erdey heing the day appointed by the constitutes for the annua means and a great, the members of both branches assembled downers and day, and both housed organized themselves, and a doped the cases, preliminary enter of bush

This size at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States ransmitted to both houses of Congress, the following message, by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his secretary— Joseph Jones Monroe, his sect Fellow citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives. At no period of our political existence had we so much gause to fedicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The shundant fruits of the certi have filled it with picety. An extensive and, prafitable, commerce has greatly, augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation.—Our preparations for defence, in case or future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advanting under a well discussed system, with all the despatch which important a work will admit. Our free government bounded on the interest and atfections of the people, has gained and is daily gaining thempts. Local jestouries are rapidly yielding to more generous, endanged and enlightened views of national policy.—For advantages so numerous, and highly important, it is our doty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Ounnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand there down in their utmost purity, to our latest posteri y.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that

an arrangement which had been commeneed by my predecessor, with the British government for the reduction of the nava force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded; by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on take Champlain more than one vessel; on lake Ontaria, more than one; and on lake Loie and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed each wit one cannon only; and that all the etch wit; one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in is duty to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in Lorce until six months shall have expired, after notice having been given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should trest to the other of its arrangement, tweless expense on both sides, and what is of still greater insportance, the damp'r of collision, between a word yessels, an inscending waters, which was great; is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that

the commissioners under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several ferred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passimiquoddy belonged under the treaty of 1783, have a greed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it.—The commissioners acting undo the other articles of the treaty of Ghent for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet combleted them. The difference which are observed to two government under the preaty, respecting the right of the United Stars to take and cure fish on the coast of the British proviners, north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of 1783 is still in negociation. The propolimits, which had been seed to by the test ty of 1763 is still in negociation. The propo-sition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the prince ple of the convention of London by which the commerce between the ports of the sonited States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality, has been delined by the British government. This ibject having been thus amicably discussed etween the two governments, and it apwilling to departiron its present regulations, it remains for congress to decide, whether

they will make any other regulations in con-sequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our nivigation.

The negociation with Spain, for spalia-tions on our commerce, and the settlements of boundaries remains essentially in the state it led by the communications that were made to congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish governso dongress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negociation suspended; and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an apicable disposition towards. Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be qual between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negociation, which has been met by this government, and should the conciliatory and friend ly policy which has invariably guided our councils, be acciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark that no proposition has yet been mad from which such a result can be preduced.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the U. States. It was natural that our cirizens should sympathise in the events which effected their peighbours. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict, along our coast, and in contiguous countries would occasionally interrupt our connecte, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the narties, and for which redees

reived from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress his, in most instances been withheld. Thro recry stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to meither of the parties, in men money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest not in the light of have regarded the contest not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil trar between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our spil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is propernow to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept from them any advantage, in commerce of otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or eigherction with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair pactprocity. fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year an expectabilities was set on foot against. Last Floridat, M. persons elimining to we made the fortunation of some of the colonias, who the possession of Amelia Island, As this provide of the state of Georgia. As this provides lies pastward of the Blississipps, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean movery side, and has been a subject of tagonical and the ocean mindensity for losses by speciality, or incaschange for territory, or addition, or incaschange for territory, or addition, or incaschange for territory, or addition, which work of the Mississipps I fact well known to the world, it excited surprize, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it will five triandly relations existing between that nited States and the colonies, a doubt bas enter tained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength. of them. This doubt bas gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the "pro-cention of the enterprize, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorised adventure. Projected reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in deliance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it, has assigned a sore marked rhameter of untriendliness to us, the island being made a chunnel for the illi-

port for snuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a three called Galvezton, within the limits of laily by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smugging. These establishments, if ever sancging. These establishments, it is the interest which is tioned by any authority whatever, which is ed, and orders have been accordingly issued

cit introduction of slaves from Africa into

friendly disposition, so far as it may com post with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every dag, it has been then coastafwith "Estruction to touch a such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing au-thorities, with those in the possession or, and reduces for past injuries, continited by per-sons acting under them, be obtained; by

plained to the parties whom it may, in any

them alone can the commission of the like in future be prevented.

