

BOSTON, June 20.
Arrived, ship Shepherds, Caldwell, Plymouth, (B.) 31 days; via quays, schr. Nancy, Gilder, Trinidad, 25 days; brig Rattray, Wain, of Portland, Havana, 32 days.

June 22.—Arrived, ship Catharine, Rockford, of Salem, Calcutta, 110 days; sailed in 26. with the Fame, Briggs, of New-York, to sail in a few days. Oliver, Elsworth, Ely, of ditto; True American, Isaacs, of ditto, uncertain; Comorand, Dary, of Philadelphia, to sail in 2 days; Mary and Eliza, White, of Salem, just arrived. April 18, lat. 29, 32, S. long. 40, 14, E. was boarded by a French privateer from Rochefort, bound to the Mauritius, and direct from thence upon a cruise in the Bay of Bengal. She took as prisoners of war three Swedish seamen, strictly examined the ship's papers and thoroughly searched the ship, and took all the newspapers there were on board, and then permitted the Catharine to proceed on her voyage.

June 9, lat. 31 20, long. 53, 53, fell in with a fleet of 165 sail of English ships 21 days from Jamaica, for England, under convoy of the frigate La Pique, was boarded from her and treated in the most friendly and polite manner. Spoke, June 8, lat. 30, 7, long. 48, 12, schr. Resolution, Brown, 10 days from New-York for Curacao. June 18, lat. 40, 28, a schr. from St. Thomas for Boston.

Schr. Enterprise, Vinal, of Scituate, Oporto, 37 days. Left, Lily, Faunce, for Plymouth, in 3 or 4 days; schr. Ocean, Brewster, for do. same day; ship Hero, Millett, of Portland from Bayonne; schr. Maria, Windsor, Howland, for Duxbury, same day; ship Romulus, Hoyt, of Boston, from Philadelphia, for St. Petersburg, same day; brig Izekie, Barnes, of Portsmouth, for New-York, in 8 or 10 days; Nancy, Barnston, of Rochester, for N. York.

Schr. Sally, West, Trinidad, 20 days. Schr. Trafalgar, Ricker, Cape Fatchu, 10 days. Schr. Unity, Towne, of Kennebunk, Grenada, 28 days. Sloop Caroline, Baxter, New Providence, 30 days. Schr. Discovery, Crowell, Windsor, 11 days.

Sailed, ship Frances, Pratt, Amsterdam. At quarantine, brig Savannah, Minot, of Brunswick, St. Croix, 20 days; brig Mount Vernon, Pierce, Havana, 16; schr. Ranger, Salter, St. Thomas, 20.

Entered, Resolution, Daggett, Waldoboro; Mary, Churchill, Middletown; A. Polio, Weston, Plymouth; Hannah, Portland; Jane, ditto.

Cleared, Dragon, Halfbrook, New-York; Montezuma, Washburn, Washington, N. C.; Hunter, Nantucket; Theodora, Grice, Mixontown; brig Gosport, Ford, St. Andrews; schooner Resolution, Pearson, Havana; Commerce, Young, Digby.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

ARRIVED.
The ship Pamlico, Rae, 30 days from Kingston. Off the Delaware, spoke the Squirrel. Passenger, Madam Salegnac and daughter, Messrs. Nicolle, Smart and Hays. The brig Sarah Campbell, 19 days from St. Vincent. June 12, lat. 32, 30, long. 68, spoke ship Elizabeth, Bowen, 10 days from Savannah for Liverpool. Passengers, Dr. Dallas, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Grant and Mr. Moran. Oil the Delaware was boarded by the Squirrel.

The sloop Eagle, Neighbors; Eleanor, Morris, and schr. Hunter, Dubal, all from Camden.—schr. Mary, Roscoe, from Edenton; sloop Lyon, Van Arsdal, from Philadelphia; and schr. May-Flower, Hill, from Snow Hill.

A ship from Liverpool was yesterday afternoon ordered to Southern-Port. We could not learn her name or passage.

Cleared, ship Julian, Clough, Guada, loupe; brig Commerce, Little, St. Croix, June 25.

