sted, and the good sense and virtue of flow cit zens supplied, has diminish

or a informed Congress on the 27th ording list, that a treaty of amity, set-at, and limis had been concluded in ity, letween the United States and , and ratified by the compount autho-of the former, full connence was en-ner that it would have been ratifie, by sustained by citizens of the tinger is, from Spanish crui et an rears be orc, which had not been reced—These losses had been acknowed and provided for by a teaty, as tar as the year eighten handred and

in it was suspended by the late treaty, a e-atisfactory provision to both parties, was presumed, having been made for a. Other differences had a ison in this interval, affecting their highest interwhich were likewise provided for by last treaty. The treaty itself was forming test consideration, and a thorough whedge of all circumstances, the subject terroit every a ticle having here for ter of every a ticle having been for is under discussion and research references that in the his government, on the points resting which the greatest difference of the points are the greatest difference of the points are the greatest difference of the points are the points ar nion prevailed. I was formed by a nister duly authorized for the purpose, o had represented his government in the

can. Spain had lost her a thority over and, falling into the hands of advertures connected with the saviges, it was add the means o unceasing anniquance of injuly to our Union, in many of its oost essential interests. By this costern ca, Spain ceded a territory, in really, of exalte to bee, and obtained concessions the highest importance, by the settle-ent of long standing differences with the nited State, affecting their respective aims and limits, and likewise releved heads as the same and limits, and likewise releved heads to make the same and the fifth, and also on the responsibility incident to the most agrant and pernicious abuses of her rights here sue could not support her authority, it being known that the treaty was formed inder these circumstances, not a dorbit was atertained, that his Catholic Nijesty ould have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to tate that this reasonable expection has been disappointed—that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulation and that the nature and character fithis unexpected occurrence should be istinctly understood. I think it my duty occumbing to it. and, falling into

umstances in my possession, relating to it Anxious to prevent all future disagree Anxious to prevent an intitle disagree near with Spain, by giving the most rompt effect to the treaty, which had thus een concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida. ablishment of a government in Florida. In the should preserve order there, the mister of the United States, who had been eccently appointed to his Catirolic Majesty, nd to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exhauged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of state as soon as obtained, by a public ship, inspected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of he cause.

It was stated, in reply, that the great im-ortance of the subject, and a desire to ob-ain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay,

and that an Energy would the United States, to obtain with the United States, to obtain with the United States, to obtain with the United States of ferred to give the United States of ferred to give the United States of ferred to give the United States to obtain which the United States of ferred to give the United States of ferred to give the United States of ferred to give the United States of this government. It is nown to give the United States of the States the United States of this government to the first own united to this proposal was declared to ment of State this government to the first the united states transmented to he obtained to the first the with the state of the state of the states that the obtained to the first the with the state of the sense in the case ange for that of say the sense in which the ratice was the sense in which that article was stood. It is further alleged, thus a senament had recently tolerated or pageins the province of Texas. These amounted acts, are stated as the required may be induced his Catholic variety of datan explanations respecting with the obtain explanations respecting will is repeated that an envey would be senamed.

these to annul these latter grain, can clause was drawn for that explosions and for in neighbor The date of the end was unknown, but it was unknown as posterior to that inserted in the safety deed it must be obvious to all, that, we provision in the teaty had not ne ever annulling these grants, it would be one getther nugatory. Immediately simple teaty was concluded and rathering government, an intimation was roof and the end of the teaty was concluded and rathering government, an intimation was roof and the end of course be diected by it. These possibility of such a case, so income with the intention of the paties, where meaning of the article, induced us pice in meaning of the article, induced us presented to demand an explanation which was immediately great and where corresponds will the state in.

