

Vol. XVI.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPEMENT.

The following extraordinary memorial, addressed to the Spanish government, by RICHARD RAYSALE KEENE, a native American, has been received from the Mediterranean. This document, it is to be inferred from its contents, was written in 1812 or 1813; it was then presented to the Spanish government, and by that government afterwards officially communicated to the British cabinet. The object of the memorial seems to have been to prevail upon Spain to reclaim Louisiana; to detach it by some means from the United States; either to convert it again into a Spanish colony, or, by the assistance of England, to establish over it a monarchical government, under the guarantee and protection of Britain, Russia and Sweden, as an "inexpugnable barrier" against the progress of republican principles, and for the defence of the adjacent Spanish territories. The latter course is the one distinctly recommended by the traitor Keene, because, as an English pensioner and emissary, he could best promote the views and wishes of his employers in London, by convincing Spain that it would be for her interest to permit Louisiana to be created into an independent sovereignty, of whose exclusive commerce and alliance, England would possess herself, and wield against the United States, with more effect than if it were to revert to Spain as a colony. To effect his purposes with the court of Madrid, Keene wove up his memorial into a tissue of the grossest falsehoods in relation to the views of the American government respecting the Spanish provinces; indecently, and in true Anglo-Federal style, reviling Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and the whole republican party, as "Frenchified democrats and atheists;" misrepresenting the feelings of the inhabitants of Louisiana, & exciting the fears of the stupid bigot who rules Spain, in regard to the safety and religion of his colonies.

This memorial, notwithstanding its traitorous and profligate source, may be considered as one great cause of the facilities afforded to our British enemy, in the late war, by the Spanish authorities at Pensacola, and said in Spain, to have partly occasioned the British expedition against New-Orleans. It may also, perhaps, help to account for the recent impudent assertions and demands of the Chevalier Ouis, in his correspondence with Mr. Monroe; & we hope that its publication, if another copy of it has not been received by government, will serve to excite them to a greater degree of vigilance and precaution in the protection of Louisiana, and the part of Florida belonging to us by purchase, against all possible Spanish or British attacks. It is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt, that both of those powers entertain designs against that part of the union. Keene was born in Maryland; studied law in this city; was a most violent federalist, and is yet, as may be perceived by his memorial.

We really think that it is time for the honest portion of our federal fellow citizens to suspect and cast off those inflammatory demagogues of their party, who are constantly praising the English government, justifying their atrocities towards this country, and abusing the administration for daring to resist the injustice of that government. Some of those demagogues have been unquestionably in the service of England; as is proved by the cases of John Henry, Keene and others.

KEENE'S MEMORIAL.

"The Democratic Government of the United States, under the administration of the Frenchified Jefferson and Madison, not only during the actual war, but long before that period, had given the strongest and most unequivocal proofs of its desires and intentions to effectuate a separation of the Spanish Americans from the mother country.

In the summer of 1810, broke out the insurrection of West Florida, instigated by the American Government, whose unrestrained and wretched ambition stimulated it to profit of the injuries and misfortunes which threatened to overwhelm the Peninsula, and to get possession of Baton Rouge, which was the theatre of the insurrec-

tion. The unworthy pretext of the spoliation, as alleged, by Mr. President Madison, was, that the country thus spoiled, belonged to Louisiana, notwithstanding that the same territory had been denominated by H. B. majesty, and H. C. majesty successively, as an integral part of Florida, since the year 1765, until the month of August 1810, the date of the aforesaid insurrection.

In the month of June, 1811, in conformity with his request, Congress granted to Madison authority to annex to the United States the entire possession of both the Floridas, although under conditions involving in them, the corruption and treachery of the chiefs of said Floridas.

The persons encharged with the revolutionary government of Carracas, received from Mr. President Madison, and his ministers, the most expressive declarations of the profound interest they took in the good success of the revolution of that country, and of similar results in all the other provinces, for the establishment of which, he caused to be presented to such agents, a sample of the democratic model of the political constitution recommended for their adoption, under the persuasive and seductive suggestions, that the President himself had written the aforesaid model, in consequence of his great philanthropy, and in order to ameliorate the lot of the sons of Spanish America.

