



AND

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1810.

No. 559

Vol. XI.

MIRANDA'S CONTEMPLATED EXPEDITION.

The following documents will throw much light upon a hitherto mysterious subject, and... (No. I)

(No. I) On the 25th of August, 1798, I received at Quincy, the following Letter from the Sec. of State.

(No. I) Quincy, August 21, 1798.

SIR—I enclose a letter which I received last evening, under cover, from Mr. Pedro Joseph Caro, accompanied by a letter from Mr. King intended as an introduction to Mr. Caro; but the latter having missed a passage to the U. S.

Under the same cover to me were inclosed two letters, one for Col. H. K. and the other to Gen. Knox, which I forward by this post to those gentlemen.

(No. II) TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec. of State.

SIR—The annexed letter of the honorable Mr. King to you, will serve as a credential in my favor, in presenting myself to you, with the important and confidential communications. An unforeseen accident has frustrated my voyage hence to your country in his Majesty's Cutter, which sailed for New-York on the 29th of April last; and a combination of circumstances requiring my arrival in S. America with as little delay as possible, I have received instructions immediately to depart by the shortest route of the English Islands, and am ordered to communicate to the government through the medium of you, by transmitting the packet which I enclose & which I should have conveyed personally.

I also trust you will have the goodness to receive the first tribute of my respects in the Spanish language, such as I am unable to render it in English, and that you will not condescend to secret to interpreters that are not known.

Remaining with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, PEDRO JOSEF CARO.

(No. III) From Mr. King to the Sec. of State, dated Feb. 20, 1795.

Two points have within a fortnight been settled in the English cabinet respecting South America. If Spain is able to prevent the overthrow of her present government, and to escape being brought under the entire controul of France; England, between whom and Spain, notwithstanding the war, a certain understanding appears to exist, will not present engage in no scheme to deprive Spain of her possessions in South America. But if, as appears probable, a war may be destined against Portugal, and she will march through Spain, or any other means which may be employed by France shall overthrow the Spanish government, and thereby place the resources of Spain and all her colonies at the disposal of France, England will immediately commence the execution of a long since digested and prepared plan for the complete independence of South America. If England engages in this war, she will propose to the U. States to cooperate in its execution. Miran-

da will be detained here, under one pretence or another, until events shall decide the conduct of England. The revolution of Spain is decreed; the attempt will be made and the success is scarcely doubtful. The President may therefore expect the overthrow of England, and will, I am persuaded act upon it, under the influence of that wise and comprehensive policy, which looking forward to the destinies of the new world, shall in the beginning, by great and generous deeds, lay deep and firm the foundations of lasting concord between its rising empires. If possible I will bring together and seasonably arrange and send to you, such information as I have been able to procure upon this interesting and very consequential subject; having found out and acquired the confidence of certain Jesuits, natives of South America, who, with a view to its independence, and for several years have been in the service and pay of England. I have often conversed with them, and seen the reports which they have prepared for their employers. These communications throw much light upon the population, the revenues, the oppression and the manner and character of the Spanish Americans.

A faithful extract, J. Haynes, Ch. Clk. Dep. Sec.

(No. IV)

Report of a letter from Mr. King to the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 20, 1795. An Americanus soon passes through a revolution: We have an immense interest in the event, as well as to the manner in which it shall be effected. In a former letter I have communicated to you the views and intentions of England, who will not promote the revolution in Spain shall be able to save herself from a revolution, and keep the French out of Portugal. And though there seems a little probability that this will be the case, England, since the arrival of Miranda here, but without his knowledge, has informed Spain, not only that she will not countenance or assist the Spanish colonies in becoming independent; but that she will join her in resisting the endeavors of others to accomplish it; provided that Spain will oppose the views of France against her own dominions, and those of Portugal. At the same time that this communication has been made to Spain, an expedition has been prepared and the correspondent arrangements at Trinidad have been commenced for the purpose of beginning the revolution in South America. Inclusion of the U. S. in this expedition is not yet determined, and the opinion of the United States is not yet known. It is a day or two ago, as well as the provisions of the provisional decisions of his Cabinet, has come out to his friends and associates, Mr. Caro, to Philadelphia with a letter for the President, and I have given him a letter to identify and introduce him to you. Concerning the intentions of France, and knowing with precision those of England, we shall be the better able in season to consider & regulate the conduct that it shall be proper for us to pursue.

A faithful extract, J. Haynes, Ch. Clk. Dep. Sec.

(No. V)

Translation from the French. M. President—It is in the name of the Spanish American Colonies, that I have the honor to send to your Excellency the annexed communications. They have been in the like manner presented to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, who have received them very favorably, by expressing much satisfaction in having an opportunity to act, in such a transaction, with the United States of America. And it seems to me that the delay which I experience, truly afflicting me as most so urgent, results precisely from the expectation, in which the English government appears to be, of seeing North America decided to break definitively with France; by the desire which she has, to make a common cause, and to co-operate together, for the absolute independence of the whole continent of the new world. As the spirit of justice, generosity and attachment of my fellow-citizens, towards the United States, appears better expressed in the document which contains my powers and instructions, I have determined to enclose a complete copy of it; persuaded that this frank and friendly conduct will serve more efficaciously to accelerate the decision; depending nevertheless upon the indis-

pensible reserve, in all that does not directly regard the United States. If any one of those articles which are contained in this instruction, or a y other thing relative to it, should want explanation, D. Pedro Joseph Caro, one of my copartners and also commissioner of the Spanish American Colonies, who is to deliver this Letter to you, is able competently and amply to satisfy you in all things.

