

From first page.)
seven cents, leaving in the Treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year, will exceed the demands, which will be made on the Treasury, during the same period, and that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, been ascertained that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of disbursements, issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase during the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were presented upon that subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue, for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials, in such vast amounts, with a capacity to augment them, to an indefinite extent, raising within the country almost every article of home consumption, even those most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also, as our people are in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labour, it is manifest, that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large portion of the revenue, which is derived from duties on imports, is raised from articles that will increase with our population, it is believed, that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of fortifications, dock yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the revenue, to be derived from the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionally augmented.

In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change of domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session it was doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce, against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such, as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people, appeared to be plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist.

No thing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result, which moderate additional duty on certain articles would have just effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the ocean, and likewise of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the same appropriation has also been made in the construction of the fortifications at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the heights and available parts of our Union have been minutely examined and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position, and extent of the work at Dauphin Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order was given to the Board of Engineers and naval commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result, without delay.

Progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual completion of the navy, and for the repair of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820, have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained as heretofore in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of these powers, it is distinctly understood, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighbouring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventures, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the most consequences would ensue. Fortunately a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels.

Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruises until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flag and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict.

Every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE
Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

DETOIT.
After recapitulating the principal occurrences in the history of Detroit, Mr. Schoolcraft, in his Travels, lately published, gives the following notice of that place:

"These are some of the prominent civil and military events of which Detroit has been the theatre, and which, by eliciting from time to time the attention of the public, have conferred upon it a celebrity which the most populous cities, barren of historic incident, never attain. This notoriety it has participated, in connexion with the surrounding country, which continued to be the rallying point of contending armies, and the scene of Indian warfare and Indian barbarity, during two of the most important campaigns of the late war. It has thus acquired an interest from the sword, which neither the pen of the poet nor the pencil of the painter have been employed to excite.

It is gratifying however to behold, that Detroit does not acquire its principal charm from extraneous circumstances, and that the local beauty of the site, fertile district of cultivated land by which it is surrounded, and the advantages it enjoys for the purposes of commerce, are calculated to arrest our admiration, and to originate a high expectation of its future destination and importance. A cursory examination of the map of the United States will indicate its importance as a place of business and a military depot. Situated on the great chain of lakes, connected, as they are, at almost innumerable points, with the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the Red River of the North, it communicates with the ocean at four of the most important points in the whole continent. And when these natural channels of communication shall be improved, so as to render them alike passable at all seasons of the year, the increasing products of its commerce and agriculture will be presented with a choice of markets, at New Orleans, N. York, or Montreal, an advantage derived from its singular position on the summit level in which the most considerable rivers, lakes, and streams in America originate. It is thus destined to be to the regions of the north-west what St. Louis is rapidly becoming in the southwest—the seat of its commerce, the repository of its wealth, and the grand focus of its moral, political & physical energies.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE
The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr, of Boston, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tyding's is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire of this Office. Oct. 4.

CONSTABLE'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Rezin D Baldwin esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be offered a public sale, on Thursday the 13th day of December next, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in Annapolis—A negro woman named Phillis, with her male child one year old. Taken on the property of Benjamin Sewell and sold to satisfy a debt due George G Gambrill. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

William Caton, Constable.
No. 29. 3w.

New Arrangement of Days.
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,
will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

Flour, Wheat, &c.
H. H. WOOD,
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 118, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for two per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

H. H. W. 1m.
Sept. 13.

Just Published
And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts
The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the Amendments ingrafted therein
Oct. 25.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.
Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffally election to be held in 1824.
Annapolis, Oct. 25. 8

Just Published
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.
And for Sale at this Office
Price—\$1 50.
April 12.

Dissolution of Partnership
The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.
George Barber,
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.
May 17. 6w

50 Dollars Reward.
Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named JACOB,
He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Meliah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edelen, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.
Benjamin Scott, Manager.
Sept 13.

JUST PUBLISHED
And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.
Price—\$6 30.
Sept. 27.

SHERIFF'S SALES
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 20th of December next, on the premises, One Negro Woman named Helen. Seized and taken as the property of George Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Anderson Warfield, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Late Shff. AAC.
Nov. 29.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Francis Mercer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to
John Mercer,
Margaret Mercer, Ex'rs.
November 1. 7w.

