increasing. The Dutch Admiral, to whom I carried several papers from the captain, told me *we* ranked the first in the world, and that the American Navy was the finest profession for a youth that the world afforded. It is, indeed, a glorious service: and I am devoted to it, life and soul.

Naples Bay, August 24.

We have been at anchor here since the 24th of July, without the occurrence of any remarkable circumstance, save an eruption of Vesuvius on the 7th. What has been the nature or result of Mr. Pinkney's demands, we are left to conjecture. Whatever they are, it is reported among us that the king has acquiesced in their justice. The squadron, with the exception of the schr. Hornet, are all here, making a formidable appearance, not altogether to the gout of the Italians. We expect every moment to sail; I believe only awaiting the decision of a court martial to be made public. Most probably we shall sail for Messina, thence to Syracusa, for the arrangement of our hospital---thence we shall pay a visit to the Barbary Powers. Our business there being settled, we will go into winter quarters, very pobably at Syracuse. What ship will return, I know not. My determination still remains unaltered, as to continuing in the Mediterranean. There appears so little probability of active service on the home station, and such service is so evidently indispensible to improvement, there can be no other alternative than the adoption of so advantageous an opportunity.

I have been highly gratified and delighted on visiting many of those curiosities, which my short stay when we were here last summer prevented my seeing. The king's palace at Portici, the ruins of Baia, the Museum, &c. &c. were all sources of renewed pleasure and satisfaction. The palace was superbly decorated by Murat, and shows amongst its finest ornaments his portrait, with that of Joseph Bonaparte, his wife and children ---that of Napoleon and his mother--specimens of exquisite execution. The appartments are all superb; that of Madame Murat, with its furniture, particularly. The gardens are decorated with equal taste and magnificence. The museum of Naples produces some rare collections in painting and sculpture--- the former are modern, and from the hands of the best masters in Europe; among them, some productions of Raphael, M. Angelo, &c. The statues are mostly from Pompeia and Herculaneum—a few from Rome—they are numerous—some equestrian, colossal; besides many busts.

The ruins of Baia require a longer description——We obtained permission to go in one of the ship's cutters—so we had nothing to hurry us.—We got a guide from Puzzoli, and passed by Caligula's bridge—13 arches of which are still above water. It was intended to join Baia and Puzzoli, but it was never completed except with boats and spars, which were soon washed away.

We passed in sight of Mont Barbara, where the Romans got their Falernian wine, of which we read so much—particularly in Horace. We landed where port Julia formerly stood, which was destroyed at the same time that Solfatara sunk, by the sudden appearance of Mote Nuevo, which filled up its mole, of which some remains are still seen. Here we saw the Locrian Lake, where were preserved the fine oysters, for the luxurious Romans. About a mile beyond this, is Lake Avernus, of which the ancients have given us such an horrid description: it is now a harmless lake, remarkable only for the ruins on its borders. A temple of Apollo still remains on one side; its venerable ruins, moss-grown, and still defying time and weather. On the opposite shore to the temple, is the grotto of the Sybils, as remarkable as the story of its priestesses. We entered a cavity at the foot of a high hill, and descending gradually about 40 yards, were conducted by our guides, each having a torch, down a gloomy narrow passage hewn in the rock. I assure you, had I been at all inclined to superstitious fear, this was as fair a subject to exercise them, as any you can well conceive. We soon arrived at water, when on the backs of our guides, we were transported to the baths of the priestesses, the appearance of which was no more inviting than the other apartments. We retired through another avenue equally difficult and disagreeable, leading through the hill. We were next arrested in our progress by Nero's baths. They are very curious.—After ascending a high hill and entering a cavity as before, we were conducted down a narrow regular descent several hundred feet, till we were stopped by the boiling spring, From the moment I entered, I was at once in a profuse perspiration; the steam continued more oppressive; and after reaching the bottom, as soon as the guide got a bucket of water, and threw the eggs we had provided in, I was glad to make my retreat: in 2 1-2 minutes, the eggs were boiled, and it is remarkable that however long they are kept in this boiling spring, they never become hard, always continuing in the most delightful consistency.

