Clerk of the Council

NINIAN PINKNEY,

OR SALE. iber will sell his Landed ode river in Anne-Arun out nine miles below the polis, known by the name

LAYLANDS. dishment has long beer ne of the most desirable in it does the requisites ne prings, extreme beauty of y, airy and dry, & a goo

ake it so; such as fertility lve and fifteen hundred abered and adjoining those The improvements, a , overseer's house, quartobacco houses, barn sheds nelosures. The soil partiurable to the growth of toclover and first quality t, a large proportion of rich dow and the uplands highly of improvement from the er. The waters of Rhode d come nearer than any o Chesapeake bay to the city gton, having the like and e tages, being distant from the thirty-two miles and a good to over Mount Pieasant fer-ough Upper Mariborough.— been formerly a mill on these

stream attached to which is ine months in the year. ed, all the stock, except the will be sold with the farm is valuable, and consists of ity head of Cattle, one hunep, twelve or fifteen horses, Mr. Gray, manager, will farm to any person desirous g examination. Apply in Bal-

8 JAMES CARROLL.

FOR SALE.

he subscriber will sell.

'homas's Point. lands adjoining, lying on the

ake Bay, South River, Oyster

ing Creeks. These lands aith ship timber, and wood of every description. There is a antity of firm marsh belonging I somelow ground, which may erfed into meadow at a small There are several small buildit. The whole contains between nd four hundred acres. This s remarkable for fish, oysters

21. 15 J. T. Chase.

To Travellers

One vest

Persons raveliting to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry

which is now kept in good arder

and constant attendance, by Head

ry Johnson and Wm Arnold;

where liquore and horse feed ein

be had. The road between the levry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved

and is only three miles from the

ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge,

where it intersects the Washing ington turnpike road

X -----

By his Excellency Charles Ridgels, Esquire, Governor of the State of

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the de

to any person who shall apprehend in

deliver the said Rebecca to the sherif

of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the sel of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen has

By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Ordered. That the above be publish

ed ten times in the Maryland Gazette

Federal Gazette, Federal Republica Frederick Town Herald, the Tord

Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easter

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty sers

Monitor.

By order,

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council

Clerk of the Council

Jan. 1, 1817.

Maryland.

VOL. LXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1817

merca firs been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between

the states; now states have been

dmitted into our Union; our tet-

ritory has been enlarged; by fair and honorable treaty and with great advantage to the original

states; the states respectively, pro-

tected by the national government,

under a smild parental system, a-

gainst foreign dangers, and enjoy-

ing within the separate spheres, by

a wise partition of power, a just

proportion of the sovereignty, have

improved their police, extended

their settlements, and attained a

strength and maturity, which are

the best proofs of wholesome laws;

well administered. And if we look

to the condition of individuals, what

a proud spectacles does it exhibit!

On whom has oppression fallen in

has been deprived of any right of

person or property? Who restrained

from offering his vows, in the mode

which he prefers, to the Divine

Author of his being? It is well

known, that all these blessings

have been enjoyed in their fullest

extent; and I add, with peculiar

satisfaction, that there has been no

example of a capital punishment be-

ing inflicted on any one for the

Some, who might admit the com-

netency of our government to these

beneficent duties, might doubt it in

trials which put to the test its

strength and efficiency, as a mem-

ber of the great community of na-

afforded us the most satisfactory

proof in its favor. Just as this con-

stitution was put into action, seve-

of all. War became at length, in-

evitable, and the result has shewn,

that our government is equal to

that, the greatest of trials, under

the most favorable circumstances.

Of the virtue of the people, and of

the heroic exploits of the army, the

navy, and the militia, I need not

Such, then, is the happy govern-

ment under which we live; a go-

vernment adequate to every purpose

for which the social compact is

formed; a government elective in

all its branches, under which every

citizen may, by its merit, obtain the

highest trust recognized by the con-

stitution; which contains within it

no cause of discord; none to put at

variance one portion of the commu-

nity with another; a government

Other considerations of the high-

est importance admonish us to che-

rish our union, and to cling to the

government which supports it. For-

tunate as we are in our political in-

stitutions, we have not been less so

the temperate zone, and extending

dent to that portion of the globe .-

Penetrating, internally, to the great

lakes, and beyond the sources of

the great rivers which communicate

through our whole interior, no coun-

try was ever happler with respect

to its domain. Blessed too with a

fertile soil, our produce has slways

been very abundant, leaving, even

in years the least favorable, a sur-

plus for the wants of our fellow-

men, in other countries. Such is

our peculiar felicity, that there is

not a part of our union that is not

particularly interest in preserv-

ing it. The great agricultural

terests are not less fostered by it

Our fellow citizens of the north,

injustice from foreign powers

crime of high treason.

any quarter of our Uniou?

