FEDERAL GAZETTE, EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *OCTOBER* 28, 1807.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Editor of the Federal Gazette experiences a sincere pleasure in being able to present thus early to his Patrons the President's message. It was communicated to congress at 12 o'clock yesterday, and brought to us by express, but unavoidably in the night.

Washington City, October 27.

This day at 2 o'clock, the president of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following Message to both houses of congress.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Circumstances, fellow citizens, which seriously threaten the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the main pillar and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which injured and extraordinary mission to London were known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were from time to time the best spirit of amity and conciliation. They were accordingly presented in the friendly manner, with the proposition and object manifested, and little room was left for any thing to be done, which could bring us to an equitable understanding on the points in question, but to accede to propositions which had been rejected as inadmissible, and to make the concession of some equivalent. After long and unsatisfactory delays, the proposed negotiation was transferred to Washington, and there met the hopes and wishes of the government, that they would correct the unauthorised acts of their officers, and enable us to meet the friendly spirit of the transaction by proper arrangements on our part. Soon after the commencement of this change of place, we had the misfortune to lose the chief negociator, on whom had devolved the whole of the business, and who was acting against their instructions, and in violation of the principles which they had communicated to him. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised than could before have been supposed necessary: and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, having her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbor under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away.—On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation, interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, & at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles dispose with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favor reconsideration they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of November 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to congress, will also be conformable in its construction and application in relation to the United States, is not yet ascertained at the date of our last communications. Those, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe peace and harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the north-western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late conferences interesting the continuance of our peace. Those passages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the applications pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for provisions against that danger: Instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are in habits advanced in the pursuits of industry are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to live in peace with all theirs. While those more remote and not present appearances such grounds as to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea port towns and harbors, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun boats too already provided have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New-York, New-Orleans and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbors, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensible to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplement to our existing stock as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatning us; and I trust that the legislature feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences also unprovided for arose out of the necessity of calling all our gunboats into actual service for the defence of our our harbors; of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised & to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called upon the states for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have moreover encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union. They are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moments warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive powers has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed congress at their last session of the enterprizes against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Those enterprizes were happily defeated, by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of those associated in the chief in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi and dissipating before their explosion, plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law, and wherever it shall be found the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression, under pretence of it, and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts & expenditures during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September last being not yet finally closed, a correct statement will be hereafter laid before congress from the treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which with the five millions and an half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us to meet the current demands, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt, being upwards of one million more than the payments required to be made within the year by our contracts, and to have left in the treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances, and it is the wish, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes at present authorised or more usefully by others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of congress; unless indeed they shall be superceded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subject of future communications, and nothing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

TUESDAY, *October* 27, 1807.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to recommend the following proposals of the Baltimore Phœnix Fire Company. The assets of the year approaching, when danger from the old claims must be apprehended. The rates of premiums, will in all cases, be made low, as the nature and situation of property will permit. For the accommodation of Merchants, specific Goods, identified by marks and numbers, may be insured for a less time than the year. Orders left at the office in Second street, any time between the hours of nine A. M. and 5 P. M will be duly attended to and Policies issued the same day.

DAVID STEWART, Agent

Insurances can be made on Building, Stores, &c. &c. in all parts of Maryland, the District of Columbia, including Alexandria & its neighborhood. Letters on the subject post paid, addressed to the Agent, shall have immediate attention.

PROPOSALS

From the Phœnix Company of London

For insuring houses, building, stores, ships in harbor, goods, wares and merchandize,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Insurance from loss or damage by fire hath been found a measure of great importance to the happiness of families, and has given additional security to commercial transactions. The encouragement appropriation with which the public through Great Britain receive the improved system of this office, occasioned frequent application for the insurance of property in the principal cities and towns in Europe and America, and induced the company many years since to extend their plan to the continents of Europe and America, and to the West-India islands. The Phœnix Company can refer to the unerring test of experience to ascertain their character; and, gratified by the unbounded confidence they have obtained, and for the purpose of facilitating to the inhabitants the means of effecting insurance on their property the directors have lately determined to extend the sum which they have been accustomed to insure in any single risk, and have arranged rates of premium upon the various descriptions of property, which they trust, will be found moderate, just and equitable. The promptitude with which this office has adjusted the claims of sufferers, and the stability of its funds, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to offer more on the subject, than to refer those who desire information to the merchants of London, with whom they correspond.

☞ In this office, no insured person is liable to any call to make good the losses of others: but in case of fire, the sufferer will be fully indemnified by the company. The company also make good losses on property burnt by lightning.

RATES OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS

To be paid for Insurance against Fire.

No. I.

Hazard of the first Class, viz.