Arrived the ship Village, Dolan, 36 days from Dublin. The ship Hannah sailed 4 days before for Boston. Left, ship Eliza, Tredwell, of Ipswich, to sail in 14 days; Hyades, Tarbor, of Saco, for New-York, in 14; brig Fortitude, Boyd, of Wiscasset, for Tangiers, the first fair wind; ship Mantonia, Flemming, of New-York; brig Mary, Hatch, of Charleston; Venus of Portland, just arrived from Wiscasset, an American brig from Alicante, at quarantine; and a lumber-laden ship just arrived. Sailed in co. ship Bedford, Demerell, of Portsmouth for Alicante. May 20, lat. 47, long. 35, spoke schr. Old Colony, 13 days from Boston for St. Sebastian. Lat. 43, 47, long. 46, spoke a Newburyport ship, 11 days from Boston for Copenhagen. Lat. 42, 30, long. 53, spoke ship Juno of Saco, 10 days from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

The ship India-Point, Hathaway, from Limerick, via New Bedford.

This brig Havana Packet, Franklin, 12 days from Havana. Left, brig Eliza, Dolby, of Philadelphia, just arrived from Jamaica, and schr. Harmony, Aydelot, to sail next day for New-York. On Sunday, off Chincoteague, was detained 18 hours by the Squirrel and had letters, &c. opened. Passengers, A. Garzier, A. Brokeret, Don Antonio Villa Franka, mother, and sister and capt. Burgis.

The brig Three Friends, Wright, 22 days from Point-Petre, Guadalupe. Left, ship Howard, to sail in 10 days for New-York; brig Betsy, in 4 days for New-London; brig Neutrality of Newburyport, in 10 days for New-York, and others.

The brig Charles Williams, Welden, 18 days from Nevis. Left, schr. Eagle, for Bath, in 6 days, and Maria, for Middletown,

in 2 weeks. On Saturday, 20 miles east of Chincoteague, spoke a ship 28 days from London for Baltimore. June 21, lat. 38, long. 74, spoke brig Julian, from Gibraltar for Philadelphia.

The brig Lovely Lass, Moore, 10 days from Savannah. Left, brig Luna, to sail in 3; and schr. Rolla, in 5 days both for New-York.

The brig Sally, Penock, from Cork, and 34 days from Waterford. June 10, lat. 40, long. 65, spoke schr. Hiram, from Trinidad for Boston.

The schr. Venus, Oliver, 7 days from Wilmington.

The British schr. Jane and Edward, Jenkins, 7 days from Shelburn.

The schr. Fanny-Sewell, Rice, 18 days from Point-Petre, Guadalupe.

The schr. Comet, Litchfield, 13 days from Charleston.

The brig Resort, Ridgeway, at St. Croix, in 30 days from New-York.

Below last night, the ship Friends, Gifford, Port-Mahaut, Guadalupe.

Cleared, ship American, Congdon, Fal-mouth; brig Minerva, Noble, Bordeaux; Eliza, Cumming, do.; Fredonia, Briggs, Liverpool; schr. Little Fox, Mason, Currituck; President, Gillett, Petersburg; Prudence Mary, Shaw, Norfolk; Sunbury, Kelly, Trinidad; Mary-Ann, Beatty, St. Johns; sloop Almira, Saville, Boston.

The ships Honesta, Clarke, and Averick, Decatur, have both arrived at New-Bedford from Liverpool; the former in 31 days.

A yellow sided ship was at Hell-Gate last evening.

The brig Harlequin has arrived at Havana from New-York, after being on the rocks, and throwing over part of her cargo.

NORFOLK, June 23.

