ble that the course pursued by the prile of three than de court Martiel, of which he was a member, and which led to the officers composing said court being ordered home, was incorrect, with that magnanimity which bespeaks a great mind, acknowledged bis error to the chief of the Navy Department, the chief of the Navy Department, the chief of the sail officer the enemy under the sail of the chief of the sail of the 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. Sasquehanna River.

Mr. M. Meens, Mr. Grosh and Ma. Power, were appointed a committee, in conjunction with a simi lar 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 passage for all descriptions of water craft, and rafts of lumber.

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

Mr. Duane presented the followng resolution:
"Resolved, That James Duncan

of Centre county, Daniel Caldwell ind Abbot Green, of Union couny, be and they are hereby appoint d commissioners on behaif of the tate of Pennsylvania, to view that art of the river Susqueham a, witha the bounds of the state of Maryand, in which the Susquehanna caal'is co: s'ructed, and to make reort to the givernor of this comon wealth, whether the navigation f the said river is obstructed by he works of the Surquehauna canal ompany, to the injury of the comonwealth of Pennsylvania. And the commissioners shall report at the navigation of the river is obstructed, the governor of Penn Ivania shall transmit a copy of neir report to the governor of Murland, and request him to cause ich measures to be adopted as may store the river Susquehannato the ondition in which it ought to be, onsistently with the rights and inrests of Pennsylvania; the result such application to be communited to the legislature of this comonwealth at their next session.

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

BUONAPARTE'S Memoirs of the Hundred Days. A book from Paris, entitled, 'Me' pires pour servir a l'Histoire de ance, en 1815," has been receivfrom that city, in which it has en suppressed. It is sent forth written in St. Helena, under the e, if not by the hand of Buonarte, and therefore possesses no dinary interest. Its first title, as e editor advertises, was "Second anuscript come from St. Helei a' but he declined making it known that designation, in order, he s, not to draw upon himself the proach of seducing the public by behind Fleurus; thus braving to announcement which recaded cient recollections. He openly tes also, that he was entrusted th the publication by Mr. O'Mea the surgeon of the Northumberd, the bearer of the MS. to Lud, the bearer of the MS. to Lu. ready at Fleuros. The thirde is whose subsequent conduct joined during the day, but the 4h refore, fully justifies the suspici-

which were entertained of him, I the measures which were enced against him by Sir Hudson we. This is the history of the French were at Charletoi, oughthat the The following is a brief ab. have fixed for the rallying point of ict of its contents, with some tations, in the selection of which which was already under the cannot have departed from the regular of his enemy, but Wavres, whither

Chap. I .- The Bourbons depart n France. 1. The imperial eagle thes the towers of Notre Dame, This army. Secret Convention concluded, at end of the year 1814, between stria, France and England, ast Russia and Prussia; 3. The of Naples declares war against tria on the 22d of March; 4.

Chap. II .- Military state of nce. 1. Situation of the army on 1st of March, 1815; 2. Orgation of an army of 800,000 men; Arms, equipments, repairs and nces; 4. Situation of the army

Could the French army com- and were separated by defiles and ce hostilities on the 1st of A- impracticable roads.

the enemy under the wife, and Lyons. The employed this plan of operations. Chap. IV. Opening in position of the French arm evening of the 14th of June, and position of the Atelo. Prusso Saxon armies, 3 M. Prusso Saxon armies. 3 Man and battles of the 15th of] Position of the bentgeren on the night of 15, 16,

Advance of the French ator Advance or the Present are battle to the Presso Sear 2 Battle of Ligny, June 16, the of Quatre Bras, June 16, sition or the armies in the night and 17th. tween the 16th and 17th, 5 maneuvres on the 17th, 6Th sition the night of the 17 17 c

"Chap. VI. The Baule of Saint J. an. 1 Line of battle Anglo Dutch Army, 2 Lt. tle of the French army, 0 lb of the emperor; attacken mont. 4. Genera Bulowarr the field of battle with 30.00 which raises the army of of Wellington to 120000 Attack on La Haye Saite ay 1st corps. 6 General Eu. w putsed. 7 Charge of cavarr. rising ground. 8 Movemen; shal Grouchy. 9 Movement shal Blucher, which reiselith army on the field of battle 000 men. 10 Movement of the perial guard.

