

promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in a manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighbouring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the Governor of that island, by an agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The Minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish Government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected.—It is supposed that higher grades, than now exist, by law might be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct; and the means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

[Here follow 5 paragraphs relating to the Post Office]

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our Manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

[The state of the public accounts is here adverted to.—The advantages of Canals; and a plan is spoken of for connecting the waters of the Chesapeake, the Ohio, &c.]

The act of Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, appropriated the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriation should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbour of the port of Presquise in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 31 March last.—The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station, among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the

allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.—With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere; provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States.—Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars, which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none.—But in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvements in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—far from the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states been established almost equal in number, to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But, it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt.

It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of states, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have there, by been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1823.

WASHINGTON,
Dec. 8.

The President's Message has been well received here. Things begin to look squally in Europe, and I fear we may have some trouble with the "HOLY ALLIANCE." We cannot always fold our arms, and indifferently look upon their war against liberty and the christian religion. Mr. Webster, of the House, to day submitted a resolution in favor of the GREEKS. It was well received, and when called up, I think will pass without opposition.

DECEMBER.

The year is now drawing to a close; and this is a profitable season for retrospection. How stand your accounts with the world, and, above all, with Him, before whom we must all be tried? we have been preserved, while thousands have been swept off. What returns have we made? What have we done for our families, for the town, the poor, for the cause of our gracious Redeemer? If, Christian Brethren, we can look back on a year spent for God, happy are we; and if we have lived to no valuable purpose, let us repent of our folly, and resolve that the close of another year shall find us watchful, and established "in every good word and work."

Hides.

JUST received per brig Irene, (John Findlay master) from Bahia—
700 dry salted HIDES—for sale by
Nov. 7. GEORGE P. LAWSON.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER-CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 25th November, 1823.

This day His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to open the session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament with the following SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It is painful to me to meet you on this succeeding year with statements of difficulties in our financial affairs, but as they still exist, it is incumbent upon me to bring them before you, in the fullest detail—and it is for that especial purpose I have called you to meet at this early period.

Placed as the Executive medium between the Imperial Treasury and this Provincial Parliament, I am to be guided by the decisions of both in financial matters—and having the satisfaction to know that the course I have pursued in the difficulties of this summer, has been approved by His Majesty's Government, it remains for me, to submit it to your consideration, in order that Parliament here may adopt such measures as to it shall seem best.

Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I shall direct the proper officer to lay before you the annual accounts of the Province to the 31st October last, so soon as they can be prepared—also estimates of the probable expenses of the Civil Government for the year now commencing, in the same form as I presented them in last Session—and in His Majesty's name I am to call upon you to make provision accordingly.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the Assembly;

It is with great satisfaction I have to state that the Revenue continues equal to what it has been for several year past, and that I consider the Province essentially prospering, even to a degree far beyond what is generally imagined.

Under existing circumstances, it may be unnecessary for me to recommend the improvement of Roads, or the Canal now nearly completed, or indeed any works which spring from public pecuniary aid, nevertheless, I trust they will not be omitted in your deliberations.

There are other subjects not so dependant, and no less important, to the public interests.—The Judicial Bill, and that for the establishment of Register Offices, have been already under your consideration and I hope will be again resumed.

We are already arrived at the last Session of this Parliament; let it be the anxious desire of all to close our labours in that harmony and effectual concert, which always promote public good and ensure public prosperity. In that desire, I think, I need not assure you of my cordial concurrence.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 29th November, 1823.

This day at twelve o'clock the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis and presented the following Address in answer to His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech at the opening of the Session:

To His Excellency George Earl of Dalhousie, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their several dependencies. Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, and in the islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

WE, His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech from the Throne.

It is with great concern we learn from Your Excellency that difficulties in our financial affairs still exist, and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall meet the subject with that mature deliberation and reflection which its importance requires.

Considering that Your Excellency is the executive medium between the Imperial Treasury and this Provincial Parliament, we rejoice to learn that the course adopted by Your Excellency under the financial difficulties existing during the last summer, have received His Majesty's gracious approbation: when ever it may please Your Excellency to refer the subject to the Legislative Council, we shall give it the most attentive consideration.

We most truly participate in the satisfaction expressed by Your Excellency on the state of Provincial Revenue, and we are highly gratified to learn the favorable sentiments of Your Excellency in regard to the prosperity of the Province.

The improvement of Roads and the completion of the Canal at Lachine, will claim our serious attention, and we shall be happy to concur in any measure for the advancement of these important objects which the pecuniary resources of the Province may enable the Legislature to adopt.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall give every consideration to the important subject of the Judicature Bill, and to that for establishing a Register Office, which is also highly interesting to a large proportion of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

It will be our anxious desire to close the labours of the last Session of this Provincial Parliament in that harmony and effectual concert which so much promote public prosperity, and we are well assured that we shall have Your Excellency's cordial concurrence in that desire.

