Washington, drive the poor, tembling members of the cabinet from their sta tions, lay hold upon the coffers of th nation, and place himself in office, and assume the ensigns of power? Far from it. Did he desire to remain at the head of his army, that he might receive the emoluments arising from the office? Not no. He had lost a thousand dollars in the shape of a fine fo adopting the necessary measures of defence, wrich went, perhaps, to pay Mr. Adams's outrageous bills; he had subsisted on acorns for the want of better food; he had sustained appalling trials, and surmounted huge difficul-ties; but he asked for no remuneration. When called before the court to an swer for having adopted the necessary measures for the defence of this city and country, and when the Judge al leging that it was dangerous for him to proceed, Jackson exclaimed "pro-ceed, sir, the same arm that defended the country against the attack of our enemies, shall protect this court, or perish in the attempt?" Did that sa our of an unhallowed ambition? Jack

son was fined a thousand dollars, and paid it, from his own purse, notwithstanding the money was offered him with which to discharge it. Did that look like ambition? Peace having soon after been proclaimed, he resigned his commission, & again retired to his firm, Did that look like ambition, & a fondness for office and power? Truly it did Had there been such a military chieftain at the head of our Northern artish, our offices in that quarter would have worn another aspect. Had there been such a military chieffain at Wash-

ington when it was attacked, our cabinet would not have been seen flying be fore the enemy, and the capital would not have been burned; nor would the attack upon Baltimore have been made: aps, again would John Quincy Ad ms have said that the government was weak and penurious, and that the enemy would crush us at a blow.

Jackson was quietly cultivating his soil when the purchase of Florida was made; and Mr. Monroe appointed him Governor of the territory with almost unlimited powers. Did Mr. Monroe think Jim nu statesman? If so, he acter very improperly. Jackson accepted the office, and performed the duties. He organized the government of it; prevented the Spanish Governor carrying away the public documents which en braced the titles to land in the district put affairs in a proper train, and ther resigned his commission, remarking a the same time, that the power which had been placed in his hands was too great for any man to exercise; and a gain he retired to his farm! display a man of aspiring ambition and fundness of power? From such ambition we have nothing to fear.

Again, when the Emperor Iturbide had seated himself on a throne in Mexi co, Jackson was off-red the appointment of minister at that court, for which he could have received \$9000 outfit, and ing for his reason that Iturbide was to him in his ill gotten power. Does that look like an unbounded ambition? We think not. When did John Quin cy Adams refuse a good office with a good salary attached to it? Never, and we may rely upon it he never will, let it be in what country or under what

circumstances it may.

If Jackson be an ambitious man truy he has an odd way of showing it .-If he be a military chieftain, then is military chieftain a very harmless, and. at the same time, a very useful man to his country; and wearly wish that we had a few more of them.

NAVAL ACTION.

A new Orleans paper of the 18th ult. states, on the authority of verbal in-formation from Key West, that the Mexican brig of war Bravo, whilst cruizing to the windward of Havana, had encountered the Havana packet from Cadiz, with a very valuable cargo. Each vessel is said to have mounted the same number of guns. The Spaniard was superior in tonnage and the calibre of her guns; the Mexican nearment as to the number of men. The cannonade on both sides, was incressant during nearly three quarters of an hour. The Mexi can commander, finding his artillery inferior to that of his opponent, resolv-ed on boarding, and succeeded by that means in capturing his foe. The republicans lost 16 killed and 25 wounded

RHETORICAL FLOURISH.

A writer in a late Ky. paper, in tel-ling the public how many stations he has filled, like the famous Caleb Quotem. recounting his catalogue of pro-fessions and occupations—introduced the following flight of rhetorick, which we conceive to contain a comparison en-tirely original; the author therefore, is not in danger of being termed a plagiar-ist. "Although poetry is in a good deal out of my line; as having been first bred a clerk of the court; and next mercaptile accountant-& afterwards have ing studied and practised law; which profession I have almost entirely relin-quished, from my great aversion to the practice; which occupations (clerking, merchandizing and jurisprudence.)
bear no more affinity or analogy to
Belles Lettres, or the Muses, than the
mad on a swine's snout does to a quill
and that it has been attended with Prov. Jour. in a Seraph's swing.

Bargland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1827.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday the 27th ult. BENJAMIN WATKINS, of the county, to Miss Lucinda Honges, of this city Mrs. MARY WARFIELD, both of this county.

. On Thursday the 22d ult by the Rev. James Smith, Dr. THOMAS J. GASSAWAY of Queen Anne's county to Miss REBECCA HARDCASTLE, of Caroline county.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We published this state paper in an xtra on Tuesday night, for the pe usal of our city subscribers. w insert it in the Gazette for the benefit of our country readers.