Arrived, British ship Medway, Potts, 60 days from Monte Viedo. Sailed in company with the ship Mary, Athol, of Greenock, for this port; brig Pomona, for an eastern port. Departed company 7th May in lat. 21, 48, long. 32. Left at Monte Viedo 22d April, the following American vessels—Ships Bashaw, Peterkin, of Boston to sail in 30 days; Tiger, Webb, Philadelphia, in 2 days; Polly, Knowles, of ditto, in 2 days; Betsey, Jones, do. 1st May; Warpoon, Baldwin, New-York, uncertain; Hampden, Mowbray, Newport, 15 days; Swift, Baker, in 20 days; Arrow, Fletcher, Boston, uncertain; Providence, Stephenson, ditto; Little Lass, Bullock, do. 5. Superb, London, in 25 days. Schr. Bragg, for St. Helena, in 6 days; Minerva Landier, of Charleston for London; Sephora, Marner, uncertain; Cotton Planter, Gardner, 10 days; Charles & Harriot, Tisdale, for Newport, in 3 days.

Ship Julia, Dogget, 33 days from the Downs. Left at London, ships Thomas Boush; Highland Mary, Fraser; and Planter, Moore of this port.—June 11, lat. 41, 36, long. 62, 30, spoke ship Diana, Lewis, from New-York to Liverpool out 7 days.

Schrs. Three Friends, Fisher, 38 hours; Mercury, Swift, and Liberty, Lewis, 3 days from Philadelphia.

In Hampton Roads, bound to City Point, Ship Governor Gilman, Keady, 60 days from Liverpool.

Ship Vigilant, Bosworth, 45 days from Liverpool.

BOSTON, June 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
We have received London papers to the 18th May, containing Hamburg dates to the 10th, (later than those received at N. York by the Monticello.) Extracts from them will be found under our foreign head.

At the latest date, the rumors of approaching peace were frequent and more stable than rumors frequently are. It was stated that Mr. Stuart, secretary of embassy to Russia, had arrived in London, bringing the proposition of a mediation proffered by Austria to Russia, and by Russia submitted to Great-Britain. There were, however, some suspicions in France, that Austria was playing a deep game. The fate of the proposition was not known.

In the mean time the great armies in Eastern Prussia continued to be employed and reinforced, and were whetting their sabres for deadly work. Most of the prime troops of Russia had crossed the Niemen, and joined the grand army. The French also were collecting troops from almost every quarter. The part of the army of Italy, 90,000 strong, which had been ordered to penetrate into Turkey, and for the passage of which Trieste the consent of Austria had been obtained, had suddenly received a new destination, and was marching across Germany to join the grand army in Poland. Bonaparte appeared resolved, if the war continued, to over-throw his enemies with the magnitude of his numbers.

We have the 71st and 72d Bulletins.—The list is dated at Eikenstein, April 23, 1807. They are not interesting; but one cannot help remarking the uncommon courtly style adopted, when speaking of Sweden.—The Monarch, who had so frequently been denominated "a fool and madman;" and who gave BONAPARTE no better title than that of "Cut-throat General of Europe," in these late Bulletins was considered the fountain of honor, that the war between the two countries was "quickened, because unnecessary;" and that the Swedes and French ought to strive which should do each other the most good.

—The armistice, which it was asserted had been made by order of the Swedish monarch, had been prolonged: There was, however, a report, that the King had refused to ratify the armistice. But it was apparent France and Sweden were about burying the hatchet.

The Prussian fortresses in Silesia held out with wonderful constancy. Their garisons made frequent sorties, and their return gave opportunity to the French to represent them as having been vigorously repulsed.

At the last English date (May 18th) there was as there had before been, rumors of a great battle having been fought, in which the Russians were defeated.—From the situation of the armies at the last dates, the weather, and the roads, we doubt the truth of the rumors.

LONDON, May 16.

The Barbary states have declared war against Great-Britain, and several of their corsairs are at sea.

The two great armies in Prussia, have been reorganized; and instead of many divisions, now consist of three each; or rather, a centre, right, and left division.

The allied Russian and Prussian army. The centre is under Bennigsen, commander in chief, where the emperor of Russia has his headquarters. Gen. Blucher (who has lately been exchanged, and who fought so desperately after the battle of Jena) commands the right, where the king of Prussia has his headquarters. The left is said to be commanded by Gen. Rueland (Gen. Von Essen being ill) where the Prince Constantine has a command.

The French right is commanded by marshal Massena; the centre by Murat, the left by Bernadotte; the emperor overseeing the whole.

