

are advised, and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article.—Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation; I have added my sanction.—The result, on the part of his Britannic majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours, with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result—how firm, and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction.—While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsions and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy, and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government: Our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expense of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being over-balanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity, which exceeds the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union, displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of national liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled!

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgements to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong and improve, our immense advantages. To co-operate with you in this desirable work, is a fervent, and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled, have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws, which is due from good citizens, to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances, have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment. For though I shall always think it a sacred duty, to exercise with firmness and energy, the constitutional powers with which I am invested, yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings; to mingle in the operations of government, every degree of moderation and tenderness, which the national justice, dignity and safety may permit.

GENTLEMEN,
Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers.—In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the question between us, and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjusted; that the war in Europe, is not yet terminated; and that our western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them.—A statement of our present military force, will be laid before you by the department of war.

With the review of our army establishment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan, further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed; till the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time, is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the satisfaction which the actual condition of our western borders so well authorizes, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations, namely, that the provisions heretofore made, with a view to the protection of the Indians, from the violence of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants,

are insufficient.—It is demonstrated, that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations, by the Indians, will prove fruitless; and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision, for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them they urge it with solicitude) I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope, of rendering our tranquillity permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished, by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
The state of our revenue with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed, pursuant to different acts of congress, will be submitted from the proper department, together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be advisable, to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination. Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.
The statements which will be laid before you relative to the mint, will shew the situation of that institution; and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect; and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them;—the state of the fortifications of our harbours;—the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores;—and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians; will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session, and mutual forbearance where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious, and necessary for the peace, happiness and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

Go. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, }
3th of December, } 1795.

“ On the 14th inst. departed this life, at the house of Mr. Archibald Goider, of this city, JOHN NEEDLES, inhabitant of Easton, whose amiable and courteous qualities produced in him that genuine politeness which is independent of the forms and ceremonies of fashionable life to recommend it, and makes its possessors justly endeared to their friends and acquaintance. When in gayer life, he was high sheriff of Talbot, and has since been a very useful citizen, both in a religious and civil capacity; and as his visit to this place is said to have been on the score of humanity, and to plead the cause of the distressed, in company of some of his brethren, the people called Quakers, in which journey he met with some exposure to his bodily frame, which was too slender long to resist the attack of disease; from this circumstance, the tenor of his life, and quietude of his close, we doubt not he has entered the peaceful abode of the righteous, who “ cease from their labours and their works do follow them.”—His remains were decently conveyed to his friends at Indian-Spring for their interment.

When virtue reigns the full career
Of life's uncertain date,
Ah! what have we for such to fear,
They've reach'd the Heav'nly gate;

When virtue reigns triumphant o'er
Th' attacks of errors friends,
Where vice shall never grieve them more
To accomplish its base ends.

Their souls in Solace, sweet, diving,
Enter the port of rest,
There, with the Heav'nly host to join,
And be for ever blest.”

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S Neck, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

December 16, 1795.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Stafford county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire, and that some malicious persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J. H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795. *Wm Thomas*

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the middle ferry on Monocacy, Frederick county, about two weeks ago, a negro fellow named JERRY, about 25 years of age, a very stout well made negro, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He was bought of Doctor Davidge last spring, who formerly lived in Annapolis, where this negro was raised, who, in his masters absence to Britain, was hired out to work at brick-making both at Annapolis and Baltimore-town; at one or other of those places it is supposed he may be found. It is supposed that he carried off with him a bay horse and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, and branded on the left buttock something like J. Whoever takes up the said negro and puts him into gaol in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel county, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home and delivered to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who, when committed, called himself SAMUEL BUTLER, but since says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to GEORGE HARNES, on the South Branch, in the state of Virginia; that he, the said Harnes, purchased him from a certain FREEMAN CARTER, who formerly was a resident of this county, he is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, has a very remarkable scar above his right eye which extends up a little in his hair, appears to have been occasioned by a burn, he has also a scar on the right side of his nose; his clothing was only a pair of fustian trousers, a white cloth jacket, and a castor hat half worn. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, how says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.

Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

August 22, 1795.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.