

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman,
No. 3, South Charles-street,
OFFER FOR SALE,
147 bales INDIA GOODS,
Consisting of
Oude Sahans,
Do. Cosahs,
Do. Mancoodies,
Fandah Sahans, and
Hladetunge do.
June 26. d10t-ec10t

For Sale,
A handsome GIG HORSE. Inquire at
No. 175, Hanover-street.
June 25. d8t

For Sale for a Term of Years,
A stout healthy Negro MAN, about 27
years old. Also, a Negro GIRL, about 13
years old, who has fourteen years to serve.
For terms apply to the printer.
June 26. d

Full Mackarel.
50 barrels first quality, and very fat, just
received and for sale by
JAMES HANNA,
No. 102, Market-street.
June 25. d4t

J. Harvey,
No. 10, CHARLES-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
1500bush. Pennsylvania Oats.
June 25. d4t

Lemons for Sale.
30 boxes in good order just received from
Philadelphia. For terms apply to
JOHN RANDALL,
35, Bowly's wharf.
Also on hand,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Bordeaux Brandy, and
Burr Stones.
June 25. d4t

Three Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from Fort M'Henry, a small red
COW, with 3 spots in her left ear. The above
reward will be given for returning her to the Fort,
near Baltimore. JOHN HUGHES.
June 26. d4t

CORDAGE.
A few tons Cordage, of the best quality and
most valuable sizes, now landing from the
ship Polly and Nancy, at Smith's Wharf, for
sale by
H. BURROUGHS.
June 6. d

This Day is Published,
BY CONRAD, LUCAS & CO.
(LATE M. and J. CONRAD and Co.)
Part II, Vol. IV, of
Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.
June 26. d6t

British Canvas.
Just received per ship Francis, captain Curtis,
from Liverpool.
100 pieces heavy British CANVAS, as-
sorted from No. 1 to No. 6.
And on hand,
150 pieces Ravens Duck,
50 chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Sou-
choang Teas, imported the present year,
* 100 boxes Spermaceti Candles,
An invoice of French Silks, consisting of
Damask Shawls, Stockings, &c.
30 barrels London Refined Saltpetre, of a
superior quality,
20 chests Green Copperas,
15 do. winter standard Spermaceti Oil,
And a small invoice of cheap COMBS, of
French manufacture, and saleable patterns.
For sale by
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
No. 83, Bowly's wharf.
6th mo. 26. d4t

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman,
No. 3, SOUTH CHARLES-STREET,
Have imported in the Shepherdess, from London,
62 packages Fancy Goods,
Consisting of
Prints,
Muslins,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Cambric and common Gingham,
Cambric Serges,
Chambray Muslins,
Shirting Cottons,
Madras and Pulicat Handkerchiefs,
White and Printed Quiltings,
Knitting and Adelpi Cotton,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Super Cloths and Cassimers, with trim-
mings to match,
Elegant Shawls, newest fashion,
Ribbons,
Dress Buttons, Cords, Tassels, Girdles,
&c. &c.
And have remaining from a former im-
portation a few cases IRISH LINNENS AND
SHEETINGS.
June 26. d15t-ec15t

ELEGANT LACES.
Miss LEVY,
Corner of St. Paul's Lane & Chatham-street,
Has just received a new assortment of
Rich LACES, and Cambric Muslin SHORT
DRESSES, worked with Cotton. She of-
fers the above for sale on reasonable terms.
She has a variety of handsome FLOWERS,
and other articles.
Ladies can, as usual, be furnished by her
with EMBROIDERY in Cotton, Gold, Silver,
and Colors, as well as MARKING with du-
rable Ink, and Painting on Satin.
M. L. has a quantity of
SUPERB WORKING COTTON,
Which she will dispose of to those who wish
drawing done on any article they think pro-
per to work.
Plain India MUL MUSLIN and French
CAMBRIC can be furnished for CAP PAT-
TERNS, &c. &c.
She continues to receive orders for Plain
Sewing, which is dispatched with neatness.
Also,
MOURNING FOR LADIES.
may 30. eo12t

Whale Oil, Malaga Wine, &c.
A small quantity of Whale OIL just re-
ceived and for sale.
Also in Store,
Malaga Wine,
Shipping Cheese,
No. 1. do. do.,
Young Hyson Tea,
Codfish in boxes, and
Fresh Rice, in whole and half tins.
Apply to
FITCH HALL, Jun-
ior 3. 21, Bowly's wharf
June 19. eo2t

