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From the Aurora.

Miranda, Ogden & Co.—Chance has thrown in our way, certain *duplicates and triplicates* of letters addressed to General Miranda and Jonathan S. Smith, Esquire, signed "*Samuel G. Ogden.*" 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 allude to col. Smith, and not "*Jonathan*," Ogden's agent.

No principle on which the laws of nations are built, is so universally 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 enterprise, no project of invasion, can with propriety be referred to be begun or carried on against friendly powers. If they are commenced, or proceeded in, it then becomes the duty of the government having jurisdiction to bring the offenders to trial and punishment, in order to atone to the nation, whose territory it is intended to invade, and to take extreme pains to embarrass its enterprises at a similar nature.

The circumstances of general Miranda's expedition are generally known. He came to the U. States, with little, if any, pecuniary resources, or bills of exchange, and he actually direct from England. He had before been in negotiation for Pitt, as the testimony of Thomas Paine proves that he had received the wages of intelligence; that Miranda did write, money that he raised on his letters or bills, is not known. It probably was expended on the expedition he had, and reached the West Indies. Be that as it may, the adventurer was encouraged by the dupes in New York, to try second his intentions. Ogden and Smith, destitute alike of principle and of patriotism, and led on by views of extraordinary gain, combined to prepare the means for carrying Miranda's designs into effect. A profit of 200 per cent. was sufficient to make Ogden forget the laws of his country, and to plot his punishment, just prior to his crime. What reward Smith was to have for his agency in the business does not from these letters appear. More cautious than Ogden, he seems to have conducted his correspondence with Miranda in cyphers, and we have not been sufficiently fortunate to get hold of any of his literary jeu de performances. There is little doubt but he was to reap a rich recompense in case of success for his infamous interference. Contrary to the truth, it was; for he was at the time of his assisting Miranda, an officer of the government of the United States, and unquestionably sworn to support and maintain the laws of his country.

Bound to vindicate our good faith and to establish our innocence in the eyes of the world, the executive of this country caused the culprits to be prosecuted. Miranda had sailed, and was out of reach. But his associates, Smith and Ogden, were arrested and put upon their trial. By the flimsiness of the evidence the legislature detected their counsel, and the insufficiency of the testimony, the offenders escaped. Some one could have convicted their guilt completely, had all departed with Miranda; and the accused could not be compelled to criminate themselves. Escaped from merited punishment, Ogden, boasts in these letters, that he was "*honorably acquitted*," and pours out his wrath against the President of the United States, Secretary Madison, and against Miranda himself, unveiling the expression, must have blushed for the base ness which after wards, when the country could attempt to impute to him a belief that Ogden and Smith thought they had been exceedingly That business which attempted to deceive even Miranda, by holding into the deception, the idea of the *indulgent illiberal* Madison were in his favor" and to charge upon the Spanish French authorities that prosecution which the government of the United States was in good faith compelled to institute.

But tell the Spanish minister urged the prosecution. It was his duty to do so, and our government were bound to attend to his representations. The French minister, if he interfered, could must have done so as the friend of Spain. The history of Europe furnishes numerous instances of such interferences, and the diplomatic memoirs of the Earl of Stair, will prove that the French minister at the time of the prosecution, was not ashamed to be a party against the French government's offering expeditions to be fitted out against England in the ports of France, but his ambassadors have remonstrated in the most insolent style. The principle of good faith towards nations, is more representations on the subject by ambassadors, is universally allowed; yet Ogden would complain that he was cruelly dealt with. Contemptible creature! The same letters had contain his whining, canting hypocritical declarations, stamp him as false to his country for the sake of money, and degraded below the meanest criminal.

In one part of these letters, Mr. Ogden, is proud of being secretly friendly to Miranda's enterprize. That the President should be the friend of confidence is not a sill surprising: That he should have been favorably inclined to any feasible project for the emancipation of South America from a despotic yoke, is perfectly in character: But he knows not the extent of the illiberality and meanness to use wise and too virtuous to have conceived or the preparation of an expedition of a hostile nature against the United States; and his most bitter enemies have never been able to establish a fact, or even to suggest and so maliciously asserted, to wit: that he was privy to fitting out the Leander, for the purpose of the rights of liberty, but not the friend of bad faith.

Ogden would induce a belief that he was the friend of liberty! He speaks of "Liberty and Patriotism," as if he received the one or regarded the other. Ogden is a bitter enemy of the laws of a free country and was willing to plunge that country into a war with Spain, which he believed, lend by Miranda and Liberty! Liberty of what kind? The liberty of pocketing 200 per cent. on a sum of 74,000 dollars. The liberty of sharing in the plunder of Caracccas—The liberty of being sufficient to enrich himself on the spoils wrested from the subjects of Spain—Such was the liberty cherished by Ogden and Smith. These patriotism went no further than their pockets! To the violation of the laws of their country they added the crime of commencing bloodshed and pillage. Miranda's first effort would have been fatal to himself and his associates had we come for sacks.

