by preserving the virtue and enlight. ening the minds of the people; and as a security against foreign dangers ed adopt such arrangements as are indispensible to the support of our Independence, our Rights and Liberties. If we persevere in the carece, in which we have advanced to far, and in the path already traced. we cannot fail, under the lavour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems, to await

In the administrations of the il testrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive & useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predeces'sor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made. I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward exalted talents and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

Having concluded his address, the nath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the U. States. The oath was announced by a single gan, and followed by sa-'lutes from the Navy Yard, the bat tery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with military honours, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artil. lery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his lady, after his return, received at their dweiing the visits of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers & citizens; who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison.

The Evening concluded with a splendid Ball at Davis's Hotel; at which were present the President and Ex-President and their ladies. the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

Thus has commenced the administration of JAMES MONROE. In the utmost warmth of our good wishes, we cannot wish him a more honourable, a more grateful termination of his official life, than that which has crowned the administration of JAMES MADISON.

The principles developed in his Inaugural Speech, are such as, adhered to, will triumphantly bear him through. They are those of the honest republican, and at the same time of the practical statesman. They afford us the highest presage of an upright and unsophisticated administration of the public affairs, on the solid principles of the constitution, regulated by reason, and rempered by the wisdom of experience.

A STRAY SOW.

Came to the subscriber's on the road to the lower ferry, known by the name of Tilley's Ferry, sometime in Febraary, a white Cow, with red ears, about 5 years old, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. This 5th day of March, Charles Boon.

March 13.

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, teen and seventeen years of age. In-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 13.

COMMUNICATION. London is just now as much of a a mob-town as our Baltimore, and the mob gentry are guilty of as great outrages almost in the former, as they have been in the latter. Dr. Watson is almost equal to.Dr. Gale or Dr. Lewis; and Mr. Hunt is as ready in approve of their deeds, as it was made to appear that General Stansbury was. What blessed places these large cities are; these sores on the body politic," as Mr. Jefferson very justly named them. And yet it would seem, that no other places are fit for legislation; in them, and in them only, perhaps would the legislature be perfectly sufe! This great and noted character, Dr. Watson, it is said, has made his escape, and designs to make this country his residence. No doubt he will be followed by a number of others of the London patriots. win will soon find London to be too notifor them. Is it not likely that Baltimore will be the theatre selected for their future exploits, and ere long, they will be as much distinguisned there, as they at present are in London? There they have nothing to dread, because if per-chance they should be brought to trial, why Baltimore juries are ready to acquit them. Did they not acquit the ferocious murderers of Lingan? Why not then future murderers? Let those who are so entirely out of their senses as to believe that Mobs are no longer to be dreaded in Baltimore, read the late accounts of the London riots, and seriously decide, if Baltimore be

It is to be hoped, that these accounts will be collected and published in a small volume. It might be dedicated to Joseph Taney, Esq. and the proprietors of the Baltimore Assembly Itooms, conjointly.
CIVIS.

safe.

It appears by the list of laws, that the legislature, although unwilling topurchase the Biltimore Assembly Rooms, gave the proprietors leave to sell them. It is to be hoped, that they will meet with a purchaser, and then too, it is to be hoped, they will not be so auxious to carry the degislature into that hot-bed of riots and massacres.

LAWS OF MARYLAND. Passed December Session, 1816.

An act relating to Inquests held

by Coroners.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Ge neral Ass bly of Maryland, That h reafter there shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents to each juror who may serve on a coroner's inquest, and to the constable who may be directed by any coroner or magistrate to summon such jury, or to the coroner if the jury be summoned by him, the sum of twelve and one half cents for each juror, which sums shall be collected and paid to the persons entitled thereto, in the like manner as the fees allowed by law to such coroner.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fourteenth Congress, just closed.

An act to repeal the second section of the act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines

the navy. An act supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports

and tonnage. An act for the relief of Nathan: iel Williams.

An act directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from his imprison-

An act for the relief of William Haslett.

An act for the relief of John Ricaud. An act authorising a new edition

of the land laws.