The Euterpeid.
The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by
John R. Parkrr,
No. 2, Milk st. Boston.
Nov. 8.

Geo. Barber,
Jan. T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller,
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

For the accommodation of the members of the Legislature, and those having business with it,
THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,
will, on the first Monday of December, in addition to her present route, commence running from Baltimore to Chester-Town, by the way of Annapolis.
Leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at eight o'clock, touching at Annapolis, and from thence to Chester Town. Fare as heretofore.
Sept 20, 1821.

Considered it will be more agreeable to passengers in the Steam Boat Maryland to arrive at Baltimore and Easton before dark, it is intended from the first of November ensuing, that the MARYLAND
shall start from
Easton and Baltimore at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore; leave Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock on her passage up, and at half past 11 o'clock on her passage down. Breakfast will be provided on board.

NOTICE.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER,
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS,
offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to principal dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821.

50 Dollars Reward
Will be given for securing in the goal of Baltimore county, a colored man named Tom Johnson formerly the property of Mr. Maxey of West River. He ran away from the Alm and Copperras Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough; at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, chews a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to
P. G. LECHLEINER,
At the Alum and Copperras Works, Cape Sable to
ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent,
Baltimore.
Nov. 22. 4w.

LEVY COURT.
The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.
By order, W. S. GREEN, Clk.
Nov. 29.

CAUTION.
I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq. and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
Nicholas Watkins, of Thos.
Nov. 22. 4w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE,
The Votes & Proceedings
of the last session of the Legislature
Price—\$1 50.
June 14.

MARYLAND
VOL. LXXVII.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
POLITICAL.
From the Federal Republican.
To the People of the United States.
I do not believe that a single newspaper in the United States has published the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs, of the 15th February last, upon the subject of the employment of officers in the army, clerks in the departments, and the extra pay allowed to them for such services." How this has happened, I will not pretend to say. Not only the report above mentioned has not been published, (at least I have never heard of its having been published) but there are several other most important public documents, of a similar nature, exhibiting the conduct of our executive officers in matters of vital importance to the people at large, which I believe, have never been published in any of the public journals of the country. These reports, it is true, have been printed for the use of the House—but they have never been reculated, as they ought to have been, for the information of the people generally. Our gazettes have been filled, page after page, with the fulsome addresses to "The Queen"—(as we were wont to call the half-repudiated wife of the British King, in this country) with the disgusting ossequies of a royal trial; the "The King's coronation" and so forth; to the exclusion of highly important state papers; which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent freeman in the country. Some printers of newspapers are more excusable. I admit, than others, for this apparent neglect in all—because some cannot, without much trouble, and some expense, obtain the original printed documents from the seat of the general government. But what shall we say of the editors of "the government paper," as the "National Intelligencer" is generally and correctly called, in this respect? These Editors are the printers for both Houses of Congress. From them especially we have a right to expect full and prompt information on all subjects connected with the federal administration. Indeed in their published prospectus they declare, among other things, that the "National Intelligencer" publishes, originally, the "proceedings and debates of Congress; and contains all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before Congress, or originating in that body." Now I will ask who has seen published in that paper or any other, two reports of a select committee from the House of Representatives relative to the contract with James Johnson, of Kentucky, for transporting troops, up the Missouri?—or the report of another committee, last year, on the subject of public abuses by the unauthorized and illegal loan of the public money, and other public property and of the consequent loss thereby?—or of the report of the Military committee above-mentioned, and several others which could be named? Who has ever seen a report of the speech of Mr. Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, wherein in a voice of thunder, he berated the President in his palace, for having made for public account, an unauthorized loan from one of the banks, and for having exceeded the appropriation made by Congress for the President's household. N. B. This said Mr. Johnson was a lawyer in one of the interior counties of Virginia; and a few weeks after he made this direct attack upon Mr. Monroe he was made collector of the customs at the port of Norfolk—although it is highly probable that, before his induction into that office, he had never seen "a Clearance" or "a Manifest."

But we will return to the report of the committee on Military affairs. It is too lengthy to be inserted, entire, in the present communication. I will give you the substance of it.