have ensued upon the sudden change | which Spain was bound to ratifyof weather, had done much mischief

that the Prince Regent has been his Minister, had solemnly promis confined to his room during the ed to approve, ratify and folfin. This whole of the week, by the prevail- adjustment is assumed as the mesing severe estarch of the season; I sure of what the United States had but we are happy to be enabled to a right to octain from Spain, from state his royal highness is better to the regnature of the Treaty. The

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Physiday, March 23

For the Maryland Gazette.

"Having a good conscience: that whereas they sheak evil of you, as of evil-doors, they may be ashamed that fulsely accuse you."-1 Peter.

ence should be more esteemen, and the breach of contract. more prized, than any other ladiviand from the scorn of hatred! It is that which shields us from the attacks of calumny, and subverts the power of vit ated ambitton!they speak evil of you, as of evil-doers," tho your neighbour or your friend, in whom you had reposed all the nearer considerations social life, should transcend the bounds of reciprocal confidence and verity, to engage in those nefarious our race; tho' his malicious false. corum, is a parapet invulnerable to sult of a good conscience, our souls should travel with an eye that never winks, and with a wing that never tires," and when embraced we should never let it elude the grasp of our minds. Whether we are panting under the solar blaze at the equator, or immersed in eternal snow at the poles-whether tottering on the precincts of the grave, or gaily sporting in the meridian of exist ence-if we can cherish the memory of having done that which is right between man and man, and man and our God, it makes the blaze at the equator more tolerable, and renders the snow at the poles less frigid. It irradiates the gloom of the grave! and makes the meridian of life exquisitely delightful!

To use the language of an emi nent writer# "there is no state of life so anxious as that of a man who does not live according to the dictates of his own reason." And on the other hand, there is no state of life that renders us more delectably happy and tranquil, than the exercise of our sober and legitimate reason. We should, on all occasions, in all conditions and circumstances of life, depend upon the candid emanations of delib. cate reas in, which will erect a standard invincible to the contemptible verbosity of malevolent neighbours, and "they will be ashamed that faisely accuse

Having a good conscience, we have all that is virtuous in youth. all that is delightful and gloriets through life, and all that is conso latory in death. It is the sun-beam of youth, the guiding star of riper age, and the prescient solace of declining years.

THE RURAL PREACHER. Severn, 10th March, 1820.

\*Addison.

Our Relations with Spain.

The following interesting Documents were presented to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations:

The Secretary of State to Mr. Lowndes.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1819.

Sir, With reference to the question proposed by the committee, "whe-ther the Executive considers the Florida Treaty as a subsisting one, valid according to national law, and giving the same perfect rights, and imposing the same perfect obligati ons, as if it had been ratified," I have the honour to state that the President considers the treaty of the 22d of February last as obligatory upon the honour and good fait! of Spain, not ins a perfect treaty (ratification being an essential for

as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the We are extremely sorry to learn King of Smin, by his full power to

of envy-from the peaks of malice, force. The resort to force is justitainment of justice. The wrong the right to be obtained.

The King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty; bound by the principles of the law of nations applicable to the case; and further bound by the solemn promise in the tall power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the U. States have a perfect right to de using compulsion. They cannot compel the King of Spain to sign the act of ratification, and therefore cannot make the instrument a perfect treaty. But they can, and are justifiable in so doing, take that which the treaty, if perfect, would have bound Spain to deliver up to them; and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses & damages which they may sustain by consequence of the refusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do justice to themselves as the refusal to fulfil would have given them, if Spain had ratified, and then ordered the governor of Florida not to deliver over the province.