With respect to the otheratal restate this government had tolerated or intention of the safety of the

an expedition against Texas, it are without foundation. Everyders et a has invariably been given to enough tempt within the limits of the U.S. is fully evinced by the acts of the command and the proceedings of the courts

some adventurers enjortained view ita kind suggested, the attention of the col-tured authorities in that quarter vasing-d ately drawn to them, and it is knownth

These facts will, it is presumed, we every impactful mood, that he govern to of Spain had no justifiable carefored ning to ratify the treaty. At east confided in a informatic with instructure as oing to natify the treaty. At each rook ded in a informity with in trustone of 200 v, in good faith, in all its structure of according to the true intent and meaning the parties. Each parry is bound or the it. If either could set it aside, without consent of the other, there would be object any rules applicable to suchtransise between nations. By this proceeds he government of Spain has rendered to it. So a new and very se ious injury. It when he was a declar a minister would be easily to the action of the treaty as the continuous land to the first tification? Is it contemplated to are as the conditions of the treaty. If that were a to what consequences might it not left what consequences might it not left what consequences might it not left what time, and in what manner world a negociation terminare. By this process, Spain has formed a relation between two countries which will justify an in Sprin has formed a relation between two countries which will justify and a sures on the part of the U.S. which strong sense of right, and aproperties for the rights and interests of the name, and defaue. In the course to be pussed these objects should be constantly held view and have their due wight.

view and have their due weight View and have their due weight

Our national honour must be mining and a new and a distinguished process for ded, of that regard for justice and maration which has invariably governed councils of this free people. It must be vious to all, that, if the United State whose desirous of making conquests, make the even willing to aggrandize therefore in the way, they could have had no increase the early way, they could have had no increase to the way, they could have had no increase the two way, they could have had no increase in the state of the manufacture of the property of the respective state of the respective place of the respective processing the state of the nation. e ests of the nation.

From a full view of all cirus

From a full view of all citts stances, it is submitted to the constances, it is submitted to the constances, it is submitted to the constances, it is submitted to the constances of the Unit States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same external time to the treaty into effect, in the same external time that have a stiff that been ratified. Spain, claiming on the fragrant and vantages, and yielding to Spain claiming on the fragrant this course, we shall rest on the cred ground of right, sanctioned the most solemn manner by Spain herself; by a treaty which she may be a treaty which she may be a treaty which she must incur the censes of other nations, even those points of other nations, even those pourselves within that limit, we can not fail to sheam their well negative.

bation. We must have peace [rontier where we have been g disturbed; our citizens must demnified for losses so long sustained, and for which inity has been so unjustly withfrom them. Accomplishing great objects, we obtain all s desirable. his Catholic Majesty has twice de-

e. It ought to be presumed, that plantions, which may be given to inster of Spain, will be satisfactory, produce the desired result. In any the delay for the purpose mentioned, a forther manifestation of the sincere to terminate, in the most friendly er, all differences with Spain, cannot be duly appreciated by his Catholic be, as well as by other powers. It is litted, therefore whether it will not be into make the law, proposed for carriche conditions of the treaty into efficiency in such manner as to the proposition of the Executive, in such manner as to than opportunity for such friendly example the carricher of the firendly example. an opportunity for such friendly ex-

ession of Congress.

-manifeste to Congress a copy of and the instructions to the Mi over and the instructions to the Another U. States, at Madrid, respec-tific correspondence with the mi-or Spain, and of such other docu-se may be necessary to give a full

ve not been countenanced by

nersure, it is sa isfactory to know, they have not been countenanced by wher European power. On the control the opinion and wishes, both of reand Great British, have not been hed either from the United States or a New and have been unequivocal in rof the ratification.—There is also reath believe, that the sentiments of the ratification and the sentiments of the ratification and the sentiments of the ratification and the sentiments of the ratification. There is also reath believe, that they have also been made and that they have also been made and the Cabinetto Madrid whe civil Mar existing between Spain the Spanish provinces in this hemister, the greatest care has been taken to been the laws intended to preserve an arithmetrality. Our ports have consected be equally open to both parties, for the same conditions, and our citishies the enequally restrained from inferior in fivor of either, to the prejudice the other. The progress of war, however, we have opened manifestly in favor of the ratio of the same so and has a single maintains, raten, the independent enew which it de din 1816, and has a joved since 1810, especies has lately attended Chili and arrances north of the La Plata, borries in it; and likewise Venezuela. on it; and likewise Venezuela. contest, bas, from its com-