Our relations with other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to e e y other object in which the U. States a e interested. A strong hope is entertain-ed, that by adhering to the maxims of a on preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantage-ous and honourable to our country. With the Barbary states and the Indian

ribes, our pacific relations have been pre

erved.
In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which payments which have been made into the reasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the oppropulations made by law for the support of the civil government and of the military & naval establishments, embracing suitabl provision for fortifications and for the gra more than eighteen millions of the princ pal, within the present year, it is estimate hat a balance of mole than six millions o dollars will remain in the treasury on the tirst day of January, applicable to the curtent service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand hank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hun-dred thousand; making in the whole twen-ty-four millions and five hundred thousand

The numual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the support of the civil government, and of the suny and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions and eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sink-ing fund to ten millions; making in the whole, twenty-one millions and documents dred thousand dollars; leaving an annhal excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of two millions and seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the belance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, 1818.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year 1819; after which if the public debt continues as it nowns, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking find unexpended, until the year one thousand eight fundred and twenty-five, when the load of one thousand eight hundred and tyleve and the stock created by funding fleasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi to also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be disellinged during the year one thousand eight fundred and mineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object, after which the receipt from those lands will annually add to the public revenue their of one million five hundred thousand deliars, making the permanent annual regimue amount to twenty-six milannual revinue amount to twenty six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of evenue, after the year one thousand hundred and nineteen, beyond the neut authorised expenditure, of more four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the department war the militar force of the several states

claims the unremated attention of court with The regular force amount needly to the number resoluted by law, and is eatenped along the Atlantic and inland ifontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain smong aquarious in the bleattermaken and in the Gulah of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country boolering on Lake Life purchases have been made of the lands on conditions very infortable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. the tribes themselves.

By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been eatinguished, to the whole of the land within the state of Oh o, and to a great part of that in Michfron territory, and of the state of indisals, from the Cherokee tribe a trace has been put and in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which in exchange for lands beyond the Misaissippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river in the states of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama territory, wi soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Life into the Michigan territory, and to connect our set-tlements by degrees through the state of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that Missouri. A similar and equally advantage ous effect will soon be produced to the South through the whole extent of the states and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth, napid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvements and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist or ly in the vast, uncultivated desatt grater force of civilized population; and or right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no taile, or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratithat the reservation of land Evic, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultiva-tion of the soil by all, and that an annual stigand has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether, other provision, not stipulated by the treaty ought to be made for these tribes and for the advancement of the liberal and humane pulley of the the States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement is

ic arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be af forded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consist ing of our own people thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with he protection to be derived from the regular orce. Indian hostilities, if they do not alto or. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the ex-oence attending them may be saved. A peoale accustomed to the use of fire arms only as the Indian tribes are, will shun even mo derate works, which are defended by can non. Great fortifications will therefore, be equisite only in future along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend.

the arts of civilized life.

On these therefore, should the utmost attention, skill and labour, he bestowed. A considerable and rapid augmentation is the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties ed even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our Univernments, happile organized, established over every other portion in which the vacant land for sale. In terminating Imia hostilities, as must soon be done, in a for-midable shape at least, the emigration which has heretofore been great, will probably in-crease, and the demand for land, and the ingmentation in its value, be in like propor

The great sincrease of our population The great sincrease of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly left as in those in contemption. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage to the nation. The nation should therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emiencouragement should be given to the emi-grants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit inchient capitalists will derive all the benefit inchient to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner us their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this authered to the consideration of congress that ject to the confideration of congress, that ject to the consideration of congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expe-dient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of ter-nitory within the U. S. the great amount and value of its productions, the connecti-on of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness de-pend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the inter-tourne between them; by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive a take present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, may be estimated at eight hundred thousand with that freedom and andour which a re-

ne resect with an ancertainty of signification non-respecting the right. Diargarding carly impression, I have between outly sufficer all the dilberation which its great importance, and a just seeme of any daily requited and the credit is, a settled courle-tion in its mind, that congress do not po-sess the right. It is not contained in any sets the right. It is not contact to congress, nor can I consider it incidental to original cessary mean, viewed out the most liberal case, or carrying into fleet any of the powers which are appecifically granted.

