## FOREIGN

Madrid, Mufch 5.

Our differences with the U. States are about assuming a serious character. in consequence of the refusal of the A merican government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Buonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partizans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast promillions of dollars-our present government does not mean to contest the va-lidity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The U. States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and follow the condition of the principal province Mr. Jefferson, the former President of the United States, declared that the difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute This usurpation met with success during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us, in the most amicable manner Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a run ture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres & the Caraceas. have no allies against the United States we calculate on the energy and justice

Loudon. May 15. The following is an extract of a letter from on board of the Spanish slave schr. Rosoa, prize to II M. ship Bunn, dated Sierra Leene, January

1. My DEAR Sin-I have just arrived in the above vessel, which we have capture l, after an anxious chace of many hours, & a smart action with our boats of an hour and an half. We were re fitting here in H. M. ship Bann, about a fortnight since, when information was received of three vessels under Spanish colours, well manned and armed, being at the Galines, a place about 150 miles to lecward of Sierra Leone, taking in slaves-with great exertions, being en tirely dismantled at the time, we got the ship ready, and at sea by 8 o clock the following morning. The wind failing, we did not get off the place until the 6th morning by day break; when, to our great satisfaction, we discovered a large schooner in shore, who on see ing us, immediately cut his cables, and mide all sail with a light breeze off the land-we after him, but soon found he had the advantage in sailing. At 12 o'clock, luckily for us, it fell calm, chace about nine miles distant, when the second lieutenant, was despatched with

A little before three, being within shot, chase van up a Spanish ensign and pendant, swept his broadside round to baar upon the boats, commenced a sharp tire of round and grape upon them there being a very heavy ground swell on, and no wind, I am happy to say it took very little effect; about four, being within pistol shot, prepared to board, one boat on each bow, and one on each quarter, schooner keeping up a heavy fire of grape and musque ry-our pin-nace having a 12 pound carronade, cut him up very much; his main-mast at this time being shot away, gave three hearty cheers, darted along side, and carried him sword in hand. The vessel proved to be the Rosoa, under Spa nish colours, from Havanna, pierced for 16 guns, but only four mounted about 20 men her crew, all Americans and 276 slaves; being under Spinish colours is all nonsense, as the prize was formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore, and is now manned entirely with Americans, commanded by an American, and had beat off, only four days previous to our falling in with her, under American colours, the colo nial vessel of war Princess Charlotte. When the rascal found our boats getting the upper hand, he let about 50 blaves out of irons, and arming them with boarding pikes, told them, should we get on board they would all be murdered, which made the poor wretches fight like devils; they stood the deck when every American, that was able had jumped below.

Thank God, we have none killed, owing to the heavy roll of a sea that was on; our assistant surgeon and three or four men are hadly wounded; about the same number of Americans are wounded; but the vessel is very much cut up about her masts and riggingthe main most is shot away. After taking out the prisoners, and putting her to rights as well as we could, I was despatched in her, with 14 men, to Sierro Leone, where having had favorable winds, we have arrived safe, after a short passage, she was the last of the three we went in quest of, her two consorts having sailed three days before we arrived; one of them mounted 18 guns and 80 men, with 600 slaves; the other six guns and 30 men, with 300 slaves; all three came from Havanna. Her trial has not lasted long, the admiralty court here having condeinned immediately. I do not know yet what is to be done with the Ame-

ican prisoners. The coast is full of American vessels, under Spanish co ours, all well manned and armed, norrow we sail in quest of a ship now off Cape Mount, with part of her cargo on board; the whole when complete, will consist of 1200 slaves—she mounts 24 guns and is manned with 150 men

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, July 2. .

