

der that there may be no danger of interference with the progress of individual industry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to the individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this branch becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success, than the establishment of Societies, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and stimulate a spirit of discovery and improvement.—This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement; by stimulating to enterprise and experiment; and by drawing to a common centre the results every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a national University; and also a Military Academy. The desirableness of both these institutions, has so constantly increased, with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honour, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be, the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronise a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?

The institution of a military academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of serious import to the government.

If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of character for office is to be made; and will proportionably diminish the probability of a choice of men, able as well as upright. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened; it is with much pain, and deep regret, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West Indies, from the cruises and agents of the French republic; and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understanding with that republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country: nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour and friendship, on the part of the republic, will eventually ensure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and

nation; for this full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, skill, respect and fondness of my countrymen, that I have for a special message, a more particular communication on this interesting subject, to the *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*.

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper departments, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction, I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our public debt, was mentioned in my address at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the present. I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt satisfaction to concur in such further measures, as will ascertain to our country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the debt. Posterity may have cause to regret, if from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

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

My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often, and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the same time that I shall submit to your inquiry, whether our harbours are yet sufficiently secured.

The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the representatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you, and my country, on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my supplication to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and Sovereign Arbitrer of nations, that his providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved, and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, 7th December, 1796.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN CARR, late of Anne-Arundel county, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of December,

A VARIETY of household furniture, hogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, with several valuable negroes, among which is a valuable lawyer. For all sums above five pounds a credit of twelve months on giving bond with approved security.

Will be also sold, agreeable to the last will of B. CARR, one hundred and seventeen acres of valuable land, on the above credit.

BENJAMIN CARR, } Administrators.
ROBERT CARR, }
ROBERT WELCH, }

Mr. O'DUHIG,

HAS the honour of informing the public, and his friends, that he will open his SCHOOL on Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL ROOM, for this season only; for young ladies on Fridays and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from three to five in the afternoon, and for young gentlemen in the evening of both days from five till eight o'clock, and a practising ball every Saturday afternoon.

Annapolis, December 7, 1796.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, December 7, 1796.

William Moran } WILLIAM MORAN having
against } long since entered the caveat
Mercer Moran, } aforesaid, and having (as it is said) removed out of the state without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendant, ordered, that unless he, the said caveat, appear here on the first day of July next, to support the said caveat, agreeably to the tenor of a subpoena this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpoena be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveat is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day of January next.

JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. KING, Clk.
November 10, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an assistant in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged, but an application from any person of business, writing a good hand, will be attended to. A good recommendation will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

JOHN HOSKINS STONE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, by an act passed at November session, (even-teen hundred and ninety-five, entitled, "An act to alter the mode of electing electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States," did direct, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for electors for the purposes expressed in the said act, should enunciate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted and voted for as an elector respectively, and should thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the Governor, and without delay dispersed through the State, the name of the person duly elected as elector, in each respective district, we, in pursuance of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns, made to us it appears, that John Rousby Plater is elected an elector for the first district, Francis Watkins for the second district, George Murdoch for the third district, John Lynn for the fourth district, Gabriel Duvall for the fifth district, John Archer for the sixth district, John Gilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the eighth district, John Eccleston for the ninth district, and John Done for the tenth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.
By the Governor and Council,
NICHOLAS PEXNEY, Clerk
of the Council

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

William Deakin, junior, } THE object of the bill
and Jane his wife, and } filed in this cause is
John Threlkeld and Eli- } to obtain a decree for
zabeth his wife, } recording of a deed made
} by the said Charles Beatty
Charles Beatty and George } and George Frazer Haw-
Frazer Hawkins, heirs } kins, deceased, to Nicholas
and devisees of George } Greenbury Ridgely, de-
Frazer Hawkins, de- } ceased, dated the 15th day
ceased. } of March, 1771, for lots
No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakin, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Frazer Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Frazer Hawkins, and that the said George Frazer Hawkins lives out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 23d day of December next, to the intent that the said George Frazer Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.

To be SOLD, on Friday the sixteenth of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of VACHEL DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, for READY MONEY,

A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with sundry other articles. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH,
Administratrix,
LUKE POOLE, Administrator of
V. Dorsey, son of John.
November 28, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at the Union tavern in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean-time these payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital, are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORN, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }

George-town, November 5, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. STEVENS'S) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

A Housekeeper Wanted,

ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, November 2, 1796.