

augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to \$19,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained in the treasury on that day, more than \$2,500,000, 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 imports 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, and those of the whole year will probably amount to \$23,000,000.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable 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 labor, 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 the 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 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 Pespach in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortification 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 conformity with the Indian Tribes, and that it promises to produce 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 At-

lantic 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.

Washington Dec 7 1819.

PORTLAND GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING DEC. 14. 1819.

The President's Message was received in town by mail Sunday morning from N. York, to which place it came by express from the seat of government in 18 hours, a distance of 210 miles; and was received on Monday by due course of mail, from Washington. The message congratulates Congress on its resuming its duties in the Capitol. This is the first time since its destruction by the enemy in the last war. The principal part of this interesting document is occupied in presenting a view of our relations with Spain. It shows an unwarrantable delay on the part of that government to ratify the treaty, and that no reasons were given for this course until after the time for exchanging the ratifications had expired. The causes afterwards assigned were, that grants of land made by the king of Spain, were annulled by the treaty, and that the United States had assisted and encouraged the Texas expedition. These reasons the President states to be wholly unjustifiable; because the 8th article of the treaty relating to those grants, which were made after the 1st of Jan. 1818, and which conveyed all the lands in Florida, not before granted, was drawn for the express purpose and no other, of annulling those grants. Spain is not therefore justified in refusing her assent to the treaty on that ground, but on the contrary, was bound to comply in the doing of her minister, made according to his instructions, and with all the facts before him. On the other objection, there is no pretence of argument; the expedition to Texas having been invariably disavowed by our government.

As the King has declared his determination to send a Minister to this country, to receive and give explanations, the President recommends to Congress, that they should delay enforcing the provisions of the Treaty until that minister's overtures shall be known; although he maintains that we have a right to execute the treaty in the same manner as if it had been ratified. The Message gives a brief statement of the situation of our country in its other relations, as it regards the Spanish provinces in South America; the negotiations for a commercial convention with G. Britain; the pecuniary embarrassments in the Southern and Western parts of the Union; the state of the Treasury; the importance of encouraging Domestic Manufactures; the surveying the coast, and establishing fortifications; and recommends that our Commerce should be protected in the Mediterranean, or the South Atlantic Coast and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, by a naval force; and finally concludes with a notice of the death of Perry, which, he says, "is deplored as a national loss."

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum on Monday. Mr BARBOUR, of Virginia, is President of the Senate pro tem and CHARLES CUTTS, Esq. Secretary. In the House of Representatives HENRY CLAY, Esq. of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker by 147 votes out of 155, and THOMAS DONOVAN, was appointed Clerk. They passed through the usual preparatory stages on Monday, and the Message was received on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

NEGOTIATION WITH SPAIN.

Soon after the termination of the American Revolution, disputes arose between this country and Spain on the subject of Boundaries and the navigation of the Mississippi. Spain set up a claim to possessions within the state of Georgia, by virtue of having rescued them from the British during that war; and we claimed a right to navigate the Mississippi from its source to the sea, although in a part of its course that river runs through Louisiana on the one side and Florida on the other, both at that time in the possession of Spain. Our right to the free navigation was founded on the treaty of Paris, 1763, and the revolution treaty 1782-3, and on the laws of nature and nations.

Negotiations on these important subjects early commenced. Don Diego de Gardoqui was in 1784 sent by his Catholic Majesty to this country with full powers to "treat, adjust and sign whatever articles, compacts and conventions might be conducive to the regulation of the points above alluded to;" and in July 1785, John Jay, Esq. then secretary of Foreign Affairs under the articles of confederation, was clothed with full powers on the part of Congress to conclude any "compacts and conventions necessary for establishing the boundaries between the territories of the U. S. and those of his Catholic Majesty, and for promoting the general interests of the two nations." Don Gardoqui opened the correspondence, by an explicit declaration that the King, his master "would not permit any nation to navigate the river between the two banks belonging to his Majesty," and he also stated the views of his court on the subject of commer-

