, and endorsed to Stephen Cameron.—Said note is dated in February, 1824, and payable the 10th day of June following, which conditions have been complied with.

JONATHAN HARDING.

Maugerville, Dec. 15, 1828.

THE Glebe Rentshaving become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.

GEORGE BEST, Rector.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

ALL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfactorily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.

Fredericton, April 22, 1828

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

### BLANK LEASES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fredericton, Nov. 11 1828.