

# Maryland Gazette... Extra

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1815.

## NEW GOODS

Field & Ridgely,

Store in Church Street near the City Tavern, have just the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, (via Baltimore) & other ports.

## ABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which are the following, viz.

2 second sorted, 3-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers, Irish Linens, Shirting Cambric, 6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins, Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls, Damask & Imitation do.

Common do. Bardamo, Barcelona Madras & other Handkerchiefs, Lamb Wool, Worsted, Cotton & Silk Hosiery.

Elegant Florence Silks, assorted; Calicoes, Union Phaid, Gloves, &c Domestic Shirtings, & Diapers, assorted.

Also a Selection of HONORARY & CUTLERY.

a general supply of POOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

a choice selection of GROCERIES, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, & Green Teas, Mustard, Peppers, Starch, salt Petre, Rice, Nutmegs, Soap, Candles, hocolate, Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold for cash, or on a short credit.

19, 1815.

## Partnership.

Subscribers have formed a Company in trade, under the firm of Joseph Evans, James Iglehart, jr.

Evans & Iglehart,

at the MARKET-HOUSE AND FRONTING THE DOCK, received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, (via Baltimore) a choice supply of ABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which are the following, viz.

2 second sorted, 3-4, 6-4, 4-4 & 3-4 Linen & Diapers, Irish Linens, Shirting Cambric, 6-4, 9-8 & 4-4 Cambric Muslins, Jacquet & Book Muslins, Fancy Muslins, Elegant Chintz Shawls, Damask and Imitation do.

Common do. Bardamo, Barcelona, Love, Madras and other handkerchiefs, Lamb Wool, Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hosiery.

Elegant Levantine & Florentine Silks, assorted, Calicoes, Union Phaid, Gloves, &c. Domestic Shirtings, & Diapers, assorted.

Also a Selection of HONORARY & CUTLERY, as follows, viz.

Forks, Bolts, Files, Spectacles, Spoons, Combs, Brushes, Sweeping & Hearth-Brooms, Woolen and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

A general supply of POOL, QUEEN'S AND GLASS WARE,

a Choice Selection of GROCERIES, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Congo and Green Teas, Mustard, Peppers, & Starch, Salt Petre, Allum, Rice Nutmegs, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Best Chewing Tobacco, &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold for cash, or on a short credit.

19, 1815.

## James Muntoe, & Co.

Have just received, and are now selling, a large additional supply of

## Dry Goods,

## Groceries,

## Hard Ware,

## Cutlery, Liver

## pool & Queen's

## Ware,

Which, together with their late supply of goods bought about six weeks ago, makes their assortment very complete.

Nov 2.

## NEW GOODS.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Has received an additional supply of goods, consisting of best superfine London Cloths, second quality ditto, English Double Milled Casimires, great Variety of Stockinets, Double Milled Drab Cloths for Great Coats, Kersey, Mole Skin Coating, Consolida on Cords and Thicksets, a Variety of Marseilles Vesting, and Fashionable Vesting for the fall, a few pieces of White Flannel. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Those who are disposed to buy, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annopolis, Dec 28, 1815.

## Notice.

The subscriber having entered into a partnership with Mr. James Iglehart, and being desirous of closing his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, or open account, to make payment on or before the first day of February next. Inasmuch as many of his accounts are of long standing, he trusts it will not be thought unreasonable that he should, in the most proper manner, solicit a compliance with the above request. Those persons whom the subscriber may be judicially indebted, will confer a favor upon him by presenting their claims as early as possible.

Nov. 23. Joseph Evans, Jr.

## This is to give notice

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Michael Warfield, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, likewise those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under hands this 21st day of Nov. 1815.

Philemon Warfield, Lloyd Warfield, Nov 23.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed for sale, Thursday the seventh day of December next, if fair, if not, the fair day thereafter, at the residence of Yachel Warfield, deceased.

Part of the Personal Estate of Michael Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Tobacco, Corn, Hay, Cyder, Cyder Casks and Barrel, Plantation Utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture, all when in Oats in the straw, with other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day until the whole is disposed of.

Philemon Warfield, Lloyd Warfield, Nov. 23, 1815.

## An Overseer Wanted

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a single or one with a small family, who comes well recommended, liberal wages would be given.

Oct. 26, 1815.

## For Sale.

A Negro Woman, with her Children. The woman is a good plantation servant. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 23.

## For Sale.

A remarkably likely, Molasses Cart, who has been accustomed to waiting in the house, and for many years, attending on a gentleman, taking care of horses. He is a sober, industrious man, and has no other engagements. Enquire at this office.

Nov. 23.

## WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5.

The Congress of the U. S. convened yesterday, and a quorum appeared in both houses.

Hon. JOHN GALLARD, President pro tempore, took the chair of the Senate, and Hon. HENRY CLAY was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thomas Dougherty, esquire, was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives.

No other business was done in either House but that incidental to its organization.

## MESSAGE.

Washington City, Tuesday, December 5th.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. S. transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the H. of Representatives,

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service under Com. Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea; and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral.—The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the U. S. were particularly consulted, by a perpetual renunciation on the part of the Dey of all pretensions to tribute from the U. S. The impressions which have been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which followed under Com. Bainbridge, the aid in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruizers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great-Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries.—In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the U. S. which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of meeting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American women; a measure which, at the same time that it might have a conciliatory tendency would be the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent relating to the fisheries, as well as with a view to the tranquillity of our Western and North-Western frontiers, measures have been taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the U. S. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to the station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted of peace offered to them. The resi-

due, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by farther explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within and bordering on our Southern frontier, whom a cruel war, on their part, had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services, nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings.—The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidable involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained.—Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register, will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment, while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision, as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well the justice of the government, and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of public credit; and the efficiency of the public resources.—The receipts into the treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at 12 millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars, and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars: of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes.—With these means added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being

the balance of money in the treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed that a further sum of 5 millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt, payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole, to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars), and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen million of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead, honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States. But, when it is considered that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights, and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbors and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines, the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but, will also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress, to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state Banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, under motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and

gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected, the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ promptly and effectually, the physical force of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the perishable materials for prompt augmentations, & to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war; is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kind, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us progress, & exhibited an efficiency which justly the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure, to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing through out our country the roads and canals which can be best executed, under the national authority.—No objects within the circle of political economy, so richly pay the expence bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where Nature invites more the art

of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, with a laudable enterprize and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so incalculable a work.—And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favorable season, also, for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government.—Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors, and as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the formation.

In losing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are amongst the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded. JAM ADAMS

Washington, Dec 7, 1815.