

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with the confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana and especially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New Spain, and to rob the specific inhabitants of the dominions of the king, my master. The invasion of the internal province the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexer, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators unheeded of crimes, have acquired the publicity, which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments—the public enlistments (los enganches publicos); the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friend and neighbouring power—neither threats nor the laws, nor the indignation of well-disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the president of the first of September last intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary the prosecute them with the greatest order and rancour, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to the adored monarchs and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations, it is known to me that they are now enlisting in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of minister to the United States, self-styled Mexican Congress, who has delivered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a number of officers, which he is recruiting in the territory of the Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impurity with which the continue.—I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations; and the authority of the best writer on public law would give a right to the king, my master, to require of the government to deliver up these traitors, incendiaries enemies of all social order and disturbers of the peace of his subjects—but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in the sedition, that is to say:—Jose Alvarez de Toledo—Anaga Ortez—the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrera—Doctors Robinson, Humbert—Majors Piere and Preire, and their followers—that they may be punished with all the rigor, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That troops which they have raised, may be disarmed and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals who boast of recognizing no law, subordination or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is charged by this republic with watching over its security, and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of the confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by evailing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs and to manifest to his majesty, the indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries—I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president, and your self that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals—but it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the laws which bind together nations mutual—perpetrated by the citizens or residents of the Union, of which the king my master gives information, with positive and notorious proofs to the government under

whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that the may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last is reduced to these—that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not admit into the ports of the United States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthagea, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land or to sell in this country the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in treaties between Spain and the United States; and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effect, on the interest of the subjects of his catholic majesty.

Certain it is, that neither Carthagea, nor any of the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is consequently an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places manned & commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, and do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of the government to suppose that it could delay under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an express order to request, (solicitor,) in the name of the king my master. The prompt interposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition toward Spain an evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortion and injuries which Spain has suffered for the space of seven years from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; a means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both states; and finally a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negotiations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments and to fix forever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the president gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendent importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency, and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king my master will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed) LOUIS DE ORTE.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1815.

Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

"To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right."

BELLEFOURTE, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.

The Spaniards, it is said, have restored the brig captured by the Americans to the Algerines.

About 4 o'clock on Monday morning last, the citizens of this town were alarmed by the cry of Fire!—It was found to proceed from the building occupied by Mr. John G. Lowrey. Fortunately, however, before the flames had made any great progress, they were discovered, and by the timely and sedulous exertions of the citizens were soon extinguished. The fire had nearly penetrated the stair-way, in the event of which, the destruction of the whole building must have been inevitable, together with that of much other property.

Major General Brown, and lady, arrived in New-York on the 3d inst. from the northward. We understand the general has fixed his head quarters in that city for the present.

West-Chester, Feb. 7.

Last week gave birth to many incidents, two coloured men within the borough of West-Chester were indicted and fined for keeping tippling houses:—A woman swore she was guilty of adultery and would not be believed, and lastly, George W. Barbary Waigs, late from Boston appeared at the "Green-tree" in West-Chester, eclipsed and only part visible.

Fed.

A bill is before the House of Representatives of this State obliging every person elected or appointed to offices of honour, trust or profit, to swear or affirm before accepting of any office they may be elected or appointed to fill, that they never were principals or seconds in a duel and that they never would be, (how Hæcbrastic our legislators are becoming,) our correspondent informs us of many more bills of a public nature being upon file, it is merely within our present limits, to mention one other bill of high moment. A bill for further regulating the general elections extending the right of suffrage to every freemen without regard to colour, also a bill not of so general import but highly interesting to many of our subscribers, authorizing the Governor to subscribe for 150 shares of Stock in the Little Congestogo turnpike.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Conyngham reported, in the House of Representatives of this state, a Militia Bill of 56 pages.

THE FLORIDAS.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of respectability to another in this city, dated Amelia Island, Jan. 13, 1816; which states that the intelligence received from Havana at that place, is of such a nature, that it is confidently believed the Floridas will soon be in possession of the British.

Sav. Rep.

London, Dec. 5.

Marshal Massena has been arrested, as he was passing through one of the frontier towns of France. His health is in such a state, that his life is despaired of.

The discussing for the next Presidency has already commenced. The government paper (the National Intelligencer) has come out in favor of Mr. Monroe in preference to Mr. Crawford, the present Secretary of War. The candidates spoken of for the Vice Presidency are Governor Snyder, and Gov. Tompkins of New-York.

Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena.