The receipts into the treasury for the past year are estimated in the message at twenty-one millions four hun-dred thousand dollars, and the expenlitures for the same period at twenty two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Of this latter sum upwards of six millions have been applied to the discharge of the public debt. The expenditures of the year exceeded the receipts about one million. The ballance in the treasury on the first of an ceed five millions four hundred and

fifty thousand dollars.

It will be seen on reference to the proceedings of the House of Repre-sentatives which precede the message. that a change has been made in the head of that body. That devoted friend of the administration, Mr. Tay or, of New-York, no longer presides over it. That honour has been conferred on Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia. May not this act of the house, be considered as separating by a broad line the two parties into which the presidential question has divided it?

AN AMERICAN PLAY.

THE USURFER, a Tragedy written by Dr. M. Henry of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known as the author of the 'Wilderness,' 'O'Halloran,' &c. s now in rehearsal at the Chesnuttreet Theatre in that city, and will be for the first time, on the vening of the 26th instant.

THE SCHOONER TELLTALE. The Norfolk Beacon of the evening f the 28th ultimo contains the follow ng notice of this vessel:

"At Craney Island, schr. Telltale, Williams, from Annapolis, with Capt. Thruston's Company of U. S. Artillerists, under command of Lieut, Len-drum, bound to New London."

JACKSON CANDIDATE.

Thomas K. Carroll, esq is announ-red in the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, as the Jackson Electoral candidate for the district composed of Worcester and Somerset counties and part

BRAIN FEVERS.

Symptoms of watery effusious in ce-rebral fevers of infants, have been made to disappear by the application of blisters between the shoulders and along the spine. French Medical Report.

Mr. GALLATIN, late Minister to England, and family, arrived at New York on Thursday, in the packet ship Sylva-nus Jenkins, from Liverpool, Mr. Lawrence. Secretary of Legation, re mains as Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. at London.

According to an estimate made by et, there were 50,000 turkies for sale there on Wednesday morning last!!!

LIVERWORT.

citizens is at this time directed to the Liverwort, (hepatica triloba.) as a newly discovered remedy in pulmona ry complainte, it may not be amisa to remark, that we have been inform ed there are three species of the plant, two of which nearly resemble each other but differ in medicinal properties.— The leaves of that which has been here tofore described as the hepatica triloba. (and recommended in affections of the lungs,) are, between each lobular itulentation, perfectly smooth edgid; where-as the leaves of that species bearing the nearest resemblance to the above are, though three lobed, slightly notched atound the edge. The latter plant is also said to be generally more inxuriant in appearance than the former, with which its physical property is not supposed to correspond, so much as its external resemblance.—Gen. of Lib.

Warrenton, (N. C.) Nov. 8. LIVERWORT .- We have been informed that a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who is labouring unconsiderable good effect.

grity, and diligence; he should possess dence; a dignity that commands res pect; and a temper and affability tia: disarin contention. From his general character and personal qualities, he force to his interpositions, and procure conciliate the esteem of the enlighten ed body over whom he presides. These gentlemen, are some of the

leading qualifications necessary for not possess them. I know my own in ability too well to believe that I shall be enabled to meet the expectations of my friends, or discharge the high trust reposed in me, in a manner suitable reposed in the in a manner suitable tun of their labours. This final disposal of to its dignity and importance. Brings one of the most purful topics of collisioning with me but little knowledge of between the United States and Great Briexperience, I shall, no doubt, often tain, not only affords an occasion or grant-experience, I shall, no doubt, often tain, not only affords an occasion or grant-lation to ourselves, but his laid the happiest affect in promoting a friendly disposition, forbearance. Let me hope that, on duct with cander and liberality, and extend towards me the same kind in dulgence which has heretofore characerised your conduct to the Chair. All hat I can promise, will be a devotion of my time to your service, and an independent discharge of my duties in a plain and manly way. My gratitude for a distinction so little merited, shall stimulate me to supply, by diligence and application, what I want in know edge and ability; and, however I may

he regarded as the citadel of Ame-

ican Liberty.
Animated, then, by a virtuous and enlightened zeal, let us endeavor to realize the just expectations of our onstituents; and let our proceedings e characterized by a cool and delibe.

ministered by Mr. Newron, the Father of the House, to the Speaker. and then, by the Speaker, successively, to all the Members from the several States.

The President of the United States, transmitted this day, to both Houses of Congress the following

MIESUACEE.

To the Senate and House of Represe of the United States. low-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that inter-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and seven Members, out of two hundred and thirteen, having answered to their names, the House proceeded to ballot for a Strake.

Mr. Strakour and Mr. Harke being manued Teliers, reported the following as the result of the balloting:
For Andrew Steretison of Va.

Seattering votes.

Andrew Steretison, of Virginia, having received a majority of the whole having having any received a majority of the whole having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared to be duty elected.