By considering the treaty as the term beyond which the U. States will not look back, in their controversial relations with Spain, they not only will manifest a continued respect for the sanctity of their own engagements; but they avoid the inconvenience of re-entering upon a field of mutual complaint and crimination, so extensive that it would be scarcely possible to decide where or when egociation should cease, or at what point force should be stayed for sat shed right; and, by re sorting to force only so far as the reaty had acknowledged their right, they offer an inducement to Span to complete the transaction on her part, without proceeding to general | pose. hostility. But Spain must be responsible to the United States for every wrong done by her, after the signature of the treaty by her Minister; and the refusal to ratify his act is the first wrong for which they

are extitled to redress. I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

John Quincy Adams.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Lorendes.

Department of State, 21st December, 1819. William Loundes, Esq. Chairman

of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

In answer to the questions contained in your letter of the 10th inst. I have the honour to state, for the information of the commit-

1st. That information has been received by the Government of the United States, though not through a direct channel, nor in authentic form, that another motive besides those alledged in the letter of the Duke of Fernando to Mr. Forsyth, did operate upon the Spanish cabinet, to induce the withholding of the ratification of the treaty, namely, the apprehension that the ratifiation would be immediately followed by the recognition by the United States of the independence of one

explanations which the Minister to be sent by Spain, will be instructed to ask, will consist of an explicit declaration of the intentions of this Government in that respect. There s reason also to believe, that the impunity with which privateers, fitted out, manned, and officered, in one or more of our ports, have committed hostilities upon the Spanish commerce, will be alledged among the reasons for delay, and perhaps some pledge may be required of the effectual execution against these practices, of laws, which appear to exist in the Statute Book. It may be proper to remark that,

during the negociation of the Porida treaty, repeated and very carnest efforts were made, both by Mr. Pizarro, at Madrid, and by Mr. O. his here, to obtain from the govern ment of the U States either a positive stipulation or a tacit promise, that the U. States would not recognise any of the South American revolutionary governments; and that the Spanish negociators were distinctly and explicitly informed that this Government would not assent to any such engagement, either express or implied.

2. By all the information which has been obtained of the prospective views of the French and Russian governments, in relation to the course which it was by them thought probable would be pursued by the U. States, it is apparent that they strongly apprehended the immediate forcible occupation of Florida by the U. States, on the non-ratification by Spain of the treaty, within the stipulated time. France and Russia both have most earnestly dissuaded us from that course, not by any regular official communication, but by informal friendly advice; deprecating immediate hostility, on account of its tendency to kindle a general war, which they fear would be the consequence of a war between the U. States and Spain. It was alledged that, in the present state of our controversy with Soun, the opinion of all Europe on the point at issue was in our favour and against her. That by exercising patience a little longer, by waiting at least to hear the Minister, who was announced as coming to give & receive explanations, we could not fail of obtaining ultimately, without resort to force, the right to which it was admitted we were entitled. But that precipitate measures of violence might not only provoke Spain to war, but would change the state of the question between us; would exhibit us to the world as the aggressors, and would indispose against us those now the most decided

in our favour. It is not expected that in the e vent of a war with Spain any European power will openly take a par: in it against the U. States-but there is no doubt that the principal reliance of Spain will be upon the employment of privateers in France and England, as well as in the East and West India seas, and upon our own coast, under the Spanish flag, but manned from all nations, including citizens of our own expatrated into Spanish subjects for the pur-

3d. The enclosed copies of letters from Mr. Froment the most particular information pos sessed by the Executive with regard to the subjects mentioned in your third enquiry. In the month of September, a corps of 3000 men arrived at the Havana, from Spain, one third of whom are said to have already fallen victims to the diseases of that climate. By advices from the Havana, as recent as 4th of this month, we are assured that no part of this force is intended to be in any event employed in Florida.

4. A communication from the Secretary of War, also herewith enclosed, contains the information requested by the committee upon this enquiry.

5. At the time when Capt. Read left Madrid, 13th October, Mr. Forsyth had no positive information even of the appointment of the person who is to come out as the Minister. Indirectly we have been assured that he might be expected to arrive here in the course of the present month.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very ob't serv't,

John Quincy Adams.

