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The Secretary of State to the Chieftain de Onis, Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, January 19, 1816.

Sir, I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th Dec. 23 of Jan. last, and to submit it to the president.

You demand that your sovereign should be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of having instigated an insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the U. S. to join it; and that the flags of Carthage, Mexico, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the U. S.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have neglected its attention to the objects which Spain is alone interested in, and which the U. S. has so long and justly complained, with a view to their reparation as it might now be made. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected, and some important circumstances, which it is impossible to separate, since the exposition of the wrongs of the U. S. affords the proper answer, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letter, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A heretofore policy which provided an indemnity for such spoliation, was agreed to and signed by a minister duly authorized by each government, but its ratification, though negotiated and decided in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an antecedent period too, the deposit of N. Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the U. S. had done no injury to Spain, she acts so hostile in their nature, and so injurious in their effect, exciting such surprise. It had been the object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi & the boundaries, as securing to our citizens the enjoyment of their rights, and the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at an equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures to this effect, were made to the Spanish government, and rejected. Being renewed, the Minister of the U. S. was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom she referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, she might be instructed to make the most very important event, the suppression of the deposit at N. Orleans, a special mission was intrusted to France, and Spain, the object of which was to avert the calamities of war. Affairs were more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a point which precluded the idea of any permanent arrangement, and became indispensable, if it was presumed, the government of France and Spain would be equally ready to France to the U. S. On the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of the boundaries by the treaty,

as it was presumed would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added, a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards, to Madrid, to invite a negotiation for the arrangement of all these important concerns Spain still held territory to the eastward of the Perdido, which by her cession of Louisiana, & its transfer to the United States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which may be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the U. S. had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which it was supposed, she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the U. S. their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice, by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt; it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries, or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the United States free, to pursue such course, as in their judgment a just regard to the honour, rights, and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of Peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude, which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer, in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorize, by British troops, & British agents, in Florida, & through that province, with the Greeks & other Indian tribes; in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put into possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the River Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the United States demand the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, it is presumed, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into, as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disarmed and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected, nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; & that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the U. S. and Spain, beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, or collecting, within the United States, for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain, or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States, for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law, of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and

repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being, at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the president thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the U. S. to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without adverting to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; one to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamation which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the president, and the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain, and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was, that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage; that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations, should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the United States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will the failure be imputable. The United States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, and likewise did Mr. Cayillor, in a letter of the 15th of July. It will be very interesting to the president, to

find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your very obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

From the Patriot.
Extract of a letter from an American Naval Officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated
Port Mahon, April 19, 1815.

"When I last wrote you from Gibraltar, I had not the least idea that my next would be from this part of the Mediterranean, as I had led you to believe we should have sailed immediately for France to winter. But we proceeded from Gibraltar for Malaga, where we only remained three days, and sailed again on the 29th ult.—the Commodore, with the store-ships, for Port Mahon, and the Constellation, with the Ontario, for Algiers, with despatches from the Commodore.

"On our arrival off Algiers, on the 1st inst. Mr. Shaler, our consul, came off from the shore, and informed us, that the Regency was very favorable disposed towards us; but that the Dey himself was very dissatisfied with respect to the prize brig not being returned, as Commodore Decatur had promised him; and alleged, as a substantial reason for his dissatisfaction, that he had made a peace with us more favorable to the United States, than any of his predecessors had ever made before with any Christian power; observed that the people were not altogether satisfied with it; and that as he was but young upon the throne, the restoration of the two prizes was absolutely necessary to his popularity; that he had faithfully observed and executed all that part of the treaty which related to him; that although the restoration of the two vessels was not a specification in the treaty, yet he considered Commodore Decatur's promise of restoring them, as sacred as if it had been; and that he felt truly mortified, after a lapse of four or five months, that Mr. Shaler could give him no satisfactory answer, whether the brig was to be returned to him or not, or why she was, with her crew, detained at Carthage.

"True it is, and strange as it may appear, Commodore Decatur sailed from Carthage for the U. S. States without communicating with our Consul at Algiers since the peace, or even letting him know of the detention of the brig by the Spanish government; and although he had staked his pledge of honor, and was even laying in the very port with the detained brig, did not give himself the least trouble to enquire why she was detained, or what was her situation.

