to the freedom of men and of course to their power of intriguing, ought we to guard against such men as these. I feel no compassion for them, no more than I would for a man about to be hung for a crime which merited the punishment of death. I might feel compassion for such a man when seeing him going to the place of execution; but I would never put my hand to a petition for the pardon of a man who had committed murder. Their own word is taken for their innocence. Take his own word for it, and no man was ever guilty. Remember, sir, how many conspiracies you have already had in this country. They began ten years ago to disturb the country; and yet these offenders are to be called peaceable and inoffensive men! The history of all free governments exhibits the same thing. I have no feeling for them, I repeat. I do not want them back. I wish that they and all other citizens of this country, rich or poor, who would follow the Miranda's or any other adventurers, were out of it. If all these men, except Capt. Lewis and Miranda, were innocent, they have very little of that American feeling which characterizes our citizens and seamen in general, or they would have knocked their employers over board when they could get to a place where they could do it securely. If their failing to do so is no proof of their guilt, they have been convicted of the crime, and that is certainly some proof. It is true they were treated not quite so bad or a little worse than those who were hung—for I am at a loss to say which fate I should have chosen.

Sir, there appears to be more interest excited on this question than ever was for the fate of any of the many American seamen whipped to death on board British ships of war. Why all this sensibility for this sort of people? I do not want them, sir. They were employed to go—where? With Miranda, they did not know where. I do not believe than any man in the nation could be stupid enough to believe all the stories that are said to have been told them; that they were to be put on board a ship to go to Washington to guard the mail to New-Orleans; as though men could be put on board a ship with a large armed force for that purpose. Those who have more faith than I have may give credit to the tale.

We have had a great deal of law on this subject, sir, as we often have; and I would not care that I had a little of it, for I think it helps out a bad cause. It is said that the law only punishes the intention. I say we have nothing to do with these men or the degree of their crime. They are at Carthagena, and there let them stay.

We are asked to appropriate 3500 dollars for the purpose of sending for them. Is it possible that 3500 dollars will be sufficient to send a negociator to negociate with the Junta, with Ferdinand or with Joseph? If it is, we shall send a minister at less expence than we have ever done before. But put down fifty cents in the appropriation bill, and it will be as adequate as any sum you can name. Begin the work and you must finish it; that is the short and long of it. It is not the money, though a very good thing in a government, that I object to. I want all American citizens to know that if they engage in any nefarious transactions by which their fellow-citizens may be involved in war, the nation will not extend its hand to relieve them from any difficulty they may get into. Let them follow Burr, Miranda or any one else and share their fate. The responsibility is as great if you take a cent from the Treasury as if you take a million. I am a thorough-going committee of claims man; I will not pay a cent but on principle.

In the neighborhood in which I live we scarcely know law; but, as I understand, a man will be hung for stealing a horse. And notwithstanding all the fine-spun theories on the gradation of punishments, I believe that there are more rogues elsewhere than with us, where we now and then hang a man. I always have contended that the power of pardon is one which in the nature of it will be abused. I had rather always give men a chance and let them run away.

We are told too that these men were opposed to going on board. If so, how did they get on board? Could they not have applied for a writ of habeas corpus? Were there no lawyers, justices of the peace or judges in the city of New York—or were they so totally ignorant of the laws of their country that they did not apply for it? The committee have told us that they are under a persuasion that the allegations of these men were true. This however seems to be wholly a matter of faith, for they have given the house no documents on which they grounded their belief. Sir, I have no faith. I believe if they did not want to go on board they would have got a writ of habeas corpus or some other relief.

This project of the invasion of South-America is about twenty years old; something like in England, what was a popular theme among the common people, getting rich in the war by Spanish prizes. And whenever we go to South America, we shall get rich just in the same way. How was it possible that in such a city as N. York, where people frequently meet and converse one with another, people should be so totally ignorant of their rights as to suffer themselves to be put on board a vessel without their consent by Gen. Miranda, who had not been here more than six months? I do not doubt the sincerity of the faith of other gentleman; but I must have my own. The same story does not appear to have been held out to any three of them; but these men are all together and have an opportunity to compare notes—and it seems that they agree that Gen. Miranda, who was at the head of the gang, assumed the name of Martin. If these men were so averse to the Spanish expedition, why had they not common sense? They would then have told the Spanish government that they were trepanned and had in vain attempted to make their escape, being compelled to serve in Miranda's expedition. They might then all or many of them have escaped punishment.

I had thought that the British government had owned Miranda—and I believe the late administration never were charged, whatever else was alleged against them, with acting in concert with the British government; and I thought that the exposure of this transaction on the trial of Sir Home Popham had completely cleared the American government from any suspicion of an agency in it.

