

MARYLAND-GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 2.

Married—On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. John Thompson, Printer, to Miss Eleanor Glover, both of this city.

From the National Intelligencer.

Washington, March 20. OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. On Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, a complete view of the state of our relations with Spain, up to this date.

The message and the report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives, In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiations with the government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, & place the conduct of the United States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, March 14, 1818.

Department of State, 14th March, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of the 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, has the honor of submitting to the President, the correspondence between this Department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions of his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These Documents will show the present state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr. de Onis of the 6th of Dec. against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sr Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of 9th July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by McGregor, will shew that it was written ten days after that event; & the contents of his note of 6th Dec. will shew that measures had been taken by the competent authorities of the United States to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings within our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The tardiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws; for, if the Spanish minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Anagnin in 1805, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will also be submitted as soon as they may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don Francisco Pizarro & Mr. Erving, immediately preceding

the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Accompanying this Report were the Documents of which the following is a list.]

- No. 1. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 9th of July, 1817.
No. 2. The same to the same, 6th December, 1817.
No. 3. The same to the same, 10th December 1817.
No. 4. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th December, 1817.
No. 5. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 29th December, 1817.
No. 6. The same to the same, 5th January, 1818.
No. 7. The same to the same, 8th January, 1818.
No. 8. The same to the same, 8th January, 1818.
No. 9. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 16th January, 1818.
No. 10. Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, 24th January, 1818.
No. 11. The same to the same, 10th February, 1818.
No. 12. The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, 12th March, 1818, (with enclosures, A. 1. B. 2 C. 3, D. 4, E. 5.)

The documents are of such volume, that it would require the whole space of our columns for a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with the following abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the expedition of Sr Gregor McGregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a letter from the Spanish minister to the Secretary of State, dated December 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's message, of the suppression of the establishments at Amelia Island & Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, of the 10th December, 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negotiations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termination.

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, appointing a time to communicate with him on the subject of his last note, and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed.

No. 5. Is a long letter from the minister of Spain, of 29th December last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect.

No. 6. Is a letter of still greater length, of the 5th January last, from the Spanish minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western boundary of Louisiana.

No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length, of the 8th January last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for Spoliations.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish minister of the same date, making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No. 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th January, waving a reply to the long letters of M. de Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore; proposing a negotiation on specific terms: justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c.—proposing a different project of a Treaty; & renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish minister; complying with his wish for a particular reply to his representations, and commencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present state.—This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper.—We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12 1818. "You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous & irresistible. Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights, as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of peace, they have acquiesced, as the Message of the President at the commencement of the present session of Congress has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrustated the amicable adjustment of these interests; not from an insensibility to their importance to this union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices and passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of thirteen years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination all the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations to the arbitration or mediation of one or more friendly European powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct.—It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory, both to Great Britain and Spain, to decline uniting in this request. He is indeed fully persuaded that, notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European states are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the United States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to themselves, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy

which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been to the hopes which the promises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the United States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity. With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease—forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the messages from the president of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of the 16th January, have given the explanations, which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighbourhood of the U. States, have always been among the primary inducements of the U. States, for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect.—"Should Spain," say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some better power; who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters; to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent forecast of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers, to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulf of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the Executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored, whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the

laws already existing against the hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very humble servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sixteen hundred young immortals of this city, are now by the benevolence and humanity of their christian teachers, on the day set apart for the worship of Almighty God, instructed in the rudiments of salvation. Many of those children for the first time perhaps in their lives, hear the name of their adorable creator pronounced with reverence, for the first time they are taught that they are immortal; for the first time they hear that the earth which they inhabit is but a nursery for Heaven; they begin to walk in a new world, to feel desires, thoughts and aspirations of the soul, to which they have hitherto been strangers and aliens—to behold gleams of christian light beaming thro' the dark caverns of the grave, when death unbars the portals, they begin to feel their own immortal dignity—they learn that for them and for such as them, the Saviour of the Universe, the Son of God the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person, expired upon the cross.

Now, if those who superintended the education of these young candidates for immortal glory, should have instructed them in the way of obtaining terrestrial honors and emoluments, should have told them that they were destined hereafter to fill important stations in society—what thanks would have been giving to such benefactors. But nobler panegyric awaits them who have the superintendence of Sunday Schools. They direct the eyes of the young aspirant to their Father's Mansion, to an house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens. The angel seen by St. John in his fearful visions in the Isle of Patmos, is now evidently flying with the everlasting gospel, Ethiopia begins to stretch forth her hands.—The disciples of Juggernaut—the Hottentot—those who have dwelt in the darkness of idolatry, behold floating in their horizon the standard of salvation. It is preceded by an host of shining angels, who shout the joyful tidings of peace on earth and good will towards men.

New-York, March 25. The United States ship Hornet, Capt. Reed, got under way yesterday, and went down to the watering place.—We have before stated that she goes first to St. Domingo, and if conjecture be correct, she will proceed to the Spanish Main & South America. The gentlemen who go out in her, we understand are clothed with extensive diplomatic powers. It is probable the departure of the Hornet is connected with the unpleasant state of our negotiations with the Spanish government. We may know more in a few days for it is certain that at present our government is discussing, in secret, some very important measure relative to Spain.