"When the Dey was about to sign the treaty, and wished that the restoration of the two vessels should be specified in it, the Commodore objected to any alteration being made whatever, but pledged his word, that they should be delivered at Algiers in their present situation, and would send vessels to escort them over in safety; that the returning them should not be considered a part of the treaty, but that the Dey should receive them as a present from the United States; so that Commodore Decatur has not only left his own promise unexecuted, but has left our national honor at stake, in the eyes of the world. His indifference to our Algerine affairs has been remarked with astonishment by every commander in the squadron.

"The frigate was given up without any difficulty, but the Spaniards kept the brig under a plea that she was captured in their waters, and in this situation she remains at present. But Capt. Shaw is himself going to Carthage, to demand an explanation of the Spanish Government as to her detention.

"Mr. Shaler gives the present Dey, the character of a dignified, noble and intelligent man, truly honorable in all his public transactions, and in his private character worthy of imitation.

Co-Partnership
The subscribers have for
Partnership in trade under the
Name of Evans & Iglehart.

Evans & Iglehart
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE
PROPOSING TO SELL
Have just received by the late arrival
(from London and Liverpool) a
Baltimore) a choice supply of
**SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE
GOODS**

Among which are the following
Superfine and second
Cloths Assorted,
Common do.
Double Milled Drabs,
Milled & Single Cas-
simeres, assorted,
Stockings,
Swansdown and other
Yeastings, assorted,
Veilings, Constitution
and other Cord,
assorted in colours
and quality,
Shirtings, Scarlet and
other Flannels, as-
sorted,
Baize, Boeking do.
Coatings, Flushing,
Blue and White Ker-
seys,
Hats, Rose Blankets,
Mach Coat do.
Ribbons Assorted,
9-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 5-4
Linen and Diapers.

Also a Selection of
IRON, WARE & CUTLERY
as follows, viz.
Knives and Forks,
Carving do.
Butchers & Shoe do.
Penknives, Scissors,
Locks,
Hinges,
Screws,
Drawing Knives,
Hondaws,
Hammers,
Bolts,
Files,
Spectacles,
Spoons,
Combs,
Brushes,
Sweeping & Hair
do.
Brooms,
Whitens and Col-
Cards, &c. &c.

With a general supply of
**LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S AND
GLASS WARES,**
And a Choice Selection of
GROCERIES, viz.
Brandy,
Gin,
Spirits, Rum,
Whisky, Madeira,
Sherry, Port, Lisbon,
and Malaga Wines,
Brown and Loaf Su-
gars,
Java & St. Domingo
Coffee,

And a variety of other articles
too tedious to enumerate, all of which
will be sold low for Cash, or to proce-
dure customers on a short credit.

October 14

Forty Dollars Reward
Ranaway from the farm of the
subscriber, on South river, in Anne Ar-
del county, about the 21st of April
last, a negro woman named Milly,
dark complexion, about five feet
seven inches high, stout and strong,
her make has large and thick lips,
in speech, and mild and placid in
manner of conversing. She is 34
years of age. She has a brother
the name of Josh, formerly the pro-
perty of Judge Chase, and a present
owner of the same, living on the
Philip Thomas, living on Thomas
point near Annapolis, by whom he
reasons to believe she is either har-
bored, or has been furnished with a
pass having understood that Josh
and write. She has also near rela-
tives, belonging to the estate of the late
Jel Clarke, of Prince Georges county,
I will give the above reward if the
woman be apprehended in Anne Ar-
del or Prince Georges county, to
\$50 if elsewhere, so that I get her
again.

4 Joseph Howard

Jan. 18, 1816.

Chancery Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the chancery
court of Maryland, passed in the
cause of Absalom Ridgely and
Woodfield against George
Higgins, will be exposed to public
sale, at the residence of said Hig-
gins, on Monday the 16th day of
February next.

A tract or parcel of land called
Dunbar's Range, containing 281 acres
more or less, lying and being in Anne Ar-
del county. It is deemed necessary
to give a further description of the
land, as it is presumed those who
wish to purchase will view the same
prior to the sale. Also will be sold
at the same time a number of sheep
and two valuable negro
cattle, and two valuable negro
carpenters and joiners, the other
cooper and sawyer.

Terms of Sale.
The purchaser of the land to pay
in cash, with good security, to the
trustee, for payment of the purchase
money within twelve months from the
date of sale, with interest thereon.
The purchaser of the personal property
to pay cash on the day of sale, or
on payment of the whole purchase
money, the subscriber to be accom-
panied by a deed for the same. Sale
commenced at 12 o'clock.

Louis Green, Trustee.
Jan. 26, 1816.