Much execration has been uttered by the democrats in this country a gainst the King of France, for the trial and execution of Labedoyere and Ney. It appears as if they considered it impossible for a man to be guilty of treason against any sovereign except Buonaparte.-Treachery to all others, in their eyes, is a virtue. It would seem, however, that the conduct of these men was viewed, on the spot, in a somewhat different light from that in which i appeared to our patriots Miss Helen Maria Williams, who has lived in France for a considerable part of the revolutionary period, and been, until quite lately, an ardent friend to the re volutionary party, has written and pub lished an account of the events which took place in France after Buonaparte returned from Elba, until his final o verthrow. In that account, she speaks of these two officers in a manner which ought to satisfy any person that their conduct richly deserved the punishment which it received. Of the former, she remarks-" The seventh regiment of the line, commanded by Colonel Laber doyere, had marched out and joined Buompar'e on the road between Vi zille and Grenoble. Thus M. Labeday ire was the first-officer who submitted to the invader, and may boast the preeminence in treuson. Madame De La bedoyere, of an ancient family, was so affected by her husband's treachery that, taking her children with her, she forsook his house, fled to her relations. and left him to enjoy alone his guilty triumph." It is very clear from this account, that not only Miss Williams. but his wife, considered Labedovere as guilty, in a preeminent manner, of this

Speaking of Ney, she says-" he had in an effusion of loyalty, repaired to the Thuilleries, and proffering his services, and assured the king, on receiving the command of this important station. that he would bring Buonaparte to Paris in an iron cage. To which the king replied, with mild dignity, that this was not what he required, and that he only desired of the Marshal to drive back the invader. The prince de la Mosk wa took his leave of the king, carried with him a million of livres for the pay of the troops, and departed" Notwithstanding this pretended zeal and loval ty, Ney, upon coming up with Buonaparte, immediately joined him with the whole of his troops, and issued a poin pous proclamation to the army in his avour. In remarking further upon this subject, Miss Williams says—"no mo-rality, however lax, no charity however lenient can forbear stigmatising with eternal ignominy, the conduct of certain actors in this turbulent drama at the head of this black column must be inscribed the name of the Prince of Moskwa. The services of this Mar shal were not demanded; they were of fered with an exuberance of zeal for the royal cause, and his ardor was repressed, rather than excited by the king. to whom he gave with eagerness, the sucred pleage of his housur."

The effect of this treachery, she describes as so great in Paris, that "despair filled every bosom." "Unavailing execuations," she adds, "against such black perfidy as that of Marshal Ney, hung upon every lip."

Miss Williams was at this time in Paris, an eye and car witness of what passed there; and, of course, possessed ple means of knowledge of the truth of the events which she relates.—She must have published wilful falsehoods, if her narration is not correct. If it is correct, both these men were guilty of treason, and Ney's was of the blackest kind-and both of them richly deserv ed their fute.

From the Phil True American. LECTURES OF FATHER PAUL

Having no one to direct my steps, I turned to the right, I know not why and soon fell in with a current of perple going the same way, and truly, as I supposed, to the house of worship The only enquiry I made, was, if a stranger could find a seat? The answer was that of true politeness—an easy, frank affirmative, which seemed to imply that an obligation was received rather than conferred. In the preacher, whom I now beheld officiating in the courts of the Most High, unexpectedly was recognized one whom I had once met at the gay levee of an earthly court. If the interest was strongly increased, the "hope was not deceived." With great eloquence and earnestness, he warned his flock against the deception of selflove. A sketch of even a sentence, from memory, must necessarily be imperfect. As well might a common artist attempt o give from recollection, the expressi-

on from a picture of Sully, or of Peale. "Some ruling passion," said he, " i predominant in every breast; and selflove, the source of innumerable errors, whispers to each one that his conduct is deserving of applause

"The miser toils with pawearied assiduity to lay up gold, denying himself

不是是是一种的一种,但是是一种的一种, the comforts of life, and withholding even his mite in charity, although i might save the needy from perishing or shield the naked from the storm Yet does the sordid votory of avarice claim the meed of praise for his indus

try, temperance and care.
"The ambitious man attains to the summit of power. Though his motives have been his own advancement, and his means base and corrupt, yet self love draws the veil upon the way by which he ascended, and he looks around him, demanding from the multitude ap plause for his love of country-his devotion to the public weal.

" The man of science prides himself ipon his attainments, forgetting that they are from his maker. And although his talents may have been exerted to loosen the foundation of civil order or by a vain philsophy to rob the Christian of his hope, yet does he expect from his fellow men the plaudits that are only due to virtue.

"The soldier, whose hand is stained with blood-whose path is strewed with mangled corpses, and whose laurels are watered with the tears of orphans, plumes himself wh his achievements. and exultingly demands a niche in the temple of fame."

