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CICNAS GREEN, SIRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum. THE MESSAGE SIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was house, at the opening of the Sixteenth Congress, acres by James Monroe, Jr. cultivation—pest of topacco is the neighbourhood especially of this quality. There have be improvements added to the her many other convanience arrests it has been in the hands of the

OF LXXVIII.

and the flower of Representatives:

and in every quarter, an uniform and and in every quarter, an uniform and are in every green and the more

to its proper to look at the whole, satine, as well as in the detail. A

t could not fail to be sensibly felt here.

is manifest that the pressures, of which

and and grateful acknowledgments to the type Author of all good, for such maded and inestimable blessings. Deeply symmy with these sentiments. I cannot got the pressures to which I have ad-

ted otherwise than in the light of mild

by to be shunned in future; teaching should be economy, corresponding with his birth and purity of our institutions

Abstradapted to their support; evincing attennexion and dependence which the

rossparts of our happy Union have on the sher, thereby augmenting daily our incorporation, and adding, by its matter, new strength and vigour to the sheat; opening a wider range, and with

memoragement to the industry and en-pise of our fellow citizens at home and missing more especially, by the multi-

He profe much that accumulated of the passes and the profession of our most excellent system of government; the powerful instru-bed, in the hands of an all merciful Crea-to, insteuring to us these blessings.

Hops as not situation is it does not ex-

Hopy as our situation is, it does not ex

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A correct view of our rela-

one relations with Spain, no-

measures of precaution best adapted

On the contrary, as the blessings

Arnetive admonitions: warning ne of

possessors. A credit of one, two and three will be given to the purchasen, ing one fourth of the purchase down, and annual interest on paid portions.

hours. I do it with great satisfac-ituse, taking all circumstances in-ideation which claim attention, I chause to rejuice in the (Blicity of parion. In making this remark I do hato he understood to imply, that an reproperity is to be seen in every of this great community. In the Also for sale the Land former by Henry H. Brown, called "P Plains," containing about 270 ac austextent and great variety of cli and extentand great variety of cli-mer portion of which is engaged in-incremeter, and liable to be affected, referre, by the changes which oc-electedition and regulations of fo-traines, it would be strange if the resident clow citizens received at all which ME Welch now resides, certain covenants. This had idvantageously situated on the of the Severn, with a most con-landing on Plum Creek, is sda Plaster, and yields Tobacco of a quality. This tract will be sold same terms of payment as the ping ones—and if the whole be not private contract before the Monday in October next, they will that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by end in every greater. This would be more streament. This would be more set tare a right to expect under circumstances the most favourable. Pressures and interests, it is admitted, have the hoselving to these their greatest after his bright wing to the from the force known a freedy made. I the most a just estimate of our present he ming a just estimate of our present he is to proper to look at the whole. that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold bi ic Vendue at the Rising Sun st Apply for particulars to Mr Polland, on the premises, to Mr. I Sands in Annapolis, or to the Su

I also offer for sale the land

BODKIN NECK on the river Patapseo and the containing upwards of 1100 acr

bers in Baltimore

This land is held by tenants under I his land is held by tenants noder tain covenants yielding \$700 at A part of it has commodient due to it, and is in a him state of important.—The supply of montre by sitions from the Bay, is beyond wants of the land. There is an adance of deer and wild turkey or land, and a great portion of it is into of second and original growth yieldity to Baltimore; its fisheries vicinity to Baltimore; in fisheries, other circumstances independent o value as a farm, give it great ad

I will also sell all the lands that I will also sell all the lands that known by the name of The Coan on and Howard's hancy, later held Major T. Dorsey and Mr Yesidi adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, a miles from Annapolis. They contogether, about 600 acres, and contuct one of the first post loss for a later in the faction of form. of any location in that section of

The quality of the soil is a red lo similar to the hest lands on West Ri Plaster and clover will in one year p duce great fertility, and wheat may raised on it, yielding a great crop, may be seen by the crops within may be seen by the crops within neighbourhood on lands of similar q lity. There are the best natural radows on this farm, of any in the neisbourhood. A long credit will he give to the purchaser for the greatest pof the money. Apply to Mr. Jose Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribin Baltimore.

in Baltimore. Richard Caton James Nelson

LAWS OF MARYLAND December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this

> Price One Dollar. ALSO,

THE VOTES & PROCEEDING Of the same Session.

Price-Si 50. March 23.

