H shington, Dec. 3.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. S. transmitted to both Hous not Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Se-

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and

of the H. of Representatives, In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth and threaten scarcity in particular districts .-Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United states with Great-Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particufar branches of our manufactures. and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause in its present extent cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by concress, without a recollection that manufacturing establishments. T suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources for indispensable supplies, may be among the mos crique embarrass. ments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial parts of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at

London, between the United States and Great-Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized he laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our parts and the ports of the British colonies, subject as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the U. S. in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly-and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches but it is ascertained that the British cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject, with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view. in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the U. States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed hy a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations.

Thave the satisfaction to state. generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has indeed taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception

as to that power. -According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was altacked by an rerpowering force under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insolted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded—In the meantime, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit that the representative of His Catholic Majesty in the U.S. lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the ase, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to

The posture of our affairs at Algiers at the present moment is not known. The Dey, drawing pretexts from circurastances for which the United States were not answerable. addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to ave been annulled by our violation of it; and presented as the alternative wer or a renewal of the former treaty which stipulated among other things an annual tribute. The answer with an explicit declaration that the U. S. preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute, and the slavery of our captured citizen - The result of the answer has not been received. Should be renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary States, our affairs have undergone no change. 1

The Indian tibes within our li mits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier set. tlements : as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, shough not supported by due proof and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the U.S. preferring the augmented expense to the hazard of doing injustice; or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves as well as between them and our own population, will favour the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which now in moveable only, to the soil itself; and of hus establishing in the culture and funprovement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and com-forts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again earnestly recommend to the consideration of congress, a reorganization of the militia on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient milita is authorised and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the The present organization of our militia is universally jegarded as less efficient than it bught to be made-and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than ai classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a re-cent war, in whilely the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great atiture, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficient ly obvious. It led the government, at an early stage, to preparatory

steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a

just title to the public gratitude.
The importante which I have at tached to the establishment of an university within this district, on a scale, and for objects worthy the American nation, (induces, me to renew my recommendation of it to the favourable consideration of congress; and I particularly invite again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, o resorting to the prescribed made of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share in every part of the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which show that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of crim inal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, with merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a seasonable occasion, also, for enquiring how far legislative interposition, may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed or none with sufficient certainty And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revisal of the crimind code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain ases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and re-

ommend a more lenient policy. The United States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic cannot but be gratified at the progress, made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a ge neral suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time. the greater solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collective importations of slaves into the E. States, through adjoining part and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by any amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress the expediency of re-modification of the uniciary establishment, and of amoditional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by, the ac cruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal courts, and by the great and widen-ing space within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from itinerary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally country quire a more convenient organiza-tion of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without

an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges. The extent and variety of Execu-tive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any de-

partment. / The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the executive establishment, that the provision for the station; of Attorney/General, whose residence at the seat of government, official conductions with it, and management dence and kind support which it of the public fundings before the have received from them. My grate-

Judicary, preclines on extensive ful recollection of these distinguished in the first favourable of ments, be made more adopted to can have chase; and, with the contract of t his services and his relinquishments ;and that, with a yiew to his reason. able accommunication, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current commids upon the treasury, and fliat, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguislment of the public debt. It has been estimated that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans & treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payments of the arreaarges of the War Department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation. will amount to about the sum of thirty eight million's of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine-millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have, nevertheless, been effectual to a beneficial extent in the reduction of the public debt. and the establishment of the public credit .-The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will

soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the 1st of January next, at a sum not exceeding 100 and ten millions of dollars.—The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all institutions, civil, military and naval have been estimated at a sum less bein twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twentyfive millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only, wanting, to the fiscal prosperi-ty of the government, the restoration of an uniforn medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have alrealy enabled the treasury to meet th public engagements in the local corrency of most of the states.; and is expected that the same cause wil produce the same effect, throughout the union. But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value credit and use wherever it may circulate. The constitution has en trusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every pro-mise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fall to be an impor-tant auxiliary to those measures. For a more enlarged riew of the

public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I trans mit an extract from the last report of that officer, Congress will perceive in it, ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the depart-

