

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, November 15, 1804.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, November 8.
THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States delivered the following Message to both houses of congress.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO a people, fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire the happiness and prosperity of other nations, to those who justly calculate that their own well being is advanced by that of the nations with which they have intercourse, it will be a satisfaction to observe that the war which was lighted up in Europe a little before our last meeting, has not yet extended its flames to other nations, nor been marked by the calamities which sometimes stain the foot-steps of war. The irregularities too on the ocean which generally harrass the commerce of neutral nations, have, in distant parts disturbed ours less than on former occasions. But in the American seas, they have been greater from peculiar causes;—and even within our harbours and jurisdiction, infringements on the authority of the laws have been committed which have called for serious attention. The friendly conduct of the governments from whose officers and subjects these acts have proceeded, in other respects, and in places more under their observation, and control, gives us confidence that our representations on this subject will have been properly regarded.

While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, those on our part should not be omitted or left unprovided for. Complaints have been received that persons residing within the United States, have taken on themselves to arm-merchant vessels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries, in defiance of the laws of those countries. That individuals should undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered society. Its tendency to produce aggression on the laws and rights of other nations, and to endanger the peace of our own, is so obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt measures for restraining it effectually in future.

Soon after the passage of the act of the last session, authorizing the establishment of a district and port of entry on the waters of the Mobile, we learnt that its object was misunderstood on the part of Spain. Candid explanations were immediately given, and assurances, that reserving our claims in that quarter as a subject of discussion, and arrangement with Spain, no act was meditated in the mean time inconsistent with the peace and friendship existing between the two nations; and that conformably to these intentions would be the execution of the law. That government however had thought proper to suspend the ratification of the convention of 1802.—But the explanations which would reach them soon after, and still more the confirmation of them by the tenor of the instrument establishing the port and district, may reasonably be expected to replace them in the dispositions and views of the whole subject which originally dictated the convention.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the objections which had been urged by that government against the validity of our title to the country of Louisiana have been withdrawn, its exact limits however remaining still to be settled between us.—And to this is to be added, that having prepared and delivered the stock created in execution of the convention of Paris of April 30th, 1803, in consideration of the cession of that country, we have received from the government of France an acknowledgment in due form of the fulfilment of that stipulation.

With the nations of Europe in general our friendship and intercourse are undisturbed; and from the governments of the belligerent powers especially, we continue to receive those friendly manifestations which are justly due to an honest neutrality, and to such good offices consistent with that, as we have opportunities of rendering.

The activity and success of the small force employed in the Mediterranean, in the early part of the present year, the reinforcements sent into that sea, and the energy of the officers having command in the several vessels, will I trust by the sufferings of war, reduce the barbarians of Tripoli to the desire of peace on proper terms.—Great injury however ensues to ourselves as well as to those interested, from the distance to which prizes must be brought for adjudication, and from the impracticability of bringing hither such as are not sea-worthy.

The Bey of Tunis having made requisitions unauthorized by our treaty, their rejection has produced from him some expressions of discontent. But to those who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjust demands will not cost us less than a war, we must leave as a question of calculation for them also, whether to retire from unjust demands will not cost them less than a war. We can do to each other very sensible injuries by war. But the mutual advantages of peace make that the best interest of both. Peace and intercourse with the other powers on the same coast continue on the same footing on which they are established by treaty.

In pursuance of the act providing for the temporary government of Louisiana, the necessary officers for the territory of Orleans were appointed in due time to commence the exercise of their functions on

the 1st day of October. The distance however of some of them, and indispensable previous arrangements, may have retarded its commencement in some of its parts. The form of government thus provided having been considered but as temporary, and open to such future improvements as further information of the circumstances of our burthen there might suggest, it will of course be subject to your consideration.

In the district of Louisiana it has been thought best to adopt the division into subordinate districts which had been established under its former government. These being five in number, a commanding officer has been appointed to each, according to the provisions of the law, and so soon as they can be at their stations, that district will also be in its due state of organization. In the mean time, their places are supplied by the officers before commanding there, and the functions of the governor and judges of Indiana having commenced, the government, we presume, is proceeding in its new form. The lead mines in that district offer so rich a supply of that metal, as to merit attention. The report now communicated will inform you of their state, and of the necessity of immediate inquiry into their occupation and titles.

With the Indian tribes established within our newly acquired limits, I have deemed it necessary to open conferences for the purpose of establishing a good understanding and neighbourly relations between us. So far as we have yet learned, we have reason to believe that their dispositions are generally favourable and friendly. And, with these dispositions on their part, we have in our own hands means which cannot fail us, for preserving their peace and friendship. By pursuing an uniform course of justice towards them, by aiding them in all the improvements which may better their condition, and especially by establishing a commerce on terms which shall be advantageous to them, and only not losing to us, and so regulated as that no incendiaries of our own, or any other nation, may be permitted to disturb the natural effects of our just and friendly offices, we may render ourselves so necessary to their comfort and prosperity, that the protection of our citizens from their disorderly members will become their interest and their voluntary care. Instead therefore, of an augmentation of military force proportioned to our extension of frontier, I propose a moderate enlargement of the capital employed in that commerce as a more effectual, economical and humane instrument for preserving peace and good neighbourhood with them.

