quite, and ber you to pardon the stouble Which this may give you.

Your friend and obedient servant, BURR. His Excellency, General Wilkinson. Mr. Swaftwout

-With entire respect,

Copy of a letter from General Dayton to General Wilkinson, written in cypber except those parts printed in Malies. This cypher was deligned by General Dayton, and founded on the Hierogiyphies known to General Wilkinfon and Col. Burr.

It is now well ascertained that you are to be displaced in next session. Jesserson will affect to yield reluctantly to the public sentiment but yield he will; prepare yourself therefore for it: you know the reft.

You-are not a man to despair or even des" pond especially when such prospects offer in another quafter. Are you teady ? Are your numerous affociates ready ! Wealth and Glory, Louisiana and Mexico.—I shall bare time to receive a letter from you before I set out for Obio, -OH1O. address one to me bere and another to me in Cincinnatif receive and treat my nephèw affectionately as you would receive, your friend.

DAYTON.

I have concluded to undertake the land pursho e which we talket of last winter and determinet to go on the lands this fall-any number of fettiers could be had on this tide the mountains, but I should prefur to have the Western Country-you promised to write about the horles; but have heard nothing from you and suppose there will be no difficulty on that head.—The money for the first payment-is now ready—I shall be att Frankfort abouth the 15th Augus and hope then to meet you and Colonel Lynch there—It is quite necessary that 'I should see Lynch as I shall provide with Cash to go on vigorously with our speculation - Some of the Concerned are now on their way to fee you and will be with you nearly as foon as this letter-Please to encourage them and give them a good account of things .-Your humble lervan:

A. STEPHENS. (Signed) John Peters, Esq. . . Nathville.

Letter from Doctor Bollman to Gen. Wilkinion, of the 27th Sept. 1806. New Orleans, Sept. 27th, 1806.

Thave the honor to forward to your Excellency, the enclosed letters, which I was charged to deliver to you by our mutual

I shall remain for some time at this place, and should be glad to learn where and when I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. Have the goodness to inform me of it, and please to direct your letter to me to the care of Messes. Chew and Relf, or enclose under cover to them.

I have the honor to be with great respect, sir, Your Excellency's - most obedient servant, ERIC BULLMAN. (Signed) Gen. Wilkinson.

Jaly 16th, 1807.

My Dear Friend,

As you are faid to have removed your Head. Quarters down the River, and there is a report that the Spaniards intercept our mails which pass necessarily through the territory-occupied by them, in order to reach you; I think proper to address you in Cypher; that the contents may be concealed from the Dons, if they make so free as to open the letter .-Take the following for the Catch word or Check word (and you may very readily decypher the figures) Viz in your own Hieroglyphic [,] ; but in your own Alphabet thus, [Hieroglyphics.]

ang

Every thing and even heaven ittelf appears to have conspired to prepare the Train for an explosion; are you also ready ? For I know you Hinch not when a great object is in view .-Your present is more favorable than your late -position, and as you can retain it without suspicion or alarm you ought by no means to retire from it until your friends join you in December somewhere on the river Mississippi .-Under the authicte of Burr and Wilkinson, I shall be happy to engage, and when the time arrives you will find me near you.

Write and inform me by arit mail what may be expeded from you and your affociates. In en enterprize of theh moment, confiderations exen Bronger than those of affection impel me to delire your cordial co-operation adive

DAYTON. Wealth, & honor > Burr & Wilkinson:

Comage & union. . A Let me hear from you by mall, as well as by the first good private conveyance; and believe me with the best willies for your prosperity and happiness, molt truly,

- 12 Your friend and fervant, JUNA . DAY-TON. Af you write in Cypher, [Hieroglyphics] use the same word, viz. 3.V. 2 - 0 - Kin

Extract of d'letter from James L. Donaldean Beg. to Gen. Wilkinson, dated Nateber: Det

2015, 1306. " Michael Myers arrived here to-day in 18 days, from St. Louis on his way to N. Orleans. 'He made a communication to me with permilsion to transmit to you which might Ragger even credulity-Of his information he says be it cer tark and dioff firmly believes in the intelligence he communicates—This is neither more nor lel than that aplan to revolutionize the Wellern Country has been formed, matured and is ready to explode, that Kentucky, Ohio, Tennellee, Orleans and Indiana are combined to declare them letres, Independent on the 3th November That proposals have been made to some of the most issuential characters at Br. Louis, by an accredited break of the confinency to join in the plan-Inal this person whole marks Myers refutes to reveal, is in a most respectable line of life; and bad the most apparetionable trouchers college and French and English - Proce the are the miney was becessary that I

The same of the same street.