MARYDAND GAZDAND POLITICAL EXPELL

PHINTED AND PUBLISHED BY: 6 3 3

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANTAPALLS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

WASHINGTON, March's. THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightday, vesterday took place the inresting ceremony attendant on the trance of the President elect of UNITED STATES, on the duties his arduous station. The cereny and the spectacle were simple e grand, animating and impres-

At half after 11 o'clock, the PRE-DINE, with him the VICE PRESI-NT elect, left his private resince, attended by a large cavalde of citizens on horseback, maralled livithe gentlemen appointed that duty.

The President reached the Coness Halt a little before 12; at the me time the Ex-President arrived d the Judges of the Supreme ourt. All having entered the Chamr of the Senate, then in session, Vice-President took the Chair, d the oath of office was adminised to him. A pertinent address s delivered on the occasion by Vice President.

The ceremony having ended, the nate adjourned, and the Presi-nt & Vice-President, the Judges the Supreme Court, the Senate nerally, the Murshals, &c. attendthe President to the elevated rtico temporarily erected for the casion, whose, in the presence of immense concourse of cfficers of e government, foreign officers, rangers, (ladies as well as gentleen) and citizens, the President ise and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if was not deeply affected by the rong proof which my fellow citins have given me of their confience, in calling me to the high ofe, whose functions I am about to same. As the expression of their ood opinion of my conduct in the iblic service, I derive from it a atification, which those who are inscious of having done all that bey could to merit it, can alone feel. sensibility is increased by a just imate of the importance of the ust, and of the nature and extent its duties; with the proper dissarge of which the highest intersts of a great and free people are timately connected. Conscious my own deficiency, I cannot enr on these duties without great nxiety for the result. From a just sponsibility I will never shrink; dealating with confidence, that in y best efforts to promote the pubwelfare, my motives will always e duly appreciated, and my con-oft be viewed with that candor full enjoyment of his rights, and id indulgence which I have expe-

enced in other stations. In commencing the duties of the hief executive office, it has been e practice of the distinguished en who have gone before me to splain the principles which would ern them in their respective adinistrations. In following their nerated example, my attention is turally drawn to the great causes nich have contributed, in a princial degree, to produce the present

ates. They will best explain the iture of our duties, & shed much ght on the policy which ought to pursued in future. From the commencement of our volution to the present day, alost forty years have elapsed, and on the establishment of this con-Itution, twenty eight. Through whole term the government has n, what may emphatically be illed, self-government; and what s been the effect? To whatever ject we turn our attention, wheer it relates to our foreign or doestic concerns, we find abundant suse to felicitate outselves in the cellence of our institutions .bring a period fraught with diffitities, and marked by very extra-dinary events, the United States ave flourished beyond example, heir citizens, individually, have een Happy, and the nation proserdus.

their turn, by the nutsery for sesmen and naval force; thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy-which patronizes domestie industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and pro-Stable market by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are thedingers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolutioh? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people -To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the U.S. been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistions. Here too, experience has tent career, or been blessed with the same success? While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every ral of the principal states of Euthing will be safe: They will choose rope/had become much agitated and competent and faithful representasome of them seriously convulsed tives for every department. It is Destructive wars ensued, which only when the people become ignohave, of late only terminated. In rant and corrupt; when they dethe course of these conflicts, the generate into a populace, that they United States received great injury are incapable of exercising the sofrom several of the parties. It was vereignty. Usurpation is then an their interest to stand aloof from easy attainment, and an usurper the contest; to demand justice soon found. The people themselves from the parts committing the injubecome the willing instruments of ry; and to cultivate, by a fair and their own debasement and ruin .honorable conduct, the friendship

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations. the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overset our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our governmens, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in comfull enjoyment of his rights, and merce and navigation, and all of is able to protect the nation against them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state .-Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our in other circumstances, on which character, and with it perhaps out prosperity and happiness esour liberties. A people who fail to sentially depend. Situated within do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. through many degrees of latitude National honor is national property along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of cliof the highest value. The senti-ment in the mind of every citizen, mate, and every production inci-