It has been said that these men are Americans and entitled to the protection of the nation. I do not doubt that they are Americans by birth; but they have not American feelings. I think less of such men than I do of the foreigner naturalized here and who yet feels for the country of his birth. This government was too free for them, and they wished to attach themselves to the fortunes of a foreign despot. They did so; and I am unwilling to give one cent of the public money to relieve them from the situation in which they have placed themselves.

(Debate to be Continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

The *President of the United States* left the City on Monday for his seat in Orange County, Virginia.

The *Secretary of War* left the City yesterday for Boston.

Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, left the City on Saturday for Philadelphia.

Defence of Mr. Jefferson's administration.—No. I.

Among the leading characteristics of the times is the clamorous abuse heaped upon Mr. Jefferson. It would seem as if the spirit of faction must have some victim to mangle, and, disappointed in finding any vulnerable points in those now at the head of affairs, had determined to revive every stale calumny which ignorance or malice has fabricated during the past eight years to obscure the fame of this distinguished citizen. *Professing* an unbounded respect for the present Chief Magistrate, it daringly carries the dagger to the heart of his best friend, and denounces a career in which he sustained himself a part only secondary; exhibiting as extraordinary a proof of consistency as of respect for Mr. Madison. Be it so. Soothing as it might have been to the sage of Monticello to close his last days amidst the accents of universal praise, the syren sounds might have exposed the solidity of his fame to some question. It is not in the nature of ignorance and depravity sincerely to praise what they do not understand or hate; and applause from such a source might have been justly considered as hypocritical or selfish. The character, which the whole world applauds, is rarely understood, or is extolled more for its negative than positive traits. There is an inflexible sternness in virtue, that disdains and repels the adulation of the vicious, that shrinks from their approaches and friendship, and considers itself most endangered when made the subject of their encomiums. What, in fact, can be more equivocal than such praise? Can it spring from the love of virtue or the honest admiration of profound talents? This would imply an integrity altogether wanting in those who offer it. No. It can only flow from selfish considerations; from the desire to retrieve a character bankrupt in the public esteem, or from a wish to accomplish certain ends of which this is made the means. Away, then, with all such hollow homage. It can be the pedestal of no true greatness. It may undermine, but it can never rear true glory. Mr. Jefferson's fame requires no such trophy. The applause of the enlightened, the esteem of the good, these are the imperishable shields that defend it.

Does a name, thus reverenced, require a defence against the unjust reproaches lavished against it? Perhaps it does not. The blaze of light which has accompanied all the great measures of Mr. Jefferson, and above all the fruits of those measures gathered by a grateful nation, are conclusive answers to the ceaseless attempts to impair his character. But safe as his fame is, firmly as it may be fixed in the hearts of his countrymen, silence might be construed into insensibility, and might expose his republican friends to the charge of ingratitude, so affectedly and falsely ascribed to republics. If, moreover, the defence of his measures may not be requisite to the preservation of his fame, they may not be unimportant to ourselves. We have certainly reached a point of view, more commanding than any which could heretofore be occupied by the observer; events are now seen in their effects as well as causes; the connection of one measure with that of another is more distinctly perceived; and the general effect of the whole is felt. The Chief Magistrate has also retired from his political eminence. The lustre of high station, the cupidity for place, the thirst for power, no longer dazzle and seduce. The medium through which every thing is seen is unclouded, and the award now pronounced may be viewed, in some measure, as the award of history. It ought not, therefore, to be considered as a superfluous or useless task to pass in review the measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration, however amply they may heretofore have been scrutinised.

In performing this task, it will be only requisite to take large and general views. It will not be so necessary to scrutinise into the solidity of every individual link, as to examine the general character of the chain itself, whose soundness and competency will abundantly appear from the results of the several operations in which it has been used. We shall, in the first instance, take a view of our domestic concerns, then offer a view of our foreign affairs, and close the enquiry with contrasting the situation of the United States at the time of Mr. Jefferson's accession with that of his retirement from office.

The leading measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration respecting our *internal concerns* may be enumerated as follows:

The abolition of the internal taxes.
The abolition of what has been denominated the mid-night judiciary.
Provision for the rapid discharge of the public debt.
Reduction of useless expences.
Appointments to office.
Suppression of Burr's conspiracy.
Pacification of the Indians.
General expenditure of the public money.

Throughout the whole of this enquiry in examining the measures pursued during Mr. Jefferson's administration we shall be in danger of imputing to him opinions and acts, strictly speaking, not his own. According to the theory of our government he is the sole Executive, and directly, or by subordinate agents, wields the whole Executive power, for the exercise of which he is considered as responsible. But although this be the theory, it is most obvious that, in the discharge of duties so complicated, multifarious, and remotely located, as those which embrace the interests of such an extensive territory, he must inevitably, in many instances, bestow a confidence almost unlimited, and extremely liable to abuse; that, consequently, for the attainment of particular ends means will sometimes be used, which he if, similarly situated with his agent, would have been the last man in the world to have adopted.