LONDON, May 8.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the
election commenced. By 8 o'clock in the
morning, Covent Garden was more crowded
than ever we saw it upon a similar occasion.
At ten o'clock Mr. Graham appeared upon
the hustings for the purpose of nominating
Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Glossop came next to
nominate Sir Francis Burdett. Lord Cochrane
made his appearance a little after ten,
and was received with very great applause.
Mr. Gibbons, the friend of Mr. Paull, ap-
peared to put that gentleman in nomination;
and col. Elliott presented himself, accompa-
nyed by a considerable number of friends.
After the proclamation and act of parlia-
ment had been read by the high bailiff, Mr.
Graham came in front of the hustings, and
expatiated at some length on the transcendent
abilities, the tried patriotism, the long ser-
vices rendered to the cause of freedom by
Mr. Sheridan, and concluded by nominating
him as the most fit person to represent this
great city in parliament. This speech was
received with applause.

Mr. Glossop then offered himself to the
notice of the populace, and bestowed the
warmest panegyric upon Sir Francis Burdett,
whose disinterestedness, zeal for the public
cause, and attachment to the people's rights,
could only be equalled by his determined
hospitality to the corrupters and the corrupt-
ed, to peculation, and to those by whom
peculators were protected. He concluded
by declaring his firm conviction that Sir
Francis Burdett was the most fit person to
represent the city in parliament. (Loud ap-
plauses amongst the populace.)

Lord Cochrane was then put in nomi-
nation by Mr. Willock, whose speech we could
not hear from the noise and tumult.

Lord Cochrane then came forward.
His Lordship jumped out from the hust-
ings, and standing forward upon the narrow
wooden bar, which separates the constables
from the populace, addressed them in the
following terms: "Gentlemen, all I
want is a fair hearing. (Loud applause.)

I don't want you to buy a pig in a poke
(here the loud laughing and huzzas of the
populace interrupted him for a few minutes.)
If you don't like me when you have heard
me, why then reject me at once. Gentle-
men, had I not been convinced that you
were independent men, I would not have the
impudence to offer myself before you. Gen-
tlemen, I stand upon the footing of an effect-
pendence, unconnected with any person what-
ever. Gentlemen, I'll tell you what I mean
by the word independence—No man can be in-
dependent who is brought forward by any par-
ty, to vote for or against any particular set
of men, without reference to measures. I
say measures and not men ought to be sup-
ported. Gentlemen, I am no puppet set up
to dance before you by the lords of the trea-
sury, as you too often have seen—(Loud
huzzas.) I am the friend of my country
and its constitution. I am not even person-
ally acquainted with a single one of his ma-
jesty's present ministers, and I only know a
very few of the late administration. You
have been told, gentlemen, that a naval man
is an improper candidate, but did they tell
you so? They should have told you of other
persons who are unfit for being members of
parliament, as well as naval officers. Is a
puppy who delights to drive his curriole and
horses over the necks of people, a fit candi-
date to represent you in parliament?—(A
cry of no brewers—No dancing puppys—No
men that won't fight.) Gentlemen, is a fel-
low a proper candidate to represent you,
who squares his mouth to tickle the ears of
his horse; a fellow, who, with the brains
of an ass, delights to flourish the guts of a
beast round the head of a brute in order to
please the ladies in Bond-street? (Loud
laughter and huzzas.) Is such a creature
fit to be a legislator, gentlemen? No! I'll
be damned if it is!—(Loud cheers.) Now,
gentlemen, I'll tell you what my preten-
sions are; and as it rains very hard, I will
not detain you long, although I could speak
two hours; and I think you begin to like to
hear me.—(Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I
am not entitled to speak of my services my-
self, but I mean to pledge my past conduct
and character as a security for the perform-
ance of my promises. Gentlemen, I am an
enemy to plunder, peculation, corruption
and oppression, wherever it is to be found.
I have been a long time kept at a distance
from the seat of government, in the service
of my country; and I did not know the scenes
of corruption that were going on at home;
but I am acquainted from history with what
the constitution was, in times of purity, and
I shall do my endeavors to restore it to that
enviable state. Gentlemen, I know that
plunder and terrible abuses prevail in every
department, and it is not in the power of
members of parliament, who have left the
service for many years, to know practically,
as I do, the abuses in the naval department,
of late years. Gentlemen, it is the same in
military service as it is at home. When an
honest man is put at the head of affairs, all
goes on smoothly and fairly; but when a
new commander in chief is appointed, of a
different character, every thing falls back in-
to its old state of plunder and corruption.
One day there is oppression and tyranny
exercised, and the next day quite a contrary
system is adopted. I have now a few words
to say about members of parliament. Gen-
tlemen, you have heard much about reforma-
tion in parliament; but I'll tell you what
will knock that business on the head at once.
I am an enemy to all sinecure placemen
and pensioners, and I wish that the bribery
and corruption oath, which is administered to
the candidates at an election, was also ad-
ministered to every member of parliament
before he was allowed to vote on any ques-
tion. Do you think, gentlemen, that any
member of the house of commons would pur-
sue himself, and vote with the ministry, to
obtain a dirty pension? (A loud cry of All
at! all! from the electors of Westminster.)
That may be, gentlemen; but I declare,
upon my honor, and I take God to witness,
that I am not one of that kind, and that
I will be the first, if I am returned to
parliament, to point out and hold up to
the public, the man whom I suspect to
be thus perjured.—(Loud huzzas.)