But, it will be asked, was it not Miranda's intention to emancipate his countrymen? Who can believe it?—Who will believe it after knowing that he is the principal actor in the affair? The British letters or bills of credit brought by Miranda to New York; the correspondence with Ogden (who certainly knew the whole scheme) speaks of British aid in the undertaking; the commission been sent upon Miranda by the English since his failure, and above all, the testimony of Thomas Paine (Mr. Melville) prove as strongly as the thing can be proven, that the British were at the bottom of the enterprize. And the presumption is, that Miranda was sent to this country by the English government, for the purpose of fitting out his expedition in order to avoid suspicion, which would have been inevitably excited, had he carried on his preparations in England; and in order to give a better colour to the pretext of setting the people of the Spanish Main free; for they would never have believed that Miranda came with that intention, had he proceeded immediately from the authority of Great Britain. British policy is so ingenious and so fertile in resources, that Miranda, since it has been a nation, never unemployed only people from attachment.

Miranda sailed and promised over Ireland, over the people of India, and over every portion of the British dominions, and they joined and promised to the people of Caracccas! Thus he was a different, he was wanted a scoundrel. They would then have established a commercial monopoly—the indemnifying subject, from practice under the weight of Spanish oppression, could have signed in the treaty, with all British manufactures.

But whatever we to say of the conduct of our which protends to conceal its guilt on the part of the Aurora case, shall any attempts by her intrigues and her agents to involve us in war with a foreign power? A nation by such attempts to involve us in war with a foreign power? A nation which, like a crocodile, affects to lament over the fate of those unfortunate countries which fall a prey to her artifices and rapacity; and whose government is equally skilled in glossing over the treachery of the crime of murder? Some future historian, free from the passions of these days, will "preserve the impartiality of history of her name, and make it immortal."

Miranda once disgraced or discomfitted, the British would not interfere. The Levites proved faithless to the Israelites, and he became embarrassed; part of his equipment was taken, and he filled entirely.—The British, who had promised him to the undertaking, abandoned him, as they do all their allies, in misfortune.

The reader is desired to be anxious by this time to come at the letters. We wish not longer to detain him from them: And shall only add, that every honest citizen must feel the deepest regret that there are men in the U. S. who like Ogden and Smithson, for any action, however flagitious, for the accumulation of wealth.

The letters are enclosed in a blank envelope, directed "*Jonathan S. Smith, Esq. Subcarriage of ship Leander, General Miranda's head quarters.*"

[TRIPLICATE.]

New York, 28th July, 1806.

Dear Sir,

Without knowing where this may find you, I hazard the present, to inform you, that I arrived safe and myself have at length completely triumphed over the opposition of the government in the famous prosecution they had entered against us, in consequence of the exertions of the Leander.

After a trial of 12 days, which has excited more sensibility and public feeling than has ever been known, we have been acquitted, and myself and my part of the Leander, the liberty of sharing in the plunder of Caracccas—The liberty of being sufficient to enrich himself on the spoils wrested from the subjects of Spain—Such was the liberty cherished by Ogden and Smith. These patriotism went no further than their pockets! To the violation of the laws of their country they added the crime of commencing bloodshed and pillage. Miranda's first effort would have been fatal to himself and his associates had we come for sacks.

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[DUPLICATE.]

New York, 6th September, 1806.

Dear Sir,

The foregoing is a copy of what I wrote you the 28th July by the Chichester British frigate, via Barbadoes, which vessel has since put 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 Kenton, a young gentleman of respectable connections in Virginia, who goes out desirous of joining gen. Miranda.

I have received all your different letters previous to your departure from Trinidad; and in the report, the beginning of August, from Caracccas, my 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 Caracccas.

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 gen. Miranda.

The only engagement I have with him, 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 to the most ample intentions, all his engagements to me; and in case he should not be successful you know I claim no more than my share.

In the event of his successes, I before you left this stated to you that his engagement was to pay me 200 per cent. on his outfits, and cargo, at the rate of 300 per cent advance, the amount of which is as follows, viz.

