National Intelligencer & WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON CITY, SHERAD SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PRESIDENT. FLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1369.

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THE National Intelligencer is conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH and JOSEPH GALES, jun. and printed at the Office of the Paper, to whom subscriptions and communications are requested to address themselves.

The terms are, payable in advance, in Five Dollars.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for twenty-five lines. If inserted less than three times a dollar is charged, if inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

FOR SALE ON HEAD.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on a Lease of three lives, the *Plantation* which he now lives on, about 10 miles from Alexandria, containing 300 acres, including 50 acres, with a Dwelling-house, smokehouse, and other necessary outhouses. There is on the plantation several springs of good water, and a well, which never will fail. Mill might be erected on a never failing stream. If Mill is not built the ensuing year, I wish to rent the same for a term of years. Any person desirous of viewing the Plantation may be shown the same, and the terms made known by application to

MICHAEL RIDGAD.

Accotink, July 17—3t

A HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RECOVERED from the Subscriber in Alexandria on the 21st of July 1807, Negro Jim, who is MIDDLETON WOOD. He is a stout fellow, rather bow-legged and has a down look when closely questioned; is about 5 feet 9 or 10 years old, 5 or 6 inches high; is a very good Cook and Waiter, understands the management of horses and is an excellent Coachman.

A few days before his elopement, his wife (who was the property of a neighbor) was sold to a person in Nashville, Tennessee, the husband of Nashville, Tennessee. It is presumed he will endeavor to pass with her to the West off by whom and is now in some of Lewis-gave hereafter Dollars Reward.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to me, shall receive *one hundred dollars*, adding all charges, or *fifty dollars* for securing him in any jail so that I get him again—I will give to any Editor of a newspaper in Tennessee who will publish this advertisement, provided it lead to the recovery and detention of the runaway.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

N. B. I have to RENT ON HIRE, a few days, the Ferry of the Rock, THE FERRY BUILDINGS. Possession may be had on the 1st of August. J. H. B.

Washington city, July 17—

FOR SALE.

For sale a strong and Handsome Chaise, *Gelding and Pair of Horses*, Cheap for cash or good Bond—they will be sold together or separately, to accommodate purchasers. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAMS & WHITE,
near the Navy Yard.

July 17—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber, on 20th ult. Negro Sampson named ALLY, a large woman, has but some of her front teeth and has remarkable large feet, between 30 and 40 years of age; has a variety of clothing; she was sold to Mr. Dade in the city of Washington, but it is believed she is lurking about Alexandria, or some of Mr. Dade's quarters from whom I purchased her. I will give Ten Dollars for her apprehending and securing her so that I get her, and reasonable charges if brought to Alexandria.

MARY HESSER.

N. B. All captains or masters of vessels, and others, are cautioned against harboring or assisting the escape of said negro, at their peril. M. H.

Alexandria July 17—3t

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR the apprehension of LEWIS Negroes No. 119, 222, 575, 1030 and 1042—Also, Two BRICK STORES, which have several times been accosted at the time Lewis was in Jail. For terms apply to *W. P. Gardner, No. 6, of the Seven Buildings or Dr. Pleasants* for the premises.

July 15—3t&w1m

A SMART YOUNG MAN.

A Steady Woman for a small family.

IF to possess all the indispensable evidence of honesty and sobriety—a skill would be preferred, the Work will be confined to cooking, washing and ironing, and for this it is required she should be healthy and robust. To such an one liberal wages will be given. Apply to the printer.

July 17—3t

ONE HUNDRED CENTS REWARD.

RAN away on the seventh inst. an apprentice boy, John Lodge, about 16 years of age, pretty fair in the face, short and of a blue mutton roundabout jacket, white pantaloons and a good round hat; he is a cunning looking fellow, is great a liar and very pleasant, will read if he can, and has a little dark whitish for the time he spent at the Indians.

Also, his fellow-apprentice at the same time, Andrew Fowler, Brooks; he is about 15 years of age and dressed in blue mutton; he is about a foot taller than the first, is equally prompt to lie, is artful, is desirous and can read and pay the bills—any person who will secure them so as that I may get them again or half the cash, or indeed, if brought home to me, free of charge. Captains of vessels, and all others, are hereby cautioned not to receive them off or harbor or conceal them, as I shall prosecute any one so offending according to law in that case made and provided.

JOHN MINCHIN.

☞ Wanted a Person to be Boarding-house, with or without employment and good wages will be given. J. M.