An act making a partial appro-priation for the navy for the year 1817.

Anact for the relief of Oliver Spellman.

An act for the repeal after the present session of Congress the act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the delegates from the territories, passed March 19, 1316.

An act to extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer naths, passed in 1798.

An act to amend the act atthorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

An act for the relief of Henry Malcolnt As act for the gelief of Jacint

Laval. 'An act in addition to the act for

the relief of George T, Ross and Daniel Patterson.

An act providing for the division of certain quarter sections in fu-ture sales of public lands. An act for the relief of Lowis

Olmsted. An act authorising the sale of cerrain grounds belonging to the United States in the City of Washing-

An act for the relief of Alexan der Holmes and Benj. Hough.

. An act supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States. An act for the relief of Peter

An act for the relief of certain Creek Indians.

An act making an appropriation for opening and cutting a road therein described.

An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings and improving the public square. An act authorising a subscripti-

on for printing the tenth volume of the public documents. An act supplementary to the act further to amend the several acts

for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

An act for the relief of certain An act for the relief of John de

Castanado. An act to continue in force the 2d section of the act supplementary to the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to authorise the extension of the Columbian turnpike road in the District of Columbia. An act to provide for furnishing

the House of the President of the An act making provisions for sup-

port of the mulitary establishment during the year 1817. An act allowing further time for

entering donation rights to lands in the district of Detroit. An act to set apart certain pub-

ic lands for the cultivation of the time and olive. An act making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian

An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the district of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of unchartered bank

notes within the same. An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Teacle Savage and others.

An act to amend the act of last session making further provision for military services during the late

An act transferring the duties of commissioner of loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of commissioner of

An act to continue in force an act of 1815 further providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Mary

An act for erecting a Light House on the West Chop of Holmes Hole Channel.

An act for the relief of lames H. Boisgervais.

An act for the relief of William Oliver.

An act supplementary to the act directing the disposition of money paid to the courts of the United States.

An act for the relief of Francis Cazcail.

An act for the relief of William Smith.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads. An act to provide for the punish-

ment of crimes committed within the Indian boundary.

An act for compensating Peter Hagner. An act authorising the payment

to the state of Georgia of 15 per cent. on her quota of the direct. tax, for the year 1816, assumed and paid by said state. An act for the relief of Henry

An act respecting the contracts for the printing for Congress.

An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the U. States. A ha

An act for the relief of Joseph Summers and Join Allen.

An act for the relief of Robert

An act to provide for reporce of ecisions of the Suprema Court. An act for the relief of Journon-

ville de Villiers. An act for the relief of Charles Williams.

An act to provide for the redempion of the public debt. An act repealing the act for the

afe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war-An act respecting the compensation of certain callectors.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen. An act making additional appro-

priations for paying the expences of the army and militia during the late

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marinea who were lost in the United States brig Epervier. An act to repeal so much of any icts now in force as authorises a loan of money or an issue of Trea-

An act to continue in forcesthe act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for the relief of Peyton An act providing for the more

prompt settlement of public accounts. An act making appropriations for he support of the navy, during the

year 1817. An act repealing the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavy and others. An act for the relief of the wi-

dows and children of Arnold H. Dohhrman. An act for the relief of William

Chism. An act to fix the peace establishment of the marine corps.

An act for the relief of George Buckmaster. An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Georgia, under the articles of agreement and

cession between the United States and that state. An act for the relief of Galeb Nicholls.

An act respecting the district court of the United States in the northern district of New-York.

An act for the relief of Madame An act to amend the act, authorsing the payment of progesty lost, cantured or destroyed by the enemy

while in the military service during the late war. An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain

duties therein mentioned. An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United

States in the state of Indiana. An act to continue in force the

act relating to settlers on the public lands. An act authorising the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with the

consuls of their respective nations. An act to amend the act granting a bounty in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

An act for the relief of Joseph I.

An act to authorise the repayment of certain alien duties.

An act to regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris. An act for the relief of

An act for the relief of Peter Caslard.

An act to regulate the territories of the United States and their electing Delegates to Congress.