Amt. cost of ship Leander, outfits & disbursements,	$84,161,49
Amt. invoice of ship Leander's cargo,	36,312 39
Total amount of the expedition,	$ 87,473 80
Advance agreed on, 200 per cent.	144,947 60
Amount to be paid in case of success,	$217,401 40

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

It will remain for you to adopt the best possible means of getting the same home in produce or specie. I think it would be better that the Leander should not return here, in order to avoid any possible legal question. The remittances may as well be made in other vessels. I write the general at length by this occasion. The vexations and disappointments he must have incurred in consequence of the highly reprehensible conduct of Thomas Lewis, must have been great indeed. He returned here a short time since; but to justify his conduct is impossible. I cannot also help attaching blame to Joseph Lewis, for not persevering in the Emperor. He returned here about one month since, making a very bad 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 to me, to be of consequence most to be a wide field of commerce opened, and great supplies, both military and otherwise, required from us. Although at present embarrassed 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 future operations on an enlarged and permanent basis, it is impossible but I may make a short trip out for that purpose soon, and with a view of obtaining payment of the present expedition, which I consider will be already done, but to preserve the great advantages, and make render necessary. As this is however by no means certain, (as to my going) you must continue to repressing and in hopes of soon receiving from you direct, I remain, with esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most sincere friend,

SAM'L. G. OGDEN.

JOHN S. SMITH, ESQ.

(The other letters in our next.)

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the Motion to commit Messrs. Burr, Blanneriasset, and Smith.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Jacob Dunbaugh was examined; he stated there were two kegs and four barrels; that Mr. Burr had had long talks between Chickasaw Bluffs and Bayou Pierre, that his first object was to seize Baton Rouge, and make that his home, until he could collect his forces which he expected would amount to 10 or 12,000; he stated that Mr. Blanneriasset said, that the revenue Foulk of Baton Rouge would order the men to take the fleets out of their hands; he said that some of the men went up the Red River.

Upon being cross-examined he stated he had had offers of a deputation at New Orleans at the request, but not compulsion of Gen. Wilkinson; that he was well acquainted with the construction of batteaux, that they could go up streams and that they were built for that purpose.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Alexander Henderson of Wood County, Virginia.

About the last of August or last of Sept. 1806, Mr. Blanneriasset wrote to me, that he and Mrs. Blanneriasset intended to visit my family in the course of a short time. On the day appointed he and Mrs. Blanneriasset came to my house, in company with my brother John. After passing some time with us, Mr. Blanneriasset entered into some conversation about the severance of the union; he mentioned the advantages that would arise to the people in the Western country from a separation; that it was putting a stop to a great evil, towards the support of the present government, when with 100,000, we might support a government of our own: he mentioned colonel Burr's name; as a man of brilliant or splendid talents; as a man of great goodness of heart (or some expression of that sort), that he had made the Journeys of Indentures without, or all advancing his own; he mentioned as an instance, the Manhattan Bank and Company. This conversation took place before dinner. After dinner a walk was proposed to my mill. I thought it a fine day, and consented to walk. Mr. Blanneriasset mentioned that I was as well able to walk as himself, and proposed that I should go along with my brother and himself. Shortly after we got into the meadow, Mr. Blanneriasset mentioned that he had a great deal of confidence in my brother and myself. We assured him that we should not betray it; and that it was not implied. He then mentioned that under the auspices (I think, that was the expression) of col. Burr, a separation of the union was contemplated; that no particular line of division had as yet been fixed on, whether it was to be the Alleghany, or whether or not the South Branch of the Potomac. I will recollect that he mentioned the rich settlement on the South Branch, was to be included; that New Orleans was to be made the bank or banks of New Orleans to be seized; that all the military stores in the country were to be seized; that a port of artillery, at or near New Orleans, which were said to belong to the French, (I think 30 pieces) and which Mr. Jefferson was to decommission by purchase, was also to be seized, and that country revolutionized in the course of nine months. He mentioned that the Spanish Mexican matters throughout the union were acquainted with or concerned (I do not recollect whether he mentioned the whole or the forces of the army and navy were secured. He mentioned general Eaton was engaged; that Mr. Blanneriasset, Mr. Alston, col. Burr's son-in-law, as concerned of the scheme. He mentioned other matters, I think, but I cannot recollect any, except Robert Gilliam, who was either concerned or engaged. My brother asked Mr. Blanneriasset what kind of government was intended to be established, he said, that matter was not yet determined on, but a more energetic one than the present was contemplated. Mr. Burr had said, that if any foreign power was to be engaged in it. He said that there was not. Mr. Blanneriasset said, he was sure, that he himself had embarked in the scheme:—Mr. Blanneriasset replied, that Mr. Blanneriasset said, that he himself had embarked in the scheme:—Mr. Blanneriasset replied, that Mr. Blanneriasset said, that he himself had embarked in the scheme.