"His mission, after having received the orders of your Excellency, is to proceed without delay to the Spanish American continent, to the end to inform our constituents and commissaries of the actual state of the negotiations concluded thus far, as well as of the political situation of Europe. I pray you to have the goodness to facilitate him, in every thing he shall want for his important duty, and to transport him as if immediately to the province of Santafe de Bogota."

I will not dissimble from you, Mr. President, my inquietud concerning the approaching entry of French troops into Spain, for fear that a convulsive movement in the mother country (Le Metropole) may produce anarchical commotions in the colonies; and that the abominable system of France, may influence itself among us, for want of having taken prompt and efficacious measures to prevent it. Dieu avertant! Finally I hope, that the little success of which we have occasion to begin, and which amounts to six or eight ships of the line, and four or five thousand men of troops, we shall easily find both in England and America. My wish would be that the ships should be English, and the land forces American. May providence ordain that the U. S. may do for their compatriots of the South in 1798, what the King of France did for them in 1778.

I lamentate myself, always to see at the head of the executive power in America, that distinguished person, who by his courage rendered his country independent, and who by his wisdom has since given it a government well balanced, and thus preserving its liberty. We shall undoubtedly profit by your learned lessons; and I rejoice to find you, beloved Sir, that the form of government projected, is mixed; with an hereditary chief of the executive power, under the name of Viceroy; and what I like still better, taken in the same family: a Senate composed of noble families, but not hereditary; and an House of Commons, elected among all the other citizens, who shall possess a competent property. Such is the sketch of the form of government, which appears to unite the majority of suffrages in the Spanish American continent, and which will no doubt prevent the fatal consequences of the French republicanism system, which Montesquieu calls extreme novelty.

In addressing these propositions directly to you, I have believed that I have made all the requisite in an address, as extraordinary as it is important. I have the honor, moreover, to inclose a state of the population, productions, exports and consumption of Spanish America; which, having been made upon information the most exact as well as the most recent, has appeared to me to merit your attention.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I am, &c. FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA.

To his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, President of the U. States of America. London, this 24th of March, 1795.

No. 6—Is only a triplicate copy of the foregoing letter from Miranda, which I have marked No. 5, with only an additional postscript, dated April 28th, 1798, in these words—"P. S. Some unforeseen accident, in the embarkation of Mr. Caro, at Falmouth, as well as the changes which happened afterwards in the Spanish Ministry, announcing rather a taking of possession, by the French Directory, than any thing else, have compelled Mr. Caro to proceed directly by the packet boat of Barbadoes to Trinidad, and from thence to Santafe, upon the Spanish American continent. I hope that this accident, or the delay which it may have produced, will cause no prejudice to the important affair which we submit to the consideration of your Excellency; and so much the more, as the documents which accompany it, appear to me sufficiently to explain it. Mr. Caro is charged, moreover, to send persons authorised to your Excellency, from the moment he shall arrive in our country. "M—a."

I shall add nothing at present, but that no such persons ever arrived to me from S. America, nor any other communications from Mr. Caro. In my next letter, I shall send you more of the remaining papers relative to this subject. JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, May 8, 1810.

BRITISH FRAUDS.

A Gentleman, whose daily avocation tends to the acquirement of a minute knowledge of the shipping belonging to this port, lately observed, that in the list of vessels left at various places in Europe, he frequently saw the names of ships said to be of Baltimore, which, to his certain knowledge, did not belong there. On mentioning the circumstance to other gentlemen possessing similar means of information, we find the assertion strengthened by the observations of all.

This remark merely brings to mind a notorious fact—to wit, that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of BRITISH VESSELS are sailing under the American flag, furnished with American papers, and claiming those privileges from the government of France, which belong only to the bona fide citizens of the U. S. as neutrals.

To engross the trade of the continent was the real cause of the British orders in council. They were not intended to operate against Bonaparte, but in favor of the British merchant, at the expense of American commerce. What is there (cotton I believe, alone excepted) which we have sent, or could send, to the continent, which Britain will not permit her own merchants to send? I know not of a single article; but I recollect that certain London merchants made a representation to Lord Bathurst in favor of an adherence to the orders in council, because they prevented the Americans from underselling them (the British merchants) in those parts of the continent which His Majesty's solemnly declared to be in a state of blockade. If the blockade were actual, every Briton contravening its provisions would be accounted a traitor, and executed for aiding the enemy, if caught in the fact—but, as it is, a trade to blockaded ports is openly protected by the government, if the trade goes to benefit the British subject—ho! if an American shall carry the same goods to the same place, he will commit a high crime, and be liable to seizure and confiscation.