ment were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for

sciousness, that it I have not ser my country with greater ability have served it with a success of tion, will accompany me as a sou of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with from the public theatre, other son es, which those who love their co try most will best appreciale. shall behold it blessed with the quility and prosp rify at home, with peace and respect abroad, can indulge the proud reflects that the Américan people he reached in safety and success the fortioth year as an independent tion; that for nearly an entite neration, they have had experien of their present constitution, offspring of their undisturbed del erations and of their free choice that they have found it to bearing trials of adverse as well as pros rons circumstances, to contais, its combination of the federate el cetive principles, a reconcile of public strength with individ liberty, of national power for defence of national rights, with security against wars of injusti of ambition or of vain glory, in fundamental provision which s jects all questions of war to the w of the nation itself, which is to its costs and feel its calamities. Ri is it less a peculiar felicity of the constitution so dear to us all, it it is found to be capable, with losing its vital energies, of expan ing itself over a spacious territor with the increase and expansion the community for whose benefit was established.

And may I not be allowed to ze

to this gratifying spectacles that

shall read, in the character of the American people, in their devotic to true liberty, and to the constitu tion which is its palladium, sur presages that the destined caree of my country will exhibit a go vernment pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating it means by the great principles con secrated in its charter, and by thos moral principles to which they ar so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of election the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the qual interdict against encroach ments and compacts between relig on and the state which maintain inviolably the maxims of publi faith, the security of persons an property, and encourages, in ever authorised mode, that general diffu sion of knowledge which guaran tees to public liberty its permanen cys and to those who posses, the bles sing, the true enjoyment of it: government which avoids intrusion on the internal repose of other na tions, and repels them from its own which does justice to all nations with a readiness, equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them, and which, whilst it refine its domestic code from every ing dient not congenial with the presentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and melioral the social and beneficent relation of peace; a government, in a whose conduct, within and without may be speak the most noble of ambitions that of proportions are second to the second conduction of the se

on earth and good will to man. These contemplations, sweetenis the remnant of my days, will an mate my prayers for the happine of my beloved country, and a per petuity of the institutions unde which it is enjoyed. JAMES MADISON.

ambitions that of promoting pess

Notice is hereby given That up lea on will be made the Legislatur of farriand, at itans seasion, for an A to authorise wile of the reve, onary interest Ann Matilda H. hib, a certain lar Ann Matilda He lib, lying in St. Mar fi cou

Prince George & Oct

COTICE.

such of enders.

VOL LXXIV.

WINTED AND PROLITATION JONAS GREEN,

MULCH-STREET, ANNAFOLIS -Area Dollars per Annum

NEW STORE

The felderbers having chtered into partier, che the firm of George and John Bargreet the firm of George and John Bara De at the new flore on the wharf, a 
be at the new flore on the wharf, a 
least below Mr. Lewis North's, have, on 
set below Mr. Lewis North's, have, on 
all adjusted beging Do fale a General 
least of George, vin :

and intend keeping by fale a General island intend keeping by fale a General islands of Goods, viz.

\*\*Gerfac Loulen Cloths and Caffiners:

\*\*Safet Mill Drah Clothe, Hine, Drab waldo do Mill Drah Clothe, Hine, Drab waldo do Mill Drah Clothe, Hine, Drab waldo do Mill Drah Clothe, Hand 124 Rofe Bfankets, 8-4, 124 & 154 do 124 Rofe Bfankets, 8-4, 124 & 154 do 124 Rofe Bfankets, 8-4, 124 & 154 do 124 Rofe Linens; Long Lawns, Coloured, was the Linens; Long Lawns, Coloured, was the Linens; Long Lawns, Coloured, was distincted by the Advanced Milling, Walders, Coloured, Walfelles Vescoating, Bennet's Cord and Marfelles Vescoating, Bennet's Cord and Sasadown ditto; 3-4 Dimity & 4-4 Coloured Marfelles Vescoating, Bennet's Cord walders, Gentlemen and Ladies at Tellow Fiances; Gentlemen and Ladies at Tellow Fiances; Gentlemen and Ladies at Tellow Fiances, Gentlemen Kid Gloves, 4-4 least Wallow; Plain and Figured Jackonet and Figured Jackonet and Figured Saferes do. 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 least Mallos; Plain and Figured Jackonet and Wallows; afforced; J 4, 4-4, and 6-4 least Wallows; afforced; J 4, 4-4, and 6-4 least Wallows; afforced; J 4, 4-4, and 6-4 least Mallos; and Ginghams afforted, Colevains and Ginghams afforted, Colevains for Cambric; Coloured Sarfenets; Hasisad Capes, 4-4 Italian do; Canton dieto;
folices and Ginghams afforted. Colerains
nd Seam Lorm Shirrings; India. Cottons
nd Seam Lorm Shirrings; India. Cottons
shorel; Flaz and Bandano Handkerchiefs;
like Baredona ditto; Madras do; Shawls
afford, Merico Bordered Shawls; Silk and
force Umbrellas. Plaid and Striped Domesitic Licen and Corton Bed Tickings; Ticklesses Burlam stul-Heffiaus; Brown Hofled, and 4-a Shertings; Hunter's Cord and
North

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

Madeirs, Sherry, Lisbon and Port Winess
Outs Wile, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Cogniac
Bandy, Old Spirit, Holland Gin, Old Whisley ad Whiskey, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Inchris, Gonpowder, Old Hyfon, Young
Bifon, Hifon Skin, and Souchoug Teas;
Bation, Aleionds, Prinnes, Filberts, Java &
Gren Coffee, Herrings and Pork, by the barette, Souf and Candles, Blandy, Wine Powsdrard Shot, al-Grest, Olis and Paints, Salt,
Peter Od in Flasks and Bottles; Leading
Loss and Traces, Coil Rope, large & small;
Mairrd, Best Spanifi Segars, Salt Petre,
Cryptas, Alspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves
and Humaga, Scrabbing Bruffles, Clamps
and Brooms, Cloth, and Shoe Brufhes, Siferes,
Phim Bruther, Best Jamea River Chewing
Thacco,

Chien, Liverpool and Glass Ware, viz :

Cut glass decanters, tumblers, gobiets and gries glasses and pirchers, plain do : China on fitts, and Liverpool tea cups and vancers : China pitchers, and Lustre do. Liverpool China pitchers, and nilk ta indeoffee pots, do sugar dishes and millips, place and diffee; wash hand basons &

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cuttlery, viz.

Stock Locks, Brafs Nets do: Irod do: Cup-lensel, Till Cupbeard and Che Cao. Barrel & Sci. M. Augun, Hinges and Screws, Hand-rays, Hand, Cross Cut and Whiteaw Files, Streets, Chilich, Conges, Brafe and I Japan-sed Candleficks, Carring Knives and Draw-ing do. Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Hob Knife, 7d. 8d. 16d. 12d and 2od Cut. Walts. M. 4d, 8d. 16d. 12d and 2od Wronght do. Tabab and Hrafy Knoh Latches. Knives and Themband Brait Knoh Latches, shuives and Folks, Pen and Clafe Knives, Razors and Siffice, Corry Combs, Tea Kottles and Wool. Gards, Curry Combs, Tea Kottles and Toost Hods, Showel and Topge, he had to the fold low for cash, see in pondual dealers on thort dayes, These percess with the percent will give in cash withing to jurchase bargars will give in a cash.

Mily ve a call

Osorgo Barber,

John T. Barber,

dann Miller Jan. N.B. We will purchase of barter good Amapolis, Oct. 24.

The Subscriber

From a long continuance of bad with which senders him incapable health; which senders him incapable of attending to business, respectfully offers settle public his stock of Dry Cands, a knincise prices, a knye potting of them being purchased last sumpers, and prome and them being purchased last sumpers, and prome with the said stock; will meet with hiberal mountagement. And from a wish to those his afferts he's will supply them at cost, and hopes, that on examinating the goods will be found as cheep and as good as any brought to this may set his fell.

He avails himself of this method o tenning is the customers his grateful thinks for the very flattering account ment he has especially from them, and should be be enabled to remain briness, hoper again, to serve them with usual attention and liberation.