To which His Excellency the Governor in Chief was pleased to return the following answer:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I receive with pleasure those assurances of your attention to the public affairs now to be brought under your consideration, and nothing can be more gratifying to me than the sense you express of my desire to co-operate in measures for the well being of the Province.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late JASPER HARDING, yeoman, of Little Port le Bear, deceased, are hereby requested to send in their accounts, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES HARDING,
Administrator.

Little Port le Bear,
Sept. 8, 1823.

LONDON.

From the Sun of October 30.

We stop the Press to give the following most important information, and have no doubt of its authenticity, coming from a quarter not only of the first authority, but one with which we are most intimately acquainted; it is as follows:—French and English influence has completely prevailed with Ferdinand, who has consented to revoke all decrees since the 1st inst.

Oct. 31.

An addition of five thousand seamen is immediately to be made to the naval force of the country. The public is aware, that for some time past, there has been considerable activity displayed in putting several ships of the line and frigates on their full complement; and the addition of 5000 seamen is therefore nothing more than a necessary and corresponding increase of men in proportion to the extension of the service.

From the COURIER of Oct. 31.

We can state upon the best authority, that all questions relating to the late Spanish Settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion in a General Congress: Such, at least, is the nature of the proposition made by France to our Government; but to which we have DECLINED ACCEDING. Whether this determination on our part may alter the original intention, is a point we cannot decide. Ministers meanwhile, will steadily pursue the course they have adopted, and fix their attention upon objects of a paramount importance to the commercial interests of England.

Government have received official information that Ferdinand has ratified the Convention of March 12, 1823, relating to Spanish spoliation.

The Duke d'Angoulême was about to return to Paris; but the French will keep from 35 to 40,000 men in different parts of Spain.

The Hussar is preparing to take out the Consuls to Buenos Ayres, Chili, &c.

A loan of 650,000 sterl. is negotiating for the Knights of Malta!

Nov. 2.

Barcelona capitulated on the 26th ult. and Mina has declared that Ferdinand may depend on his fidelity and devotedness.

TORNADO.

Of 150 vessels which sailed from Yarmouth, upwards of 90 were wrecked or stranded by the violent gale of Oct. 30; many lives were lost, and the rain swelling the rivers destroyed cattle, sheep, grain, &c. to a vast amount.—Ten persons were saved in one instance, by Capt. Manby's plan of throwing a rope from a mortar to the stranded vessel.

The Spaniards are preparing to send off troops to America—a 74 and several frigates were said to be getting ready for that purpose at Cadiz.

By the AURORA and CANADA from LONDON: JESSIE and VICTORY from LIVERPOOL—

W. A. & S. Black,

HAVE received a GENERAL SUPPLY of GOODS in their Line, among which are

Best SOUCHONG TEA	London WHITE LEAD
Black Pepper	Green, blue and black
Poland Starch	Paints
Crown Blue	Boiled & raw Lintseed
Foolscap & Pott Paper	Oil
Superior German & Blis-	Salt Petre
tered Steel	Glue & Black Lead
Giffin's prime & double	Ivory Black
refined Seythes	Brunswick Blacking
Nails & Spikes, all sizes,	Day & Martin's do.
Cotton & Wool Cards	Shoe Thread
Pound and Paper Pins	Beach'd closing do.
Weavers' Reeds	Cod Lines
Salt Twine	Mackarel Nets, &c.

Together with a Complete Assortment of HARDWARE, and other Goods, which they will sell upon the lowest terms for CASH or approved Credit. May 23.

To be Let,

And Possession given immediately: PART of the STORES on the wharf of the subscribers, detached from any other buildings and well calculated for storing Fish.

Also, the vacant Lot adjoining Mr William Story's property, and fronting on Water street; which having been filled up and made solid, will answer for a LUMBER YARD, or for the purpose of building vessels.—The terms will be moderate.

June 13. YEOMANS & DOLBY

To Painters, &c.

THE Subscriber has received a Consignment of

White	PAINTS,
Black	
Green	
Red	
Yellow & Brown	

LINSEED OIL, in Jars, of 2 & 3 gallons; PUTTY, in bladders, being direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold very low.

May 9. JOHN DEMPSTER.

Superfine Flour, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from Quebec one hundred barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR equal if not superior to American; which they can safely recommend for family use.

Also, a few Half Bbls. same as above; Fine and Middlings Flour; Prime FALL MACKEREL and HERRING in bbls. and half bbls.

Nov. 22. HIGGINS & BROWN.

LAW BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.