We learn, with great pleasure, that Captain Macdonough has been appointed to command the line of hattle ship now building at New-York, when she shall be in a state mality to that,) but as a compact or more of the South American pro. Macdonough having become sensi- mence hostilities on the 1st of A. impracticable roads. to receive her commander. Capt.

vinces. It has been suggested, that | ble that the course pursued by the prillie. Of threshim do member, and which led to the office to draw the enemys same dered home, was incorrect, with that magnanimity which bespeaks a great mind, acknowledged bis error to the chief of the Navy Department, who has taken the earliest opportunity of restoring this gallant officer to the service. This appointment will of course afford additional pleasure, when it is recollected that it is made without impairing that subordination which is so essential to our naval service .- Nat. Int.

> Pennsylvania Legislature. Senate, March 1.

Susquehanna River. Mr. M. Meens, Mr. Grosh and Ma. Power, were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee of the house, to view the dam opposite the Conewago falls in the Susquehanna, and make report of the extent of the obstructions, and what alterations are necessary to secure a free pussage for all descriptions of water craft, and rafts of lumber.

> House of Representatives. Wednesday, March 1. River Susquehanna.

Mr. Duane presented the follow-

ng resolution: "Resolved, That James Duncan of Centre county, Daniel Caldwell and Abbot Green, of Union county, be and they are hereby appoint ed commissioners on behaif of the state of Pennsylvania, to view that part of the river Susqueham a, within the bounds of the state of Maryland, in which the Susquehanna canai'is co: s'ructed, and to make report to the g vernor of this commonwealth, whether the navigetion of the said river is obstructed by the works of the Surguehanna canal company, to the injury of the commonwealth of Penisylvania. And if the commissioners shall report that the navigation of the river is so obstructed, the governor of Penn sylvania shall transmit a copy of their report to the governor of Muryland, and request him to cause such nieasures to be adopted as may restore the river Susquehannato the condition in which it ought to be, consistently with the rights and inerests of Pennsylvania; the result of such application to be communicated to the legislature of this commonwealth at their next session.

From a file of London papers received at the office of the Federal Gaze te.

BUONAPARTE'S

Memoirs of the Hunared Days. A book from Paris, entitled, 'Me' noires pour servir a l'Histoire de France, en 1815," has been received from that city, in which it has been suppressed. It is sent forth as written in St. Helena, under the eye, if not by the hand of Buonaparte, and therefore possesses no ordinary interest. Its first title, as the editor advertises, was "Second Manuscript come from St. Helei a' but he declined making it known by that designation, in order, he says, not to draw upon himself the reproach of seducing the public by an announcement which recalled ancient recollections. He openly states also, that he was entrusted with the publication by Mr. O'Mea ra, the surgeon of the Northumberland, the bearer of the MS. to Lurope; whose subsequent conduct therefore, fully justifies the susmeions which were entertained of him. and the measures which were enforced against him by Sir Hudson Lowe. This is the history of the work. The following is a brief abstruct of its contents, with some quotations, in the selection of which we have departed from the regular

"Chap. I .- The Bourbons depart from France. 1. The imperial eagle flies from steeple to steeple till it reaches the towers of Notre Dame; this army. 2. Secret Convention concluded, at the end of the year 1814, between Austria, France and England, against Russia and Prussia; 3. The king of Naples declares war against Austria on the 22d of March; 4. The congress of Vienna, in March

"Chap. II .- Military state of France. 1. Situation of the army on the 1st of March, 1815; 2. Organization of an army of 800,000 men; 3. Arms, equipments, repairs and finances; 4. Situation of the army on the 1st of June, 1815; 5. Paris; might consider themselves as unit-6. Lyons.

"Chap. III. Plan of Campaigns. 17th more than 19,000 toises distant 1. Could the French army com- and were separated by defiles and

Peris and Lyons, d. The was to assume the offenive 15th of Junes and la lavel um. 4. The third project assume the offensive enthing and in case of failing the enemy under the walk and Lyonts. The emporation of the paign, June, 1815. I This position of the French are

position of the French arms evening of the 14th of June, and position of the AteloD Prusso Saxon armies. 3 Mas and battles of the 15th of Position of the benifician on the night of 15, 16.