Emissaries and Democratic agents were sent to all the Spanish provinces, to execute and organize the insurrection of the inhabitants, and as soon as any temporary advantages were gained by the insurgents, certain special revolutionists called consuls were sent there with the view of assisting said insurgents by an acknowledgement of their authority and sovereignty; among the numerous envoys, may be mentioned with exactness, the names of Matthews, Shaler, Robinson, Kingston, and Poinsette, destined for the Floridas, Mexico, Havana, Carracas, and Chili. In the present year, the aforesaid government, attempted by the impunity of their former proceedings with respect to their insidious possession of Baton Rouge, took by violence Mobile and the country east as far as the Rio Perdido.

Before the present war, and during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, a military man named Pike, penetrated into the interior of the provinces of Mexico, with the object, as avowed by the emissary, to collect all the statistical & topographical information possible, in order to facilitate his government in the extension of their territory to the Rio Grande; thus including to the west of Louisiana the entire province of Texas, part of that of Saint Andre, New Leon, Cahunila and New Noille Mexico. If any corroboration of the insidious and hostile attempts of said emissary, were necessary, they are to be found in the memorial of William Peter Baptiste Pina, deputy of the Cortes for New-Mexico.

By positive and unquestionable information it is known, that an assemblage of criminals, instigated and abetted by the American government, have taken possession of the territory between the above mentioned River Grande and Louisiana, calling it the State of Texas.

The means & resources which that government possess, to obtain the accomplishment of their plans and designs, are certainly many and powerful, particularly as relates to N. Spain, on account of their proximity to that country, and the establishment and triumph of Democracy, and its companion Atheism.

Once secured in the immense regions of that province, its impious and destructive dominion cannot be long retarded in the other provinces; but as it sometimes happens that Divine Providence, in the spirit of its goodness and beneficence, resolves to proportion competent means to temper, & even to counteract the great calamities which threaten the dissolution of societies: thus it is, in the actual dangerous state of Spanish America, exposed to be deluged by the venomous lava of the twin Devils, Democracy and Atheism, that certain resources and expedients present themselves, which, being availed of by Spain, may be conducive to the establishment of an intransitable and inseparable barrier for the defence and preservation

of the possessions already so much threatened.

Louisiana, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso of the year 1800, was ceded by Spain to France under certain conditions in favor of the Queen of Estruria; and under the express stipulation that the said province could not be disposed of to any other power.

Napoleon, notwithstanding this stipulation, always disposed to violate & treat with contempt the most solemn agreements, sold to President Jefferson, in the year 1808, the aforesaid territory. The stipulation in the treaty of St. Ildefonso thus violated by Napoleon, by his sale of Louisiana, was well understood by Mr. Jefferson.

The President also knew, that the purchase of Louisiana involved in it the most flagitious fraud as related to Spain, and likewise the violation of the political constitution of his own country. Since then it is evident that the government of America, has only the mere possession of Louisiana, stripped of every species of legitimacy, whilst the right of property of said territory belongs to the Spanish monarchy; it has been thus declared and is still declared by the citizens of the U. States, most distinguished for their talents and virtues.

From my residence more than three years in Louisiana after the cession to the American government, in the practice of the law as a counsellor of jurisprudence, and also in a military command, I had every means of collecting the most exact information, of every circumstance relative to the country, and of the opinions of its inhabitants, with respect to its incorporation with the United States; and in all truth I am authorised by my knowledge thus acquired, and by my subsequent correspondence with certain individuals of the greatest influence in that country, to prove and declare, and make evident, that there is no important project in the world so easy an accomplishment, as that of the separation of Louisiana from said states. The principal motives which dispose the people of that country to the aforesaid separation may be reduced to the following—

First. The continual display of the vulgarities and excesses of unrestrained democracy.

Second. The scandalous degradation of the ancient religion of the country; the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church being subjected to the dominion of the Civil Tribunals, which may be presided in by Jews and Heretics the most violent and inveterate.

Thirdly. The prohibition of the introduction of slaves for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, indigo and tobacco, the cultivation of which will have to be abandoned, unless the introduction of slaves is permitted—but these productions already so diminished in their quantity, are reduced in their value to the extremest and most ruinous cheapness on account of the impossibility of the least exportation, in consequence of the continual blockade of the Mississippi by the English squadron.—From these united causes of disgust & discontent, proceeds the most ardent desire of the people of Louisiana, to separate and divorce themselves from their incestuous connection with the democratic government, anti-religious and anti-commercial, and in whose embraces they have been forced and violated by means of the machinations and intrigues of Messrs. Bonaparte & Jefferson.