In communicating this results I cannot resist the obligation which Lifeel to suggest to congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest. It comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will constribute much to preserve them; to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently jety, that if it annears to their satisfaction, that the power appears to their satisfaction, that the power is necessary, it will be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most emple proof of its utility, and that the benigh spirit of conciliation and harmony which now manifests, itself throughout our Union promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favor-able result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be amendment sought, a right in congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our tellow citizen throughout the United States.

Our manufactories will require the con

tinued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and tabric of all the most use al manufactures is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation. Although the progress of the public beildings has been as favourable as circum

bettinings has been as lacontable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that jurpose at the next session The time seem ow to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Cor gress on a scale; adequate to national pur poses. The completion of the middle build ng will be necessary to the convenient ac commodation of Congress, of the Commi tees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public building are altogether insufficient for the accommolation of the several executive departments some of whom are much crowded; and ever subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public bu Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and or nament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient Republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, shew that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation.—Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommed ons should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the Attorney-General; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation o

the United States, our attention is drawn with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army. who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believthat among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost: indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the

long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imports and tonnage; and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest. augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the extinguishment of the text authorised, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfillment of it is among the highest proofs of their victue, and capacity for self-government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the d-ty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country. be to me, regarding the prosperous and hap-py condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, & should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such messures and burthens, as may then be requisite and proper JAMES MONROE

The Court of the U. S. in school The Court of the U.S. in scaling the employ are superior to say it is on here, have decided, that the sales of land for the direct tax of 1798, are void.

Frankfort pap.

Annipalis, Oct. 25, 1817. are void.

ceived a noise and plets fibely of Mell constanting of the follow

Rest Sayon and Blas Clais Beat doubled Milled Brate Second

Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do.

Light do.

Light and dark mittures. Paris Olive Cloth, Fashionable Light Corl, Bisck Plerentines

Best white Markeilles

Coloured Fashionable Toilingt Olive Cords and Plannel &c. xx

And a variety of other Articles
too redious to enumerate
Any of the above goods will be a up so as to suit purchasers, in the manner and on the shortes manner and the shortest manner a

N. B. Country produce will bein ceived in part payments

Oct. 9.

## JOHN THOMPSON

MERCHAN'T TAILOR, Has just received from Ballimde, as. lect assortment of. SEASONABLE GOODS

CONSISTING OF Superfine blue, black, brown, botto green, grey and olive chile, Second do. same colours, Third do. do. do. Cassimere, drab, black and gra

superfine. Same colours, second quality, Stockingnets.

With a handsome assortment of Waistcoating, Flannels, &c. &c.

With a variety of other ARTICLES too numerous to mention. All & any of which will be made up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest . notice, and on the most moderate .

terms. December 4.

Wieap Carriage Joha. Hutton,

Coach & Hurness Making Businesses at his On Stand, in Combi-street, where he will unakfully received punctually execute all uders for worksh which he may be favoured. He pind himself that all work who he may be par-to his hands, shall not only he mude up the best unaterials and with strength, a shall likewise be as elegantly and com-ly finished as any done in this tate sall ve. tres to affirm, that he san said of ages of every description, cheape this wold in Baltimore, yet of as good up. Since his prices are far below the an

since his prices are far below to the kept up in Baltimore, all persons all want work done, are invited to gre-call, make themselves more principle, quainted with his terms, and then done whether it will not be to their at any have their work done by him.