cial arrangements. The correspondence was maintained by Mr. Jay, with firmness and ability, denying in every instance their right to any territory north of the 31° of N. latitude, and adducing arguments of our right to the use of the Mississippi for 3 years through that trying period, before the councils of our country had acquired that energy and promptness which after the adoption of the Federal constitution they so happily displayed. Both parties adhering obstinately to their supposed rights, and on the 17th Oct. 1793 Mr. Jay addressed a letter to Mr. Gardoqui in which he referred the depending negotiations to the Federal Government, which was to assemble in March 1794. "The dissolution of one government," he says, "and the establishment of another, form a period little adapted to negotiations, especially in a popular government." This letter suspended farther correspondence on this subject until after the Federal government had gone into operation. Mr. Jay was then appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. and was succeeded in his office of secretary of state by Mr. Jefferson. In 1790, the situation of affairs in Europe, the prospect of a war between Spain and England, suggested to President Washington the idea of renewing the negotiation at a moment so favourable to the interests of this country. He accordingly sent Col. David Humphreys a confidential messenger and bearer of instructions to Mr. Wm Carmichael, who had been left Charge des affaires at Madrid by Mr. Jay, when he returned from that court to fill the office of Secretary of foreign affairs, to prepare him to take advantage of any occurrence suspicious to our demands. Unfavourable events however, viz. the amicable adjustment of the differences between Spain and England, disappointed the hopes of administration at that time. About the close of 1791, Messrs. Viar and Jaudenes representatives of the King of Spain, intimated to our government that their court would be willing to renew the suspended conferences at Madrid. Although the transfer of the scene of negotiation was not approved, still it was thought that the proposition was too important to be rejected on that account; accordingly Mr Wm Short who was then charge des affaires at Paris was joined with Mr. Carmichael before mentioned, and they were appointed commissioners, plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty. In the mean time new points of discussion had arisen, viz: "the restitution of property, escaping into each others territories, mutual exchanges of fugitives from justice, and above all mutual interferences with the Indians lying between the two territories;" these together with new combinations among the powers of Europe, and other unexpected embarrassments, protracted the discussions to an unusual length. All the weapons of diplomacy were wielded by our agents, to accomplish the object of their mission, but in vain; for delay, as long as it continued, was evidently as much for the advantage of Spain as if her pretensions were actually allowed, she being in possession of the claims to obtain which we were negotiating and without the concession of which our commissioners could not conclude a treaty. This system of procrastination and delay was obstinately maintained on the part of Spain; the correspondence being carried on by Don Gardoqui and the Duke of Alcudia, Secretary of State, and of Despatches, the same who was afterwards styled the Prince of Peace. Their principal obstacles to forming a treaty, were the free navigation of the Miss. and granting a depot upon that river where the sea and river vessels might meet and exchange their cargoes, without which the navigation would be of little consequence; and the southern boundary, over which Spain had already encroached from the 31° of north latitude to north of the Yazoo river, claiming it by virtue of conquest from the British in 1781, when they were fighting as the allies of this country, during the revolutionary war.

In 1794, while these conferences were still held at Madrid, the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty near the U. S. having declared to the Secretary of State, "that if a particular accommodation should be made in conducting the business," referring to the sending an officer of higher diplomatic standing, no further delay would ensue. President Washington thought proper to send Thomas Pinckney Esq. then Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of St. James', as Envoy extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty, specially charged to bring the discussions so long pending to a conclusion. Mr. P. arrived at Madrid the 28th of June, 1795, and after an animated and firm correspondence with the Prince of Peace, the treaty was signed by both parties on the 27th of Oct. of that year, which is now in our statute books, and which yielded to us the free navigation of the Mississippi, granted us a depot at New Orleans, confirmed our southern boundary at the 31° of N. latitude, and placed us in a commercial point, on the ground of the most favoured nation. Mr. Pinckney, speaking of the obstacles he met with, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, says, "You will observe by my note of the 24th Oct. that I found the difficulties of such an accommodation as I could accede to, were so insuperable, that I had to ask for my passports to return. This may illustrate the difficulties I had to encounter and the prejudices to be removed, which it requires some knowledge of the national character, fully to conceive." Thus after a negotiation of 11 years, was our last treaty with Spain finally concluded, at St. Lorenzo el Real, 27th Oct. 1795, but which was too soon violated, as we shall shew in another paper. We will add that the correspondence of Mr. Jefferson the secretary of state, to them, discover great knowledge on all the subjects of the controversy;—in them, the rights of this country are supported by a closeness of reasoning, a profoundness of argument, an ingenuity, dexterity and versatility seldom equaled in the annals of diplomacy.

The publishing of this message, will, we presume, be a sufficient apology, for excluding from this day's paper, the favours of our advertising and other friends.

MARRIED.

In Otisfield, Capt. Thomas Edes, to Miss Sophia Sawyer.

In Baldwin, Mr. Thomas A. Baker, of Hiram, to Miss Sarah Fitch, daughter of Richard Fitch, Esq. of Baldwin.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Stephen Sparrow aged 26.—Mr. Joseph Halsey, aged 50—A Son of Mr. Znoch Riggs aged about 12.

In Winthrop, Mrs. Nancy, consort of James Curtis, Esq. formerly of Brunswick.