nent, been very interesting to owers, and to none more so n the Prited States. A virtuous onle may and will confine them-Ives within the limits of a strict purality; but it is not in their pow-to behold a conflict o vitally im-reant to their heighbours, without e sensibility and sympathy which turally belong to such a case. It s been the steady purpose of this prerument to prevent that feeling ratifying to have it in my power to ite, that so strong has been the ase, throughout the whole comunity, of that was due to the aracter and obligations of the naon, that few examples of a conry kind have occurred.
The distance of the colonies from

tent of their population and reich, it was anticipated, at a very ally period, it would be difficult for pain to surmount. The steadiness. esistency, and success, with which er have pursued their object as nced more particularly by the unispated sovereign'y which Buenos yres has so long enjoyed, evident-give them a trong claim to the yourable consideration of other ations. These sentiments on the art of the United States. have not n withheld from other powers. ith whom it is desirable to act in oncert. Should it become manifest the world, that the efforts of pain to subdue those provinces will e fruitless, it may be resumed that · Spanish government itself will ive up the contest. In producing wha determination, it cannot be owhere that the opinion of friendly owers who have taken no part in he controversy, will have their herited influence.

It is of the highest importance to urnational character and indispenible to the morality of our citizens. hat all violations of our neutrality hould be prevented. No door should be est open for the evasion of our s; no opportunity afforded to any o may be disposed to take advanage of it, to compromit the interest r honour of the nation. It is sub-nitted therefore, to the consideration Congress, whether it may not be dvisable to revise the laws, with a riew to this desirable result.

by law, the several ports or places along the coast at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of inverests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong mo-

ration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorised to accept. On their transmission here. they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the U.S. was instructed to make a further proposal which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommended to the consideration of congress whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be xpedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in

the most friendly light.

By the 5th article of the Convention concluded on the 20th Oct. 1818. it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, in re-lation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the U. S. after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the U. S. has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued

on the part of the U. S. Although the pecuniary embarrass. ments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augist, the receipts into the treasury. to the 30th of Sept. last, have a amounted to \$19,000,009. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to \$:8,000,000 there remained in the treasury on that day more than \$2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the treasury for

the same period The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period, exceed \$18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to \$23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the state. ments which will be transmitted from the treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labour, apparently so favourable to the success of domestic munufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which lave so deeply affected the commerial interests of the nation, have een no less adverse to our manuacturing establishments, in several ections of the Union.

The great reduction of the cur-rency which the banks have been raneau should be withdrawn, our in-

may not be advisable to designate continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecunisustaining the regulations of our ary aid necessary to avail themselves commerce, and of other important of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labour, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources; owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the fail-ures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commerci-

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Altho' this practice may, from its nature. be considered temporary, or conti gent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects Uniform tv in the demand and price in an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Con-

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly contineed; and considerable progress has been made in the colection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted & ty of the several articles which compose it could lead him to expect he of New York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the adconstructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has, therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts hitherto the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast mented, and still continue to ex- is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north-wes-

tern frontiers. The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluks, where they will remain until heat spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contem-

plated by it. Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be obgmented to the number, and placed, in all respects; on the footing provided for by law.

The Board consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of scites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have Dec. 9. examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our com-merce in the Mediterraneau, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian ocean, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that is any portion of the squadron bretofore stationed in the Mediter-

It is submitted, also, whether it | constrained to make, in order to | torcourse with the powers bordering | on that sea would be much cor rupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friend. ly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all vessels, navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations. will soon terminate a commerce so

disgraceful to the civilized world. In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAM'S MONROE. Washington, Dec. 7, 18 9.

Elegant Assortment of Fashionable and Seasonable

GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,

MERCHANT THEOR, Has just received at his Shop, opposite Mr. Brewer's Tavern, a new

supply of Cloths, Cassimeres & Vest-

ings,

gratification to make up for his friends who, it is almost needless to state, may rely upon a superior neatness and beau rely upon a superior neatness and beau ty being observed in the execution. Gentlemen regiding in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit this place for the purpose of having their measures taken, are informed that he will wait upon them with pleasure; or if it will suit them as well, will adhere strictly to the directions which shall accompany any order with which they

invites all who are anxious to purchase bargains to give him a call constant intercourse with Baltimore enables him to procure patterns of the latest and most admired fashions he can venture to promise that he will make up his GOODS in the most fashionable manner, or in such style as will be best adapted to the fancy and wishes of his customers.

