

... cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed in the meantime in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld; and our coasts, and the mouths of our harbors have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire commenced without cause, by the former, whose commander is therefore alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of enquiry requested by Captain Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence between the Secretary of State and his Britannic Majesty's envoy. To these are added the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British Orders in Council; and to both the correspondences relating to the Floridas in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great-Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorized an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the wrongs done to the United States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which though not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded in such unjust principles that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade to the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our Minister Plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavorable changes. With Russia, they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our special Minister to Denmark, shows that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty, to exert the means committed to the Executive Department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted, with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the Gun Boats have, in particular harbors, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed, as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana Territory, and marched towards our North Western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. With these exceptions the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the Legislative Guardians of the National rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence; we have seen that the British Cabinet perseveres not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our Territory of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no Independent Nation can relinquish; Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged

for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardour may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the Militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military Seminaries, which, in every event will form a valuable and frugal part of military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress to authorize an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous Epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities occupying the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the National Councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies: to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will, to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws.

The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual, as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with the pursuit of ignominious gain, a treacherous suberviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy averse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient also that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licences from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colours or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance by our citizens of special licences, to be used in a trade with the United States, and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorized to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed, on the just and sound policy of securing to our own manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent—and to our navigation the fair extent to which it is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of favoring our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interests requires, that, with respect to such articles at least, as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interest; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, will be diminished.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorized by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810, has been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce, and the extraordinary expences which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honorable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessing of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, November 5, 1811.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

A little after 12 o'clock the message was received from the President by his secretary, and read by the clerk.

The clerk then proceeded to read the correspondence of Mr. Munroe and the British Minister Mr. Foster, relative to the situation of the two countries, &c: The affair of the Little Belt and the correspondence respecting the Floridas, being postponed till to-morrow.

The reading of the correspondence this day continued till half past 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The first was a letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe, declaring the regret of the Prince Regent at Mr. Pinkney's departure, &c. dated July 2.

In a letter of July 3d from Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe, the British Minister, endeavors to prove, from the ambitious wording of the letter of the Duke de Cadore to General Armstrong, August 5, 1810, from the character of Bonaparte; from his address to the deputation of the Hanse Towns; declaring the decrees the fundamental laws of the Empire; from the edict of Fontainebleau, October, 1810; from the letter of the Duc de Massa to the Council of Prizes, from the capture of the New-Orleans Packet and other vessels, &c. &c. that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are not repealed: and that, therefore, the law of March last, prohibiting the introduction of British goods, &c. ought to be repealed. Mr. Foster strives to justify the British Orders in Council as a necessary measure of self defence, and as perfectly justifiable in retaliation for the monstrous unprecedented edicts of Berlin and Milan. He complains of the American government for continuing the Non-Intercourse, and thus joining Bonaparte in his measures to destroy British commerce. The blockading decree of May 1806, Mr. Foster endeavors to justify as legal and proper; not a mere paper blockade, but, the whole coast from Brest to Elbe being invested with an adequate naval force for all the purposes, as a blockade in fact. Mr. F. urges the repeal of the non-intercourse, and declares that unless repealed, his government will be obliged, though painfully and unwillingly to resort to measures of retaliation.—He demands in a letter shortly after, a direct reply, whether or not the non-intercourse will be repealed.

Mr. Munroe considers our government bound to respect the solemn declaration of the French government, Aug. 5, 1810, that the decrees were repealed; argues that they are repealed, so far as we are concerned, from the release of the New-Orleans Packet, the Grace Anne and other vessels; endeavors to avoid the meaning Mr. Foster gives to the declaration made to the deputation from the Hanse Towns; to prove that the repeal by Massa's letter to the council of prizes, and the edict of Fontainebleau were not inconsistent with the repeal.—He also urges the illegality of the blockading decree of 1806; and declares the determination of our government to continue the non-intercourse unless the orders are revoked, &c.

This correspondence seems to have ceased about the last of July. During the last month it was renewed, and, Oct. 17, Mr. Munroe informs Mr. Foster of further proof of the repeal of the obnoxious decrees; sending him copies of letters from our charge des affaires at Paris and London, and a letter from Wellesley to our charge des affaires at London, mentioning despatches sent to Mr. Foster, which however, Mr. Foster has not received, though in daily expectation of them.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1811.

We were this morning politely favored with New-York papers to the 9th inst. and the President of the United States' MESSAGE to Congress; that, and a few other extracts, made therefrom, are all that our time and limits would allow, which our readers will find in the preceding columns.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Europe, Capt. Steel, Air; Brig Sprightly, Capt. Nairn, Aberdeen; Brig Leander, Capt. Kennedy, Liverpool, with Salt and bale Goods to A. Dingwall.

MARRIED] At Sydney, Cape-Breton, on Saturday the 19th October, by the Rev. Mr. TWINING, CHARLES EDWARD LEONARD, Esq. formerly of this place, to ISABELLA, second daughter of Capt. M'LEAN.

DIED] On Monday last, very suddenly, Mr. ALEXANDER REID, aged 58 years. His remains were interred on Wednesday numerously attended.

HENRY SMITH,

Has opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. JAMES BELL, deceased, where he offers for Sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, upon very reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz.

SUPERFINE, second, and coarse CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Serges, Prince's Cord, Blankets of all sizes, Bombazetts and Wildbors of fancy colors, Calimancoes, Durants, Flannels, Baizes, Pelisse Flannels, green floor Cloth, Irish Linens, shirting and sheeting Cotton, India ditto, Cambric Muslin, French Cambric, Calicos, Fustians, Dimities, Huckaback, Damask and Diaper Table-cloths, fine Damask by the yard, Towelling, Oznaburg, Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts, Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins, women's cotton Stockings, ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, fire Mats, Saddles, men's and boy's Hats, wrought Iron Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, bake Ovens, Blistered, German and English Steel, Paper, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ivory Folders, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Hyson, Sou-chong and Bohea Tea, Jamaica Spirits, Soap and London mould Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Nails of all sizes and Window Glass. Fredericton, 13th November, 1811.

MR. BEAN finds, notwithstanding his repeated remonstrance, that people continue to lay Timber along side of the Piles which support the Bridge in front of the Store now occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co. which has already materially injured them, and threatens to carry away the Piles and bring down the Bridge if not the Store. Mr. BEAN therefore requests, that no Timber in future may be put there, as he will be under the disagreeable necessity of entering prosecutions against any person who may thus endanger his property, for all damage that may be sustained. NOVEMBER 18, 1811.