An introduction so interesting was followed by a discourse worthy the speaker, and the sacred desk from which

proceeded. An attendance upon ten different places of worship in this city, has con vinced me that the people are favoured in a most distinguished manner with learning-eloquence and piety in their pastors. Religion aside, it would be imagined, that the churches would be places of general resort for all who are capable of estimating and enjoying the exercions of intellect directed to the noblest purposes. I know not how it is with others, but I never enter a place of worshi , without a solemn awe steal ing over the mind, and a secret pleasure diffusing itself through my frame Whether in the assembly with those who oft hold sweet but silent converse with their Maker, remembering the injunctions of the wise man, " Stand in awe and sin not -commune with your own hearts and be still" - - or passing through the various modes of worship to the churches of those who praise the Lord "upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the psaltery, and upon the harp with a solemn sound."-

" Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault. fretted vault.
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

My heart is expanded by exalted feelings and good resolutions are ever formed, if not always adhered to.

The prospect of hundreds clad in their neatest attire with placid mien, seating themselves with so much decency and order—the old man, with a few grey heirs thinly scattered over his wrinkled brew, leaning upon his staff; the little child clinging to its father's hand; the modest maiden, with downcast look, half blushing at the gaze attracted by the voice of her footstep along the nisle, the recollection that here our fathers, and our father's fathers were wont to meet to worship; the solemn thought rushing upon the mind that now

"Beneath those rugged elms-that poplar's

Where heaves the turt in many a mould'ring

heap, Each in his narrow cell forever laid,

all is calculated to awaken feelings of the deepest interest. When to this is added the consideration of the object of meeting --- to learn the way from this vain world to a better---to pay our a-dorations and praise to the holiest and best of Beings, the heart of that man must be harder than the " nether mill stone" which is not softened into the gentlest and kindest feelings to his fellow men, which does not swell with gratitude to heaven.

Chancery Sale.

By vi-tue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thurstlay the 15th day ce August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, THE ESFATE OF FRANCIS WHITE,

deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county consisting of part of a Tract of Land, called "Linthicum's Walks"—a of Land, called "Linhicun's Walks"—a Tract called "Darkness converted into Light." and part of a Tract called "Hammond's Right," containing in the whole about 194 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purenase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Salc.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of fale, with interst thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to rive a deed. zive a deed.

Possessing the above property not to be given until the ist of December next, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. July 18, 1816.

Encyclopædias.

The inderiber has received vol. 24 part 2, ol. 25 part and 2, and vol. 26 part 1, of 1r. Rees Cylopalia—Vol. 7 part 2, and vol. 26 part 2, and vol. Br. Rees Cyropa tia—vol. 7 part 2, and vol. 8 part 1, Eduburgh Encyclopedia—vol 1 part 2, Dr. Gregory's Dictribury of Arts and Sciences—which will be deflured to fubficilier upon their paying for the fam. The immense expense of these publications readers a first compliance with the terms of payment necessive.

G. Share.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, July 18, 1816

Federal Republican Tickets. For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly. Brice J Worthington, Jacob Franklin, jun. Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Charles S Ridgely, Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

Francis M. Hall, Edward H. Calvert. FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham,

Roger B. Taney. John Leeds Kerr,

Allen Bowie. FOR CAROLINE.
William Potter, George Reed.

Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. FOR CECIL. Dr. James Scanlan,

FOR KENT.

James Janney. FOR ALLEGANY. William M'Mahon, William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet FOR ST MARY'S. Raphael Neale.

Col. James Forrest. FOR CALVERY. Richard Grahame, Benjamin Gray,

It is a long time since Jefferson's celebrated letter to Mazzei was published, and its contents seem now to be almost entirely forgotten. Since the days of its first publication, strange events have happened. Washington's old revilers have professed to have been always his warmest friends; and this has been so often asserted, that some may be almost ready to believe it We to-day republish this precious morsel of abuse, with a request that it may be attentively read by the people, and then let them judge whether such gentry were Washington's admirers.

From the Boston Gazette.