"Cnap. VII. The Rallying Ral ying of the army at Lin Retreat of Marshal Grounds. Resources which remained to in 4. Effects of the abdication d emperor.

"Chap. VIII. Observations. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 5th, 9 "Sixth Observation .- 1.

French army manuastred on right of the Sambre on the 13th 14th. On the night of the lat day it encamped within helfales of the Prussian advanced posts Marshal Blucher had, however, information of what was pas in: on the morning of the 15th, a the account reached his head of ters that the emperor had enter Charleroi, the Prusso Saxon arr was still cantoned over an exist So leagues of the country, and required two days' to assume forces. He ought to have advent his head quarters to Fleuresc ti 15th, to have concentrated treat tonments of his army within at dius of eight leagues, with alea 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 Freid army, or to march against it cath evening of that day, to drive it mi

the Sambre. "2. But Marshal Blucher, thou "Eighth Observation. I. On the urprised, persisted in assembling the English General gave battary on the heights of Light at Waterloo. This conduct was behind Fleurus; thus braving to surprised, persisted in assemble his army on the heights of Light 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 under the command of Gen. Bulor, could not come up in time to tale part in the battle. Marshal Bircher, as soon as he knew that the have fixed for the rallying point of his army either at Fleurus or Limb the French could not arrive until the 17th. He would besides thus have had all the day and the night s from steeple to steeple till it of the 16th to collect the whole of

"3. After losing the battle of Ligny, the Prussian General, instead of making his retreat on Warres. should have effected it on the army of the Duke of Wellington, either on Quatre Bras, as that position was congress of Vienna, in March maintained, or on Waterloo. The retreat of Marshal Blucher, on the morning of the 17th, was altogether absurd, since the two .: mies, 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 he 1st of June, 1815; 5. Paris; might consider themselves as united, became on the evening of the Chap. III. Plan of Campaigns. 17th more than 10,000 toises distant

the Prussian General violated the great principles of war: the opposition of the cantonments. The properties of the case of th

te his retreat out.

The seemth Observation. 1. The seemth Observation. 1. The seemth Wellington was surprised at Wellington was surprised at the seemth of of all this at Brussels, and the pamerts of his army still occu infail security an extent of 20

The Prince of Saxe Welmar, grorps formed part of the An-Archarmy, was on the 15th, in the evening, in position nof 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 Duke of Welwas not informed of the ormy being at Charleroi undick. Thus he lost five with his situation and the posed to him rendered the a single hour of great im

The infinitry, the cavairy and entery of transpay, being serve cantoned, the transpay was fast to gratte Blue without elements. Try or arrillery; these troops s to sustain a great loss, as were obliged to keep in close on to make head against the es of the cuirassiers, under a hfty pieces of cannon. These men were therefore slaughterthout cavalry to protect them, without artillery to avenge As the three kinds of milierce cannot for a moment diswith the support of each o. tacy ought always to be so ned and posted as to be able and reciprocal assistance.

The English General, though

ised, assigned Quatre Bras tor

rulving point of his army, tho' tousit on had been for 24 hours possestion of the French .mused his troops to be partiefeated in proportion as they tarive. The danger to which sposed them was even still more n us, since he made them advance most artillery and cavalry; he dvered up as infantry in frag-sts, unsupported by the other weapons of war, to its enemy. point for assembling his army oll have been Waterloo. He end thus have had all the 16th. dall the night of that day to the th, which would have been suffiest for collecting the whole of tarmy, infantry, cavalry and arery. The French could not ar-will the 17th, and then would re found all his army in positi in. to the general plan of the war pted by the allies; and he violatthe roles of war. It was not cinterest of England, which needs may men to regrain her armies has, her Ame vol Colonies, & rother vast establishments, to wantonly into a murderous conwhich 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 thinces of a bathe with nearly pall lottes, where alt the probabilities were against them. Had the aglo Dutch army been destroyed Waterloo, what advantage could

olving to fight the battle of Water-, founded his resolution only on co-operation of the Prussians; ut that co-operation could not take place until the afternoon. Accordingly he remained exposed singly from four in the morning till 5 in the evening, that is to say during 13 hours. A battle usually does 0-operation was therefore illusory.

