tion that the Indian hostilities, which have for some time past distressed our northwestern frontiers, have terminated.

You will, I am persuaded, learn with no less concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours towards effecting a pacification have hitherto issued only in new and outrageous proofs of persevering hostility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in contest. An earnest desire to procure tranquillity to the frontier—to stop the further effusion of human blood—to arrest the progress of expence—to forward the prevalent wish of the nation for peace, has led to strenuous efforts, through various channels, to accomplish these desirable purposes: In making which efforts, I consulted less my own anticipations of the event, or the scruples which some considerations were calculated to inspire, than the wish to find the object attainable; or, if not attainable, to ascertain unequivocally that such is the case.

A detail of the measures which have been pursued, and of their consequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of success, thus far will, I trust, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been devised, have been employed. The issue of some of them, indeed is still depending; but a favourable one, though not to be despaired of, is not promised by any thing that has yet happened.

In the course of the attempts which have been made, some valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public service. A sanction, commonly respected even among savages, has been found, in this instance, insufficient to protect from massacre the emissaries of peace. It will, I presume, be duly considered, whether the occasion does not call for an exercise of liberality towards the families of the deceased.

It must add to your concern, to be informed, that besides the continuation of hostile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, some threatening symptoms have of late been revived among some of those south of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Tenessee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring settlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holstein, made with the Cherokee nation, in July, 1791, would have prevented a repetition of such depredations: But the event has not answered this hope. The Chickamagas, aided by some banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hostilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this subject will be laid before you. Hitherto, defensive precautions only, have been strictly enjoined and observed.

It is not understood that any breach of treaty, or aggression whatsoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged as a pretext for the spirit of hostility in that quarter.

I have reason to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (pursuant to the provision by law for that purpose) to be prepared for the alternative of a prosecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorised to be raised, have been recruited, though the number is still incomplete. And pains have been taken to discipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of service to be performed. A delay of operations (besides being dictated by the measures which were pursuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itself deemed preferable to immature efforts. A statement from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raised, and some other points which have been suggested, will afford more precise information, as a guide to the legislative consultation; and, among other things, will enable congress to judge whether some additional stimulus to the recruiting service may not be advisable.

In looking forward to the future expence of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive consolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the present year is likely to supercede the necessity of additional burthens on the community, for the service of the ensuing year. This however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session:—And it is proper to add, that the information alluded to proceeds upon the supposition of no material extension of the spirit of hostility.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your consideration the expendiency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier, and for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory. To enable, by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and trusty persons to reside among them, as agents, would also contribute to the preservation of peace and good-neighbourhood.

If, in addition to these expedients, an eligible plan could be devised for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on trade with them upon a scale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from imposition and extortion, its influence in cementing their interests with ours could not but be considerable.

The prosperous state of our revenue has been intimated. This would be still more the case, were it not for the impediments, which, in some places, continue to embarrass the collection of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.—These impediments have lessened, and are lessening, in local extent;—and, as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progressive: But symptoms of increased opposition having lately manifested themselves in certain quarters, I judged a special interposition on my part proper and advisable; and under this impression, have issued a proclamation warning against all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the law in question, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and securing obedience thereto.

Measures have also been taken for the prosecution of offenders: And Congress may be assured, that nothing within constitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, shall be wanting to assert and maintain the just authority of the laws.—In fulfilling this trust, I shall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous support of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legislature the subject of a revision of the judiciary system.—A representation from the judges of the supreme court, which will be laid before you, points out some of the inconveniences that are experienced.—In the course of the execution of the laws, considerations arise out of the structure of that system, which, in some cases, tend to relax their efficacy—As connected with this subject, provisions to facilitate the taking of bail upon processes out of the courts of the United States, and a supplementary definition of offences against the constitution and laws of the union, and of the punishment for such offences, will, it is presumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Observations on the value of peace with other nations are unnecessary. It would be wise, however, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our own citizens, which might tend to disturb it, and to put ourselves in a condition to give that satisfaction to foreign nations, which we may sometimes have occasion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions, by our citizens, on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furnishing just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them: And in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourse with foreign powers, will be presented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpose, which takes place, if not renewed, at the close of the present session.

In the execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad, to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home: Provision has been made for the requisite buildings, and these are now put into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dismes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correspondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to their due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not, be resumed and completed.

It is represented that some provisions, in the law which establishes the post-office, operate, in experiment, against the transmission of news-papers to distant parts of the country. Should this, upon due inquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky has been notified to me. The legislature will share with me in the satisfaction which arises from an event interesting to the happiness of the part of the nation to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewise to inform you, that since my last communication on the subject, and in further execution of the acts severally making provision for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins; one at Antwerp, at the annual interest of 4½ per cent. with an allowance of four per cent. in lieu of all charges; and the other two at Amsterdam, at the annual interest of four per cent. with an allowance of 5½ per cent. in one case, and of five per cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of these loans, and the circumstances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high state of our credit abroad.

Among the objects to which these funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the provision made during the last session, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I entertain a strong hope, that the state of the national finances is now sufficiently matured, to enable you to enter upon a systematic and effectual arrangement, for the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reserved to the government. No measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinsic importance, or to the general sentiment and wish of the nation.

Provision is likewise requisite for the reimbursement of the loan which has been made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the 11th section of the act by which it is incorporated—in fulfilling the public stipulations in this particular, it is expected a valuable saving will be made.

Appropriations for the current service of the ensuing year, and for such extraordinaries as may require provision, will demand, and I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

I content myself with recalling your attention, generally, to such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former, communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the present session, among these, that which regulates trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The result of your common deliberations hitherto will, I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as, by conciliating more and more their ultimate suffrages, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitution of government, upon which, under Divine Providence, materially depend their union, their safety, and their happiness.