Communication -I read in the last Chronicle, some observations on a re mark by the Editor of the Centinel, on the death of Mazzei, Jefferson's correspondent, and exaiting Mr. Jefferson to the highest pinnacle of glory. For the benefit of those readers of your paper, who may never have seen the letter which Jefferson wrote to Mazzei, referred to, in the Centinel, I hand you a copy, from which they may judge whether Mr. J. is entitled to the elevated station that his admirers wish to raise him to; or whether his name ought not to be handed down to posterity with the scorn and disgrace which it so rich ly deserves from every feeling Ameri-

Copy of a letter written by Thomas Jefferson, late President of the U.S. to Monsieur Philip Mazzei; published in the Paris Moniteur 25th Jan. 1797, during the administration of the immortal Washington.
"Our political situation is prodigi-

ously changed since you left us. In stead of that noble love of liberty and that republican government which carried us through the revolution, an anglo monarchic aristocratic party has post officers, where its lies, misrepi arisen. Their avowed object is to imsentations, and cruel expositions of its sentations. pose on us the substance, as they have already given us the (a) FORM of the British Government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. We have against us the (b) EXECUTIVE power, the Judiciary power, (two out of three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking office, all timid men, who prefer the calm of Despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty: the British (c) Mcrchants, and Americans who trade on British Capital, the speculators, persons interested in public funds
—establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its (a) corrupt parts. I shuold give you a fever were to name the (e) Apostates who have embraced these heresies, men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in command, but whose hair has been cut off by the Whore of England. (f) They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labour & peril; but we shall preserve it. ; It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the LILIPUTIAN ties by which they bound us in the first slumbers, which succeeded our labours. It suffices us that we arrest the progress

ate us under (b) British influe

(a) This proves how much tution of the United States m

Washington—How then I sak, democracy lay any claim to him, w Jefferson, in the first outset of his ter, says, that an "Anglio monare aristocratic party has arisen," towl of course, Washington must have longed, as he says immediately at wards "we have against us the ca tive power,"

(c) Not printers and editors of ne papers, for they in these modern to to the calm of despotism."

(d) For instance as our good fr Cobbett is endeavouring to do with press, lately established in New Y (e) No doubt meaning such me Ellsworth, Lincoln, & other worth who remained firm to the first pri ples of our government: and who we during our glorious struggle forinder dence, "Solomons in the new," whose hair, Jefferson says, has be cut off by the whose of England. (f.) Who does he mean by "the He must surely intend Washing Knox, Hamilton, and others, who i administered the government.

(g.) Any man who has looked

the history of those times, will ke how much credit to give to this rem
(h). This asserts then in plain ter that Washington and his contempo ries wished to bring this nation un the influence of England, and pro that if that was their wish, they of eou must have been under it themselves

Reader, pause! & ask yourself, c didly, whether we have not been graded & debased as a nation for his ing had such a man as our preside and whether we are not continuing the same path of disgrace, to suf those men, who now at the head of government, and who are under his fluence. to remain there -The force ing letter is only one charge ome a thousand, brought to prove Mr J ferson and his party, -es being unw thy the confidence of freemen.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I thank thee, that I am not as other m are, extortioners, unjust, adultuers, or ex as this Publican"

If the temper of the American pe de would only permit them to ma fair deductions from facts connects with the political existence of the omocratic party, how repulsive and d gusting would it appear to the real; triot-A faction, which commenced rise by aspersing the reputation of good Washington as indispensible its power; in search of which, like the Camelion, it has assumed every him Camelion, it has assumed in the retention of which, it has per forbidden by la petrated every act forbidden by humanity, and love of country. considerations of allegiance to the con try, or of attachment to our republica institutions, can stay its unhallowe hand; and while, with crocodile team t affects to weep over the aberration of federalism, with a parricidal arm, aims covertly a deadly blow at the prity of our elections. Yes, fellow co zens, those very miscreants who stu you with the cries of bribery, corrupt on and venality as the instruments wi which federatism retains its ascendant cy, are practising those very acts which they attribute to the federalists. The say "that the federalists have introduce ed residents to control the elexion while it now appears as well substant ated, as it would be sequisite t prove the fact to a jury of the country that they have imported into Ker county voters to overrule the real residents of the county!!