Anne-Arundel County. I do hereby certify, that Josha Shipley, living on Elk. Ridge, with three miles of Elk Ridge Landin brought before me, a justice of th

peace for county, aforesaid, as a tre passing stray, one brown mare, nea fifteen hands high, a long bob tri switch mane, hanging on the left sid shod before, a small star, some whi on her right hind foot, and appears to about four years old.

Given under my hand this first day of November, 1820. J. S. BELT.

The owner of the above mare, is re quested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said man Nov. v Joshua Shipley.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly exempte at ilita Offico ...

CRYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1820

Senate, the question whether such ratifica-tion should be received in exchange for that of the U. States heretofore given. By let-ters from the minister of the U. S. to tha Secretary of State; it appears that a com-munication in conformity with his instruc-tions had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject Spain, and that the Corres had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The triendly senti-

ment which was expressed on the part of the U. States in the message on the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Floricertain parts of the province of East Flori-da into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port with-in the limits of Florida, jumediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it s hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the U. States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no under the restriction heretolore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favour of the its proper is in the detail. A keeline, as well as in the detail. A keeline, as well as in the detail. A keeline, and enlightened people, know the great principles and causes on kether happiness depends; and even keepends from the blessings which restrictions from the blessings which restricted to the blessings which restricted to the pressures come? Not as greenment which is founded by, missered for, and supported by, the 19th. We trace them to the peculiar ancer of the epoch in which we live, the text arotteners which Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the

parties. The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of the public revenue, from the direct Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

dishe extraordinary occurrences which reignalized it. The convulsions with ithereral of the powers of Europe have, sakken; and the long and destructive ris which all were engaged, with their identralition to a state of peace, precess, in the first instance, mutual encougent to our commerce, and withdrawish the second, even within its wonted at, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. -By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but serious difficulan course of affairs, by augmenting to our summent, the circulating medium, and cregionaling at one time, the price of smulcle above a just standard, and deties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to lismaniest that the pressures, of which emplain, have proceeded in a great course, from these causes. When, then, which to view the prosperous and hap modition of our country, in all the great manners which constitute the felicity fration; every individual, in the full igneent of all his rights; the union blessed in his plenty, and rapidly rising to greater, under a national government, which when with complete effect in every part, whose being felt by any, except by the protection which it affords, and unsubstantial power hetween them, in promoting teptile happiness, it is impossible to bedien gratifying, so glotions a spectacle, inlocating powers and acknowledgments to the repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which aug mented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into ef-

fect the policy of that act The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the U. States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy with a entropy are great, proportionably but should be our vigilance, zeal and activity preserve them. Foreign wars may the tropic on us now duties, for which would have on us now duties, for which we aft to be prepared. The state of Europia sattled, and how long peace will appeared, ivaling the uncertain; in admerted, ivaling they uncertain; in admerted, ivaling they uncertain; in admerted. of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those ves-Recred, traitogether uncertain; in adsels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of on the sich power will enable you to may just idea of existing difficulties, and

the additional duty. The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most reting our relations with Spain, no-ity like the now be communicated, adjournment of Congress in May be winder plenipotentiary of the U-na Madrid, was instructed to inform presented by Spain that if his Catho-nical addition of Spain that if his Catho-nical addition rathy the treaty, treatment would accept the rathica-tion at the spain that it has contained to the same would accept the rathica-tion at the same would accept the rathicaauthentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South

America has Spain made any im- | rived almost wholly from other, pression on the Colonies, while in sources. many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New-Greneda, the Colonies have gained strength and ac- | Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen quired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favourable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to of the following year, I refer you to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negociation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are un informed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must change; the British government still have weight in producing the repreferring to leave that commerce sult, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote that re-

> been the uniform policy of this go-In looking to the internal conerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government .-The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A lew prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before

sult, by friendly counsels, with other

powers, including Spain herself, has

On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the U. States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that thousand forty-nine dollars.

On the 30th of September, 1820, t amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty six millions eight hundred and seventynine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed; in every branch of the civil military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerably additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenish-

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is when it is recollected that the distance tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been despite the point of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been despite the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been despite the late war, and the same are later to the later to th the more complete and gratifying.

