

...and permanent... which will prove equally advantageous to both parties.

The decision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain, concerning the construction of the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has since been concluded between the parties, under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision. I shall submit this convention to the Senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and, if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before Congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of the last session, a territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to admission into the Union, with equal participation in the government with the original states, on the condition heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the United States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered, by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops in Florida. No provision having been made to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper to vest the competent power in the District Court in Pensacola, or in some tribunal, to be specially organized for the purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The receipts into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty five thousand dollars. The payments made at the treasury, during the same period, have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. Leaving in the treasury on the 30th day of September last, (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety four cents which were in the treasury on the first day of January last) a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars.

Besides discharging all demands for the current service of the year, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the six per cent. stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars, has been redeemed. It is estimated that, after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent. stock of 1800, there will remain in the treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured from the first of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present Military Establishment, the posts at which it is stationed, and the condition of each post, a report from the Secretary of War, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports the state of the Academy at West Point will be seen, as well as the progress which has been made in the fortifications along the coast, and at the National Armories and Arsenals.

The position on the Red river, and that at the South of St. Marie, are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts, with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force, not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordnance depots, and indispensably necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corps composing the army is such as to admit its expansion to a great extent in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess, to the new corps, to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff, there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch, with its chief in this city, in the presence of the Department, and with a grade in the chief military station, to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, is secured. The same view is taken of the Military Academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science, connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the army inseparably from that early age, in such a manner as to give a pro-

per direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed, prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age, and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such institution, are sometimes lost sight of. The great object to be accomplished, is the restraint of that ardor by such wise regulations and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind, to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep it within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the Union.

The Military Academy forms the basis, in regard to science, on which the Military Establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the Academic Staff, many well informed youths to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corps of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments as, under the right reserved to the several states, to appoint the officers and to train the militia, will enable them by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great object of the power vested in Congress of providing for the organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. Thus, by the mutual and harmonious cooperation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished, the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add, that in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A Report from the Secretary of the Navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details, respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruises of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruise has also been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit for the suppression of the slave trade, and orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize our vessels, should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West Indies piracy is of recent date, which may explain the cause why other powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated, it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it have had a very salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of last session, entitled "An act to abolish the United States' trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed, and instructed, under the direction of the Secretary of the treasury, to close the business houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle the accounts of the factors and sub-factors engaged in that trade, and to execute, in all other respects, the injunctions of that act, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to Congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret have to state, that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements, which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnants of several tribes, who occupy the middle ground between St. Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims, but undefined boundaries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position and claims tend essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as to the intercourse of the Union, that these Indians should be removed, by special compact with them, to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits than they now are. With the limited means in the power of the Executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the powers of Congress alone are competent. With a view to such provisions as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and, in the interim, further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April, 1818, as relates to the commis-

sions, sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty one cents, of which, on the 30th September, of the present year, ninety-three millions, one hundred and seventy-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents, had been settled, leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions, eight hundred and ninety three thousand, four hundred and seventy nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there had been drawn from the Treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty-seven millions, one hundred and ninety nine thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions, five hundred and one thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents, leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions, six hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view it appears, that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honorable, in both instances, to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state, our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of; that the progress has been made, under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the Ordnance Department; that due progress has in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, felt and respected in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of the balances due by individuals; and that the utmost economy is secured and observed in every department of the administration. Other objects will likewise claim your attention, because, from the station which the United States hold, as a member of the great community of nations, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained, that peace would, ere this, have been concluded between Spain and the Independent governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States, would have had equal weight with other powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to her magnanimous feelings, of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so harassing, and, at the same time, so destructive. We still cherish the hope that this result will not long be postponed. Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party, while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each, with equal regard, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known laws of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on.

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden, as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people; and it must be very consoling

to all benevolent minds, to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people, to the expression of which we confine ourselves for, whatever may be the feelings or sentiments, which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express, it is, nevertheless, a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation, in what relates to such improvement of right belongs, and ought to be left, exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late war, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these States, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can tell the extent to which it may be carried, or the desolation which it may spread? Exempt as we are from these causes, our internal tranquility is secure; and, distant as we are from the troubled scene, and faithful to first principles, in regard to other powers, we might reasonably presume that we should not be molested by them. This, however, ought not to be calculated on as certain. Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted; and even the peculiar felicity of our situation, might, with some, be a cause for excitement and aggression. The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration, that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace, are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it. If there be a people on earth, whose more especial duty it is, to be at all times prepared to defend their rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others, in sustaining the necessary burdens, and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these States.

When we see that a civil war, of the most frightful character, rages from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes which, should break out, may become general, and of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the Independent Governments, her late Provinces, in this hemisphere; that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy of great extent is maintained in the neighboring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigor, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded, to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments; that they have neither foresight nor the virtue, to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is improvident and expensive; that war will always find them unprepared, and, whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten, as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as it relates to the United States, will be shown to be utterly destitute of truth.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, December 3, 1822.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.  
According to a statistical chart published in a Neapolitan journal, the universal population of the globe is 632,000,000, thus subdivided—172,000,000 in Europe; 330,000,000 in Asia; 70,000,000 in Africa; 40,000,000 in America; and 20,000,000 in other parts.  
Estimate by approximation—in Europe, births, per annum, 7,371,370; per diem, 17,453; hour, 727; minute, 62; second, 1.  
Deaths, per annum, 5,058,822; per diem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute, 66; second, 1.  
In the entire universe—births, per annum, 23,407,407; per diem, 64,130; hour, 3,672; minute, 148; second, 8.  
Deaths, per annum, 18,588,233; per diem, 50,927; hour, 2,122; minute, 135; second, 7.