

Annapolis:

EDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1809.

ANXIOUSLY wishing to settle his temporary affairs, the Subscriber, most earnestly respectfully requests all persons indebted to him for payment of their respective balances, though trifling to each individual, are, in the aggregate, of considerable importance to him. He hopes proper attention will be paid to this, his last request, and assures those who refuse or neglect to comply with it, that he will, though with reluctance, resort to all measures, which are both disagreeable and expensive. He, in a particular manner, requests on all those in this city and county, who are in arrears to him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN.

APPOINTMENT

of the Governor, and Council of Maryland, March 4th, 1809.

The Honourable SAMUEL SMITH, Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States from the third of March, instant, to the next meeting of the Legislature.

INAUGURATION SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

On this day, at twelve o'clock, his Excellency JAMES MADISON, Esquire, President of the United States, delivered in the Hall of the Representatives, the following inaugural address, and was immediately sworn into office, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

UNWILLING to depart from examples the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrages of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances, which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honour and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel, and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when the national prosperity, being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture, in the successful enterprises of commerce, in the progress of manufactures and useful arts, in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, and in the valuable works and establishments every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection, that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country to the scene which has for sometime been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candour in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the U. States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself that under every vicissitude the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honour and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some

support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions, to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations, to prefer in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms, to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones, to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others, to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness, to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union as well in its limitations as in its authorities, to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system, to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction, to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press, to observe economy in public expenditures, to liberate the public resources by an honourable discharge of the public debts, to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor with large ones safe, to promote by authorized means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external as well as internal commerce, to favour in like manner the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty, to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbours from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state; as far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered, in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interests and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aid which alone can supply my deficiency is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and in the councils of those representing them in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these, my confidence will, under every difficulty, be but placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel, in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson, now President of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office and during his life, shall be carried by the mail, free of postage. [Approved and signed, Feb. 28, 1809.]

From our Washington Correspondent.

The Senate have rejected the bill (which passed the House) imposing an additional duty of fifty per cent. ad valorem on goods. [Fed. Gaz.]

The President of the United States, on the 1st inst. approved and signed the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes:"—[which repeals the Embargo Laws, except as they relate to Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, on the fifteenth of this month.] [Ibid.]

The top of the Light-House at Cape Hatteras, was blown off about the 10th of January. No lights can therefore be raised at this time. [Virg. Eng.]

The opinion of an unknown Correspondent.

MR. HAWES, BELIEVING it a duty every individual owes to society to make known whatever may in any degree relieve the afflicted, you will please to publish in your paper the following cure for that dreadful malady, the CROUP.

Take the juice of Garlic or Onions, and rub the SPINE of the patient; repeat it as often as the cough or wheezing returns.—It will relieve in ten or fifteen minutes. *Quers.* Would it not be serviceable in the Whooping Cough? [Fed. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The city was never more crowded with strangers than on Saturday to see the inauguration. The morn was ushered in by a federal salute at the navy yard at George-town and Alexandria. The different military corps of the city and its vicinity assembled at their respective parades, and thence marched to the capitol, where they formed the line. At 12 the president arrived in his carriage at the capitol, and was received at the door of the hall of representatives by the committee of the Senate. After he had delivered his inaugural address before an immensely crowded audience, he was sworn into office by the chief justice of the U. S. and was afterwards attended to the door by the committee of the Senate. The president was then attended by the commanding officer and his staff, and passed the troops in review on foot, receiving the accustomed salute. He then retired in his carriage, attended by Mr. Cole, the private secretary of the late president. Mr. Madison was dressed in a full suit of black, from the manufactory of col. Humphreys. The cloth is of the finest texture from the Merino wool, and esteemed superior to any ever imported into this country, and would sell for twenty dollars per yard. The scene was truly pleasing and magnificent. The day was cloudy, which with the rain which fell the evening before, rendered it disagreeable. In the evening a splendid ball was given, at which were present the President, his lady, foreign ministers, consuls, strangers and citizens. This closed the honours of the day.

"The Senate will sit until Wednesday to make appointments under the new administration. General Smith was appointed by the governor and council of Maryland, to fill *ad interim* the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the refusal of the house of delegates to appoint a senator. He was informed thereof by express, and has taken the necessary qualifications. Mr. Jefferson will leave Washington about the latter end of the week, for Monticello, carrying with him in his retirement the benedictions of a grateful people." [American.]

The Charleston Times says—"There has been a very desperate action fought between the Africa man of war and 50 sail of Danish gun-boats. The Africa, capt. Barret, sailed from Carisbona on the 14th Oct. with about 440 vessels, bound to Gottenburg. The Danes being in expectation of this fleet, collected at Kalmo a large fleet of gun-boats; and the British commercial fleet, under convoy of the Africa, having arrived off that port, the Danish gun-boats came out and attacked them. The Africa took immediate measures to defend her charge, and gallantly opposed the enemy. In the contest, however, three of the British ships were driven on shore, and but for the desperate manner in which capt. Barret fought his ship, many others must have shared the same fate. In this unequal contest the Africa has suffered very much. At one time 30 of the enemy's boats were engaged upon her together for a considerable time. She had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known, but it must be considerable, as the Africa during the contest, was like a perfect volcano, and several of the enemy's boats went to the bottom."