The receipts into the Treasury

from every source; to the 30th of millions seven hundred and ninetyfour thousand one hundred & seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and seventy-two cents: leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest 'not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninetysix thousand five hundred and forty five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be adviseable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavourable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Ponchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which date, and as afterwards liquidated is on a very extensive scale. The to one hundred and fifty eight mil- work at Fort Washington, on this lions seven hundred and thirteen river, will be completed early in the

The works at Boston. New York, Balti-more, Norfolk, Charles on and Niagars, ha e been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to cape Pear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dis-patch possible; but when their extent is con-sidered, with the important purposes for sidered, with the important purposes for sidered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, con-necting the whole together, combining senecting the whole together, combining se curity with economy, could not be prepar-ed without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on

From all the light that has been shed on this subject. I am satisfied that every favourable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaigh, with an enemy powerful at see, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citisaving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tandency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been main-

sary for their defence. Progress has als

been made in opening communications be-tween them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labour, particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and progress made in carrying into ef-effect the act of Congress, making an appro-priation for their civilization, with the pros-pect of favourable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thoughtto merit the at-tention of Congress. In their original attace, tention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their ocgame is their sustenance, and war their ob-cupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Leltto themselves, their extirpation is invertable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually

administer to their comiors, and gradually as the game retires, draw them to us.

By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished, By such posts aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a indicious civil administration over them, to be provided for hy law, we shall it is presumed, be ena-bled not only to protect our ownsettlements from their savage incursions, and preserve beace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civili-

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course

Baibary has been preserved, but we own italiogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels, for the protection of our com-merce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and a-long the Atlantic coast. Theinterest which we have depending in thosequarters, which areat extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such proand would undoubteely suffer, in execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, someofour public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged

m that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, November 14, 1820.

From the New-York Gazette. RACE!

On Saturday, about two o'clock, the con-templated Race which has occupied much attention for some time past, was decided. attention for some time past, was decided.— The newspaper publications on this subject, brought together an immense concourse of people, extending from one extremity of the city to the other, on the south side. All the pier heads, and the vessels lying at our wharves from Corlaer's Hook to the Batte-ry, literally were crowded. At the time of the race the wind was from the northward and easily and at there was a slight fall of and eastward, and there was a slight fall of snow-even this state of weather did not appear to check the general interest, and the desire to witness the trial between the two boats. A stort time afters' arting from Williamsburg, the eager spectators at the west end of the town were gratified with a sight of the boats, apparently side and side. This was an interesting period This was an interesting period betting was now general—and on the Battery, where we had stationed ourselves, many were made, the odds in favour of the New York. It was but for a few seconds, hefore this kind of sport was checked. The New York, owards the end of the race, was perceived to be gaining upon the American Star, and about the time the hoats passed the Old-slip about the time the hoats passed the Old-alip the New York was ahead, and continued to lead the way until she reached the stake-boat opposite the Castle on Governor's Is-land—having beat the American Star about one hundred yards. As soon as the race was determined in favour of the New York; (of the real Knipherhader stamp), a head (of the real Kniekerbocker stamp,) a band of music that was stationed on the platform of the flag staff, struck jup an approprists air, and Mr. De Clew, the keeper, all alive to the rictory, threw up numerous sky rockets as an expression of his joy on the occasion; and the concourse assembled on the

river, will be completed early in the next spring and that on the Pea patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Dimond at the Narrows in the harbour of New-York, will be finished this year.

The works at Boston. New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charles on and Niagans, ha e heen in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to cape Tear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast extending south to eape Tear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast extending south to eape Tear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast extending south to eape Tear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast extending south to eape Tear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch to eap the following the handsome banner won by this victory.

As soon after this as was practicable, the New York was horne upon the shoulders of New York

New York was horneupon the shoulders of ther friends through the streets to the Fulton Hotel, in Fulton street, kept by Mrs. Mitch-Itotel, in Fulton street, kept by Mrs. Alternell, the amiable widow of one of our most respectable pilots. The procession was headed by a band of music, the conswain being seated in the New York, supporting being sealed in the New York, supporting the elegant flag designed for the winning hoat. Having arrived at the Hotel, the New York was hoisted up in front of the house, between the windows of the first and second stories, amidst the animated huzzas of thousands, who had assembled to witness the pleasing scene. In the evening, the pilots, and a large company, partook of a supper, and many a patriotic song and sentiment, gave a life and a zest to the occasion, which never was exceeded an this, or perhaps, any other city.

or perhaps, any other city.

In our remarks on this subject, we cannot be suspected of saying any think to wound the feelings of the losing party; but it is our duty to observe, that this is the third time that challenges have been given by those in favour of beates built by Mr. Chambers, and it is the third time that those built by Mr. Bantis, under the natronage of Chambers, and it is the third time that those built by Mr. Baptis, under the patronage of our pilots, have wen the race. The famous race between Chambers' Invincible and Baptis' boat Knicketbocker, will long be remembered—and the present one can never be forgotten, if the same attention be paid to the preservation of the New Yark.

Perhaps no boatrace was ever more fairing.