Now, gentlemen, as a great deal has been
said about the King dismissing his servants,
I think I have a right to say something about
it too! Do you think that Ministers would
go to dismiss themselves from their fine fat
situations? If the King has not a right to
dismiss his servants, who the devil has? Are
we to wait till they dismiss themselves?—
(Loud laughter.)—Now gentlemen, I won't
detain you any longer. I think I have said
enough to convince you that I came here on
perfectly independent principles. I declare
to God I am supported by no minister what-
ever, and I pledge myself to hunt down plun-
der, peculation, corruption, bribery, sinecure
placemen and pensioners, wherever I can
find them.—(Loud and repeated huzzas.)
And if his Majesty's present Ministers do
not act upon a system of economy and op-
position to corruption and peculation, I hope
his Majesty will have spirit enough once
more to dismiss them from his presence with
the disgrace they will deserve."

Lord Cochrane's speech was received with
very marked applause.

The Noble families of Fitzwilliam and
Harewood, have each lodged the sum of One
Hundred Thousand Pounds, to open the elec-
tion-campaign of York-shire with;
from the consequences of such terrific pre-
parations, Saint W—B—C—E prays, "Good
Lord deliver him!"

The aspect of Election Politics in the City
of London will undergo a material change,
in consequence of the sudden death of Al-
derman Hankey. This Gentleman was seized
with illness only on Tuesday evening, Mr.
Lushington was his Proxy on the Hus-
tings yesterday; but at half past five yes-
terday evening his Principal was no more!
He died of an inflammation in the lungs, oc-
casioned by the fatigue of his canvass. He
was, we believe, secure of being elected. No
other Candidate having offered himself last
night, we suppose that the old Members will
be returned of course.

Trial of Col. Burr

TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE

Tuesday, June 23.
The court was opened about eleven. Gen-
eral Wilkinson and his suite, entered in a
few minutes. The former took his seat be-
tween Mr. Hay and Mr. Wirt.

Col. Burr then rose and observed that as
general Wilkinson was now in court, he
hoped the motion for an attachment would be
gone into. He said that in the testimony
which should be produced, it would be
proved, that although general Wilkinson
might not appear as the direct agent in the
illegal means which had been used in bring-
ing witnesses before this court; yet it would
be shown that those means had been used at
the instigation of general Wilkinson.

Mr. Hay rose and said, he certainly would
object to any other testimony being produced
except that which might be immediately
against general Wilkinson.

Mr. B. Randolph said he was happy that
the motion had been postponed, as general
Wilkinson had now an opportunity of be-
ing in court, and of putting any questions
he might think proper to the witnesses in
his defence. He stated that he was at liberty
if it turned out in the investigation that
there were other individuals concerned in
the charges of which gen. Wilkinson was
accused, likewise to advert to them. The
charge on which his motion was founded
was this, that general Wilkinson in con-
junction with others had caused improper
practices to be used upon some of the wit-
nesses brought hither on the part of the pro-
secution. That the effect of this was di-
rectly and knowingly tending to obstruct
the free course of testimony.

Mr. M'Bea here interrupted Mr. Ran-
dolph, by observing that the motion which
he now submitted to the court, did not ap-
pear to him to be of the same description
as the one which was brought forward yes-
terday.

Mr. Randolph replied that there was a
small variation in the motion; but he pre-
sumed as there was no entry made of it,
that he had a right to change it into that
which was now offered. That it was the
same in substance, flowing from the same
facts.