the pertine ding applied to

Line in the thing it thought he coly

of Addit situates or related to concur in any

wonderful plan, But Myers la firmly believed that having let forth on his journey by land to the U.S -- he was induced by his fears baltily to teturn to arrange his bulinell at all e vents and prepare for all explosion He mon folemaly protests the truth of the communication, and declares there are only four perlons in St. Louis who are privy to the disclolura made by the lecret agent-It is not improbable that this may be a " Ruse de guerre," a stratagem set on foot-by the justrous of the Wellern World, to folter and keep alive the dillention, which excited by the pretended exposition of ancient conspiracies, may be fanned into a flame by spreading an alarm of an immediately and prefing treasonable combination. This I am apt to believe is the Exic, and in order more fully to fucceed they may fludy and attest mystery, as better calculated to excite fulpicion, and that they may have the honor of a new disenvery-However, he the matter, as it may, I communicate it to you, as I received it, and have only taregret, that you had it not in person from Myers' informant, of which whatever your judgment might pronounce, the iolemnity of his affertion and his certainty of the plan [altho he was not at liberty to divulge the means ] must have staggered the mind capable of believing it."

be ridlewed, and fuch is my leipression of the

## Anterican,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1807.

Mirarda, Orden, & Ca-Chance has thrown in our way certain duplicates and triplicates of letters addressed to General M randa and Jonathan S. Smith, Elquire, signed " Samuel G. Ozdes." They furnish ample proof of the guilt of Ogden and Smith in violating the laws of the United States, by fitting out an expedition which was destined to invade the territory of a power then in amity with this country. When we speak of Ogden and Smith, we altude to tol. Smith, and not " Josathan," Ogden's agent.

No principle on which the laws of nations are bottomed, is so universalls admitted as that which prescribes to states the due observance of the utmost good faith towards countries with whom they are at peace. Under this principle, no enterprize, no project of invation, can with propricty be suffered to be begun or carried on against frien by powers affihey are commenced, or proceeded in, it then becomes the duty of the government having jurild-stion to bring the offenders to trial and punishment, in order to atone to the nation whose territory it is intended to invade, and to deter others from emparking in enterprizes of a fimilar nature.

The circumstances of General Miranda's expedition are generally known. He came to the United States, furmithed with British letters of credit or bills of exchange, and he arrived direct from England. He had before been an agent for Pitt, and the tellimony of Thomas Paine proves that he had received the wages of iniquity. What Miranda did with the money that he railed on his letters or bills; is not known. 1 probaby was expended on the expedition after it had reached the West-Indies. Be-that as it may, the adventurer was foccessful in finding dupes in New-York to second his intentions. Ozden and Smith, destitute alike of principle and of patriotifm, and led on by views of extraordinary gain, combined to prepare the means for carrying Miranda's Jeligns into effed. A profit of 200 per cent was Inficient to make Ogden forget the laws of his country, and to risk the punishment juftly, due to his crime. What reward Smith was to have Tor his agency in the buliness does not from their letters appear. More cautious than Ogden, he feema to have conducted his correspondence with Miranda in cyphers and we have no b en thiciently formnate to get hold of any of his hieroglyphical performances. There is little doube but he was to reap a rich recompeble in eale of success for his infamous interference. Infamous, in tru'h, it was ; for he was at the time of his affilling Miranda an officer of the government of the U States, and unquestionably fwort to Support and maintain the laws of his country?

Bound to vindicate our good faith and to eftablish our innocence in the face of the world, the executive of this country caused the culprits to be prosecuted. Miranile, had failed, and was lecure : But his accomplices, Smith-and Ogd n, were arreft d and put upon their trial. By the flimsiness of the laws, the ingenious devices of their counsel, and the infuticioncy of the tellimony, the offerers escaped. Thele who could have established their guilt completely, had all departed with Miranda; and the accused could not be compelled to criminate themselves. Escaped from merited punishment, Ogden boafts in these letters that he was "-honorably acquieted," and pours out, his wrath a ry Mailison, and others. Miranda himself, on reading the expr ssion mult have blushed for the baseness which, after wiolating the laws of the country, could attempt to impress bim with the belief that Ogden and Smith, thought they that been ading right in That balenels which attempted to deceive even Miranda, by instilling into him the thought that, " all the independent citizens of America were in his fa-"vor," and to charge woon the Spanist and French ministers that prosecution which the government of the U. States were la good faith

compelled to infliture. But had the Spanish minister arged the profecution, it was his duty to do lo and our government were bound to attend to his representations. The French-minister, if he laterfered at all, must have done no as the friend of Busit. The history of Busines furnishes numerous inflances of fuch semonthrances; and the Hiplomatic memoirs of the Bart of Stair Will show that Greek-Britain bas not wally monderted against the French government's suffering expeditions to be fitted out Against England in the ports of France, but her amsatisfors have remonstrated in the most insolent figlet The principle of good faith and the tight to make representations on the subject by imbalizuers, is univertally allowed high Orden rould laid argue that the was cruelly queals withit Contemptible creature . The same wat ters that contain bis whining, canting, bypocritical declarations, stamp him as talk to his country for the sake of money, and degraded below the meanell citizens al portains and thele letters. Mr. Hefferion is Hated as being secretly Artendly to Maitabla's enterprise. A. That the president almost the triend at secon a to not selest furprishing Fanax he thould have been favorably inclined to any