Annapolis, November 6, 2811

REMOVAL



Foct and Shoemaking

WALTER CROSS

Boot & Shoemaker, baving riners, in future entry on huning in the hoping cupied by Mr. Bail Shepfird, next of aite the state of Mr. I sloped can eitrett. To those of his frimal shape favoured him with their pathoase, a ders the unicipated thanks and hope contingence of their encouragement with confidence can say, he worked

## REMOVAL MARYLAND GAZ

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

eice-Three Dollars per Annum

## IAMES F. BRICE,

ttornevat Law, has just published ttorne, Explanation of the Laws Familiar Explanation of the Laws Wills and Codicils, and of the Laws Recutors and Administrators, and Rules whereby estates both real personal descend, and are to be dis-used, in case no will be made, with ractions to every man to make his will, the necessary form for that, pose, and the forms of other instruts relative to the estates of deceasersons. The whole written as much possible without the uge of law s or terms.

he original work, whence this com tion is derived, was, as this also is dvintended for the benefit of those are unacquainted either with the tries or the forms of law, & who subjecting themselves to the neces of communicating the knowledge heir private concerns to any other This, among other considera-

has induced the author to comthis treatise, that a book may be ave at hand, to which immediate hation may be had in those cases mergency, when every moment is clous; and by means whereof many east of those mistakes and omissions, daily committed may be avoided. suits prevented, and the peace of llies thereby secured. The comr has in connexion with the original k, and in order to render the presystem the more complete, incorated therein that portion of the law this state which is applicable to the ites of deceased persons, and subed thereto a digest of the testamen-

s work may be had at this office. Mr. George Shaw's book store in city, and at the book store of Mr. ale, Baltimore.

The editors of the American & Feal Gazette are requested to insert above in their respective papers e a week for the space of six weeks. Annipolis, Oct. 16.

New & Cheap Goods.

THOLAS J. WATKINS, urns his thanks for the liberal patonage afforded him, and informs his friends and the public, that

he has just supplied himself with a new stock of goods, consisting of the folst Saxon and Blue Cloth,

et doubled Milled Drab, ek Cassimere, ev mix d do.

tht and dark mixtures, is Olive Cloth, shiomable Light Cord, ack Florentines, white Marseilles, loured do. shionable Toilinet,

ive Cords and Flannel, &c. &c. da variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate. Any of the above goods will be made

so as to suit purchasers, in the best nner and on the shortest notice. se who want bargains will find it heir advantage to give him a call.

lassical and Mathematical School. The subscriber intends to open, after stmas, a School for Mathematics d Latin and Greek Grammer. Havhis eye on a very able assistant, om he wishes to secure by an early ntract, he requests all persons disposto commit their sons or wards to care, to give him immediate notice their intention. The price of tuitiwill be ten dollars per quarter. He accommodate three or four boys in family.

H. L. Davis. innapolis, Q

issolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing tween the subscribers is dissolved by utual consent. The Pottery Busise is still carried on by Robert Wil n, who will be thankful for the patnage of the public.

Robert Wilson, John Benson.

WARFIELD

CHEAF

Have just recei

Which they can, the lowest prices punctual custome A part of their

Superfine Lond neves. Second do lisse cloths of the lours, Blue Mix Blue and White Baze, Coatings & Shirting Cottons, sia Sheeting, 4-4, 14,64 Figured Jaconet Muslins, 8-4 Table Diaper Callicoes, Gingha licoes, Ribbons asi and Matchcoat do

They have also

Rugs, Ticklenbu

&c. &c.

Grocer Best Cogniac B Gin, Madeira, Lis

Sugar, Brown d Young Hyson, Teas, &c. &c. With an excellen Ware and

By His Exceller of Hampton, Maryland,

A PROCI

Whereas, it ap nquisition taken Esquire, one of t more county, that der was committe certain William unknown person ty second day of ( quisition hath be companied by a spectable person y of Baltimore, tion of Governm quiet and securit on the vigilance thorities in cat such enormities have therefore th this my Proclam with the advice Council, offer a dred Dollars to discover the aut the aforesaid mu brought to justing

ryland this fifth the year of our I hundred and sev By His Exceller

hand and the se

Ordered, The mation be publi Gazette, Federa publican, Frede Torch Light, A Easton Monitor

J. N.

& To T Persons tra

will find it m best road by Ferry," form which is now and constant ry Johnson where liquofs be had. The been straigh and is only ferry to Mr where it into ington turnpi

By the Comm

Jan. 1, 18

and Cor The Commit Courts of Justi during the procelock in the r in the evening. By order,

Dec. 11.