AUGSBURG, April 23.

We are in the state of receiving news from Turkey. The Russians have made an unsuccessful attack on Candia.

The Grand Seigneur has sworn on the Altar to die rather than deviate from his alliance with his brother Napoleon. He has directed all his vassals to make war on English property; and at Smyrna and Salonica to the amount of eighty millions was seized.

April 27.
The French army destined for Turkey, has suddenly received a new destination. Molitor & Boudet's divisions (about 35,000) are to join the grand army in Poland. Gen. Hector has brought this order; and yesterday Gen. Boudet and suite arrived here, with the 56th regt. in 14 days from Verona.—Since then the 84th has arrived; and others are expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.
Gen. Sebastiani does business every day with our ministers. Nothing is done without his advice. French officers are continually coming, and are instantly employed. Three hundred cannons with furnaces, have been sent to the Dardanelles. Provisions are very scarce here. The Asiatic troops on the march to the Danube amount to 60,000. The Janissaries of this garrison have also gone thither. As the Dardanelles will soon be in a state of defence to dissipate all fears for the safety of the capital, the Ottoman fleet will pass into the Black Sea, to act offensively against the Russians.

THE ELBE, May 4.
Letters from Vienna state, that the English fleet, reinforced by the Russians, has again passed the Dardanelles.

PORTSMOUTH, May 15.
The Montague of 74 guns, captain R. W. Oway, just taken out of dock, is fitting for a foreign station, with great haste. This brave and zealous officer is to join the squadron near the Dardanelles. She will sail in a few days.

Commodore Keates, in the Superb, will sail in a few days; the Superb is quite ready for sea. Several transports here, which have been fitted to receive horse soldiers on board, are ordered immediately to the Downs. The troops for the expedition are to be embarked incessantly from the river, viz. 10,000 foot and 4,000 horse.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

ARRIVED.
The ship Cheeseman, Burger, 33 days from Londonderry—70 passengers. Left ship Joseph and Phoebe, to sail for Baltimore, June 10; Indian Hunter, for New-York, May 25; and the barque Mars, for New-York, the 1st of June. Captain B. sailed May 19. Brought no papers or news.

This ship Elizabeth, Rea, 36 days from Newry, in ballast, and 60 passengers. Left the ship Martha, Kingston, for Philadelphia in 6 days. May 23, lat. 54, 50, long. 24, 10, spoke the ship Frances, Braine, from New-York for Greenock all well.

The British brig Britannia, Cameron, 13 days from Windsor.

Cleared, schrs. Argus, Foster, Havana; Nancy, Powers, Halifax.

The brig Augusta, Davis, has arrived at Gloucester, in 30 days from Lisbon.

ARRIVED, June 27.

The ship Charlotte, White, 35 days from Liverpool. The ship Savage was to sail the same day for New-York; and ship York, for Boston. The brig Trio sailed in co. for New-Orleans. Spoke, May 24, lat. 49, long. 19, 42, ship Fame, 21 days from Baltimore, for Liverpool. June 1, lat. 49, long. 58, ship Mary Ann, 15 days from Charleston for Greenock. [The Charleston sailed the 20th May, and brought no newspapers, no verbal news.]

The ship Friends, Gifford (before reported) in 27 days from Bay Mahaut, Guadalupe. Spoke, June 18, lat. 87, long. 79, 39, ship Enterprise, 8 days from N. Carolina, for Bristol. In lat. 29, long. 71, 30, spoke brig Harriet, 10 days from Newburyport for Matanzas.

The British ship Britannia, Lovett, 9 days from Windsor, N. S.

The schr. Vandeyck, 8 days from Salem. The British schr. Broadmought, Moore, 9 days from Liverpool, N. S.

Below last night, 1 brig.

Cleared, ships Eliza, Bich, Charleston; Golden Age, Nye, Plymouth; brig Venus, Parker, Charleston; Charlotte, Providence; schr. Newforge, Lane, Boston; Fanny, Baum, Edenton; sloop Semiramis, Slocum, Charleston.

Trial of Col. Burr

TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE

Wednesday, June 24.