Since then it is true that the United States have only the mere possession of Louisiana, stripped of all justice and legitimacy; and this territory thus fraudulently and deceitfully acquired, the said government make use of as the focal point or focus, from which the officers and renegade soldiery of usurpation and disorganization meet to digest and mature their flagitious plans; it is clearly proved that both moral rights and sound and true policy, on the part of the Spanish government, unite in favor of the project of converting Louisiana, from the actual state, so prejudicial and injurious, into an intransitable and inexpugnable barrier for the defence and protection of the adjoining possessions of the Spanish monarchy.

The transmutation of Louisiana, a destructive enemy, in Louisiana a friend and protector, is a project, the result of which is easy and practicable, by means of the erection and establish-

ment of that territory into a sovereign and independent state, guaranteed as such by the united powers of Spain, England, Russia and Sweden.

But in order to give to this project the necessary and adequate force, of thus placing intransitable and inexpugnable limits to form an insuperable counterpoise to the intrusive attempts of the American government, not less ambitious for an extension of its dominions than ancient Rome, or modern France, the Floridas, and the territory between Louisiana and Rio Grande, already in possession of the aforesaid renegades, might be of the greatest utility, by incorporating them into the new sovereignty, in case the Spanish government should think proper to cede them for the purpose pointed out, and under the aforesaid guarantee.

A new government thus composed of said territories, united and organized on the principles of a modern monarchy, and protected by the specified guarantee, would, like Hercules in his infancy, strangle the serpent of democratic usurpation, and restrain, with the most perfect efficiency, its future attempts and enterprizes in the southern regions of Spanish America.

Doctors Falconer & Henderson HAVING entered into Co-Partnership in the Practice of Medicine. all applications in their line will be particularly attended to Raleigh, March 19, 1816. 61 tf

LAND FOR SALE. I WILL SELL SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND adjoining the town of Warrenton. JOHN HALL. January 11, 1816.

NOTICE. HAVING transacted business for M'Call, Elliot & Company, and Allen Love & Co. in this State, for many years—There being transactions of a long standing to settle, that ought to be settled in my lifetime, being old and having a complaint that does not indicate long life; I take this method to request the Agent or Agents of M'Call, Elliot & Co and Allen Love & Co to come forward and make a settlement with me. Henry M'Neill. Person county, N. C. March 26. 63 3w

HARDWARE, AT REDUCED PRICES, For Western Bank paper.

MICHAEL KIMMEL, No. 4, North Howard Street, opposite Mr. Joseph Worley's Tavern, BALTIMORE.

NOW opening 500 Packages assorted CUTLERY, SADDLERY, PLATED BRASS and JAPANNED WARE, BUTTERONS, &c. &c. And a further Supply expected by the first Spring ships. It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call, as those Goods have been purchased for Cash in England; the Assortment will be sold low for cash, or on liberal credit for acceptances in the City. February 12. 1816. 61 3m

EAGLE HOTEL, FOR SALE.

THE long continued bad health of our acting partner in this Establishment, renders it impracticable for him to give the necessary attention required to the increasing Custom of the House. We have therefore determined to dispose of the Hotel, with all its Appurtenances, covering two acres of ground, and give immediate possession. Any person desirous to purchase, can have reference to our Books since we kept the House, which we suppose the best evidence we can offer to shew the value of the Establishment.—There can be no doubt but it is the most profitable, and of course the most desirable Property in the Southern States. S. G. BRAME & CO. Feb. 22, 1816. 57 4f

FOR SALE, An excellent Stand for a Merchant. THE subscriber being in a low state of health, and desirous of curtailing his business, offers for sale his Property in the village of Chapel Hill, consisting of a ONE ACRE LOT, on which is a good Store and Dwelling House, Grocery Shop, Post Office &c. all under one roof. The separate election is held here by law, & other public business generally transacted. As those who are desirous of purchasing will not doubt view the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Partial possession will be given immediately.

Likewise the Plantation on which the subscriber resides, about two miles north of the village containing about 450 Acres, well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. As possession will not be given before next fall, those persons who intend to purchase will do well to view the premises while the Crop is on the ground. The present flourishing condition of the University, renders the above property desirable. Letters addressed to the Post-master will be attended to. EDWARD ROBSON. Chapel Hill, March 1, 1816. 60 6f

The unequalled Race-Horse which never was beaten.