Below, on a level with the sea, are baths of a milder temperature; and the land on the beach below this hill, though covered constantly with cold water, is so hot as to be scarcely supportable to touch. We next visited the temples of Venus, Mercury and Diana. The walls are of brick, and yet stand! In that of Marcury, there is a remarkable echo in one of the apartments, justly termed the *whispering room*; by placing the mouth close to the wall, the slightest whisper can be as distinctly heard on the opposite side (60 feet) as if spoken in the loudest tone. The apartments adjacent to the temples are generally in a more perfect state. Hence we proceeded to the tomb of Aggrippina—it is but little injured, though not clear of the rubbish---its interior has been elegant. We were thence conducted to Eero's prison a dismal horrid place, well adapted to the complexion of his crimes.---The reservoir of Paoli, where the Roman fleet used to water, is immense and capacious,---supported by forty-two stupendous arches. Then, to wind up our fatigues, as the Ancients did their mortal career, we were conducted to the river Styx, and the Elysian Fields; the former, by eruptions, convulsions, &c. is now reduced to a small lake; the latter is now converted to a vine-yard, not half so decent a receptacle as fiddlers-green, allotted to sailors---Thus have I, a second Æneas, visited both Hell and Elysium; and though I was not gratified with a dish of chat, no doubt experienced otherwise as much satisfaction----and will spin as long a yarn as he.

We also got a view of the scite of Cicero's Villa, and of the palaces of Julius Cæsar, Naro, and Scylla---a great part of ancient Baia is now under water, and can be plainly seen in passing from one place to another in boats.

In contemplating these venerable ruins, I have experienced much gratification, and been taught a wise lesson of the frailty of earthly hopes. In ascending the fugged path to fame, our best support is but a brittle reed----and that course of condnct which ensures us happiness is alone to be aimed at.

LANDS FOR SALE,

By Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 15th day of January next,

LOTS Number 44 and 45 on the Madamkiswick will be offered for Sale at Public Auction at Mr. DANIEL YERXA'S Tavern in Fredericton, by

HENRY SMITH, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subcriber, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will, indiscriminately, be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

RICHARD LEE.

Miramichi, 4th Dec. 1816. 3*m*.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands against the Estate of CHARLES BYRNS, late of Fredericton, Tailor, deceased, are requested to present them duly attes.ed, within three months from the date hereof---and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

THOMAS BYRNS,
PHELIX BYRNS, } Administrators.
EZEKIEL SLOOT,

Fredericton, 5th October, 1816

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late RODRICK M'RAW, of Miramichi, deceased, are desired to present the same duly attested within eighteen calender months from the date hereof---And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'RAW, Sole Administrator.

Miramichi, 17th Sept, 1816.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN BEAUHANNON, late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to---and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM NESMITH,
CHRISTOPHER PARKER, } Admrs.

Miramichi, 1st June, 1816.

ENTERED the Enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 22d November, a Brown MARE. The owner may have her again by paying expences.

BENJAMIN REED.

Queensborough, 23d Dec. 1816.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership of FRASER & DAVIDSON, of *Miramichi*, (New-Brunswick) is this day dissolved by mutual consent---ALL Persons having any demands against them, are requested to present the same for settlement; and all those indebted to them, are desired to make payment to ALEXANDER FRASER, Junior.

ALEX. FRASER,
ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Chatham, *(Northumberland,)* 15th November, 1816.

This is to give Notice,

TO all whom it may concern, that the business carried on heretofore under the Firm of FRASER & DAVIDSON, will be continued by ALEX. FRASER, Junior, and that ALEX. DAVIDSON, will commence business for himself at *Nelson Parish*.

Miramichi, 15th Nov. 1816. 8*m*.

THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS all those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, to call on him at Gagetown, (Queen's County,) and settle them without delay, as all accounts not adjusted within *six months* from the date hereof, will, at the expiration of that term, be put in the hands of an Attorney.

The *Creditors* of the Subscriber are also notified to meet him at Gagetown within the above term for a settlement.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

24th October, 1816.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS LAWRENCE, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to,

REBECCA LAWRENCE, Administratrix.

Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1816. 6*w*.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

President's Message.

Tuesday, at 12 o'Clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. TODD, his Secretary:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an œconomy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great-Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufacturers, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign resources, or indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation, is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great-Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish Government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted, in a