On being conducted to the Chair, the Strakes addicessed the Hose in the Sollowing termis:

Extremested in the confer upon me, I am prediction the following termis:

Extremested in accepting the distinguished monor which you have been pleased with feelings of proband respect and the deepest grantual, and receive it as the most lattering testiments of the reduction, and wars shall be no more above, and to direct, in their most effective chairs of the Federal Legislature, and they cannot be following termis:

Extrement of Speaker of this Househaber in which the desired with feelings of proband respect and the deepest grantual, and receive it as the most lattering testiments of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their consideration of the regulation of which the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their consideration of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their serious and interest of the automated and controlled the accountance of the first have been preserved in impaired, and the constitution of the regulation of which the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their existing of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their existing of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration. To present to their existing of the two Houses, after their periodical renoration of the results of the periodical renoration of the re

tions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Consention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Consention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last, "A copy of the proclamation issued on the 19th day tion of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can

fail in other respects. I shall ender you, at least, to entitle myself to the suffrages of zeal and impartiantly.

I need not admonish you, gentlemen, of the magnitude of your trust, nor say any thing as to the manner in which it ought to be discharged. We must all be sensible, that, in the deliberations and proceedings of this House, the character and permanent in terests of our common country are berations and proceedings of this mutual interest of both parties. It is the House, the character and permanent in terests of our common country are deemly involved. It was in the occasion deemly involved. It was in the occasion of the nature of man or to the primary laws of human society, that any deeply involved. It was in the organization and purity of this branch of National Government, (endeared to their warmest affections) that our fathers believed they had provided the best security for the principles of free government, and the liberty and happiness of the People. Virtuous, enlighted, and patriotic, this House may justify and patriotic, this House may justify the provided of the people. The provided of the people will be the provided of the people will be the provided of the provided of the people will be the provided of t rate exertion of the talents, fortitude, management, to obtain from the weakness and patriotism, of the House, as the treaty such a compact would prove an insurest and best means of sustaining the honor, and promoting the welfare Our Conventions with Great Britain are and happiness of our beloved country.

The Oath to support the Constituone and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinuted. Two Conventions, for continuing in force those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Gorcenments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them. such States, regulating the intercourse of

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace, of November 1732, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great terests of their constituents. In that intersal, the never slumbering eye of a wise and
beneficent Providence has continued its
guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has
continued generally to prevail throughout the two countries, extending over
bether of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has
left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exerrice of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation
of their own condition. The productions of

The productions of

The productions of the state of the state
of the United States, either to solicit gratate demandation of territory bestate distorted the war of
the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratate of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, and on the retated of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, either to solicit gratated of the United States, and of the united States has exturned to the totate of the United States, and of the United States, and of the gratated of the United States, and of the United States, and of the united states has exturned

the Minister of Great Britain, on this sub-ject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employ-ment of a special agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of abose inquiries, when receiv-ed, will be transmitted to Congress. While so many of the subjects of high in-terest to the friendly relations between the

two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respect is matter of regret that their views' respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial portices cent those immediately building upon our cent.

own territories. In the amicable discussi-ons which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harslily the interests of the United States, became the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, be-cause the offers of an act of Parliament, ocause the offers of an act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and er bestow.
The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of of British ressels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or dis-erimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition tish interdict. It is one of the inconveni-ences inseparably connected with the at-tempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of concili-ation, it will generally be found utterly in-adequate to the expectations of the other narry, and will terminate in mutual diagon party, and will terminate in mutual disap

ted without any act upon the subject, a proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 5th section of the act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, suthorised by the British Act of Parliament of 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the act under which it was issued, has been, that each and Proclamation, by the terms of the act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the act concerning navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the act supplementary thereto, of 18th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit era-

equally friendly in spirit, France A fresh effort has made, by the Minister of th the subject, which has form to this consideration, to the of a Sovereign, the common To this offer no definitive a

ferers to be extinguished in th sciousness of the power to rei A new treaty of Amit and Commerce, has been of the Kingdom of Sweden, submitted to the Senate for