On this side the Mississippi an important relinquishment of native title has been received from the Delawares. That tribe, desiring to extinguish in their people the spirit of hunting, and to convert superfluous lands into the means of improving what they retain, has ceded to us all the country between the Wabash and Ohio, south of, and including the road from the Rapids towards Vincennes; for which they are to receive annuities in animals and implements for agriculture, and in other necessaries. This acquisition is important, not only for its extent and fertility, but as fronting three hundred miles on the Ohio, and near half that on the Wabash, the produce of the settled country descending those rivers will no longer pass in review of the Indian frontier, but in a small portion; and, with the cession heretofore made by the Kaskaskias, nearly consolidates our possessions north of the Ohio, in a very respectable breadth from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. The Piankashaws having some claim to the country ceded by the Delawares, it has been thought best to quiet that by fair purchase also. So soon as the treaties on this subject shall have received their constitutional sanctions, they shall be laid before both houses.

The act of congress of February 28, 1803, for building and employing a number of gun-boats, is now in a course of execution to the extent there provided for. The obstacle to naval enterprise which vessels of this construction offer for our seaport towns, their utility towards supporting within our waters the authority of the laws, the promptness with which they will be manned by the seamen and militia of the place in the moment they are wanting, the facility of their assembling from different parts of the coast to any point where they are required in greater force than ordinary, the economy of their maintenance and preservation from decay when not in actual service, and the competence of our finances to this defensive provision without any new burthen, are considerations which will have due weight with congress in deciding on the expediency of adding to their number from year to year, as experience shall test their utility, until all our important harbours, by these and auxiliary means, shall be secured against insult and opposition to the laws.

No circumstance has arisen since your last session which calls for any augmentation of our regular military force. Should any improvement occur in the militia system, that will always be seasonable.

Accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, with estimates for the ensuing one, will, as usual, be laid before you.

The state of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. Eleven millions and an half of dollars, received in the course of the year ending on the 30th of September last, have enabled us, after meeting all the ordinary expences of the year, to pay upwards of three millions six hundred thousand dollars of the public debt, exclusive of interest. This payment, with those of the two preceding years, has extinguished upwards of twelve millions of principal, and a greater sum of interest, within that period; and, by a proportionate diminution of interest, renders already sensible the effect of the growing sum yearly applicable to the discharge of principal.

It is also ascertained that the revenue accrued during the last year, exceeds that of the preceding; and the probable receipts of the ensuing year may safely be relied on as sufficient, with the sum already in the treasury, to meet all the current demands of the year, to discharge upwards of three millions and an half of the engagements incurred under the British and French conventions, and to advance in the further redemption of the funded debt as rapidly as had been contemplated.

These fellow-citizens, are the principal matters which I have thought it necessary at this time to communicate for your consideration and attention. Some others will be laid before you in the course of the session. But in the discharge of the great duties confided to you by our country, you will take a broader view of the field of legislation. Whether the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce or navigation, can, within the pale of your constitutional powers, be aided in any of their relations? Whether laws are provided in all cases where they are wanting? Whether those provided are exactly what they should be? Whether any abuses take place in their administration or in that of the public revenues? Whether the organization of the public agents, or of the public force, is perfect in all its parts? In fine, whether any thing can be done to advance the general good?—are questions within the limits of your functions, which will necessarily occupy your attention. In these and all other matters, which you in your wisdom may propose for the good of our country, you may count with assurance on my hearty co-operation and faithful execution.

TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

INTERESTING.

By the ship Clyde, captain Dekoven, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received the following interesting particulars:

The fever at Malaga continued to rage with unabated violence. From 300 to 400 died daily; and above 30,000 are stated to have fallen by that destructive malady. Out of a population of between 40 and 50,000 inhabitants, only 10,000 are remaining in Malaga.

The fever had also reached Gibraltar; which place was shut against the admission of all vessels. Vessels approaching that fortress were ordered away.

The fever had also begun at Cadiz; where from 70 to 80 died daily, and was increasing.

Gen. Moreau was still at Cadiz. One of his servants had been attacked by the fever; and he was preparing to leave it for Grenada. It was doubted, however, whether he would be permitted to go; as all persons were prohibited from leaving the city. Madame Moreau had been brought to bed of a daughter.

Mr. Goetschius, consul for the United States at Genoa, died at Cadiz about the 25th of September.

Flour was from 13 to 14 dollars a barrel at Cadiz.—Staves 150 to 160 dollars—Rice 7 dollars—Bee and pork very low.

Three or four days before the Clyde sailed, the United States frigate Essex, captain Barron, stopt at Cadiz to obtain information respecting the movements of the Moorish frigates, which had sailed for Lisbon. The object of the Moors was said to be nothing more than to go to Lisbon to copper. Captain Barron hearing this, returned to his station.

The schooner Polly, captain Bush, which went to Montog to meet the British ships of war Leander and Cambrian, returned last evening. By her we learnt that the above ships arrived within seven leagues of Montog on Saturday evening, and would have left the Frenchmen go out on Sunday morning, had the weather been clear. The Frenchmen have thus (to use a seaman's phrase) made their escape in a fog. The Leander and Cambrian anchored in Newport harbour on Tuesday night, and failed the next morning for Halifax, where the Polly left them.

Captain Cobb, who arrived at Boston on Friday, in 25 days from Berbice, informs, that the coffee crop was entirely cut off, owing to the long dry season and the rainy season setting in severely. Estates that used to produce 200,000 lbs. of coffee, will not this year produce 10,000 lbs. The produce has yet to grow that they intend to ship to meet the bills they pay Americans in. The governor had refused to let them take away produce for those bills which have come back protested.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOOD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to
HENRY WOOD, Executor.
THOMAS SULLIVANT,)

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN BATTEE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of November, 1804.
LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.