An act for the relief of Anthony

An act for the relief of Asa

An act making provision for the location of lands reserved by the first article of the treaty of 1814, between the United States and the Creek Indians.

An act to amend and explain the act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act authorising the people of the Westermpart of the Mississippi Territory to form a State Govern. ment, and for the admission of the same into the Union.

An act for erecting a-Territorial Government in the Edstern part of the Mississippi Territory.

Resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union.

Resolution to employ John Trumbull to compose and execute certain paintings. 1.

WASHINGTON, MA APPOIN DMENTS

By the President of the U. with the advice and comen the Senate,

To be Secretary for the ment of State, John Quincy and of Massachusetts. To be Secretary for the Bone

ment of the Treasury, William Crawford Comment To be Secretary for the Ha

ment of War, Isaac Shelby, of Ken Mr. Growninshield it is under stood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRE SIDENT TO THE SENATE After having taken the out of

fice on the Fourth day of Marche Gentlemen of the Senate-

In entering the office of Vie President, I beg leave to offer public acknowledgment, of the honor conferred upon me by the people of the United States, by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose pretriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive this day the him. estfreward that a free people the bestow.

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a conscious ness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberate assemblies and when, at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been to lorned by men of the first distinct tion for experience, talents and chiracter, I am oppressed by the my. nitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealon ndustry and rigid impartiality.-If aught beyond these shall men; approbation it will be justly asmibed to the wisdom and magnaning of the members of this dignified body-and upon that wisdom and mignanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

From the Georgetonon Messenger of. March 5. 1817.

Yesterday, being the 4th of March Mr. Monroe was installed into the presidency of the United States --At an early hour every thing appeared to be in motion; crands were seen flocking towards the capitol from every direction. Soor after 11 o'clock a great number of gentlemen assembled on horseback in the open space in front of Mr. Monroe's house, where they were formed under the direction of two of their fellow citizens, who had bees chosen marshals of the day. At the appointed time Mr. Monroe, accompanied by Mr. Tompkins, sat out, n his carriage, for the capitol.-He was followed by a great number of carriages and persons on horseback; forming, in the whole, a considerable procession. On his arrival at the capitol hill ne was received with military honors by the marine corps, and some fine corps of volunteers. In front of the capitol a temporary portico had beet erected, in which the inauguration was to take place. This was surrounded by several thousands of perbers of well-dressed ladies. Mr. Monroe ascended the portico, accommittee of senators, and the judges. Mr. Madison was also present, and was placed on the right of Monroe. After the oath had been administered, the new president delivered his speech. Although this speech was delivered in the or pen air, the delivery was so distinct and the silence of the people was so great, that it was perfectly heart a considerable distance. When the speech was concluded, a Tederal stlute was fired from a detachment of artillery in the capitol square. The procession returned in the same or-der to Mr. Monroe's house. Here he received the congratulations of the foreign ministers, and other strasgers, and of his fellow citizens; mong whom was Mr. Madison, not a private individual. In the even ing, a splendid ball-was given, in be nor of the occasion; by the citizes of Washington, which was crowded almost to excess.

This installation seems to have excited more curiosity than any provious event of that kind. Many persons came from a considerable distance to witness it. And or tainly the city of Washington structured with presented an early & so numerous an assemblage. The weather will peculiarly favourable, it being additing the lightful opting days

on the Carling (Penu.) Herold. Grapy display, DICKINSON COLLEGE. The bill for the relief of this inin fervent pro tution has been rejested in the oaks of Representatives by a ma-

tion of science.

is and the Carolinas have given

usands to establish their Colleges

while unfortunate Pennsylvania is

ne to fall behind her neighbours,

Hook on with indifference at the

of the surrounding States, or

we keep pace with them, it is ra-

er to be attributed to individual

rtion than to any aid from our

We trust the papers at Harris.

g, will give us, at length, the

nes of the friends of science, and

extensive philosophical apparatus

ficient inducements to take the

ir emoluments. If such men can

found we have the fullest reliance

no trouble will be spared by

thonourable body—the Trustees

sale of the land, not mortgaged

the state, will free the College

n debt, and Dickinson may yet

urish, despite the frowns of an

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Cotton Smith, Esq.