reallies have derived from their

merous armies which were pre-

iting o pass the Rhine, the Alps,

The Prossian General violated French army was opposed to him; on their return from America; and in that case he expected to defend should have allowed the Emperor of his field of battle for 13 hours with 90,000 troops of different nations, against 104,000 French. This calculation was clearly erroneous. He could not have maintained his position three hours; every thing would have been decided by eight in the morning, and the Prussiaus would only have arrived to fall into a snare. In one day both armies would have been destroyed. If he calculated that a part of the French army had, according to the rules of war, fol lowed the Prussian army, it must then have been evident to him, that he could have no assistance from it; and that the Prussians, after being beaten at Ligny, with the loss of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, & with 20,000 of them dispersed and pursued by between 30,000 and 40,000 victorious French, could scarcely be expected to maintain themselves. In this case the Anglo Dutch army alone would have had to sustain the attack of 69,000 French during the whole of the 18th, and there is no Englishman but will admit that the result of such a contest could not be doubtful, and that their army was not so constituted as to withstand the shock of the imperial army for

> four hours. "During the night of the 17th. he weather was extremely bad. which replered the ground impracicable till nine in the morning .-This loss of six hours from day break was all to the advantage of the enemy; but could the general make the fate of such a contest depend on the weather of toat night? Marshal Groachy with 34,000 men, and 108 pieces of cannon, discovered the secret, which seemed indiscoverable, not to be on the 18th either on t'e field of battle of Mount St. Jean or at Wavres. But had the English general the conviction that this Marshal would wander out of his way in this manner? The conduct of Marshal Grouchy was as impossible to be foreseen, as if upon the road his army had experienced an earthquake that swallowed it

up. "Recapitulation.-If Marshal Grouchy had been on the field of battle at Mount St. Jean, as the English and the Prussian Generals believed, during the whole of the night of the 17th, and the morning of the 18th, and if the weather had permitted the French army to be drawn up in battle array at four in the morning, before seven o'clock the Anglo Dutch army would have been ent to pieces, dispersed and entirely destroyed. If the weather had only permitted the French army to ringe itself in order of battle at ten o'clock, by one the Angio Dutch army won d have been undone. Its remains would have been driven beyould the forest, or in the direction of Hal, and we should have had time in the evening to encounter Marshal Blucher, and to inflict upon him a similar fate. If Marshal Grouchy had encamped before Wavres on the night of the 17th, the Prussian army could have sent no detachment to save the English ar my, and the latter would have been completely beaten by the 69,000

French opposed to it. 63. The position of Mont St. Jean was badly chosen. The first condition of a field of battle is to have no defiles in the rear. During the battle, the English general could derive no aid from his numerous cavalry. He did not believe that he would be, or could be attacked on the left. He imagined that he would be attacked on the right. In spite of the diversion made in his favour, by the 30,000 Prussians under Bulow, he would have twice made his retreat during the day, had it been possible; thus in fact, by a strange caprice of human affairs, the bad choice of the field of battle, which rendered his retreat impossible, was the cause of his success.

"Ninth Observation. 1. It will be asked, what then ought the English general to have done after the battle of Ligny and the engagement at Quatre Bras? Posterity will not form true opinions. He should have traversed, in the night of the 17th, the forest of Soignes, on the high road to Charleroi; the Prussian army should, in the same manner, have passed along that of Wavres; the two armies should have united the two armies should have united at day break on Brussels, should have left the rear guard, to defend the forest, should have gained some days to allow time to the Prussians, who were dispersed after the battle not last more than six hours. This of Ligny to rejoin their army; should have procured the reinforce-"But in reckoning on the co-operation of the Prussians, he must have supposed to the whole of the Belgium, and had landed at Ostend

the French to manœuvre as he pleas.