Mr. Randolph then stated, that he would
prove the following facts relative to Knox.
That about the 10th or 12th of May, he
was summoned to attend the Federal Court
at Richmond. That a subpoena was served
upon him at New-Orleans by Lieutenant
Gaines for that purpose. That when the
subpoena was served, he declared his willing-
ness to be present at the court; and only ex-
pressed his desire to wait the receipt of a
sum of money which he expected. Some
time after this, he was taken into custody
by a sheriff, and conducted before Judge
Hall at New-Orleans.—When he appeared
before Mr. Hall, he was informed, that he
was brought before him in virtue of an af-
fidavit made by General Wilkinson. That
he declared to the Judge, his willingness to
go to Richmond. That the Judge ordered
him to give bail to appear next day which
he accordingly did. That then, on account
of refusing, was committed to jail.—That
while in jail, a Mr. Dunbaugh acting under
the authority of Gen. Wilkinson, took him
on board of a vessel of the United States.—
That this vessel, though not immediately un-
der the command of gen. Wilkinson, was
under his controul, and all persons on board
of her.—That he was brought to Hampton
in this manner under the controul of Gen-
eral Wilkinson, and from Hampton was con-
ducted to Richmond.

James Knox being sworn, deposed, and
said; That he went to New-Orleans some
time in March, some time afterwards he re-
ceived a note from General Wilkinson, mak-
ing some inquiry concerning seijeant Dun-
baugh. He waited on the General, who re-
ceived him personally, and asked him whe-
ther he was at liberty to reveal what occur-
red in coming down the river. Inquired of
the witness a few questions—then began to
take notes.—The witness stopped him from
taking them down. He then asked the wit-
ness his circumstances, and if he were in
want of money. Offered to supply him,
which the witness refused.—The witness
was served about the 12th of May with a
subpoena by Lieutenant Gaines, to attend the
Federal Court at Richmond.—He went to
Gaines's office about four days afterwards—
was taken by a sheriff on Sunday evening,
who took him to Judge Hall's. The judge
was from home—went again and was told
by the Judge that he was to give his depo-
sition or go round to Richmond.—Answered
that he had no objection to going to Rich-
mond; but not having counsel refused to give
his deposition, lest he should commit him-
self.—No person but the sheriff was present.—
The governor desired the sheriff to take his

word, if the judge could not be found. Saw
the judge and was bailed until 11 o'clock.
When he appeared, the judge had before him
a number of printed interrogatories. The
witness asked the liberty of reading them.
He permitted him to do so. The judge asked
if he would answer; the witness refused
until he had counsel. He afterwards spoke
to a Mr. Cary, who informed the witness, that
the judge had no right to demand such an-
swers. The judge still persisted to interro-
gate, some of which interrogations the wit-
ness answered. The witness then related
every thing that passed until his arrival at
New-Orleans. Mr. Fort was then sent for
to judge Hall's, and interrogated, after which
the judge gave the deputy marshal a note,
who took Fort and the witness and placed
them in a jail among negroes. Fort was
bailed, the witness remained in jail until the
vessel was ready in which he embarked. He
requested at his departure to get his clothes.
Dunbaugh came to the jail for him with
some men having side arms; the witness
asked if they were a guard; answered no;
but has since been told by Dunbaugh they
were a guard. They went with Dunbaugh
and himself to the water edge. Witness
asked whether lieut. Gaines was on board;
said no, but would soon be. When Dunbaugh
came to the jail he had an order, which was
handed to the jailors. While in jail, witness
wrote to Lindsley and Dr. Monrill to come
and see him; was informed by the jailor
they would be confined; he did not send
the note. Did not see Gaines till next day.
Gaines told him he (the witness) was in bad
humor, and he had better be satisfied. Wit-
ness asked Gaines for leave to go on shore
for his clothes; he did not give him leave,
said it was not in his power to grant the re-
quest, but in the power of gen. Wilkinson.
The witness was not permitted to get his
clothes. Lindsley brought him one of his
shirts, which he lent lieut. Gaines, after the
witness told him he might put him in irons
and bring him round in that manner, offer-
ed him forty dollars. Witness said, if he
would let him go on shore, he did not
want it, otherwise he must take it.—
Paid it, and sent twenty dollars by Governor
Claiborne to his landlord. When came to
anchor at Hampton, Gaines asked if he
had any objection to come to Richmond.
Witness said he never had any objection.
Gaines said to witness, he was sent by au-
thority to Judge Hall. General Wilkinson
at Hampton spoke to witness, and asked him
if he had any objection to come to Rich-
mond. Told witness he had not heard of
his not being permitted to bring his clothes
until that morning. Gen. Wilkinson agreed
he was ill, and told him he must under-
stand he was brought round by order of
Judge Hall. Gen. Wilkinson proposed to
let the witness go to Richmond upon his
own parole of honor, which was refused.
Gen. Wilkinson said if witness wanted 20
dollars he should have it. Afterwards said
if he wanted 50 dollars he might have it, if
witness wanted money to purchase clothes.
Witness took the money, observing in the
first conversation that he had twice asked
favors of him and Gaines, and would never
ask another favor of any person. Witness
came to Richmond by water. Mosely told
him he had orders from General Wilkinson
to take charge of the passengers on board
the Revenge and bring them to Richmond,
and there wait Wilkinson's orders.