and over the State of Connec-

HIGHTY BEING who has distin-

uished us hy so many blessings,

hose mercies and judgments we

ave equally disregarded; it be-

omes us, with one accord, to

numble ourselves before our HEA

VENLY FATHER, and with peni-

tent hearts to implore the forgive-

ness of our offences, and the com-

essential to our happiness as indi-

viduals and our, prosperity as a

people. With these impressions, and in

suance of ancient and pious ex-

ple, I have thought proper to ap-

XT. to be observed as a day of

MILIATION, FASTING AND

AYER throughout this States all minis-

s and people to convene on that

y, in their several places of religi

ne worship; that, in our solem

emblies we may offer to the par High, through the mediation

His Son, the sacrifice of an ham-

and contrite spirit for our aluse

lightened Legislature.

se who are opposed to to.

Whatopinion will our sistof states ple of the Unit the President stertain of the large and wealthy person our no ate of Pennsylvania, when they particularly ch un that her Legislature has refus-Him to stied f upon shis comm the trifling sum of Fifteen Hunall in authority ed Dollars per annum far & few ty in their rest ers, to renovate and review its impress our cit ost celebrated College; when they e informed that a servingry whose sense of their l reverence for t erary famo has extended over a great rtion of the middle and southern ites, is suffered to tranguish and sentiments of c for each otha, stitutions of re k when a small sum from the pubing, on Chris treasury would render it an orchurches of ev ment to the States Will the peoour colleges, ac of Pennsylvania approve of this and on 'all'atte staken economy in their Legislaman suffering a re when they are aware that the intellectual and putation of the State, and the sement of our fe re enjoyment of their Liberty, is would please hi imately connected with the proour commerce The neighbouring states have see our agriculture and in all ourla an example-New-York has been reward the l ish in endowing her literary intutions .- Her Colleges flourishabundant harve ensuing year w n of the first talents are attract. his Providence thither. She stands high in her his grace: Th utation for knowledge, and her Him to extend sperity will keep pace with her the whole fami ainments in science. Massachuto put an end t . Connecticut and Vermont can delity and delus boast of their Universities. Vir-

> finally meet wi wards. All servile l ation on said d den. Given under n

large portions

fusing universa

the belief of our

all, that he wo

sucred truths,

and enable us

divine princip

the twentier in the year of erlisps men of ominence and lities can be found, who will think in the fortypacious edifice, à large library & dependence of America. JOHN CO llege into their own hands and By His Excelle end on their own exertions for

Thomas Day THE PEN We can now the conflagrati ry on Wednes tent of the da verse House of Representatives. the wing is en centre buildin flame, the cell remain uninjo floor is consum vernor and Commander in Chief building deno & the kitchen destroyed. No A PROCLAMATION. caped, notwit evidently kind A large quant of Divine Providence during the by the prison past year, and of the ungrateful the garret, an eturns we have made to that AL.

nated in that very little dou coal was place dles. There taining a suffic as the gates v time of the fi cape of the of citizens res ed with musk munication of those temporal and piritual favours, which are alike by col. Moore sed by the wa were drained. the propriety as well as a c tute in some fire plugs to t int, and I do hereby appoint FRIAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF APRIL from the wor

tendant citiz dict of the ju From the COMM Died yeste NICHOLSON, Judge of the His mercies, our repeated vibla- and a Judge of

pany, to pre

similar casu:

ns of His law, and our mattebri- of Maryland to the gracious invitations of ... In the des s gospel. And whilst we recount the public ha p in the adverse events of the citizens—an e endeared to us by their private and kindest th, or who were eminent for from early li ir extensive usefulness-in with collence and ding from us the usual supply of ter, and pos fruits of the earth, and in the vigorated an ous embarrassmente which have he soon beca ended us in our fawful puranite; professional

us at the same time devoutly re-mise His righteous government out member the world, and adors Him for gal attainme