The same remark will apply, though with less strength, to the measures of his cabinet, in which it is perfectly understood that a degree of respect, accommodation, and even concession prevailed, that very frequently prompted the Chief Magistrate, on points which did not implicate principle, to forego his own opinion for that of his council. Few men that have ever lived knew, in this respect, human nature better than Mr. Jefferson. He knew that distinguished talents united with integrity are unbending, and disdain on any occasion, to act the part of a mere drudge. He, therefore, wisely determined to surround himself with able counsellors, and divide his power with them; so far at least as often to yield his own opinions to theirs. By setting this example a spirit of mutual confidence and concession was inspired, and, its valuable fruit, a harmony of co-operation insured. Although, then, Mr. Jefferson, be constitutionally answerable for all the measures of his cabinet, yet it would be unjust not to make an equitable allowance for the difference of opinion which always will more or less characterise independent minds.

If these considerations ought to influence our judgement in apportioning our praise or censure to the *Executive acts* of Mr. Jefferson's administration, how much more ought they to influence that apportionment with regard to the *legislative acts* of the government? Although it be the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," it is no less the right of Congress, in the exercise of an independent judgement, to adopt or reject the measures thus recommended, or pursue such other measures as they may see fit. And, although it be admitted that there was great and unusual harmony between Mr. Jefferson and Congress during the whole course of his administration, yet, there is no doubt but that they in some cases rejected his advice, and adopted measures which he would never have suggested.

Keeping these circumstances in view let us proceed to a consideration of the leading measures adopted during his administration.

(To be Continued.)

Philadelphia, July 17.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived Captain Maffit from Lisbon, which he left the 6th of June, in company with the ship Paragon, arrived at N. York. He informs that it was reported and confidently believed at Lisbon, that a treaty of alliance was concluded between England and Russia; from whence it is concluded that the Russians will take a part against France. It was further said that after the first defeat of the Austrians Bonaparte advanced towards Vienna, and when within 30 leagues of it, was attacked by the Austrians, who in turn obliged the French to retreat.

Captain M. further says that Marshal Wellesley, having incorporated the English and Portuguese troops by putting them by companies alternately, to make up his regiments; marched to Oporto, and demanded the surrender of the town, which Soult obstinately and peremptorily refused, when Wellesley prepared for an assault, which Soult perceiving, fled from the town and crossed the river on a bridge of boats which was prepared to be blown up as soon as he had crossed, but by some mistake or accident, fire was put to the train and blew up about 1000 of the rear of the French army, and 500 of the citizens who were taking their flight with the French. Soult and the remainder made their escape, as the English could not cross the river for some time.

When Captain M. left Lisbon, it was said and believed, that there was not a Frenchman in the kingdom of Portugal, but such as were prisoners; the others have fled to Spain as fast as their legs could carry them—And it was said that the Spaniards were gaining ground every where, both in numbers and in conquests over the French, who were retreating every where—being worn down with fatigue, famine and disease.

Further and still later accounts from England.

VIA HALIFAX.

"*Halifax, June 30.*—By an arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, we have been favored with the following summary extracts, from a London paper of May 18, received at that place.

ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

London, May 18.—The German papers contain the 7th, 8th and 9th Austrian official reports. These admit, that the French had in general the advantage, though not to the extent which their Bulletins had held out; and, if credit can be placed on the subsequent intelligence, received by way of Hamburgh, the Archduke Charles has been eminently successful. He is stated, after three days hard fighting, to have driven the enemy thirty miles back, and to have killed and taken upwards of 40,000 of their troops. And, in Italy the Archduke John is said to have gained, on the 15th and 16th ult. a decisive victory over the French, who lost 8,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded; 20 pieces of cannon and three eagles, were taken. The Austrians lost 10,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

Jerome Bonaparte has issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of Westphalia, Hessia and Saxony, to be deprived of every offensive weapon—even knives, forks, scythes, &c. &c. This augurs well!

In Spain the cause of the patriots has assumed a more favorable aspect than for some time past. The French are constantly marching off a great part of their army for Italy.

The French in Oporto, it is believed, wish to surrender to the British; and, from an intercepted letter from General Kellerman, it appears that, owing to the Austrian war, he considers the situation of the French in the whole of the Peninsula, as extremely critical. The French General Loison, was killed in the streets of Oporto, by some Portuguese soldiers.

A messenger with dispatches to the Spanish deputies arrived in town this morning. On the 21st ult. it was publicly notified at Seville, that a division of the Spanish army had taken possession of Alcantara, which had been previously evacuated by the enemy.