Let us then look to the great cause

and endeavor to preserve at in full

force. Let us, by all wise & con-

stitutional measures, promote in-

telligence among the people, as the

best means of preserving our liber-

is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished. To secure us against these dangers our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior interest of the nation prospers to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into estimate the loss of property, engaged in navigation, find great end couragement in being made the faand distress of our citizens, than casualties incident to foreign mar. wared carriers of the vast products would be sufficient for this great kets.

thile constituting the elements of tages of civilization. greater force, to preserve the cience, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the eyent of war. The latter, retained ces; for any emergency; as they are; within the limits proper in a state of of the willingness of our fellowedpeace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers. and in saving the property of their the value of which daily augments, gitizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of sources, besides accomplishing every the country render it susceptible, other necessary purpose, put it comand which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annovance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable

termination. But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best eficc. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government, the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall tind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and bing from distant lakes, appro points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the U. States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should felt advantageously on agriculture, & every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materion, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the

Under this constitution, our com- | que of the other portions of the U- | wart, Our land and maya! forces | With the Indian tribes it is our nited States, while the inhabitants abould be moderate bur adequare to duty to cultivate friendly relations; of these are amply recompensed, in sho necessary purposes. The for and to see with kindness and liberate and to age with kindness and liberal mer to garrison and preserve our lity in all ountransactions. Letqualin fortifications and to meet the first ly proper lais to persevery in our eft. avasions of a foreign foe; and, forts to extend to them the advance

No. 11 jun

The great amount of our revenuer and the shourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resourtizens to bear the burthers, which the public necessities require. The Vast amount of vacant fands forms an additional resource of great extent and duration .- These repletely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily. paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them: but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined. to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what

is its due. Equally gratifying is it, to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it.—
The American people have encountered together great dangers, and; sustained several trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to. the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, antient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, be domestic, as its influence in that so gigantin; of a people so prospecase, instead of exhausting, as it rous and happy. In contemplating may do in foreign hands, would be what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our Government has approachedto perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential princi-ples and features which characterlac it, and, that that is to lie done,

LAMATION.

position of Upton Bruce, Esquire, d. the City of Baltimore, that a new girl named Rebecca, slave to the ar of the fifteenth ultimo, rt in his stable which Bruze, did, to answer certain parges ed it, and that he has and to accomplish certain views, in o believe it had been to his infant child, about seven more me evil disposed perold, a poisonous dose, and that in a fer And whereas it is of days afterwards she absconded; I has portance to society that therefore thought proper to issue or perpetrators of such my prociamation, and do, by and my be brought to condign the advice and consent of the Court offer a reward of two hundred doller

have therefore thought this my proclamation, I with the advice and council, offer a reward dollars to any person over and make known perpetrators of said of she or they or any ught to justice. Given Ecity of Annapolis unnd the Great Seal of the and, this thirteenth day shteen hundred and se

GELY, of Hampton. ency's command, SINIAN PINKNEY,

t the above be published the Maryland Gazette, te, Federal Republican Telegraph, the Frede-ald, the Torch Light, ralist, and Friston Moni-

Clerk of the Council.

of land, situated in Caroline count, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are bleared, the rest in word and white oak timber, equal to appa the Eastern Shore of Maryland; wisin a mile of the timber land is now . rected a saw mill. The above body are about live miles from the resident of Col. Win. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to perior wishing to purchase by Mr. Thems

Cheesman living thereon. Also the FARM on which Mr. ? W. Stewart resided, situated in Tueb hoe Neck, (Caroline County.) Tis farm contains about five hundredses of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and time ber. There is also an excellent ma

seat thereon. On payment of the consideration ms nev the above lands will be sonver free of incumbrances.

Feb. 13 Richard Loccherman

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Ca Have recently received, a complet and general assortment of Dry Gos Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Que ware, Ironinongery and Cutler, the encompass about one fourth lands, which water abound fish, wild fowl and fine and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell chesp for Cash, or to punctual dealers on start

N. B. We purchase or bar Goods for Ryc O ats and Corn.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims aging Barney Curran, late of the city of he napolis, deceased, are requested to hibit the same to the subscribers legly authenticated; and all persons debted to him are requested to mit immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will paid to this notice, as legal meason will be resorted to against all the who disregard it.

Micholas Brewer, Extra Dennis Claude, anuary 23.

To be Rented For three years, either for acressum, or a share, at the option of tenant, Mr. Kerr's from on the side of Severy, opposite to Annapart For terms a rely to Henry L. Dat

January 50. NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Are county will neet in the city of Aspolis on the third Monday in Mar next for the purpose of receiving adjusting all claims against the county, for the year 1816.

By order I'm. S. Green al

Feb. 20.