July 17—3t

CONGRESS:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON

The petition of Americans concerned in the MIRANDA EXPEDITION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

The House in continuation of the whole on the following resolution reported by the committee appointed to consider the petition of 56 American citizens concerned in Miranda's expedition against the Spanish West-India of Carthagena, South America:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power to obtain the release of the prisoners, if it shall appear to his satisfaction that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprize in which they were engaged, and that the public dollars be appropriated for that purpose."

Mr. M'KIM observed that he believed nothing further would be necessary for the mission of this object than an application by the government of the United States; he therefore moved to strike out the words in the resolution with such a sum ($3,500) as would defray the expence of sending a vessel there and clothing the prisoners previous to their return.

Mr. SAMPLE said he believed there would be no better time than on this motion to express the disapprobation of the conduct of the men who he was unwilling, in his representative capacity, to give one cent of the public money, lest it should fall into the bosom of the body politic these unfortunate but guilty men. He knew how invidious it was to appear to lean to the side of inhumanity; he knew that it was natural it was for the mind of man to relent, after the commission of a crime, and to see nothing in it but the sufferings of suffering, forgetting his guilt; but there were occasions, and he took this to be one, where it was necessary to forget the sufferings of humanity in an act of as great injustice and cruelty to society as the legislature was capable of doing. Shall the House shout to do? To make an appropriation of money for an extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse. Was not the President of the United States already invested with power to negociate with the Spanish government on this, as well with as any other disagreeable subject? Was not the President of the United States presumed to have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the unfortunate men in captivity in a foreign nation? Mr. R. said this was not his idea respecting offending our country men from slavery in Barbary or Tripoli; but it was his opinion that this government would lend its countenance to that class of men who were concerned in the expedition of Gen. Miranda and Aaron Burr. He for one said that he would not consent to it; and that those persons who, above the ordinary restraints of civil life, had enlisted under those leaders might take, for him, however he might be sorry for their situation as men, the lot which they themselves had selected. He said he considered them as voluntarily expatriated from this country; and among the vagrides of Carthagena and Mexico, which it might be contemplated to encourage by bounty and premium to continue for one day longer the importation of such citizens as these was not an article of traffic which he would consent to see encouragement from him. So far from being afraid of any ill consequences resulting from an appropriation of one population, he was afraid that our population (it experience had tested the fact) was so great it was in number, that quality was redundant. We have been told (said Mr. R.) and I believe it, that the other day the Foreign Office in Great Britain cast its eyes on Col. Burr, and that the Minister did command himself understand that he was committed and stood so for some time, and was only reclaimed by conduct of quitting the country—but they either did consult or threaten to impress that unfortunate man. I want to know, sir, if he had stood so committed in what respect his case, in a political point of view, would have stood contradistinguished from that of these petitioners? I can see no difference but such as my mind would have operated to his advantage. There is no equality of guilt, but on his part a superiority of intellectual character which would have rendered him, if there is to be an accession to the state by bringing back to its union those who have voluntarily thrown themselves out of the protection of the country, a more valuable acquisition, or rather a more valuable loss than these unfortunate men. It appears to me, sir, that in putting this resolution we shall hold up a premium to vice; for if this proposition of the committee, that we should do as Burr comes forward with his project, he will tell his conspirators that they will have nothing more to do, should the matter turn out adversely, then to put up a face and tell the Spaniards they were involuntarily drawn into it—an extraordinary mode to be sure of volunteering to go against their will. These *involuntary* volunteers will be told they will have nothing to do but throw the whole weight of the blame on the original mover of the expedition, and Congress, in the mean time, will observe that (poor souls!) had not enlarged and liberal minds and were content with the expedition, whether it was, was carried on in the face of day in the city of New York, and the preparations of the vessels and enlistments were made without interruption in the face of day—and would then, perhaps, believe that they were going on an unlawful expedition? They might have enlisted from the best motives, supposing that they had enlisted under the knowledge that they were going on an expedition, yet supposing it was carried on in open day with out interruption from the government, it much doubted whether these poor men ought to be suffered to lie in prison.