This is the real point of view in which the British Orders should be considered—for such, in fact is their operation. Can it then be wondered at, that the Emperor of France feels a spirit of resentment on account of the effects they produce in favor of his rival—and when such extensive impositions are practised under our flag, that the innocent should sometimes suffer with the guilty?

The Tory prints are constantly telling us of the "magnanimity and justice" of the British government—"Where is it? In the murder of our people? the stealth of our citizens? the plunder of our property, and the proscription of every moral and divine obligation? Have we forbid that any true hearted American shall speak of the 'magnanimity and justice' of Bonaparte, acting as he does at present?—But are there not as powerful reasons that he should seize British and American property in his ports, being unable to distinguish between them, as that his enemy should seize American property on the high seas, bound to those very places their own vessels are permitted to go direct from their own ports, and under convoy of their vessels of war?

We have lately had very alarming reports from the continent; we have had many stories, with more authentic appearances, which have turned out to be false. Let us for a moment reflect, that if Great Britain perseveres in her orders in council for the sake of a trade to the continent, to the exclusion of the Americans, by force—it cannot be considered as extraordinary that a few paragraph makers should be hired in London to confuse the understandings of our merchants, by well invented fables, calculated to prevent them from interfering with the British in the few ports to which access is as yet permitted. Such manufactures are completely within the scope of British ingenuity, of which we had some handsome speci-

mens among ourselves in 1799—1800. Harper's clues—Morse's massacres—Pickering's taylor plots and tub plots, were of this ware, forming a part of the machinery of government. How easy, then, is it for a few interested persons in London, intending to trade to Tonningen, &c. to have a few articles woven expressly for the American market, and framed and put together to prevent the merchant from interfering with their contemplated business. Within four months past, we have received, by way of London, certain and circumstantial accounts of the seizure and condemnation (by the French) of six or seven vessels belonging to this port, which have since arrived in safety, and made profitable voyages; and until we have information which can be relied on, (for these London paragraphs are chiefly intended for commercial speculations) we ought to rest comparatively easy, under a conviction that the liar is not to be trusted.

ATTENTION.

WILLIAM ROSE begs leave to inform the Ladies of Raleigh that he will open on the 10th of June, an elegant Assortment of Straw and Fancy HATS and BONNETS—CAMBRIC and MUSLIN ROBES, CALLICONS, LACES, FACE HANKERCHIEFS, CAPS, SILK & COTTON HOSE, &c. N. B. Men's BEAVER and WILLOW HATS.

Petersburg, May 17. 3t 57

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH!!!

THOMAS D. BURCH having on hand about 5000 dollars worth of tolerably well assorted GOODS, and having lately determined to remove to Fayetteville, now offers them at the most reduced prices for CASH, which will make them extremely low indeed. If T. D. B. can save himself in the sale of all his Goods, he will be satisfied. This is a favorable opportunity of soliciting those who owe him Money to come forward and make him immediate payment, as he is anxious to settle his business before his removal.

58.3c Raleigh, 24th May, 1810.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased Mr. PARK'S Seat, near Warren, and within one mile of a MINERAL SPRING, said to contain as much virtue as any in this part of the country, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he will take a few Boarders, during the Season for using the Waters. E. SLADE.

May 13, 1810. 3t 57

CHEAP JEWELRY, Gold & Silver Ware, &c.

THOMAS EMOND RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal and increased encouragement he has lately received in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has furnished himself with a good workman in the above line of business, who makes all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware, Hair Work, and Engraving, &c. on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to have Gold or Silver worked over, will be assured of having it done of the same Gold or Silver sent, and not exchanged or alloyed. I will give the highest price for old Gold or Silver in work or cash. N. B. Clocks and Watches made and repaired as usual, and warranted. Raleigh, 24th March, 1810. 4c 49

STRAYED

From the Subscriber, on the 12th instant, A BAY MARE, ABOUT five feet high, seven years old, 3 white feet, hoofs and paces, solid; she was raised in the upper part of this State.—Any person delivering said Mare, or giving information, will be rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. L. O'BRYAN.

Tarboro, May 20, 1810. 2t 57

A RUNAWAY.

MY NEGRO MAN, NED, not having returned home with my other Hands from fishing on Chowan, I conclude is run away. He is about 30 years old, rather tall and slender made, and has a slight cast or crookedness in both his eyes. He is known about Winton and Mooresboro', from where I moved, by the name of Cox—I expect he will lurk about the forementioned places, or perhaps, may extend his range to Gates or Northampton. As he is much used to going by water, he may, perhaps, try to impose upon some master of a vessel to take him aboard, & pass for a Free Man. I have no idea of putting from him, as I own his wife and children, therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him in any manner whatsoever. Should he be taken up and lodged in jail, I will pay all legal and necessary expenses, besides a Reward of \$10, as a further encouragement. JAMES H. KEYS.

Warren county, May 14, 1810. 5c 4c

NEW LAW.

J. GALES has just received from Philadelphia the following: 10th Volume of East's Reports, and Chitty on Pleadings, 2 volumes.