Witness, when cross examined by Mr.
Wirt, said he was born in Hager's Town,
Maryland—removed to Pennsylvania when
small—has resided in that state ever since
until the 24th or 25th of November last,
when he set out for New-Orleans. Went
down the Ohio. From Meadville he went
down the Alleghany, then the Beaver, from
thence down the Ohio; stopped at Blanner-
hasset's island with about 20 or 30 men,
staid there a day or two; arrived there in
December. Blannerhasset and another man
went down. They stopped at the Falls of
the Ohio a little, and next stopped at Sha-
vanes-Town, and was joined there by about
the same number; stopped at Cumberland
River, and there saw col. Burr, first time.
They all together did not amount to sixty
men; stopped at Fort Massac; was there
joined by Seijeant Dunbaugh, who brought a
broken musket rifle. After joining col. Burr
he considered himself as under the direc-
tion of col. Burr. That he then went to
Natchez; but as Burr did not go down,
he then went to New-Orleans. Arrived
there about the 16th of March.

When he was put on board the Revenge,
he had not his clothes, and asked captain
Gaines for them—stated he had no sea stores
—Gaines said he would procure them, if he
had a memorandum—said he had not time,
but requested the witness to write to him on
shore. He did write, and requested a per-
son to bring his Trunk on board. That he
might take what he wanted out of it, and
send the Trunk back. His letter was refus-
ed to be sent, and the Revenge sailed in
about three quarters of an hour afterwards.—
He arrived in Richmond on Friday, and
put up at the Bell-Tavern. Did not see col.
Burr for two or three days afterwards. He
was induced to give the affidavit from the
treatment he met with—was about to make
complaints to the court on Saturday morn-
ing, and expected the same treatment here
that he met with at New-Orleans. After
the trial at Natchez, he took col. Burr in a
wherry at Coles Creek, and carried him to
a place up the river—Parted with col. Burr
in the woods. Left col. Burr at Natchez.
Did not hear col. Burr make any address at
parting with the company.

Never spoke to general Wilkinson until
after receiving notice; but Dunbaugh spoke
to him, and asked him to go to the gen.—
He refused; Dunbaugh asked him, if Wilk-
inson would write a note whether he would
go.—He said he had no objection. The
note from Wilkinson was sealed, but open
at the end.

Questioned by col. Burr—When in the
wherry, was obliged to step on account of
the weather. When with Tyler, the whole
party had but one gun, having sailed from
New-Orleans in half an hour after general
Wilkinson came on board, when general
Wilkinson offered him money, he consid-
ered it as a bribe. The conversation with ge-
neral Wilkinson took place before the ser-
vice of the subpoena.

Lieutenant Gaines was sworn. Received a
letter from the attorney-general of the Uni-
ted States, dated 24th April.—Set out for N.

