

Public Sale.
 In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at Public Sale, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, a tract of Land called Woodward's enclosure, situated near the Rising Sun in Anne Arundel county.
 This land was part of the real estate of the late Henry Woodward, and is to be sold for the purpose of satisfying a debt which it was mortgaged to secure, due from the deceased to the late Mrs. Mary Weems.
 Payment of the purchase money will be required, either on the day of sale or immediately after the ratification thereof by the Chancellor.
ADDISON BROTHERS, Trustees.
 Nov. 18.

OYSTER-HOUSE,
 Next door to Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Church street.

Oysters, Wild Fowl, Beef-Steak, &c.
 The lovers of these things are respectfully informed that the subscriber will furnish them on moderate terms. Gentlemen can be accommodated with a single plate of Oysters at any hour; and private parties with Suppers at a short notice. His dishes will be served up in the neatest style, and will be dressed in any manner his customers may direct. Satisfied that he can give satisfaction, and that those who favour him with one visit, will be tempted to pay him a second, he invites those disposed to encourage him, to try his superior cookery, and then to decide for themselves, whether they could be better accommodated.

A. C. SEGUIN, Jr.
 Oct. 21. **Notice to Trespassers.**
 The subscriber having sustained considerable inconvenience from persons passing over his premises, hereby forbids all persons from hunting, gunning, or passing through the Farms occupied by him, (in any other way than by the roads,) on the north side of Severn, as he is determined to prosecute such as disregard this notice.
BARUCH BOWLER,
 Nov. 25. **BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL STEVENS, jun. Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections." Direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of the elections for electors to choose the President and Vice President of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted for as an elector respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation signed by the Governor, and without delay disperse through the state the name of the person or persons duly elected as elector in each respective district.
 We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Henry Brainerd, Esq. was elected for the first district; John C. Herbert, Esq. was elected for the second district; George Winchester, and Dennis Claude, Esqrs. were elected for the third district; William Tyler and Thomas Post, Esqrs. were elected for the fourth district; William Brown, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; Thomas Hope, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; Samuel G. Osborne, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; James Sangston, Esq. was elected for the eighth district; and Littleton Dennis, Esq. was elected for the ninth district.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette; the British, American, and Federal Gazettes; Baltimore, the Eastern Star, and Eastern Gazette; the Examiner, the Free Press, Herald at Hagerstown, the Bond of Union at Beltsville, and the National Intelligencer, twice a week for two weeks.
 By His Excellency's command,
HENRY HOBBS, Clerk of the Council pro tem.

An Overseer Wanted.
 The subscriber wishes to engage an Overseer for the coming year. He must be a single man, well acquainted with farming, and of sober habits.
GEORGE BARBER,
 Nov. 6. 1824

MARYLAND GAZETTE,



AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1824.

[No. 51.]

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824—Dec.	Sun	Rises	Sun Sets.	M.	H.	M.
16 Thursday	7	23	4	37		
17 Friday	7	23	4	37		
18 Saturday	7	23	4	37		
19 Sunday	7	23	4	37		
20 Monday	7	23	4	37		
21 Tuesday	7	23	4	37		
22 Wednesday	7	23	4	37		

CHEAP FOR CASH.
GEO. M'NEIR, Merchant Taylor,
 Has just received a large and well selected assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
 Consisting of the first and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will be happy to make up in the best and most fashionable style, or to suit the fancy of his customers.
 Oct. 14. **10** **tf.**

150 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away on the 29th October last from the farm of Judge Johns, on West River, a Negro fellow by the name of **HARRY AYRES,** about five feet seven or eight inches high; when spoken to assumes an impudent look, but when closely questioned his countenance changes to the other extreme. Had on when he absconded, a **PEA COAT,** and pair of yellow domestic trousers about half worn; he also took with him a suit of blue domestic, and a mixed summer coat. He will doubtless obtain other clothing. He is of delicate frame, and has no visible scars that are recollected. A reward of fifty dollars will be given if taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state. It is probable that he may attempt to get to the state of Delaware, having a brother residing there with his master.
ADAM T. ALLEN, Manager.
 Nov. 11. **6** **tf.**

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,
 Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 3 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows:
 Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, during the season.
 Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.
 The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour; for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places, except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
 All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
 Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.
CLEMENT VICKERS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 7.
 At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE.
MESSAGE.
 Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, THE view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of Government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the People, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of our navigation, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, flourishes. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by due appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.
 In advert to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought to discussion with them during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.
 It having been stipulated by the Seventh Article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the 24th June, 1822, between the U. States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, from the 1st of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration—and, no such intention having been announced, the Convention has been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoils, which were committed on our commerce in the late wars.—For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision, at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the Executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped a favourable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negotiation which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.
 With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with

slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by Legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.
 The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the Boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation, objected to this Government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose, to the British Government, an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their Government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other Powers, with whom, it was hoped, the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A Convention, to this effect, was concluded and signed in London on the day of —, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both Governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties, still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new Convention, until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.
 Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective Governments.
 The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France of sixth February, 1778; and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their Revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, affords a singular illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 13th March 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the Northwest Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the day of — last, by the Minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, and the Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.
 The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.
 A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government of which is placed the Prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil, will ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.
 With the remaining Powers of Europe, with those of the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia and Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia a treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.
 The attention of the government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, if it were viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France & Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable, that all the controverted principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the governments of G. Britain, France, Russia and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.
 It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose side we were engaged, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been exacted, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable

to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped that the other would of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.
 It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the current year exclusive of loans, will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to nine millions four hundred sixty three thousand nine hundred twenty two dollars and eighty one cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than three millions dollars in the treasury on the first day of January next.
 A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue; the act of the twenty sixth of May, authorized a loan of five millions of dollars at four and a half per cent to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of twenty five thousand dollars. Under the act of the twenty-fourth of May last, a loan of five millions dollars, was authorized in order to meet the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par with the Bank of the United States, at four and a half per cent the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoils, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.
 It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act, constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.
 The whole amount of the public debt on the 1st of January next, may be estimated at eighty six millions of dollars, inclusive of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, of the loan authorized by the act of 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven millions of dollars, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the bank, still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to the reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then the whole amount of the public debt at 79 million dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenues as may not be necessary for current expenses to such other objects as may be the most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied to the construction of the city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union, to the augmentation of the navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory to the acquisition of Florida, to pensions to revolutionary officers, and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most or all. On the 1st Jan. 1817, the public debt amounted to 123 million four hundred and ninety one thousand nine hundred and sixty five dollars and 16 cents. And notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, thirty seven million four hundred and forty six thousand nine hundred and sixty one dollars and twenty eight cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st January, 1845, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may be due to the interest, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be gratifying to our fellow citizens to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no borthen whatever has been imposed upon them.
 The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties, as signed to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by