The court was opened about one quarter after eleven.

Benjamin Estrope was called and sworn—then sent to the grand jury.

Mr. Graham was called by Mr. M' Rae and questioned relative to the public mind at New-Orleans.—Did not arrive at New-Orleans until the month of March. The public mind was then much agitated. When questioned by col. Burr, there was a considerable portion of the people in New-Orleans, who believed there was another portion unfriendly to government. Does not know what measures were pursued by the executive at New-Orleans.

Mr. Hay opposed the witness answering these questions.

Col. Burr showed the propriety of the witness answering.

The court were of opinion the witness had only a right to answer such questions as bore upon the subject before them.

Mr. Graham does not recollect that general Wilkinson informed him, particularly how letters of information were received by

him, only he observed the letter partly in cipher and Dutch he received from a house in New-Orleans. The practice of opening letters, if such a practice prevailed, had ceased when he arrived at New-Orleans. General Wilkinson showed him three or four letters. Does not know how these letters had been taken from the post-office, but there was an impression on his mind that letters were improperly taken from the post-office. He heard there were guards placed at two points near New-Orleans for the purpose of arresting suspicious persons. Heard also that some papers had been seized. General Wilkinson did not inform the witness how he obtained letters.

John Milligan, called.

Captain Murray called and sworn.

Capt. Murray questioned by col. Burr deposed.—He was stationed at Villa Grove two miles above New-Orleans. His order from governor Claiborne was to stop boats and examine them—to examine papers.—He should have transmitted any letters addressed to colonel Burr or suspected persons to the executive at New-Orleans. The orders from governor Claiborne originated through general Wilkinson. The orders came always through general Wilkinson.

Mr. Edmund Randolph. "May it please your honor, the motion which has been so often attempted to be brought forward is now submitted to the court. It is, sir, for an attachment against general Wilkinson for endeavoring to prevent the free course of testimony.—The immediate object, sir, is to show that improper practices have been used.—The ulterior purpose now arises after these preliminaries have been gone into—I believe, sir, that in cases of this kind where strong suspicion is apparent, that improper and irregular means have been used with witnesses, the attachment will go because it is absolutely in the power of the court.

Give me leave, sir, to open the case as it now appears from the testimony before the court. This, sir, no longer depends, as first intimated upon the testimony of James Knox.—It has been enlarged and enforced by the testimony of two very respectable gentlemen, brought forward by gen. Wilkinson himself. Sir, if we were to have the same command and range of persons as the counsel for the prosecution; we should, no doubt, lay before you a full and complete history of this irregular and highly improper business.

I judge sir that this would be our ability—I am certain, sir, we should have been able to have disclosed a whole series of the most censurable transactions. But give me leave though in this place to bestow a tribute of applause, which I shall be always ready to acknowledge to the very candid and ingenious depositions of lieutenant Gains and Mr. Graham. The respectable evidence of these gentlemen has confirmed almost in every point the facts narrated by Mr. Knox.

Lieutenant Gains, sir, a lieutenant in the army was made a deputy marshal.—A lieutenant of the army sir, made a deputy marshal.—I feel a repugnance at the idea.—I feel sir, a repugnance at this dangerous alliance between the civil and military authority.—I am not sufficiently versed sir, in the policy of mixing offices of such an opposite description as the military and civil with each other.—I hope sir, I shall never have much occasion to be acquainted with the extraordinary policy of joining such offices together. That a man owing obedience, implicit obedience entirely to a military commander, is to be placed in a civil capacity and that for the single purpose of catching and detaining unfortunate men who may happen to be summoned as witnesses in any particular cause.—Sir, I do not pretend to say what the purpose of that paper is by the authority of which lieutenant Gains acted as deputy marshal; but I understood its principal object was to enable him to transport Mr. Knox from New-Orleans to Richmond. It appears to me immaterial sir, to enter into the specifications of the power by which a deputy marshal is created in a military land, for the purpose of transporting by force to Richmond, a man who has been summoned as a witness in New-Orleans.

That this power was of a military nature is evident. This outrage, whether it be called a military or a civil outrage, was committed after Mr. Knox had been regularly summoned.