Brick or Stone Buildings, covered with Tiles, Slate or Shingles.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

For sums not exceeding 10,000 Dollars in one Risk,

37½ cents per Annum per 100 dollars.

No. II

Hazards of the Second Class, viz.

Buildings having the outer Walls covered, of Brick or Stone, carried through the Roof, and covered with Boards or Shingles.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Cables and Tarred Cordage in the Stores.

For sums not exceeding 10,000 Dollars in one Risk,

50 cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

No. III.

Hazards of the Third Class, viz.

Buildings covered or partly with Boards or Straw, or partly with Wood, or having timber and the outer Walls framework filled with brick.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Hemp, Cables and Tarred Cordage in the Stores.

For sums not exceeding 10,000 Dollars in one Risk,

75 cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

No. IV.

Hazards of the Fourth Class, viz.

Timber or Frame Buildings covered with Shingles or Boards.

Furniture or Merchandize not hazardous, contained in such buildings.

Hazardous Goods, viz. Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Hemp, Cables and Tarred Cordage in the Stores.

For sums not exceeding 10,000 Dollars in one Risk,

100 cents per Annum per 100 Dollars.

*** Ships in port, and their cargoes; ships on the stocks, and their materials. Barges and Boats with Goods on board may be insured against fire.

††† Larger sums may be insured by special agreement. Money may be received on deposit, and interest allowed for the same, if required. Applications by letter (post paid) will be duly attended to. Persons residing at a distance may be assured on their own account, or on account of others, by remitting the premium and sufficient description of the property to be insured.

☞ Fire Wardens appointed in Baltimore. Pilots, Vinegar or Lime Makers, Soap Boilers, Tallow Chandlers, Dyers, Apothecaries, Oil or Paint Makers, Coach Makers, Masters of Bake Ships, Lumber Merchants, Boat and Vessel builders, Sugar Refiners, Distillers, Chemists, Varnishers, Turpentine Works, Tar Kilns, Pitch Kilns, and Kilns for drying Malt, are deemed extra hazardous, and the rate upon such risks will be proportionably increased.

Ships in port, and their cargoes; ships building or repairing; also, barges, and other small craft, with goods on board, may be insured against fire, 1.75 cents for one year; 45 cents for six months, and 37 1-2 cents for three months per 100 dollars.

Barns, Stables, Hay and Grain contained in them or in stacks or ricks, and Live Stock, will be insured at such premiums as may be agreed on.

The rates on buildings (and on property contained in them) depend so much on the materials of which they are constructed, the purposes for which they are used, and their situation with respect to other buildings that may be deemed hazardous, that particular attention is requested to these circumstances in the orders for insurance.

In case of requiring a surveyor's report or plan of the buildings, where there are several, showing their situation with respect to each other and to other buildings, such survey or plan must be furnished by the assured, or at his expense; but where a classification of the property can be given, of which the agent must be the judge, they may be dispensed with. The assured is subject to no charge or expence in this office, except 50 cents for the policy.

In stating the sum for which insurance may be requested on any property, it should be recollected, that *indemnity* only is the object of insurance against fire, and that *benefit or expected profit or advantage*, beyond a just estimate of the value of the property destroyed, is against the principles of the contract.

Orders left at the Office of the Company, in second-street, will be attended to by

DAVID STEWART,

Agent for the Phœnix Assurance Company of London.

☞ The Phœnix Company having Agents at Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, persons having property in those places, are referred to the respective agents.

September 11 d6t-saw

BARCLAY & M'KEAN

HAVE IMPORTED

FALL GOODS.

Sept 23. d47tf

A Manager

Wanted on an extensive Farm, with a number of Hands. A person well qualified for the undertaking, & well recommended. Apply at this office.

October 25. d

Thomas Hawthorn

Has just received per the Indian Chief,

A Handsome Assortment of

New and Fashionable Goods,

Consisting of

Cotton Lace, Tambored Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Sleeves & Veils, Point Nic Gloves and Mitts, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting and Cambric Muslins, Nun's Thread, Marlas Handkerchiefs, Velvets and Cords, Flannels, Sewing Silk and Twist, Ginghams, Pins, Homebazeens, of which he offers very low for cash or short credit.

Oct. 21. d8t

Exchange on London,

FOR SALE BY

CORNTHWAIT & TARNALL,

83, Bowly's wharf.

10th mo. 20th. d10t

Hager's-Town Bank,

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1807.

IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that two dollars on each share of stock held in the bank must be paid up at the bank on or before the 1st Monday in December next; & that all persons failing to pay will not be entitled to any dividend on what they have paid, from the said first Monday in December until this instalment is paid. ELIE BEATTY, Cashier.