

sted in seeing our nation well governed—it is the surest pledge of its tranquility; experience must have taught it, that when Spain is governed by feeble hands, it necessarily submits to any who can impose conditions upon it. All Europe cannot but be pleased to see a Government revive in Spain which has so much contributed to the liberty and independence of all States which has been recognized and treated with by the Kings of Prussia and Sweden, and the magnanimous Emperor of Russia, England, our first ally and companion, that nation rich and happy in its Constitution, which has seen with horror the destruction of the Cortes and the persecution of its members; will be the first to applaud us, as it was first to assist us in our insurrection, to acknowledge the Cortes, and to praise the patriotism and the virtues of the people.

“Our object (says the Junta) like that of all Spaniards, is no other than the establishment of the monarchy under wise laws which at the same time that they secure the prerogatives of the king, may likewise insure to us our rights. We require the convocation of a Cortes named by the People, who may make in the Constitution, proclaimed by the extraordinary Cortes, those changes which our situation demand; which experience has taught us and which the constitutions of the limited monarchies of Europe require.

“For such holy purposes, we invite our sister provinces to unite with us, with the brave defenders of the country, with their worthy officers, and their illustrious Generals; in short with all the Spaniards of all classes. Firm in our purpose we will not lay down our arms (if we should be obliged to employ them) till we have obtained it; and we shall embrace every Spaniard who shall offer to join the banners of our country we shall prosecute without mercy those who without love for their country, and enemies to the king, would rather leave him to the hands of the vile Counsellors than to rescue him from their power, and open his eyes to their pernicious councils. Our conduct shall be a model to our enemies; property shall be respected, and personal liberty not disturbed; but woe to those who availing themselves of the august name of the king shall venture to insult or persecute any individual; they shall be responsible, and if the cannot be taken, those persons shall be so, whom we consider as hostages. Secure in the justness of the cause which we defended, the world shall see that Spain, valiant and persevering in defending her country, is no less illustrious and courageous when she has to defend her rights and her liberties.

“By the members of the Junta,  
“JUAN DIEZ PORLIER.”

By Capt. Davis, from Lisbon, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult. containing Madrid dates to the 14th, and furnishing the Spanish official particulars of the commencement, short continuance, and end of the insurrection in the Province of Galicia, “The fire was extinguished as soon as kindled.”—Maj. Gen. Porlier marched against St. Jago, as heretofore stated. He had about 800 soldiers and 6 pieces of cannon. The loyal troops came to engage him, when he was deserted by many of those who had followed him. The General and 34 other Officers were made prisoners, and committed to goal in separate apartments.—The old authorities were re-instated wherever he had deposed them. The people are said to have taken no part in the revolt—but to have remained silent spectators in the insurrection of the troops. This cannot be called active loyalty.

Porlier was handed over to a Council of War, tried, convicted, and, pursuant to its sentence, executed on the 3d of Oct. and his seditious publications burnt by the hangman. The insurrection commenced on the 19th of Sept. and its chief was executed on the 3d Oct.—one fortnight afterwards Defeated revolts strengthen a government. No mention is made of commotions in any other part of Spain.

It was reported at Lisbon that all the officers in Porlier's insurrection, and every man taken, had been executed.

General Polier left orders in his testament, that he should be put in a chest, locked with a key, and that the latter should

be given to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in his tears, and that, when circumstances should permit he should be placed in a pantheon, with the following inscription:

“Here lies the ashes of Don Juan Diez Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook against the enemies of his country, and died a victim of civil dissensions.

“Feeling souls! respect the ashes of an unfortunate.”

## President's Message.

From the National Intelligencer Extra,  
Tuesday Dec. 5.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:

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

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean in seeking the Naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them, the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to its victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honor of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment on the part of the Dey of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which followed under commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce, which passes within the reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved, into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the Treaty of Ghent relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquility of our Western and North Western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States.—Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant Tribes or parts of Tribes, remain to be brought over by farther explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian Tribes within and bordering on our Southern frontier, whom a cruel war, on their part, had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the Act for fixing the military peace establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the Quarter-Master, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments; and the constant medical assistance requir-

ed in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistency with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished: but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war: but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services, nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision, as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well the justice of the government, and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury, from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months, ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars: and there was, also, obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of Oct. last, amounted in the whole, to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt, contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty four millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of treasury notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of the various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honorably and advantageously, to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the U. S. But when it is considered that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbors and our frontiers, in the supplies of our arsenals and Magazines; that the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been at-

tained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangements of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily engage the deliberations of congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue, will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also justify an immediate alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil, but, until they can again be rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of congress, to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state Banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national Bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love for peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of congress whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity in the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is immediately connected, the necessity of accommodating the laws in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ promptly, and effectually the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the natural defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for augmentation, and to improve existing arrangements, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, their are in this as in other cases exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interest are now at stake, it will become, in an early day, not only