ed. Would he, with an army of 100,000 men, have traversed the forest of Soignes to attack at its debouches the two united amnies, more than 200,000 strong, and in position? This certainly would have been the most advantageous fourse for the allies. Would he have been contented to take up a position himself? In that case his injectivity could not have been long, \$ 300;-000 Russians, Austrians, Bavarians. &c. had arrived on the Rhine, and who would soon have been on the Marne, and obliged him to retreat for the defence of his capital. Then the Anglo Prussian army should have murched and joined the Allies before Paris. It would have run no hazard; it would have experienc ed no loss; it would have acted on-formably to the interests of the Engiish nation, to the general plan a dopted by the Alics, and to the rules of the art of war. From the 15th to the 18th the Dake of Wel ington constantly ma œuvred as his enemy desired, Add nothing which it was feared he would do. The English infantry was firm and solid. The cavalry might have acted better. The Angle P tch army was twice saved on tha 18th by the Prussians; first by the arrival of General Bulow, before a o'clock, with \$9,000 men, and secon ly, by the arrival of Marshal Blucher with 51,000 men. On that d y 69,000 Frenchmen beat 120 thousand men. The victory was snatched ir om them between 8 and 9 o'clook, but it was by 150 000 men. Let any one imagine the looks of the people of London at the moment when they should have heard the catastrophe of their army, and learned that they lavished their purest blood to support the cause of Kings against nations-of privileges against equality-of oligarchs against liberals-of the prin ciples of the Holy Alliance against those of the sovereignty of the peo

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819. Just published, and for Sale at this Of fice,

. Price One Dollar. March 23.

An additional supplement to the By-Law to suppress R.ots, and to restrain improper meetings of Slaves, and other p. rsons.

Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the third section of a by-law, to which this is an additional supplement, is and shall be henceforth deemed valid and binding, in as free and ample manner, as if the said second section had been referred to instead of the third sec-

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. January 17th, 1820. Read the first and second time and will pass. By order,

JOHN BREWER, Cl'k.

A BY-LAW

To provide for the clearing of the

paved Gutters.

1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of each and every person occupying a lot in the city of Annapo. is, fronting on any of the paved footways, to keep the paved gutter so far as the same shall bind on the footway in front of their respective lots, free and clear from any obstruction by snow, ice, sand, or o. ther thing whatsoever.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person so eccupying any such lot or part of a lot, shall suffer or permit the gutter in front of the premises so occupied by him, her or them, to be obstructed, and shall fail to remove such obstruction within three hours after notice, which notice must be given by a commissioner or commissioners, or some person by them appointed, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the hum of one dollar, to be recovered as other fines and penalties now are.

and penalties now are.

LEWIS DUVALL, Mayor. Feb. 14, 1820. Read the second time and passed.

JOHN BREWER, Cl'k. March 16.

A SEMINARY For Young Ladies.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully acquaints the citizens of Annapolis generally, that she intends opening a School, (in one of the large rooms of the house formerly occupied by Mr Wallace) provided a sufficient number of young Ladies should offer for admission. will teach Reading, Writing, Arithme tic, and English Grammar; and also instruct the young Ladies that may compose her school, how to Tambour. Embroider, execute Fancy Work, and Philligree, at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter. The strictest attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her care, and her most indefatigable exertions used, so as to render every thing consonant with morality. It is expected that a generous public, will extend to her a share of their patronage. Parent who wish to place their children under her, will please to farour her with a call

March 23.

Sw.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Laoren Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Who has opened a large and commodi ous TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unre

mitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford. Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfeetly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that

f they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be presented, shall be offered to his customers, and the great est attention paid to, and care taken of their larges. He therefore solicits publie patronage.

NOTICE.

J. WATERS

Having taken into partnership his son. THOMAS G WATERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to carry on the Saddle Marness Making. In all their varieties, and they invite the attention of their friends to the

the attention of their friends to the spring supply of materials, which they have now on hand, and will in a few days receive and which they pledge themselve to furnish their customers with upon the most accommodating terms, at the shop lately occupied by Waters & Stewart, in Church street, Annapolis. March 23

SADDLERY, &c.