indulge the hope, that they will obtained from that most unequal of conwhich they have so long and so passustained. That they will enjoy using of self-government, which has sufferings in the cause of liberal have richly earned; and that their dence will be secured by those and tutions, of which their country leads to be a self-tution, of which their country leads to be a self-tution, and which have consensus immortal remembrance the very si which they are now again profusity ing forth their blood. The spanish which the People and Government of which they have so long and so passistained. That they will enjoy the which the People and Governmen with their cause, have been acknow by their Government, in a letter of which I have received from their illustrates. which I have received from their filly President, a translation of which is communicated to Congress, the Re-tatives of that nation to whom that of gratitude was intended to be pad to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the of freedom and independence his me ed to prevail; and it signalized by No pendence, are succeeded by a so visdom and purity of their inst wisdom and purity of their institute they may secure to themselves the chain blessings of social order, and the best wards of virtuous liberty. Dickmar alike all right and all intention of inertsing in those concerns which it is the progrative of their Independence to regular to them shall seem fit, we had with prevery indication of their property. with some concern that we have seen indications of intestine divisions in see the Republics of the South, and appropriate the seen of less union with one another, we believe to be the interest of all. Are the results of this state of things has been that the Treaties concluded at Pansas is that the Treaties concluded at Pansas is the seen of the seen o that the Fresties concluded a rain-not appear to have been ratified y a contracting parties, and that the need of the Congress at Tacubaya has been definitely postponed. In accepting he vitations to be presented at this Congre-while a manifestation was intended, as to part of the United States, of the ma-friendly disposition towards the Souther riendly disposition towards the Republics by whom it had been it was hoped that it would furnish it was inoped that it would-fursish as a portunity for bringing all the nations this hemisphere to the common actor ledgment and adoption of the prisciples the regulation of their international ristons, which would have secured a lief peace and harmony between them, as have promoted the cause of mutal box volence throughout the globe. But as have promoted the cause of mutal box scales appear to have arisen to the real sembling of the Congress, one of the ministers commissioned on the part of a United States has returned to the boson his country, while the Minister charge with the ordinary mission to Mexical with the ordinary mission to Mexical mains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress scheneyer that many

d supercede all further occasion [wedne ons between belligerent penditt retensions and neutral rights, which is commonly the result of maritime s. and which have unfurtunately Union istribute the United States and the nestness Governments. At their last civilian Congress were informed that eration of the naval officers of that En ing to or of the naral officers of that all the stress of the naral officers of the stress of of the vessels, captured under gramed authority of these errone-principles, have been restored, and from e samed authority of these erronerust that our just expectations continu ealized, that adequate indemwill be made to all the citizens leviation United States who have suffered lie deb he unwarranted captures which been e prononneed unlawful. the diplomatic discussions at Rio of one

Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustain ims of by citizens of the United States, ards of of others which seemed as it suffer nating immediately from that Go- transco ment itself, the Charge d'Affaires the United States, under an im- limits on that his representations in beof the rights and interests of his the ye d useless, deemed it his duty, with revenu official functions to de- lic cof in the passports, and return to the and his passports, and return to the anted states. This movement discussed in the honor state of the honor mount at merests of his country; motives should nich operated exclusively upon the could d of the officer who resorted to it. | er dis not been disapproved by me. The it as a measure for which | under en by them; and upon an explicit port formance, through their Charge d'Afresiding here, that a successor melate Representative of the Unif whom they desired, to would be exclived and treated with beild be exclived and treated with he respect the to his character, and tat indemnity should be promptly hade for all injuries inflicted on citins of the U. States or their propercommission as Charge d' ed, which it is hoped will entirely of unc ore the ordinary diplomatic interbetween the two Governments. the friendly relations between ir respective nations.
Turning from the momentous con-

enues of the present year correspond ments as mearly as might be expected to Illino anticipations of the last, and prethe promise of the next. The bal is in the Tressury, on the first of anny last, was six millions three saired and fifty eight thousand six rired and eighty-six dollars and scen treen cents. The receipts from the total to the Soth of September st as near as the returns of them those treceived can show, amount to six es millions eight hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-two cents. The pts of the present quarter, estiat four millions five hundred d fifteen thousand, added to the the form an aggregate of twentydars of receipts. The expendi res of the year may perhaps amount outend dollars, presenting a small acess over the receipts. But, of cess over the receipts. ese twenty-two millions, upwards six have been applied to the disarge of the principal of the public ing seventy-four millions on the of January last, will, on the first Corps ren millions and a half. The bultuary next, it is expected will exhousand dollars; a sum exceed. that of the first of January, 1825, falling short of that exhibited first of January last

It was foreseen that the revenue of expresent year would not be equal to than that of the next preceding the But the hope had been realizdwhich was entertained, that these ficiencies would in no wise interthe steady, operation of the distance of the public debt by the an ten millions devoted to that ob the act of 3d March, 1817
The amount of duties secured on rchandise imported from the com-September last, is twenty-one milsand, and the probable amount of at which will be secured during the trainder of the year, is five millions trainder of the year, is five millions eren hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of wenty-seven millions. With the alvarity-seven millions. With the ai-ovances for drawbacks and contin-trat deficiencies which may occar, chart here specifically foreseen, we any safely estimate the receipts of the maning year at twenty-two millions, 15 nee knadred thousand dollars; a re-

nual in

The

sef our Union, in its intercourse ate di egest interest in the administration our internal affairs, we find the re-

Rose