Still, further, to promote and secure these inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to stability in the public councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, November 6, 1792.

After which the president, accompanied as before, retired, and the members of the house returned to their hall—where the speech was read by the clerk, and ordered to be printed—and then the house adjourned.

IN virtue of the power given to the subscribers by an act of assembly, passed this present session, entitled, A further supplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, the subscribers to the new church are requested to meet at the said church, on Friday the 23d instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing their pews.

CHARLES WALLACE,
JAMES BRICE,
November 15, 1792. JOHN DAVIDSON.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Annapolis Assemblies is requested at Mr. George Mann's, on Saturday evening next, to appoint managers for the first evening and make such regulations as are necessary.

November 14, 1792.

Pursuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 12th of December, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of CLEMENT SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest within one year, and the residue with interest within two years from the time of sale. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, to Henry Hunter, Esq; of Calvert county.

W 3 CLEMENT SMITH, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the worshipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on West river, in said county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utensils, &c. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

W 3 STEPHEN STEWARD, Administrator of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

West river, November 14. 1792.

Agreeable to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Port-Tobacco, on Tuesday the 20th of November, (instant,) at the late dwelling plantation of William Smallwood, Esq; deceased, on Mattawoman,

THE whole of the personal estate of the said William Smallwood, Esq; in Maryland, consisting of sundry valuable negroes, men, women and children; stock of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs; house and kitchen furniture, of every kind; among which are two elegant side tables, on the most fashionable construction, for the reception of plate, &c. a set of mahogany dining-tables and chairs; a quantity of the most fashionable solid and French plate; an elegant coach, new, with harness for four horses; some corn and wheat, and plantation utensils of different kinds, with several other articles. The above sale to be for ready money, and if the day appointed should prove bad, will be postponed to the next fair day succeeding.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Attorney in fact for PRISCILLA HERBERT SMALLWOOD, administratrix of William Smallwood, Esq; deceased.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES will sit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, during this session of the General Assembly, in the committee room.

By order,

November 10, 1792. JON. WILMER.

RAYNER TAYLOR, being Organist of Annapolis, begs those ladies and gentlemen who may his instructions in music, that he is them, and hopes by his assiduity, and to his scholars, to merit the esteem and those who may employ him to teach in families. His present address is at Church-street, Annapolis.

November 13, 1792.

By the COMMITTEE of CL

NOTICE is hereby given, that the of CLAIMS will sit every day, ent session, from nine o'clock in the three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GO

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in Upper Marlborough, which, if not the first day of January next, will General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. WILLIAM M'BLAIR, I rough,
Mr. Samuel Foster, Church-hill, Quee ty,
Mr. Hepburn, merchant, Marlborough
Mr. Charles Fare, at Mr. M'Daniels borough,
Mr. John Loyd, tailor, Queen-Anne,
The Rev. Joseph Messenger,
Col. William Fitzhugh, Mill Mont, ty,
Fielder Bowie, Esq;
Mr. William Phelps, near Queen-Ann
Mr. Joseph Byus, at Lower Marlborou
Mr. Barton Garrott, Frederick county,
Mr. Francis Peyton, Alexandria,
Mrs. Mary Bishop, Lower Marlboroug
Edward Reynolds, Esq; Calvert county
Mess. Hanson & Bond, printers, Alexan
Robert Bowie, Esq;
Mr. Humphrey Belt,
Mr. Michael Devoy, tailor,
Mr. John Clark, care of Mr. Sinclair borough,
Mr. Edward Butler,
Mrs. Sarah Beall,
Mr. Joseph Delehaye,
Richard B. Hall, Esq;
James Tilghman, Esq; attorney at law, county,
Mr. Philemon A. Blake, Queen- ty,
Mr. Robert More, Lower Marlborough
Mess. Maynard and Whittington,
Mr. Joseph Shafrs,
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe,
Mr. Robert Lyles,
Dare & Allnutt, merchants, Hunting cr
William Sinclair, Esq; Lower Marlboro
Mr. Jesse Bowen,
Mr. Thomas Dolin, care of Dr. Wallac
Lingan Boteler, near Upper Marlborou
John Grayham, Queen-Anne's county,

Annapolis, Novemb

THE subscriber has just received Irish linens, which he will heap; he has as usual a general assortm suitable to the season, among which ar d 10-4 rose blankett, green rugs, ns, calculated to kill fowl sitting at ff; also a few articles of grocery, as loaf ugar, hyson and congo tea, and fine f ll which he will sell on reasonable term

W 3 WILLIAM

Kent county, Novemb

ALL persons having claims again RICHARD GRAVES, Esquire, d uested to present them legally authe imon Wilmer, of George-town, or W Worton, Kent county, and those wh said estate are solicited to make imme no indulgence can be given.

MARY WILMER,
4 w WILLIAM GRAVES

ALL persons having claims again BASIL BEALL, late of Prince- y, deceased, are requested to bring roved, and all persons indebted to sai uested to make immediate payment to ALL, who is legally authorised and ceive and settle the same.

SARAH BEALL,
W 3 BASIL BEALL.

November 8, 1792.

I HEREBY give notice, that whereas DUVALL has fully paid and satisf put into his hands for 1789, 1790 and collect, I request all persons indebt put into Mr. Duvall's hands to collect payment to him therefor.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES
of Prince-George's county.

September 27, 1792.

THE subscriber intends petitioni neral assembly of this state, to his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE RO

Somerset county, Maryland,
September 16th, 1792.