

may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in the port and from every port, it is proper to send a ship of war, with the distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instructions to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like in future be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid and a friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen million of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January next, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year. The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars, and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole twenty one millions and eight hundred thousand; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the

expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars; exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object, after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty six millions, and leaving the annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorised expenditure of more than four millions of dollars.

By the late returns of the department of war, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitting attention of congress.

(Continued in last page.)



## MADISON,

December 27, 1817.

### ERRATA.

In the communication signed X, published in our last number, in the forty third line from the head of the second column, for creation of a market house, read erection of a market house.

The Mobile Gazette of the 8th October, (the last received) states that information had reached that place, that the Seminole Indians to the number of five thousand, were in arms.

There is no doubt of the hostile feelings of this tribe of Indians; but much later accounts from the Georgia frontier do not corroborate the Mobile statement of their strength, and there is reason to hope that the movement of Gen. Gaines into the Indian country will have the effect of preventing

a war with those deluded beings; but if not, his force will enable him in a short time to reduce them to submission.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) OCT 23.

Arrived schr. Venus, Pindar, Nassau, N. P. By the Venus we received Nassau Gazettes to the 1st current, from which we have copied two or three paragraphs. Sir Gregor McGregor and his lady had arrived there from Amelia island, but his object in visiting that place is not mentioned, nor perhaps known.

A letter from admiral Brion, to a gentleman in this city, dated *Augustura*, 29th September says — It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am enabled to date my letter from this city; the Venezuelan flag now flies triumphant on the whole of the Oronoque, whilst general Bermudaz has marched with a strong division to join general Zaraza, and enter Caraccas."

New York, Nov. 24.

We have received by the Trident, Bengal papers of the 2d of August. The American ship *Salus Harrow*, arrived at Calcutta on the 30th July, from the West Coast.

Accounts via Madras, of the the 19th July, state that a very serious insurrection broke out on the 30th May, at Saparona (Batavia) one of the principal residences attached to Amboyna, in which the resident and his family had fallen victims to the treachery of the natives. A force consisting of about 200 men, military and naval, had been sent by the Dutch authorities to quell the disturbance, without effect, nearly the whole of the party having been destroyed immediately on their landing.

We learn from capt. Rae, that the governor Calcutta had set out for the western provinces, for the purpose, as was reported, to put an end to some premeditated insurrection.

The Calcutta papers of 2d August contain our president's inauguration speech on the 4th March last.

By the arrival this forenoon of the schr. Pennsylvania, in 24 days from New Orleans we learn that the United States brig *Boxer* was wrecked on the South Pass at the entrance of the Mississippi. The specie which she had on board, together with her armament and crew, were saved.

Boston, Nov. 23.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Curacao, to his friend at Kingston, (JAM. Oct. 14.)

"In my last of the 5th inst. I informed you that the Spaniards asserted that Gen. Paez had been defeated, which rumor was published in the Curacao Courant, & no doubt has reached your island; but it is to the contrary, as he has been completely victorious. A vessel has arrived here from La Guira, which fled from the embargo that was laid at that port, and communicates information that it was expected an emigra-

tion would almost immediately take place. The statement that Paez had been defeated, is contradicted from other channels, viz. by a vessel from Porto Cabello, as also by private letters from Caraccas, as well as from Gazettes not mentioning a single victory.

The stockholders of the Farmer & Mechanics Bank of Indiana will meet at the company's office on Monday the 5th day of January next, and elect thirteen directors, to serve the ensuing term.

By order,  
JOHN SERING, Cashier  
December 23.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Steam Mill (opposite Madison, Indiana,) is now in complete operation, and will receive wheat on the following terms, viz. will give in cash seventy cents per bushel on delivery the mill, or 100 lbs flour for 1 bushels of wheat. Persons sending a quantity of wheat manufactured, can have it done as follows: For every five bushels of wheat, & the barrel & nails the addition of seventy five we will give one barrel of two thirds superfine and one fine.

There will be a constant supply of flour and corn meal at the Flour 3 00 dolls. per bushel  
Middlings 1 50  
Shorts one dollar  
Bran 8 cents per bushel  
Corn Meal 50 do.

By order of the president and Director  
J. MC CONATHY, Age  
December, 27.

State of Indiana, Justice of the Court, July term, 1817  
Christiana Hagan, Plaintiff  
vs  
Thomas H. Hagan, Deft

On this day came plaintiff by Alexander A. her counsel, and filed her状 for Divorce, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court the defendant Thomas H. Hagan is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered the defendant be and appear before the Jackson Circuit Court Holden at Brownstown, first Monday of November, then and there to answer said complainants bill, or the matter and things contained will be decreed his absence. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the be published in the Indiana publican, or some other ed newspaper in this state weeks successively.

A Copy, Test,  
WM. CRENSHAW, C  
State of Indiana, Justice of the Court, Nov. term,  
Christiana Hagan, Plaintiff

vs  
Thomas H. Hagan, Deft  
This cause is to be tried until next court for

A copy, Test,  
Wm. CRENshaw, C