JNO. N. STEWART, Informs he friends and the public,

at he has commenced business in the Shop formerly occupied as a Sadler's Shop by Charles Frazier, where he in tends keeping an extensive and elegant assortment of SADDLES, and other articles in his line, and hopes by attention and punctuality to obtain a share of patronage. March 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult, without the least gause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 ears of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 mehes high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is and wen made, our not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and, and face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner. Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse tockings, and an old for hat much Charles will probably endeavour to get to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; where I purchased him, or to Charles county, where he has recontly been 1 will give, if he is taken out of the state of Maryland, \$200, if taken in Balti more \$100 if in the city of Washington or Annapolis \$50, and if in Prince George's \$20, provided he is secured in iail so that Leet hun scain. Charles jail so that I get him sgain. Charles has been accustomed to wait on me as a body servant and is very artful.
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Fince George's co. Mid. Feb. 22-1f

NOTICE.

MR. P. GUIGON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that, from the encouragement he received in this town last summer, he intends reopening his Dancing Academy as soon as his school in Baltimore will be over. Nothing will be neglected for his pupils improvement; and hopes to have the same confidence bestowed upon him both in Baltimore and this Ci

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious duilding, near the Church, recently-becupied as a Tarern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour berwith

who may be pleased to favour her with who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exaction will be made to promote their comfort and an faction. A Li-very Stable being at lated in the vici-nity of her House Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being care ally attended to. March 23

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

March 23.

22 i Maten, 1820. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bink of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and paya. ble on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shoreat the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,
JONA PINKNEY, Cash,
The Marviand Republican. Federal
Gazette and Aperican, will insert the
above once a week for three weeks.

Sale of Furniture.

On Thursday Oth inst. at 10 o'clock, will be offered for Sale, at the residence of the late Dr Upton Scott, sundry articles of Household Furniture; among which are two large Malogany Dining Tables; two Card Tables; Mahogany, and other Chairs; Mahogany, & other Bedsteads, both high and low posted; Looking Glasses; a pair of cut glass patent Lamps; a Chariot and Harness; a Harpischord, and various other arti-cles. Terms to be mad known at the time of sale. March 23. .

A Teacher Wanted.

A person quality to teach the English language granucically, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. A single man who can procure testimonials of his goel character, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by application at this Office. March 23

Selling off at the City Auction.

The subscriber, who is about to leave this city. offers for sale, to close sundry consignments the following

GOODS:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Polisse Cloths, Flannels Checks, Osnaburgs, Borlaps, Brown and White Linen, Callicoes, Furniture Chiniz, Cambrids, Book and Jackonet Moslins, Crope, Merino and Cassimere Shawls, Sik, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Kid, heaver and Buckskin Gloves Silk Umprelias, Japand Waiters, with an assortment of China, Glass Ware and Fancy Articles. Also Young and Old Hysna Tea, Sugar and Coffee, Starch and Fig Blue.
The above articles will be sold wholesale and retail. Chenger than ever offered before in vis City.

In YON, Auctioneer.

Annapolis, March 16

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chanery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Fri. day the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract of Land called "Snowden's Third Addition to his Manor," lying and being in Montgomery and Anne-Arundel countles, containing about 300 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patusent River runs through this land, and enriches its bottoms with its alluvion, and there is an excellent mill seat on the land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to

Mr. Wilson living near the land. Terms of Sale-The purchaser to give bond, with good security, to the Trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a leed. Sale to, com-mence at 12 o'clock. Gerard H. Lawreden, Trustee.

March 16.

The Commissioners

Appointed to receive subscriptions for stock in the South River Bridge Company in the Lity of Annapolis, inform those pers of who were prevented by the inclement weather, or other causes, from subscriping, that they are individually authorised to receive subscriptions, and invite all those desired. scriptions, and invite all those desireds to take shares, to call on either of

them. Henry Magnadier, 2 Lewis Davall, Richd. Harwood, of Thos. Daniel Murray, Robert IV. Kent.