Cambridge Chronicle

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Returns, as far as they are known.

Number of Electors.		Jackson.	Adams.	Crawf.	Clay.
Maine,	9	00	9	00	00
N. Hampshire,	8	00	8	00	00
Massachusetts,	15	00	15	00	00
Rhode Island,	4	00	4	00	00
Connecticut,	8	00	8	00	00
Vermont,	7	00	7	00	00
New York,	36	1	26	5	4
New Jersey,	8	8	00	00	00
Pennsylvania,	28	28	00	00	00
Delaware,	3	00	1	2	00
Maryland,	11	7	3	1	00
Virginia,	24	00	00	24	00
Georgia,	9	00	00	9	00
N. Carolina,	15	15	00	00	00
S. Carolina,	11	11	00	00	00
Kentucky,	14	00	00	00	14
Tennessee,	11	11	00	00	00
Ohio,	16	00	00	00	16
Illinois,	3	2	1	00	00
Indiana,	5	5	00	00	00
Missouri,	3	00	00	00	3
Mississippi,	3	3	00	00	00
Alabama,	5	5	00	00	00
Louisiana,	5				
	261	96	82	41	37

Reports from Louisiana say that the votes of that state have all been given to Mr. Clay—The returns, however, had not been received in Baltimore on Wednesday last.

By the polite attention of the Editors of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, we are enabled this day to lay before our readers, the Message of our venerable Chief Magistrate, *one day* in advance of the mail. We tender our thanks to the Editors of that truly valuable paper, for their politeness, and take this opportunity to state that PAUL ALLEN, Esq. whose talents as an Editor are unrivalled in this country, has been lately engaged to assist in conducting that press.

We quote the following from Wednesday's paper:

"The President's Message was received at the office of the AMERICAN by express, yesterday afternoon, from our correspondents of the Washington morning papers. The rider, in the employ of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, performed the distance in three hours, having received the Message a little after 12 o'clock. It was placed in the hands of our workmen at half past three, and at about twenty minutes after five was delivered to our readers inan extra sheet—being about five hours only from the time of its promulgation at Washington."

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1824.

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

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives—

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, & throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead, to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgements.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated, others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negociation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent.

A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the Seventh Article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the 24th June, 1822, between U. States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, from the 1st of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of 6 months, from such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in full force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provisions at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive Treaty.—The object has been duly attended to since by the Executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negociation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the U. States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent Treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade of the British Colonies in the W. Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by Legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British Government, seeing the justice of the proposal and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the U. States and those of G. Britain specified in the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode.—The boundary specified by the 6th article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the 7th, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British Government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose, to the British Government, an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other Powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A Convention, to this effect, was concluded and signed in London, on the 13th day of March, 1824, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties, still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have tho't it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new Convention, until the definite sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and, with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the U. States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch.—They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France of 6th February, 1778, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their Revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the U. States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. The principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the Northwest Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the ——— day of ——— last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last 2 years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the U. States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition on the part of the U. States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining Powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia & Chili, & have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those states are mutually beneficial and interesting. With the Republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of the Republic. An advantageous alteration in our Treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars: Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our Independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain by whom it has been rendered.—With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts in the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans will exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of last year amounting to 9,463,922 dollars and 81 cents, will after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interests on the public debt, and upwards of 11,500,000 dollars of the principal, leave a ballance of more than 3,000,000 dollars in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than would be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of 5,000,000 dollars at 4½ per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of 24th of May last, a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, was authorised in order to meet the awards under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States at 4½ per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act, constituting the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first of January next, may be estimated at 86,000,000 of dollars, inclusive of 2,500,000 dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of 7,000,000 dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the U. States and which, as the stock of the Bank, still held by the Government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at 79,000,000 dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, a well-founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the Government be left at liberty afterwards, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sums applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most of all. On the 1st of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to 123,491,965 dollars and 16 cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to those objects, it has been reduced since that period, 37,446,961 dollars and 78 cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of January, 1835; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the Government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected, that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress: and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other institution, of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, 11 companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maratime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'sle, on Lake Erie, & the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendance of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th of April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carry

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