By an official dispatch from the Austrian General Taxis we learn, that the inhabitants of the Tyrol have, with the utmost enthusiasm, risen in favor of Austria, and have defeated the Bavarian troops in several engagements. Two Generals and about 12,000 Bavarians, have been taken prisoners."

The following were the positions of the French and Austrians at the date of the last accounts:—

Position of the French Armies.

Bonaparte on the Salza at Burghausen; the Dukes of Dantzic's, Montebello's, Rivoli's and Istria's divisions on the right bank of the Inn; the Bavarians under Gen. Wrede form the advanced guard, and are at Lausen and Salzburg. A French division is marching to the Tyrol; the Duke of Auerstadt and Massena are on the north bank of the Danube proceeding to the Palatinate; Bernadotte, with the Saxons, is marching to the frontiers of Bohemia. In Italy the French occupy the right bank of the Piava. A division under General St. Hilaire is marching to the Italian posts of the Tyrol.

Position of the Austrian Armies.

General Hillers's army lines the left bank of the Traun, and the Emperor of Austria is at Lintz. The Marquis de Castelar is in the Tyrol with his division, and General Jellachich is in the Southern part of the Bishopric of Salzburgh. The Archduke Charles is on the Regen, at Cham. The Archduke Ferdinand was at Warsaw. The Archduke John occupies the left bank of the Piava.

Another Expedition.

Orders from the Admiralty were received at Plymouth, on Saturday, to fit out all the small vessels of War in that port which were deemed capable of being rendered fit for service, and to afford every facility and encouragement to the fitting out of privateers. So urgent was this order, that numbers of the ship-wrights were ordered to work on Sunday.

On Saturday an Austrian messenger arrived charged with dispatches from Mr. Stuart, the British envoy at that court; the accounts he brings are favorable; the Archduke Charles has been re-inforced by the corps of Generals Bellegarde and Klenau, as well as by several others, which had augmented his army to an 160,000 men. Wertzburgh and Dresden are also said to be occupied by the Austrians. The capture of Warsaw is confirmed, and the accounts from Italy are not less gratifying. The spirit of discontent begins to manifest itself through Hessia, Hanover, Brunswick, Wetteravia, and Thuringia. Colonel Doernberg of the Westphalia Rangers, is reported to direct the operations of the malcontents, and is said to be at the head of a numerous and well organized force.

FOURTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

The 3d French bulletin is dated Burghousen, April 29, and contains a great deal of low abuse—the 4th, Braunau, (a few miles distant from Muhldorf,) May 1, is said to be very short, with no further accounts of battles, defeats, or any fact of importance.

Lieutenant-General Ed. Morrison goes to Jamaica.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS.

On Thursday Evening, July 20, 1809, Will be presented Mrs. Inchbald's celebrated Comedy, in Five Acts, called

EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

End of the play a PANTOMIMICAL DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, Called

THE SAILOR'S LANDLADY;
OR,
JACK IN DISTRESS.

In the course of the Dance, will be introduced a HORNPIPE, by Mr. Harris.

To conclude with a REEL by the characters.

To which will be added,

A musical Entertainment in two acts' called

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

**** Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

Tickets for Children at 50 cents.

**** Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

WM. EMACK

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those of his fellow citizens who have favored him with their friendship and custom in the Mercantile Line; but now having made arrangements to REMOVE his STORE, in the course of TEN days, to *Fredericksburg Virginia*—he earnestly requests that all those who are indebted to him will please to call and make payment, as no farther indulgence can be given. Also those to whom he is indebted, are invited to exhibit their accounts, which, when adjusted, shall be paid. His DWELLING-HOUSE, STORE, &c. on East Capitol street are now offered for RENT; the eligibility of which for the Dry Good and Grocery business is at least equal to any in the neighborhood—for terms apply to him on the premises, or if after ten days, to Mr. ADAM LINDSAY, merchant near the Navy Yard, who is fully authorised to rent the same, as also to settle his unfinished business.

July 19—3t

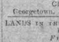
ONE CENT REWARD,

FOR aprehending and securing in jail an apprentice boy named WM. BURCH. He is a fair complexioned lad about 15 years old; he was bound to me by the Orphans Court of the city of Washington, district of Columbia, to learn the art of Stone and Brick-laying. It is supposed he is in Baltimore or its vicinity. The above reward will be paid by me if secured as above.

THADY HOGAN.

☞ All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said *William Burch*, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Washington city, July 19—3t



FOR LONDON, DIRECT—

The substantial fast sailing Ship FAME, 250 tons burthen, *J. Fitch* Master, will sail in 8 days. For Passage only, having elegant accommodations, apply to the Capt. on board, or to

CHARLES J. NOURSE.

Georgetown, July 19—4t

LANDS IN THE STATES OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the testator in the states of Ohio & Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dun, residing in, or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will & testament of R. Means, dec'd.

Richmond, July 19—tf