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WASHINGTON, March 5. THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the inauguration of the PRESIDENT elect of the UNITED STATES, on the duties of his arduous station.

At half after 11 o'clock, the PRESIDENT elect, with him the VICE PRESIDENT elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed for that duty.

The ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President & Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated platform temporarily erected for the occasion.

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to perform.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations.

From the commencement of our evolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; now states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged; by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying 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.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government 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 constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunately as we are in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend.

one of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for soldiers and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? 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?

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.

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.

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Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war.

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.

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 bind the union more closely together.

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.

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With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions.

The great amount of our revenue and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency; as they are of the willingness of our fellow-citizens to bear the burthens, which the public necessities require.

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.

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.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased 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.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic, of a people so prosperous and happy.

To Travellers. Persons travelling 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 order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Bruce, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Bruce, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, send his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a day afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the chief of Baltimore county.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood and white oak timber, equal to two in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is in a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Chessman living thereon.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Canton Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Pine and Corn Salt, Sein Twine, Cider, also Old and Corn, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers hereinafter authenticated; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

To be Rented.

For three years, either for a certain sum, or a share, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr's farm on the north side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to Henry L. Davis.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in March next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the county, for the year 1816.

For Sale. N. HUTTON, in Corn Hill street, Carriages for sale: fashionable, in complete order; Jersey Waggon, country use; and various Chaises. By his Excellency Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of Maryland. LAMITION. appears from the deposition of Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of Maryland. LAMITION. appears from the deposition of Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of Maryland. LAMITION. appears from the deposition of Charles Ridgely, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

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