FLORIZEL, A fine sorrel, sixteen hands high, hands so nicely marked, of large bone and muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Halifax Court-House, Virginia, throughout the season, except when shown at public places, and will cover at Thirty Dollars the season. Notes will be required when the Mare is covered; but the same may be discharged by twenty-five dollars if paid by the 15th of July. We deem it unnecessary to say much in this advertisement respecting the pedigree or performances of Florizel, as these may be fully seen in his handbills—nor of his colts. There were upwards of one hundred & twenty of them winners of purses and sweepstakes in the last four years. Good pasturage has been procured within a few miles of his stand, at 25 cents per week, well inclosed, and may be fed with grain at the neighborhood price, if required. Servants boarded on reasonable terms, and one dollar in every case to the Groom, sent with the mare, likewise for board, grain and pasturage, or punctually paid when the mare is taken away. The great care will be taken of mares, but cannot be liable for accidents, &c.

LEWIS SHERLEY, For Major William Ball. MARCH 26. CHANCE, A most beautiful blood bred and handsomely marked, the property of John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy, WILL Stand this Season at the subscriber's Stable in the Town of Warrenton, 85 miles south of Petersburg, 55 miles north of Raleigh, 65 miles east of Hillsborough, & 35 miles west of Halifax.—And will be let to Mares at \$20 the season, to be paid within the season, which will end on the 15th of July, \$15 the leap, to be paid down, and \$40 to insure a mare to be in foal, and one dollar to the Groom in each instance. No liability for accidents of any kind. CHANCE, from his performances and his real character is inferior to no horse ever imported into America. He was selected in England by the best judges for his present owner, at a very high price. CHANCE was a good Racer. At Doncaster in 1800, he won the 1000 plate, beating Sir Solomon, Haphazard, Sportsman, Hyscinthus, &c. At Rock-Spring meeting 1801, he won 50L two mile heats, beating Honeycomb, Trumpeter, &c. At Doncaster he won the Doncaster Stakes of ten guineas each, thirteen subscribers, with twenty guineas added, four miles, beating Hyscinthus, Cockfighter, &c. And the same day, he won the Gold Cup, four miles, beating Sir Solomon, Champion and Attainment.

At Malton, in 1802, at 8t. 5lbs, he won a Sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, nine subscribers, two mile heats, beating Sir Solomon, 6 years old 8t. 13lb. after which he fell lame, and was sold to Y. Duncomb for a Stallion, from whom he was purchased. Good and extensive Pasturage for such Mares as may be committed to the care of the subscriber and Servants board, gratis—and in case any person may want his mare fed, it shall be done well at 25 cents per day. Pedigree of Chance. He was got by Lurcher, his dam Recovery by Hyder Alley, his grandam Perdita by Herod. Lurcher was gotten by Dugannon, which was by Eolipse, his dam was by De-tumus, (or Eclipse). Hyder Alley was gotten by Blank, his dam by Regulus. Performances of Chance a Colts. 1811—Grimalkin, (Mr. Duncomb's), 80 guineas at Malton, 100 guineas at Pontefract and the gold cup at Doncaster, four miles. Speculator, (Sir G. Armytage's) 100 guineas, at Doncaster. 1812—Mr. Seafie's b. c. by Chance, dam by Atticus, a Sweepstakes of 180 guineas at Stamford. Mr. F. R. Price's b. c. Chance, by Chance, the Member's Plate of 50L, three miles, at Preston. Chance the favorite. Sir G. Armytage's Accident, by Chance, the Maiden Plate of 50L at Chesterfield, 2 mile heats. Sir G. Armytage's b. c. Speculator, by Chance, the 100L for all ages, 3 mile heats, at Pontefract, 3 to 1 on Speculator. Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, the Sweepstakes of 200 guineas, at New Market, 6 to 4 on Grimalkin. Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Lord G. B. Cavendish's Election, for 200 guineas, at New Market. Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Lord Darlington's Trophonius, 5 years old, for the Jockey Club Plate of 50 guineas, for all ages, at New Market, 6 to 4 on Grimalkin. Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, the Garden Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Mr. Shakespeare's b. b. Chester, Lord Jersey's b. h. Invalid, Lord Foley's Southsayer, Lord Darlington's Omnes de Gaul and Mr. Anderson's Trophonius, 5 to 2 on Grimalkin. Duke of Rutland's Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Mr. Shakespeare's M. c. Hydaspes, 2 to 1 on Grimalkin. With many others, the particulars not ascertained, the sheet Calendars only having arrived and all of them not regularly.

1813—Grimalkin is now considered the best 3 years old in England; the Duke of Rutland having refused 1400 guineas for him. PHILEMON HAWKINS. Warrenton, March 4, 1816. 61 6f