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) paper.

Passed through this town last week, on their way to the City of Washington, eleven chiefs and warriors from the tribes of the Onondaga, Oneida and Buffalo Indians, accompanied by an interpreter. While here they performed a variety of war dances and religious ceremonies. It is said that understanding the U. States were likely to be engaged in war, they have been delegated to offer the alliance of their respective tribes to the general government of the American nation, in case of such an event. [They are now in New-York.]

From a Charleston paper of February 17.

"A gentleman who came passenger in the Revenge, from Bermuda, states, that a British cruiser had arrived there, which had spoken a vessel from Spain with dispatches for Havana. They informed them, that a desperate battle had been fought on the 16th of Decr. near Madrid, between the French and the combined forces of Spain and Britain, in which 27,000 of the French were left dead on the field, and their army completely defeated."

From Halifax.

Mr. Lee, from Halifax, has favoured us with papers to the 17th inst. By British orders of council, dated Oct. 26th, the ports of St. John, Shelburn and Halifax, are declared open for importations from, and exportations to, the United States, in British and American vessels. This order is in pursuance of an act of parliament passed some time since. The British brig Emulous, of 11 guns, has had a battle with a French corvette of 20 guns. The Emulous had 12 killed and 16 wounded. The Frenchman (Frederic) fled and escaped. The frigate Juno, from France for Martinique, fell in with the British squadron, and remained with them two days und discovered, repeating all the private signals. When the squadron was off a harbour of Martinique, being conveniently situated, she suddenly made more sail, and ran in! Incredible! Several vessels from Guadaloupe for France have been recently captured by British cruisers. One cause of the delay of the Martinique expedition is said to have been a dispute between Gov. Beckwith and Gov. Prevost, as to rank. [Boston paper.]

The editor of the Norfolk Ledger gives the following review of foreign intelligence, drawn from Jamaica papers, received at that place.

The revocation of the MILAN Decree by Buonaparte, rests upon very slender authority, and we apprehend is one of those rumours, of which the London Journals are so prolific.

In respect of the affairs of Spain, we are sorry to say that such accounts of them, as are presented in a more authentic shape, are not pleasing to those who are the friends of that much injured nation, and the enemies of Corrican despotism. But we do not place the smallest dependence in those accounts, which state that Great-Britain contemplates with jealousy her aid from the Spanish nation. Every thing authentic which we see, has a very opposite complexion. It will be remembered in the declaration of the 15th December, of the British government, before notice, that that government declared its determination to sustain the Spaniards. We notice in a London paragraph of the 12th December, issued by authority, that 100,000 suits of uniform had that week been shipped for the Spaniards, with double the number of pairs of shoes, stockings, &c.

It cannot however be doubted for a moment, that the French have gained considerable advantages over the Spaniards, but that they had not reached Madrid on the 29th of November is proved beyond doubt, by the accounts from Spain under the Boston bell. The latest accounts from the French army are to the 27th of November, contained in the 11th bulletin. It is well observed by the London paper, that the Paris papers from the 6th to the 11th of December, contain not a word about the French armies. They might have been accounted for, if they had advanced further into Spain, but that they had not, we have before noticed; and the papers to the 29th of November having been received at Bolton.

Our readers will notice the various rumours from various quarters, of a great battle in which the British are said to have been engaged about the beginning of December. Although these accounts vary a little in dates and details, yet they all agree in stating that a battle has been fought in which the French have been defeated. It is true that they are all Spanish or British accounts, but it would appear difficult for such a corroboration without any foundation. A very few days however must relieve us from this kind of uncertainty.

Arrived, ship Juniata, Mezick, from Hamburg, via Isle of May. At the 1st of May no accounts had been received from that seat of war, that confidence could be placed in. Several British merchantmen had been there, but their reports were vague and contradictory. About the 20th of Feb. off Bermuda, fell in with the British frigate Hero and Driver sloop of war, having in the frigate from Guadaloupe, which they captured the 12th, after a desperate action, in which the captain of the Frenchman was killed, thirty men, and lost her mast. The captain and first lieutenant of the Hero and Driver were killed, and lost her mainmast, mizzenmast and foretopmast.

The dispatch ship Union has arrived from France. [American.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

The French brig Papillon, which passed this port some days since, dismasted, captured on the 22d ult. the British ship Margery, Mary, capt. Williamson, of London, bound to Bermuda, bound to Nassau, after a skirmish of 15 minutes. Capt. Williamson had only a crew of 12 men and 8 boats, though his ship mounted 16 guns. Capt. Williamson had been in company with the American Charles, Field, from N. York, bound to Orleans, who was first boarded by the Papillon, and who gave them information of the force on board the British ship.