In Limerick, Mr. Oliver Libbey, son of Nathaniel Libbey, Esq. aged 22. A lingering consumption wasted away his life, but in its last stages, he was permitted to enjoy and manifest peculiarly soothing and triumphant hopes of beholding the glory of Jesus his Saviour and Lord.

The Rev. BENJAMIN CHADWICK, whose decease was mentioned in a late Gazette, was a truly evangelical preacher seventeen years in the Second Parish in Scarborough, much esteemed by his People, until by sickness he was incapacitated for the duties of his Sacred office. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a faithful friend, an exemplary Christian—He bore a long and distressing sickness with great patience and resignation to the divine government. His will was remarkably united to the divine will in all things. As he lived so he died, in faith of participating joys eternal.

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen, who have agreed to associate themselves for the purpose of establishing an ATHENAEUM and READING-ROOM in Portland, are hereby notified that the meeting on Tuesday evening last, was adjourned to Friday evening next, 17th inst. at 7 o'clock precisely. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

JOS. EATON, Secretary of the meeting.

For New-Orleans.

The ship STRAFFORD will be ready to sail about the first of January, for Freight or Passage apply to ROGERS & TEBBES, No. 6, Merchants Row—Who have for sale Fifteen tons Swedes IRON.

Dec. 14.

DR. PAINE.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Portland, that he has taken a STORE in Main-street, near the head of Green-street, where he has for sale, a good assortment of FAMILY, and PATENT MEDICINES.

Any calls in the line of his PROFESSION will meet with the strictest attention.

N. B. He may be found at all hours, either at his Store in Main-street, or at his House in Back Street.

Dec. 14.

Festival of St. John the Evangelist, PORTLAND LODGE.



OF Free and Accepted Masons will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, at MASON'S HALL, on the Evening of the 27th inst.—where an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Solomon Sias, of this town.

Officers and Members of adjacent Lodges and Sojourning Brethren are invited to attend.

Tickets of Admission may be had of Brother Wm. LORD, at his Store in Haymarket Row, and of Brother ELEAZAR WYER, at his Store in Exchange Street.

Per Order, CORNELIUS D. MAYNARD, Secretary Portland Lodge.

Mason's Hall Dec. 8, 1819.

LIMERICK ACADEMY.

THE second Term of Limerick Academy will commence on Monday 13th of Dec. Inst. where all the branches usually taught in our common Academies will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

JONATHAN H. CHESLEY, Preceptor.

Limerick Dec. 5 1819.

New Goods.

BARBOUR & SCOTT,

Exchange Street,

HAVE FOR SALE, THE following GOODS—of the latest importations, and at the lowest cash prices.

—VIZ:—

London Cloths and Cassimeres Common and low priced Do.—a large assortment

Kerseys—Duffels—Coatings—Swankins Ladies' Cloths and Pelisse Cloths, all colours

Blankets, from 6-4 to 14-4 A large assortment of Cassimere Shawls

Bombazets, all colours A complete assortment of Flannels

Worsted Hosiery—Beaver Gloves Silk and Tabby Velvets all colours

Elegant black twilled Silk, for Pelisses Real Italian Black Lustering

Black Sinchaws—Sarsnets and Florences Italian and French Crapes, of the best quality

Nankin and Canton Crapes Nankin Cape Shawls

Real Italian Florences, for Vesting A large assortment of Woollen Vesting

Brown Camblet, for cloaks Scotch Plaids—Plain Bombazets

Figured Sandibury Flannels Fling and Sandibury Handkerchiefs

Handsome Furniture Chintz—Copperplates Imitation, Lawn, plain Book, plain Leno and figured Muslins

White and Coloured Cambricks Carlisle Gingham, Calicoes—Cotton Shawls

Plaid and changeable Sarsnets Green Lustering, Green Canton Crape, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

Steam Loom Shirtings, ALSO

Fine and Common Satinets, Factory Gingham, Checks, Stripes,

Bedticks, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Russia and Derry Diaper,

Red & White American FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Dec. 14.

tf.

New Boarding-House.

MRS. FOLSON wishes to inform her friends that she has taken the house belonging to Isaac Lord, Esq. (next to the Rev. Mr. Nichols Meeting-house) for a BOARDING-HOUSE, where LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who wish to pass a few days in Town, may find pleasant and convenient accommodations. [?] His nearness to the Court-house may recommend it to the GENTLEMEN of the bar, and others who attend Court.

Four steady boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Dec. 13, 1819.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Hard Ware at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, January 5th. 1820, at B. C. Attwood's Office, No. 1, Union Wharf, at 11 o'clock.