Government have received despatches from Sir George Cockburn, from St. Helena, dated the 25th October, he had arrived there on the 15th. General Bonaparte is stated to be in good health and tolerable spirits. The persons of his suit are also well, but are reported in private letters to be heartily sick of their expedition. We understand he was in tolerable good spirits during the whole of the voyage. But he was much damped when he was shown the place of his future residence, on the top of the hill called Longwood, the usual residence of the Lieutenant Governor. He complained of its not being sufficiently large, but the real cause of dislike was probably not the smallness of the house, but the position of it. It is so situated that no person can either approach or leave it without being seen. The companions of his voyage were heartily tired of their expedition, and some of them, it is supposed, will soon entreat permission to return to Europe.

ALTONA, (Denmark) Dec. 10.

A merchant vessel arrived at Kiel, a few days since, which was formerly destined to transport Napoleon to America. A French capt. who had married a young woman belonging to Holstein, had conceived the project of saving him, when he was at Rochefort. To this effect he had quitted some casks on the inside, in which he could easily conceal Bonaparte, Savary and Bertrand. He had on board, all the provisions necessary for the voyage destined in appearance for Kiel; he was to sail, after having gained the high seas, directly for New-York. The impatience, or rather the fear of Bonaparte, which made him surrender himself to the English, frustrated this plan. On the return of this vessel to Kiel, the casks were shown which were to have received the fugitive and his aide-de-camp.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The following sentiments were expressed by Mr. Randolph in debate, on the 3d inst.

"You cannot go even through the avenues of the House of Representatives without meeting the public despots, with faces dressed in smiles, and bodies bending into bows, bearing all who are known to look deeply into them—I know them, and the nation shall know them." I shall not be deterred by delicacy from putting home questions; and if those questions shall be sanctioned by the votes of the House of Representatives, I shall lay before the people such a scene of collusion, corruption, and public robbery, as never was brought to light before in any age or nation. I know what I shall have to pay for this. But I care not. Had I consulted selfish policy or personal ease, I should never have left home. I know that it is to rouse the guilty host, but I despise them all. I know the price I am to pay for my duty. I know the assassin of reputation already nibs his pen for me, but that shall not deter me from a proceeding which I owe to my country—which I owe to myself—which I owe to my God."

A gentleman recently arrived from Paris, asserts confidently, and relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for dethroning Louis the eighteenth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned. As the Prussians and English sought the destruction of France, and the French her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long-suspended intercourse with Louis a few weeks before the execution of Marshal Ney. This mysterious affair was probably carried on with a knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who to save himself would passively comply with all their orders, &c. &c. Several of the French engaged in the project retired to Prussia by the premissions and favor of Prussian officers. The French themselves could not agree; some being in favour of the duke of Orleans; others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.

[From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.]

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Randolph, at one quarter before 3 this day, closed a speech of at least ten hours in length, which he began on Thursday. A little before he stopped, he observed that he had merely entered the threshold, but such was his fatigue and agony, from the head-ach and other causes, that he should not proceed further. He, however, intimated that he should resume the thread of his discourse on some future occasion, when it should be proper.—It was delivered in committee of the whole, on the resolution reported by the committee of ways and means for reducing the land tax to three millions of dollars, or rather on an amendment proposed to that resolution, the purpose of which amendment was to abolish the land tax entirely. Mr. Randolph in his speech took a most extensive range, in which he gave an historic sketch of the conduct and misconduct of the different administrations since the formation of the present government, pointing out what he conceived to be the faults, vices and corruptions of the parties, and flashing with pungent and sarcastic severity the individuals (not giving them names however) who had an agency in these corruptions. He very emphatically pointed out the inconsistency of the present ruling party, with their former republican principles under the administration of Mr. Adams, in their profusion of expenditures, fondness for heavy taxes, standing armies, &c. and particularly Mr. Madison's glaring inconsistency with his former principles contained in a report, written and advocated by himself in the House of Delegates in Virginia, upon the subject of standing armies and militia.

Although he might be correct in stating, at the beginning of his observations, that he considered it in order to discuss the foreign relations of the country as well as our domestic, internal and fiscal concerns, there was in the speech much irrelevancy of matter. He was, however, great and able in the main; and if I am not much mistaken, this speech will, when published, be read with great interest, in these and future times. It was embellished with much genuine sarcastic wit; and his numerous allusions to ancient and modern history and the classics, were many of them interesting, beautiful and ornamental.

He yesterday said, [after apologising for the time he had trespassed upon the patience of the house] that this was his last effort to save the constitution and the liberties of this country; that after the present question was disposed of, and one other, (as I understood him) his lips as a public man should be closed forever. I cannot positively say what was his motto.