

Maryland Gazette....Extra.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1809.

Office of the Maryland Gazette,
WEDNESDAY, May 24, 10 A. M.

We have just been favoured with the Monitor, Extra, of yesterday, containing the President's MESSAGE, and hasten to lay it before our readers.

Washington, Tuesday, May 23.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

ON this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed, to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the executive to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised, by the case specified in that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating, from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their Legation here, provisional instructions not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*, and to make known the determination of his Britannic majesty, to send an Envoy Extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean-time, to withdraw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain, would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the proclamation now laid before you; by virtue of which, the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the 10th day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the councils of his Britannic majesty, which

no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France of her decrees a prerequisite to a revocation of the British orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily, I cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted; and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded in one of our public vessels to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris, with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government, a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great-Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted, or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at N. Orleans, placed in a situation incurring no expense beyond that requisite for their preservation, and convenience for future service; and to have the crews of those at New-Orleans, reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought, also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March, 1808, might not improperly be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April, 1808, to-

gether with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required by an act of the last session, to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so; and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also, the degree in which the provisions of the act relating to the other public armed ships, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of congress to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modification of the laws, relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbours, have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary, however, to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of congress.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the treasury exceeded nine and a-half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports, and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity, with which I shall cooperate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the Divine Blessings, by which it has been so signally favoured.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

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the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation. The details of this revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops.

The want of clothing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the commander in chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march to Stockholm to demand a diet of the states. On their march they published a proclamation, in which they stated that their views were merely these;—that the states of the Realm and the legislatures shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of G. Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate, and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the states, deposed the king by his own authority, and assumed the government. His majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

Sir David Dundas is appointed Commander in Chief, with the same powers as those held by the Duke of York.

near that city, has defeated and captured a whole Polish regiment.

SEVILLE, APRIL 1.

From the Army of Estremadura.

The general in chief of the army of Estremadura, (gen. Cuesta) is posted at Berlanga with the whole of the divisions of his army, at which place likewise is posted the troops which were nigh Guadaloupe, but were not in the battle of Medellin, and the troops that were scattered in consequence of it. Till the 29th March the enemy had not passed the Don Benito and la Serena.

Gen. Cuesta, although wounded in that battle, yet, with that activity and enterprise which characterize him, continued profiting of every opportunity to observe the French, and defend the capital, in case of an attack upon it.

The supreme junta, which is so much interested in the preservation of this worthy general, has ordered him henceforward to declare the state of his health.

By a Malaga article of the 11th of March, it appears that packets are to be appointed to sail every ten days, from that port for Trieste on the Adriatic: "which disposition," it is added, "clearly evinces the good understanding which prevails between the two governments, and the importance attached to a regular intercourse between the two countries."

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, March 31.

"We are assured that Austria has declared war. If so, the affairs in this country will take a very different turn. The British, notwithstanding their reverses in the north of Spain, have returned to the charge, and 30 thousand men have arrived at Lisbon, and the van guard are marching on against the French, and may soon again expect to be up with

conspiracy was laid out. Seen discovered which many of the Portuguese nobles concerned, to deliver the country French; in consequence of which general and two of his aids had been murdered soldiers.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House.

Arrived schr. Amiable, Fitch, from Carthage. Capt. F. brought letters and a memorial from the American taken prisoners in Miranda's expedition thinks that if government interference would be liberated. Yesterday, at two large ships, apparently men of chase, one of them with gun-shot gan to fire. The light-house then a miles distant, being so close to the unapprised that war was declared, every sail we could. The ship we formed after by the pilot, was the frigate Melampus, continued to keep brisk fire, several shots passed over fell near us, and others on the beach. Cape; by this time we had got a mile of the light-house. Perceiving not come up with us, he fired a and made sail off—all this time we rican colours flying.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (OHIO) M

From an extract of a letter of 1 April, from gen. William Clark to in Louisville, it appears, that the the Indiana side of the Mississippi to attack the fort up the Mississippi the mouth of the Moin river—and Major Christie was to march up the with three companies of militia, to that post. Capt. House, of the art lieut. Pyrat's detachment of regular were to set out for that place in a that 5 or 600 men were in requisit if necessary.

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