Your trusses are exclusively e Professors in both of the Medi al Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

a! Surgeons in Europe and America.'

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## MARYLAND

AS commenced the Season, and will pursua her: Routes in the following manner:— saye Easton every Wednesday and Saturday orning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam-idge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to idge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to altimore, where she will arrive in the evening cave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection archouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday orning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annaportions of Cambridge, if there should be any steingers on board for that place, and thence Bastons or directly to Baston, if no passenge for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday printing at its o'clock for Chastertown, calling

arning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling the Compan's wharf an Corsica creek; and Chestertown to Baltimora the me day, calling at the wharf on Corsica eka

ne day, casung at the day, casung at the risk the waters.

LEMURL & TAYLUR, Com.

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## he Maryland Gazette

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Communicated to both Houses of Congress, at December session.

falls of the Senate and House of Representatives,

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your jurn to your constitutional duties is much heighten. div the satisfaction which the condition of our be-eal country at this period justly inspires. The be-

in mersely or these messings, we have recently research changes in the condition of other nations, yield may, in their consequences, call for the utmost glance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils.

peration of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reterred to British shipping, by which alone our produce sould be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to as in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels, were gachuded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

reseria, were gachuded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasous of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, the similed time, the right of carrying to her a treath helia passessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy in the same terms as British resels, any productions of the United States which hitsh vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was recopiled with conditions which are supposed to have led to lit rejection by the Sanates that is, that American vessels simuld land their return cargoes is the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molesses, sugge, coffee, cocon we exton, either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Brishir readily consented to expunge this article from the bretty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either, by treaty, stipulations or concerted legislation, paving failed, it has been successively respected and allowed, according ou the varying englasses of the trade, either, by treaty, stipulations or concerted legislation, paving failed, it has been successively respected and allowed, according ou the varying englastion of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in later years, separated the two governments. Besides a restriction, whereby, all importations into her included in American yeaseles see confined to our own product carried heave, a restriction to which it does not pay that ye have ever objected, a leading object in the American yeaseles see confined to our own for the pay the prominent of British West sellid to the pay the prominent of British West sellid is some of the parties of British was sellid to the parties of the Edited States, it has been contended,

1st That the subject, should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation; 2d. That our productions, when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other, colonial possessions; and 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous for the productions of the subject to the circuitous for the productions of the subject to the circuitous for the production of the subject to the circuitous for the production of the subject to the circuitous for the subject to the

portance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the ame privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consenting quently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States and the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, had see secared, reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposed to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered its and resulted in a streaty, which will be severed its and resulted in a treaty.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, with out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United Out limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States fairly before an in the same literate is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former deriver much value, not only from the Increased security which, under any direcumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the constructions of the negotiation, that, by the construction on put upon that treaty by Turkey, the sticle relations with the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction of the negotiation of the

Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicious in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Buch are the assurrances which I fidence. Buch are the assurrances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt

the last summer, that the harmony of our re-lations might be disturbed by the acts of certative of Mexico near this Government was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas and the officers anstructions and advice have been given the Governor.

Arkansas and the officers our peaking of direct appropriations. I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assistance, in a different capacity, given my assistance and the officers of the control of the contr

old my approval. ry of the United States the expenses incur-

after mature deliberation, compel me to with-

the Constitution, and has been continued ful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty-one more, of varinarch who now presides one part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality. Spain have been the subjects of difference with Spain have been to the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favourable consideration. The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britsin and the United to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Govern ment upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patrenage not call-habitate at the court of the divinguished arbitrator, has been assured that it will be made arbitrator, has been assured that it will be made arbitrator, has been assured that it will be made arbitrator, has been assured that it will be made arbitrator, as I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favourable, and, as I hope, lasting change has been effected in our telations with the neighbouring republic o ous descriptions. From on the subject which are ment upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protections and accommodating it necessarily go to-

gether, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom-house: It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to avrigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now day to have consume, they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and produces expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and ma-The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every notessatives the same advantage from every notessatives and product expenditure for the facility and scourity of our foreign commerce and many instance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bill authorizing

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Maxico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances, which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our results in the course of the time State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bills nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions un.

> sent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All as inexpediency of such suvestments. All improvements effected by the funds of the najoyment of all our fellow-citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed. A different practice, if allowed to progress,

ment in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and cengited to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our to prevent their accumulation, until they

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of ever important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in ny view, dangerous to the liberties of the peo-

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in

its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of mo-ney are asked for. The interests of the na-tion would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a Government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland vanal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of with-holding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for lighthouses, &c. centains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed the avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in felation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Congress.

Although the motives which have influence