Orleans the 24 of May, and arrived at the
7th; went to the house where Daniel and
Lindsay stayed; but never found them
home. The landlord told him, that they
always went out, when he was seen ap-
proaching the house. He desired the land-
lord to tell them, that he had nothing but
subpoenas to attend the trial of col. Burr.
Knox said he could not come immediately,
until he received some money. Lindsay
agreed to come upon further conversation.
Knox refused to come.—Gaines then applied
to judge Hall, who told him that an affidavit
showing the materiality of his evidence,
would bring him before him, and that he
would take his recognizance for his appear-
ance in Richmond. He went the next day
to see the judge. He showed to him a depo-
sition from the marshal to take charge of
Knox for this place. He accepted it upon
condition, that he should not at all times
have charge of the person of Knox. When
the Revenge was nearly ready to sail, he
sent a written order to the jailor by Dun-
baugh, who received Knox.—When about
to sail, he offered Knox forty dollars, which
after some hesitation he accepted. Knox
was requested to write to some friend, for
which purpose paper was given to him...
and Gaines said he would procure them...
He hesitated until Gaines left the vessel, and
Gaines staid in New-Orleans one hour, and
not hearing any thing of Knox, returned on
board. In the service of the subpoenas he
acted under the direction of the attorney-
general in all things which related to them.
After he went before judge Hall, he acted
under the deputation of the marshal, except
that he offered the said Knox a passage in
the public vessel, by the directions of the
commander in chief. Knox, after the sailing
in Hampton Roads, Knox said he wished to
come to Richmond, but not in a vessel. On
the passage, Knox was treated as well as the
inferior officers on board. He was not be-
fore judge Hall with Knox, and does not
know for what cause he was committed.
He always considered Knox as under his
control as deputy marshal, and general Wil-
kinson exercised no control over Knox dur-
ing the passage. When he received the de-
putation, he never gave bond or took an oath
of office. On his arrival at New-Orleans,
he sent all the subpoenas in the hands of gen.
Wilkinson, and left some of them with him.
Gen. Wilkinson mentioned Knox to Gaines;
informed him Knox was in New Orleans,
and recommended him to Gaines to be sum-
moned. He had casual conversations with
gen. Wilkinson, but no direct communication
between them. When he received the sub-
poenas back from gen. Wilkinson, he does
not remember that any thing particular passed
on the subject. He informed gen. Wil-
kinson, that judge Hall took an oath was
necessary. The general took the oath before
judge Cenas, in his own quarters. Does not
recollect whether he delivered the certificate
of oath to the judge or not, but believes he did
not. He delivered a letter to gen. Wilkin-
son, which he believes inclosed some subpo-
nas. He does not recollect having received
orders, instructions or advice from general
Wilkinson; but Wilkinson consulted with
an attorney. He always considered himself
as bound to obey the orders of gen. Wilkin-
son. He considered gen. Wilkinson as hav-
ing the power to control all the officers and
men on board the Revenge, belonging to the
army or navy of the United States.

Stopped a short time at the Havanna, on
account of the sickness of some of the
men; badness of the water on board, and
the want of fruits and refreshments; but in
about 4 o'clock and sailed the same night.
This was done at the request of the persons
unwell, addressed to gen. Wilkinson and
captain Read; heard captain Read give or-
ders to the cook to supply the men with
necessary provisions; but knows of nothing
but the ships stores being laid in. The ships
stores were very good, better than those laid
in for the cabin and used by him and others.
While at New-Orleans, he received advice
from counsel several times on a variety of
points relative to the serving of the subpo-
nas. General Wilkinson advised him to
consult the judge or the attorney-general;
he went to the judge and the judge was
asked whether it was legal to advance the
money to witnesses. The judge approved
of it, and the general gave orders for the
money.

Mr. Graham deposed, that some short time
after the arrival of Mr. Gaines, he was told
by the Governor that Gaines had a subpoena.
The subpoena was soon after served upon
him. The governor told him a public ves-
sel was prepared for the transportation of
the witnesses. He waited on Gen. Wilkin-
son to know whether he could get a passage
in the vessel. Wilkinson informed him,
that several witnesses in New-Orleans, part
of col. Burr's company, were unwilling;
others were willing; asked whether any legal
process could be obtained to compel the
unwilling witnesses to come; answered that
he did not, but referred him to the federal
judge, and knows the bad terms between the
general and judge, waited on the judge at
the request of general Wilkinson's secretary,
to judge whether any improper conduct would
be in advancing money to the witnesses.

The judge said if the witness refused to
enter into recognizance, or to answer such
questions as would satisfy the judge of the
materiality of the evidence, the judge had
power to commit the person. As to the af-
fidavit of gen. Wilkinson, witness knows
nothing, but about that time when at the
judge's, he saw Knox in company with a
Mr. Keene, a Lawyer. He had been with
the judge a very few minutes. The judge
asked Knox whether he was prepared to
give a recognizance with security, or to
answer such questions as might be asked
him. He stated the same thing to a Mr.
Fort—Pointed out the law of the case and
mentioned his reluctance to act against them.
Both of them, particularly captain Fort,
wished to see the questions, the judge hand-
ed a printed paper—Fort said he was not
bound to answer, and the judge at last de-
clared what he thought proper.

The judge sent for the marshal, and Fort
and Knox were committed. In the after-
noon Fort gave security in five hundred dol-
lars, and was released.—Understood that
Fort was to take his passage in a vessel to
New-York, but does not believe he left
New-Orleans, as he said his business would
suffer very much.

The judge said it would be right to ad-

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