featible project for the emissipation of South

America from a despotic yoke 48 perfectly in

Characters: But he know stoo walls all duy

as chief magintaie, and is too with and too

arindous to have complyed by the preparation

of an enterprise of the kind the any been of the D

STREET, LOG BLE MOR BILLEY ENEMIES DEVE DEVE

Pring a den would be posed a belief that he too, is the friend of liberty. He Ipeaks of Liberty and Patriotifon," as if the revered the one or regarded the other. When he had violated the laws of a free country and was willing to plunge shat country interd war with Spain; be bellowed loudly for Miranda and Liberty ! Liberty of what kind! The liberty of pocketing 200 per cent. on a fum of 73,000 dollars: The liberty of sharing in the plunder of Caraccas . The ii. berty of being suffered to enrich himself on the spoils wrested from the Subjects of Spain. Euch was the liberty cherished by Ogden and Smith. Their patriotism went no further than their pockets! To the violation of the laws of their own country, they added the crime of countrenancing bloodshed and pillage. Miranda's sirst effort would have been to plunder, and his coadjutors would have come in for finacks.

But, it will be asked, was it not Miranda's

intention to emancipate his countrymen? Who can believe it! Who will believe it after know. ing that the British were concerned in the affair ? The British letters or bills of credit brought by Miranda to New-York; the confidence with which Ogden (who certainly knew the whole scheme) speaks of British aid in the undertaking; the commission bestowed upon Miranda by the English since his failure, and above all, the testimony of Henry Dundals, lord Melville, prove as strongly as the thing can be proven, that the British were at the bottom of the enterprize. And the prefumption is, that Miranda was lent to this country by the English government for the purpose of fitting out his expedition in order to avoid sulpicion which would have been inevitably excited had he carried on his operations in England; and in order to give a better color to the pretext of letting the people of the Spanish Main free; for they would never have believed that Miran. da came with that intention, had he proceeded avowedly under the authority of Great Britain. British policy is to subjugute and not to set free. The British nation, lince it has been a nation, never emancipated any people from thraldom, They have subjugated &tyranniz d over Ireland over the people of India, and over every portion of the globe where they have gained a footing. Can it then be credited that they were to free the people of Caraccas? Their object was different. They wanted a foothold. They would then have estabilited a commercial monopoly; the unfortunate subject, from groaning under the weight of Spanish oppression, would have fighe I in the trammels of British maritime re-Brickions.

But what are we to fay of that government which pretends to complain of bad faith on the part of the Americans, whill The attempts by her intrigues and her agents to involve us in war with a foreign power? A nation that adds hypocrify to tyranny; a nation which, like a c: acodile, affects to lament over the fare of thase unsortauate countries which fall a prey to her artifices and rapacity; and whose government is equally skilled in glozing over the crimes of treachery and murder! Some suture historian, free from the passions of these days, wil: " preferve the imperithable infamy of her name, and make it-immortal"

Miranda once disgraced or discomfitted, the British would not in erfere. The Lewisses pr ved fuithiels to the adventurer, and he became embarrassed; part of his equipment was taken, and he failed entirely. The British, who had prompted him to the undertaking ... abandoned . him, as they do all their allies, in misforune.

The reader i daubiles a x out by this time to come at the letters. We with not longer to detain him from them: And shall only add, that every honest citizen must feel the deepest regret, that there are mon in the United States like Ogden and Smith-capable of any action, however flagitious, for the accumulation of

The lefters were inclosed in a blank envelope, directed " Jonathan S Smith, Erg. Supereurgo of this Leander, General Maranda's bead.

PTRIPLICATE.]

NEW-YORK, 28th July, 1806.

Bear Sir.

Without knowing where this may find you, I hazard the present, to inform you, that the col. and myself have at length, completely triumphed over the oppression of the government, in the infamous prosecution they had entered against us, in consequence of the expediion of the Leander.

After a trial of twelve days, which has excited more sensibility and public teeling than has ever before been witnessed here, the independent jucors of our country, last week brought in their verdict gainst the President of the U. States, Secretain of Not Guilty, and the col. and myself were honorably acquitted.

, The government were no doubt driven to this unjust prosecution by the imperial mandates of the Spanish and French ministers, and now remain covered with disgrace at their shameful proceedings.