But, putting motives aside, these men declare that they did not understand the nature of the expedition in which they were engaged; and this statement the committee who made the report had implicitly believed and believe. Let it be recollected that these unfortunate individuals was by a proclamation, "sufficiently high" had by same means forwarded a petition to them, they could not stand in the way to urge their claim as relief by proofs presented to the House. The persons who prepared the petition, and on this expedition certainly would not be very willing to come forward and give testimony; because by so doing they might criminate themselves and render themselves liable to the opprobrium of the law as it stands now. Considering that these persons were removed from the scene of action, that they were unfriended, and that the persons who alone could prove that their intent was innocent would not come forward for fear of criminating themselves, he thought there men were entitled to commiseration, and he believed that it was in his power to shew two or three circumstances which would convince the House that they had no knowledge of the nature of this expedition. The first circumstance was the extreme indignation that these men would have engaged in this expedition had they known it had been explained. Had Mr. Smith or General Miranda gone to these men and said, "we are going to go on expedition against the laws of the country, and if taken you will be punished by under the laws of one country or the other," it is extremely improbable that they would have engaged. It is likely that the expedition of Mr. Smith avowed their purposes and told them that they were going on an expedition beside in the nature of a gamble the laws of the country, because its object was to revolutionize a country in unity with the United States. It is impossible that these men should have known the nature of the expedition, when it was not known to the government here, however public. The circumstance to me is conclusive to shew that these young men did not know it. There might have been persons who did, and you please Mr. Ogden who furnished the ship, or others; but it is impossible to believe that these young men were mere soldiers for carrying on the expedition, knew the nature of it. I am convinced that these persons, all privates—for the officers were executed—did not know why they did enlist or that the ships was for the purposes to which it was actually designed.

I have said, and perhaps every person here knows that the whole of the business was carried on in the face of day. Here were General Miranda and Mr. Smith coming to the seat of government and back to New-York procuring clothing, enlisting men—and it be conceived that all this could have been carried on if Gen. Miranda had not wished to succeed it from the government? But it is in my power to furnish something more than mere conjecture on this subject. The committee will recollect that a greater part of this transaction took place at New-York. There the men were to rendezvous, there the vessel was furnished, there the subject of indictment of the government to convict Mr. Smith, was the person who was entrusted with enlistment.

Mr. E. then read the following, and other extracts from the report of the trials of the Messrs. Smith and Ogden.

John Fink Sworn.

Q. Do you know any thing of Smith?

A. Yes. He applied to me last winter to enlist men for him, and I did enlist several men for government service. I told him I was capable of any thing, but a few months were idle. I was to give him a month's warning. Instead of six, as he told me yesterday. He was to give me money, a sergeant and corporal. They asked a good deal of me for my trouble. There were fourteen at that time and were so as far as given. I was authorized by him. He represented to me that they were for the service of Spain. I did not know what country they were to go on board the Leander. He said they were in a country where they were to go. He said he could not disclose the particular place. I saw him often after that. I got money to explain it to a certain man, and the money could not be for anyone else. There men saw col. Smith. Several of them I saw at my house. I saw him after they were to go on a detachment. They boarded at my house. He was sent to command the company and had a commission. Some of the men were to be sergeants and first sergeants. He showed me a bundle of papers. He said he said were his orders to get these men south of Charleston. I did not understand that he was to go from other states. He said he was to go to Charleston. I understand he meant shipped them, and they would join them. There was Mr. Ogden's name given to them. There were twenty of them. I requested this money from col. Smith. He put it in pocket for cash men, and delivered it to me for them. It was another time. The men came to my house after they left the Leander. They stated they were not satisfied.

Q. by Mr. Hopkins. Was it intimated to them that they would stop at a place where they would have an opportunity to return, if they did not like the service?

A. The idea was mentioned to them.

Q. by Gelston. Was it not communicated to them that the vessel arrived they would be at liberty to return, and a passage be provided for them, but that he could not but just pass the time he sent to

A. Yes.

Peter Rose Sworn.

Q. Did you sail in the Leander on her last voyage?

A. Yes. I was employed by captain Gardiner, who said he wanted me to go to New Orleans—that we were to sail from New Orleans—that we were to sail from Charleston—that we were to go to Charleston by land.

Q. Were you born at New Orleans?

A. No.

Q. How old, did you discover the Leander had a different object in view?

A. I was in the Leander 3 days, and wanted to return, but they would not, for fear they would not allow me even to send a letter home.

On the same trial there was one of the persons who was actually indicted who deposed that the same information which Peter Rose received was given to others. The vessel was a private in the expedition, and swears that the person who employed him told him he was to be employed in the service of the government; that he was to go to Washington by water and thence to N. Orleans. The men who now publion Congress are indicted and he was asked the question in the same situation. We find in the course of the trial that the person employed to enlist the men, stated that the person employing *him* refused to tell him for what purpose they were to be enlisted and of course he could not inform those whom he enlisted.

Mr. E. said he had already remarked the extreme difficulty under which these persons laboured, that they were at a distance of several thousand miles from this country, friendless and friendless. He had satisfied his mind that they had engaged in this business unknowingly and unwillingly—and what was now asked of the government. That they should expend large sums of money for the purpose of bringing them out! No. All that