They tell you, that the Baltimor Telegraph and Federal Republican's secretly circulated in the distant sect ons of the country, where its lies may ot office of Baltimore, is distributed through the agency of the democrati dividual character (which neither fit of unfit a man for public confidence) ar the least likely to be detected and re pelled. The post master at the Aquas o mill, in Prince George's county, " hear, has had sent to him six paper weekly of that detestable compilation and that true to his employers, he di tributes them to the youth of the neigh bourhood, in the hopes of poisoning heir minds against the friends and ad

mirers of the great Washington.
When it is recollected that all communications to post masters are free of postage, do not these agencies shew the object for which federal post masters are expelled from their offices?

Ponder, I beg you, on the subjoined eport made to the degislature of this state in 1812, and ask yourselves, can there exist on the habitable globe, men more debased than those who thus as sail the purity of elections, the foundation upon which the permanency of the government rests? These are the Physics with near in public and insections. risees who pray in public, and in sect practice all kinds of abominations wriggle themselves into the purse of the state. Let the people beware of such

"It appears in e-idence to the commiltee, that a number of the soldiers of

asid city, which is the pro United States, were persyntied to ithe Said election; that some of ad soldiers had no claim to rost en spidier lat ity. except what afrom the said city. except will a from the accidental circumstance from the accidental circumstance from the accidental circumstance if the U.S. froops stationed at interest that exclusive of their want port; that exclusive of their want bons fide residence and the constitution of the Toited States army in a place, to the burpose of gratifying the populations and interests of the execution of the United States, and his de hats, there are in this case strong andances in proof to the committhearbitrary and undue influence tied by the officer commanding ail detachment in controling the of the said soldiers. That on the of election they were drawn up in bury array at the fort, and were told beofficer, that if any of them inled to vote for the memorialist, and H Bowie. Esq. or the federal bits it was styled, they must step afteranks, for that no men who redd so to vote should leave the chon, and that the soldier who did interfor what was styled the demonstracket, would be forsworn by the soldiers will be to the his sates, or the President theretain the soldiers were afterwards residup to the polls in military un

fam headed by the officer, who rethe deposited his ballot, and that Fary order to the fort. this unnecess it, for the committee to every independent mind, in metal of this proceeding, so entire abrer-ive of the freedom and puri delections, and so well calculated in store and tendency to establish the

raled up to the polls in military u-

representation usurpation, and A FRIEND.

in Elitor of the Maryland Ga-

lend in your paper some weeks at, a number of certificates, to me that the democrats had introredvoters into Kent county, or bey themselves say, have been alty of bribery and corruption. to, I have been waiting ever since meifthe democratic pipers would toutish these certificates, but that they will not. What their leaders to think of all They retended to reprobate isch conduct, and to bel eve that ight to be abhorred by honest do all parties. And yet, when a brought home to their own par assess of execrating, they in suppland and justily it. But to ulen its effect, they tell us, that atertificates merely state what prisons certifying heard others . True-but who were these ters who said it? Leaders of the exetic party; the very men to were employed in smuggling county. But better testimony could be Mi Now, upon what did they rely testimony with respect to the mer in which voters were introted into Annapolis? Why upon ancellor kilty & his town meeting,

sy, and did not pretend to know themselves. But if they are not afraid of the sufficates, why are they so un-Ting to let their readers see the! Why do they suppress them? hynot give their substribers an pertunity of judging for them-ter? Simply because they know the proof s conclusive. They renot make them public, because treading them, there is no fool the country fool enough to loubt at the democrats had been guilty the very conduct which the prinarandtown-meeting said, ought to arany party

For the Maryland Gazette. How much misunderstood is the per of democracy! It is repre-

per of democracy! It is reprened as revengeful, 'remorselss &
necuting. No! it "loves those
persecute it." What else than
a thristian temper produces the
nedeful sensibility displayed by
tabinet party for the success of
table to the who portrayed
had on thus—"Madison is a litlow-legged man, at once stiff
fallender. His congrenance has
the soar aspect, that conceited
the which pride would willingly which pride would willingly line an expression of disdain, did not find the features too Wand too scam.
His thin slick hair, and the control of his garment, are indicated that economical elegations,