His Stock consists in part of the following: Regent's best Blue and Black Cloth,

Second do do. Best London dark and light Brown, Second do do do London Green Mixtures and Olives, Do fashionable Clarett, Extra Superfine Drab, Best London double milled blue and

Second do do. London dark and light Mixtures, Drab, Do White and Buff Cassimere, Black Florentines. Fashionable Poilmette, White Marseilles, Stockingnette, Drawets, &c. Dec. 9.

black Cassimeres,

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Messrs. MARRIOTT, SPENCE.
BRECKENRIDGE,
MAULSBY, ROSS.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, will sit every day during the present Session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. PRESTON, CIk.

Battle of North-Point. MR. D. W. BOUDET. Respectfully informs the Citizens o Annapolis, and its Vicinity, that his Picture, Representing the Battle of North. Point, is now Exhibiting at the Ball-Room.

The Room will be brilliantly It luminated every Evening. Price of Admittance-Twenty r five-Cents,

BENJAMIN MEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Holland, and nearly opposite Mr George Shaw's store. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Jewelry Gold and Bilver Watches. Time elry Gold and Silver Watches. Time Pieces set in marble, and handsomely covered with glass globes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys Ladies Reti-cule Clasps, and Finger Rings of a su-perior quality, Sleeve Buttons of the latest fashion. Also a handsome as-sortment of Carriage & Riding Whips, with an assestment of the heat Rember. with an a-sortment of the best Bamboo Canes hand lomely mounted. He therefore solicits a mare of patronage from a generous public

He has also Spanish Cigars of a superior quality.

Just received, a complete assortment

Confectionary. CORDIALS

Of a Superior Quality, Cinnamon. Anniseed,

Rose. Pound Cake, Ginger Nuts.

He intends keeping a general assort CHOICE GOODS.

Citizens of Annapolis, a d Gentlemen of the Legislature, will find it to their advantage to give him a call as he intends selling on the most reasonable terms. No attention shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfac-

NB. His Shop will be kept open until half past nine o'clock every night, or the reception of his customers.

New Oyster Establishment

Nearly Opposite Mr. J. Hughes,

The subscriber intends keeping, during the Season, for the accommodation of Gentlemen, Members of the Legislature, Citizens, or others, who may please favour him with their custom. a good supply of first rate Cove Oysters, Wild Fowl. Sausage, and Terrapins, which shall be served up with neatness and despatch. Those who may please honour him with their visits, may depend on receiving every attention, as his sole aim shall be to plea-e.

Private Parties or Clubs can be accommodated on the shortest notice. His Establishment will con-menced

on Monlay ne. he 3th ast
JUHN SMITH, Jr.
Dec. 9, 1819.

To Farmers.

The subscriber will Lesse, for from three to five years, 1500 acres of Fertile Limestone Land,

Lying in Berkeley county. Va. Eight miles from Martinsburg and 6 from Williamsport. A large portion of this land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation, one third of it being now in clover. It will be let in tracts of 100 acres or upwards, as may suit applicants. There is on the property a number of houses suitable or tenants, a blacks with shop, wag, on-makers shop, compars shop and large stone distillery in complete order; at tached to the distillery is a stone stock house, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. With the land will also be rented. a

number of negroes, horses, cattle and all kinds of farming utensils Will also be leased for the same pe-

A large Merchant Will, Situated on a never failing stream, and which has just been thoroughly repaired, and will be capable of manufacturing from 60 to 70 barrels of flour in 24

hours, and being situated in one of the best wheat country's in Virginia it can at all times have constant employment. The terms will be liberal to industrious, practical farmers; and as security will be required for the faithful performance of their engagements, none other need apply. Immediate possession can be given.

Will be sold at frivate sale, 100 acres of Land,

Lying on the Potomac and adjoining the above mentioned tract. This land is of a superior quality, in a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is on the premises a large and well finished dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all necessary out houses For further information apply to the

subscriber residing at the mill.
ADAM STEPHEN.

December 9. The National Intelligences, Language Journal and Maryland Gazette Annapolis, will publish the above once a week to the amount of \$6 each, and and send their secounts to this effice for collection.