An Invoice of HARD WARE,

VIZ.

100 Groce veft, coat, Gilt and plated and japanned suspender Buttons—plain screwed brass halled Candlesicks—best lead Pencils—dble 3 & 4 Rife Gun Lock—single and double Roller Rifle do—Ring Commode Nobs—Commodes—double bolted Padlocks—Bed Cases brass Candlesticks—bright thumb Latches—square brass Castors—Knives and Forks—Shoe Knives—Norfolk Larches—Cast Steel—firmer Chisells—long hammer do assorted—bundle Pins—Shaving Boxes and Brushes—Prospect Locks—bottle Bits—Cock Eyes—Awl Blades—2000 Slate Pencils—Burton Boreas—H. Hinges—best round ward Draw Back Locks with Scotch Spring and nub with brass Striker—Halbacks—Geman Steel plate Mill Saws—Hoes &c &c

Terms libera and made known at sale, the goods may be examined any time previous.

Dec. 14.

CANTON CHINA.

As above, on TUESDAY January 5th. at 11 o'clock.

20 Cases blue and white and enameled and figured Canton China Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers

10 Cases Blue and white Canton China Plates, Twiflers and Muffins

20 Packages thick Glass Liquor Bottles.

B. C. ATTWOOD, Auctioneer.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

On Wednesday the 15th day of December, next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

Three Fourths of UNION II AIL, and three STORES under the same, with the lot of land measuring on Main street 56 feet, running through to Free street about 57 feet, thence on Edge street 52 feet. The HALL is 33 by 33, is in good repair, having lately been fitted up at a great expense.—The Stores are also in good repair.—Sale of the premises—which may be viewed previous to the day of sale—and the conditions made known by applying to ROBERT CROSS—or to

S. McLELLAN, Auctioneers.

T. FLETCHER, Auctioneers.

Nov. 30 1819.

CHARLES FARLEY,

No. 6, Union Row, Middle-Street, Portland.

HAS just received a rich supply of Jewelry, Silver, silver Plated, Britannia, and Japanese

Wares—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Gold and silver Watches—Watch Screws and Keys—elegant Pearl, Jet and Paste Finger Rings—Pins and Ear-rings—paste, turtle shell, ivory and horn Combs—amulet Necklaces and Ornaments—Maltese Vest Buttons—vilt Re-cule Tops—Caps—Hats and common Snaps—a large assortment of Gilt Watch Chains, seal-and Keys—yellow, white and black Shoe Buckles—Japanese Tea Trays—solid very elegant, with double borders—steel Snuff-boxes and Trays—Scissors—Razors—Penknives—plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays—out and-in-board glass Castors—tea and table Spoons—Tea Strainers—Britannia Tea Pots—blocktin do.—Candlesticks—snuff Boxes—glass Beads—beads, cheese and knife Trays.

Constantly on hand warranted gold Necklaces, Silver table and tea Spoons, sugar forks, and cream Ladles, dessert Spoons, Thimbles, Field Knives, with a great variety of other articles, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.

Dec. 14.

6w.

SLATES.

WILLIAM HYDE, No. 3, Musseys Row.

HAS just received for sale uncommonly low 1 doz. FIRST QUALITY ENGLISH SLATES, different sizes 6 doz. common Dutch do.

ALSO—real Day and Martins Blacking Black Ball by the doz.

Indelible Ink

13000 English and Russia QUILLS, of different qualities, some very superior.

Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Maine Fire & Marine Insurance Company, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of nine Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, in Exchange-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January next at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALSO—To act on any other business that may come before them.

By order of the President and Directors M. F. & Mar. Ins. Office. JOHN DEANE, Jr. Secy.

Dec. 10, 1819.

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the evening of the 11th inst. at Gray Corner, a dark RED HORSE, about 8 years old, stout built, black mane and tail with one white hind foot, said horse is supposed to be stolen by a man who broke Parris' goat Thursday last. Whoever will take up said thief, and horse and will return said horse to the subscriber at Portland shall be suitably rewarded.

Dec. 11.

MOSES HARRIS.

The Athenaeum, No. 62.

JUST RECEIVED, at the PORTLAND BOOK STORE where Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Numbers.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Judah Dana, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JOHN WHITNEY, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend that service at the office of Charles Whitman, in said Waterford on the first Thursdays of January and February next.

Dated at Waterford, this sixth day of December A. D. 1819.

CHARLES WHITMAN, } Commissioners.
LEANDER GAGE, }

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon him the trust of administrator on the estate of

JOHN WHITNEY,

late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, yeoman deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM MUNROE, } Administrator
Waterford, Nov 24

on said estate.