The people of America, with almost a unanimous voice, were in favor of the col. and myself; and wish the fullest success to Miranda im the cause of liberty. I am waiting with the greatest unxiety, to learn of the ultimate success of Miranda's plans, The last accounts we have from you, is your leaving Barbadoes, for Trinidad, on the 30th June. The next, I hope, will be of such a mature as if not definitive, will at least suy that you are in the full tide of successful experiments I write general Miranda by this occasion; I believe and know him to: be a man of integrity and hon r, and should he be successful, have not the least doubt but he will have - faithfully, fulfilled wi you all his engagements to me. I cou isiso with the greatest certainty on his addressing no other Derson here but myst for all future demands have to make from this eduntry. Not man c. serve him better, and has a more cordu disposition in his layor. I Jear all the mistortunes that have all

ready happened to you, are in a great measure owing go the bad and highly improper conduct of the two Lewis w. I re gret is most sincerely. A they have, their shanteful conduct, last all my con dencetic Property by dear amuch will a tever some por post and to Milanda been told to solution with the first to accept the grant four selection to be been said with it

George Revealers since, and sheved him Your letterstall well.

God bless you. SAML G. OGDEN. Jonathan 8; Smith, Esq.

~[DUPLICATE,]

NEW-YORK, 6th September, 1806. Dear Smith,

The foregoing is copy of what I wrote you the 28th July, bytthe Chickester British frigute, via Barbadoes, which ve-sel has since out into Norfolk, having sprung a leak; and you will probably not receive the original until after you get this, which will be handed you by Mr. Robert Kennon, a young gentleman of. respectable connections in Virginia, who goes out desirous of joining general Mi-

I have received all your different letters previous to your departure from Trinidad ; and the last report, the beginning of August, from Caraccas, say Miranda's squadron was at anchor off Coro; had taken possession of the town, &c. &c. This will, I hope, find you completely successful, and joined by large numbers of the inhabitants of Caraccas.

You seem to intimate in your letters, that it is necessary for me to invest you with more powers as to my affairs under your direction; and in order to effect a settlement with general Miranda.

The only engagement I have with the. general, is with his honor, in which I place ten times more reliance than on any written contract.

I have not the most distant idea, in case of his success, but that he will comply in the most ample manner with all his engagements to me; and in case he should not be successful you know I claim nothing from him.

In the event of his success, I, before you left this, stated to you that his engagement was to pay me for vessel; oufitts, and cargo at the rate of two hundred per cent. advance, the anit. of which is as follows, viz.

Amt. cost of ship Leander, outfits & disbursements, Amt. invoice of snip Leander's cargo,

£34,161 4g 38,312 31

Total amt. of the expediti-Advance agreed on, 200 per

872,473 80 144,927 60

Amount to be paid in case of .Euccess, \$217,401 40

And which I doubt not will be faithfully and honorably complied with by the general.

It will remain for you to adopt'the best possible mode of getting the same home in produce or specie. I think it would be better that the Leander should not seturn here, in order to avoid any possible legal question. The remittances may as well be made in other vessel. I write the general at length by this occasion. The vexations and disappointments he must have en ured in coins quence of the highly reprehensible conduct of Thos, Lewis, must have been great indeed. He returned here's short time since; but to justify his conduct is impossible. A cannot also help attaching much blame to Jacob Lewis, for not persevering in the Emperor. He retuined here about one month since, making a very had voyage.

I wait with the greatest anxiety, to learn your progress and success in the country; and immediately on receiving any certain accounts, shall adopt such measures as may, then appear best. In case of success there must be a wide field of commerce opened, and great supplies, bo hamilitäry and otherwise; required from this. Altho'at present en barrassed myself, I hope soon to be relieved from them, and have powerful friends, who stand ready to join me in undertakings of magnitude. In order to lay the foundation of luture operations on an enlarged and permanent basis, it is not impossible bull may make a short trip out for that purpose myself, not with a view to obtaining payment of the presente expeditie on, which I consider will be already done, but to preserve the great advantages and make the arrangements which success will render necessary. Asthis as How ever, by no means certain, -(45 to my 60" ing) you must continue to replesent mes and in hopes of soon hearing from you direct, I remain; with esteem Dear, Smith,

Your sincere friend SAMLEGUGDEN

NEW-York, 28th October, 1806

Dear Jonathan,

I have not time to add to the annexed copies, to which refer--We are all anxiety to hear from you

our last accounts bring from Arubar 3d WE have every reason to expect, you will ere this, have accived important as istance from the British, and that you

milihave made a secoun labume before can say but little; until Lucaraoin ing certain, mom your all affects but will not formake the cansa you may andered.

kern and request you was every while the canal be leguired of yours general Millian day in teletion to both ships ha careoustes Research to the state of the st

at an their fulless extention of the