"Chap. V. Battle of L Advance of the French aray battle to the Prusso Sara 2 Battle of Ligny, June 16, the of Quatre Bras, June 15, sition or the armies in the ni tween the 16th and 17th. 5 manœuvres on the 17th, 67 sition the night of the 17.120

"Chap. VI. The Baute of Saint Jan. 1 Line of butler Anglo Dutch Army, 2 Lta the of the French army. Of the emperor; attacked mont. 4. Genera Bulowarr the field of battle with 3000 which raises the army of of Wellington to 12000 pro Attack on La Haye Sante av let corps. 6 General Eu. w julsed. 7 Charge of cavante rising ground. 8 Movement snal Grouchy. 9 Movement shal Blucher, which reised the army on the field of battle; 000 men. 10 Movement of the perial guard.

"Cnap. VII. The Rallying Rall ying of the army at Lion. Retreat of Marshal Grouping Resources which remained torn 4. Effects of the abdication of emperor.

"Chap. VIII. Observations. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9

"Sixth Observation .- 1. French army manuscred on right of the Sambre on the 13th 14th. On the night of the lit day it encamped within helfales of the Prussian advanced pest Marshal Blucher had, however, information of what was pas ing: on the morning of the 15th, w the account reached his head or ters that the emperor had enter Charleroi, the Prusso Saxon arm was still cantoned over an extent 30 leagues of the country, and required two days to assume forces. He ought to have advent his head quarters to Fleures e. if 15th, to have concentrated upon tonments of his army within at dius of eight leagues, with alez ed guards on the debouches of the Meuse and the Simbre. His am would then have been collected a lighy on the 16th, at noon, that to await the attack of the free army, or to march against it enth evening of that day, to drive it had

the Sambre. "2. But Marshal Blucher, thoug surprised, persisted in assembling his army on the heights of Light behind Fleurus; thus braving to chance of being attacked beforeh troops could be brought up to the position. On the morning of the 16th he had got together only two corps, and the French army was a ready at Fleurus. The third cris joined during the day, but the 40 under the command of Gen. Bulor, could not come up in time to take part in the battle. Marshal Blucher, as soon as he knew that the French were at Charletoi, ought not have fixed for the rallying point of his army either at Fleurus or Limb which was already under the cannon of his enemy, but Wavres, whither the French could not arrive until the 17th. He would besides thus have had all the day and the night of the 16th to collect the whole of

"3: After losing the battle of Ligny, the Prussian General, instead of making his retreat on Wavres. should have effected it on the army of the Duke of Wellington, either on Quatre Bras, as that position was maintained, or on Waterloo. The retreat of Marshal Blucher, on the morning of the 17th, was altogether absurd, since the two armies, which were on the evening of the 16thenly 3000 toises distant from each other, with the communication of an excellent high road, by which they ed, became on the evening of the

The Pressian General violated | French army was o three great principles of war: ospproximate his cantonments. est which all his troops coulde before the enemy 3 To ohis retreat on his reinforce-

to Wellington was surprised to tantonments. He ought to concentrated them on the 16th, largues around Brussels, placadvanced guards on the debest Flanders. The French is manusered for three days in its advanced, and 24 hours enter is ince it commenced hose. Its head quarters had been revenues at Charletoi, while of all this at Brussels, and the connects of his army still occu in fail security an extent of 20