The Hornet waits for final instructions, hourly expected.— zette.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

"Chester (Penn.) 25th March, 1818. "We had a disagreeable experience here last evening, from the effects of which I have not yet recovered my equanimity. About seven o'clock as we were sitting round the fire, we heard a loud explosion, apparently in our immediate vicinity, and our first impression was, that some ship was firing in the town, but in a few moments our speculations were at an end, and we were informed that a keg of powder had exploded in Mr. Spence's store; he was blown to pieces, and there were several more killed in the store, which was on fire. You may well imagine the alarm we felt at this information. A gentleman travelling, (whose name I do not recollect,) who had stopped at one of the inns, rushed into the store and seized one of the kegs which stood on a shelf, the head of which was out in flying down, hastily, (not knowing it was open) he scattered, to appearance

better than powder, the fire by the same time falling all around him, but he fortunately succeeded, in bearing it out of danger. Mr. Spence well removed the other kegs. The fire was soon after extinguished. "You will no doubt wonder how it happened—Open your eyes with astonishment! An open keg of powder, was standing under the counter, and in passing by it, a candle was dropped into it by accident; two more kegs stood on a shelf, just above, one of them with the head out, another keg in the same situation, was in the cellar.

"Had they exploded, much injury would have been received, if I can form an idea, from the effect of the first, on the building; the front wall of which opposite the Bank, was burst forward at least a foot, the window torn out, and joists thrown from the sockets. "I hope this may induce some persons to be more careful of such destructive articles; but, the generally are so ridiculously fool hardy, that neither precept, example, or punishment, has any effect upon them."

From the Augusta Chronicle.

March 14. The unfortunate disaster which is said to have befallen General Gaines and his little party, we hope will prove unfounded. Indeed, there is a vagueness in the intelligence, as communicated, which renders it, at least, improbable. We do not think that General Gaines would entrust his safety to so small an escort, when it was well known that the banks of the river from a little below the Agency to fort Scott, (a distance of nearly two hundred miles) were lined with scouting parties of the enemy. The recent fate of Lieutenant Scott, on the Appalachicola, it is also presumed, would have warned the General against so rash an enterprise.

The communication with Fort Scott has become so dangerous, that the boats which descended the River from Fort Lawrence, are compelled to construct bulwarks of planks, higher than the heads of the men, to protect them from the fire of the enemy. Even this precaution has been rendered nearly useless by the ingenuity of the savages; for finding they can make no impression on the bulwark they direct their fire against the oars of the boat with such certainty that they soon destroy them; and if sufficient changes of oars have not been provided, the boat is in danger of being wrecked by a sawyer, or of falling into the hands of the enemy.

FOREIGN.

From English papers received at N. York.]

London, Jan. 15. Napoleon Peint par lui-meme. The long expected work will appear to-morrow, we understand. The MS. was transmitted from Leghorn, with assurances that its perfect authenticity might be depended upon. The Editor in his Preface, says—

"A singular circumstance placed these papers in my possession. In the 1814, an American, who was travelling for his pleasure, came to me at Leghorn.—His extreme desirous to become acquainted with Napoleon, inspired him with an earnest wish to go to the Island of St. Helena, and I procured him the means of doing so. He was a man of considerable knowledge, and very interesting manners, and seems to have valued Napoleon much. He had several interviews with him, and allowed to peruse his manuscript memoirs, from which he privately extracted the leading parts. His conversations with Bonaparte were of a very singular nature. He also noted down every circumstance as they occurred.—On his return to Leghorn he communicated to me his notes: I found them so extremely interesting, that I entreated the permission to take a copy of them, with the view of their being published. After much hesitation he at length consented to my request. The singular manner in which the notes were taken, may be a shade of doubt, whether the facts cited happened exactly as they are related; or whether there was not some connivance between Bonaparte and the Author? Be this as it may, I consider the Manuscript as a curious historical document, and one of the most authentic relating to Bonaparte."

From the LATE FROM Thompson, Arriving in the morning, in 6 o'clock, with a very intelligent company. A letter received this evening, from the Patriots, is not a condition as it almost afraid to send it, and would not all correspond to common things, real opinion is, will never flourish in So protection will be emsals to the nue hostilities. commission who will ment equal inhabitants to the moth that two o powers in ators, and cution of t. Such, as lelated at the informed. Letters of drid, menti hoax had t Russian ar ago we not of the expen sian fleet a had proceed tured of wa to Madrid, Christmas c cond time t consequenc officer from the Russian arrived! It that the em in Cadiz so intended to America, bu crew back t conformity to the bill of s The Count tuguese amb is said to h Monday la sject of his conder with the high all the diff renc tugal.—His gratuitously ning Chronic ture on the to deliver u te Video r have settled volted colon being that ture to cond tle of concil the note wh her minister May last. A few day posed to bel with a cargo put into Kin were put on men after, men arrived the officers t to land and in which they but also secret that notwith search was m about 200 lbs. be discovered crew are not still remains In the cou five hundred barrels of flour Liverpool fr America. To perhaps than cribed the b which has been plain.—The rican flour is eludes detecti cal process, us in the stomach to be admitted At a late h ceived the Pa last. A letter Saint Cyr, dat November, 18 ly in the Moni taking possess on the 8th of detail is given the celebration vice on Wedn Louis XVI. From the L Thompson, Arriving in the morning, in 6 o'clock, with a very intelligent company. A letter received this evening, from the Patriots, is not a condition as it almost afraid to send it, and would not all correspond to common things, real opinion is, will never flourish