The Prince of Saxe Weimar, e corps formed part of the Anlutch army, was on the 15th, in the evening, in position of Frasne, and knew that french army was at Charleroi. he immediately sent off an E-Camp to Brussels, he might prived there by six in the e and yet the Dake of Welwas not informed of the army being at Charleroi unthes. Thus he lost five when his situation and the rossed to him rendered the a single hour of great im

anemany, the county and amiery of transferry being sency cantored, the stantry was got at Chatre Bras without enpulty or arrillery; these troops has to sustain a great loss, as were obliged to keep in close on to make head against the gs of the cuirassiers, under a of hity pieces of cannon. These amen were therefore slaughterwhout cavalry to protect them, without artillery to avenge As the three kinds of miliferce cannot for a moment diswith the support of each othey ought always to be so oned and posted as to be able

ford reciprocal assistance. . The English General, though mised, assigned Quatre Bras for rulving point of his army, tho' tousit on had been for 24 hours -possestion of the French .insed his troops to be particfeated in proportion as they timive. The danger to which sposed them was even still more is, since he made them advance noot artilley and cavalry; he bered up is finantry in frag ets, unsupported by the other weapons of war, to its enemy. point for assembling his army li have been Waterloo. He d thus have had all the 16th. fall the night of that day to the th, which would have been suffient for collecting the whole of sarmy, infantry, cavalry and arery. The French could not aretil the 17th, and then would re found all his army in positi ". "Eighth Observation. 1. Con the th the English General gave batat Waterloo. This conduct was ntrary to the interests of his nain; to the general plan of the war pted by the allies; and he violat-

al the roles of war. It was not interest of England, which needs that men to recruis her armies that, her American Colonies, & rother wast establishments, to wantonly into a murderous conth which might occasion the loss her only army, or at least cause t best blood to be shed. The plan the allies was to act in mass; and to engage in any partial affair. thing was more contrary to their terest and their plan, than to exthe the success of their cause to technices of a bathe with nearly followers, where all the probabiles were against them. Had the Inglo Dutch army been destroyed Waterloo, what advantage could eallies have derived from their amerous armies which were pre-

ating o pass the Rhine, the Alps, adthe Pyrenees? 10.12. The Englishmeneral, in relving to fight the battle of Watero, founded his resolution only on e to-operation of the Prussians; ut that co-operation could not take ace until the afternoon. Accordingly he remained exposed singly rom four in the morning till 5 in the evening, that is to say during I hours. A battle usually does not last more than six hours. This 0-operation was therefore illusory. "But in reckoning on the co-opeition of the Prussians, he must ave supposed to the whole of the | Belgium, a

his field of battle fo against 104,000 Fre culation was clearly could not have mai tion three hours; e have been decided morning, and the l only have arrived to In one day both ar been destroyed. that a part of the according to the ru lowed the Prussian then have been evi and that the Pruss beaten at Ligny, from 25,000 to 30. 20,000 of them di sued by between 3 victorious French be expected to may In this case the A alone would have attack of 69,000 I whole of the 18th Englishman but w result of such a c be doubtful, and th not so constituted the shock of the

four hours.

"During the n the weather wa which repleted th icable till nine i This loss of six break was all to the enemy; but o make the fate of nend on the west Marshal Groachy and 108 pieces of ed the secret, wh coverable, not to ther on the field St. Jean or at \ the English gene that this Marsha of his way in t conduct of Mars impossible to be on the road his a up. "Recapitula

Grouchy had be battle at Mount glish and the Pr lieved, during th of the 17th, and 18th, and if the mitted the Fren up in battle ar morning, befor Anglo Dutch at out to pieces, d destroyed. If ly permitted th range itself in ten o'clock, by army would ha remains would youd the forest f Hal, and v ime in the ev Marshal Bruch on him a simil Grouchy had e vres on the nig Prussian army detachment to my, and the la completely be

43. The p Jean was bad! condition of a have no defile the battle, the derive no aid valry. He di would be, or the left. He i be attacked o of the diversi by the 30,000 low, he would retreat durin possible; thu caprice of h choice of the rendered his the cause of

French oppose

"Ninth O be asked, wi glish general battle of Lig at Quatre B form true op traversed, i the forest of road to Cha my should, have passed the two arn at day bre: have left th the forest, days to allo who were of Ligny
should have
ment of th
that garris