Sir, what a mass of destruction to the rights of a private citizen is here connected between the Judge and General Wilkinson. Wilkinson makes an affidavit, stating the materiality of the evidence of Knox. This affidavit he voluntarily makes, and sir, after it is made, by what means did it come into the hands of Judge Hall? who was the carrier of it? Not Lieutenant Gains.—General Wilkinson, sir, was the person who carried this affidavit to Judge Hall.—And for what purpose, sir, was this done? To enable Judge Hall to transport Mr. Knox to Richmond.—Who sir, was the executioner of the order founded on the affidavit of General Wilkinson? It was executed sir, not by a civil officer, not by a regular deputy marshal, but by an officer under the command of General Wilkinson in a strange country, sir, and moreover, on a man already in Jail, who had previously been summoned as a witness.—Thus, please your honor, General Wilkinson has incorporated himself in Hall's acts. But sir, Wilkinson has still farther connected himself in this business.—Knox was removed from Jail by a military order from an officer under the command of General Wilkinson, put on board of a vessel, under the control of General Wilkinson. The same commander in chief, has also drawn money from the military chest to aid him in these transactions.—Sir, you cannot view this case or any part of it, without viewing General Wilkinson as the principal actor, without viewing General Wilkinson as a military character, and for a military purpose. Wilkinson assuredly considered himself as possessing power in this vessel.—Observe, sir, if you please, the order which Lieutenant Gains gives. It is a written order, in a military style delivered to Sergeant Daubigny, to take this man into custody.—It is not sir, an order of a deputy Mar-

shall.—It was an order from Lieutenant Gains to a Sergeant under his command, to take possession of Mr. Knox. It is so appears, that no permission was given for persons on board the vessel to go on shore, but through General Wilkinson. The spirit of Wilkinson, sir, has spread itself through the whole of this business—the genius of Wilkinson is apparent in every stage of the transaction. I could be at no loss, at all when I read the letter of the attorney general, to perceive the cause that induced the attorney to put so many subpoenas into his possession. Sir, it is not a little singular that subpoenas in a criminal case should be confided to the commander in chief of the army? Does it not seem to tell him, that he was to use those subpoenas with some degree of military authority? Why did gen. Wilkinson tell Mr. Gains of the necessity of summoning Mr. Knox? Who, as I have already said, carried Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit to Judge Hall? It was not lieutenant Gains, but gen. Wilkinson himself. Did not this show, sir, that there was a temper, a wish in gen. Wilkinson to indulge in a case perfectly civil? Why, sir, did gen. Wilson consult an attorney? Was gen. Wilkinson a marshal? Had attorney been put into his hands to for an attorney? No, sir, it was because gen. Wilkinson viewed the subject in a military form. He knew that Knox went on board unwillingly. He knew that he was prevented from coming ashore; yet he suffers him to remain in the penance of a ship; in the hold, perhaps, to mess with degraded people—born from his family and private concerns. You see, then, sir, the solicitude of Mr. Wilkinson in the whole of this business. Knox has stated that he was refused liberation at Hampton, and that Daubigny told him that Wilkinson took the parole of honor from him. We have seen Wilkinson now in the character of a military tyrant; we shall next find him using the blandishments of courtesy to Mr. Knox. All complacency and friendship, offering him money and any service in his power in order to relieve his wants; asking him in a familiar way whether or not he was a free-mason; and thus profaning that institution by impeding within the seal of secrecy.

It is immaterial sir, in what order these things took place.—It is certain they took place—some times we have seen him all softness, at other times all severity.

Sir, I beg the court to deduce from these facts the conclusion I am about to state, which is that Wilkinson caused the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Knox. That Wilkinson executed it.—That this too was done for the purpose of compelling Knox to give evidence. That this was done sir for the purpose of interrupting the free course of testimony.—These are the few principal facts upon which an attachment ought to proceed against gen. Wilkinson.—Sir I will not stop to look at the insinuation against Knox. He has been summoned by the U. States and was only waiting to arrange his private concerns to enable him to depart.—The account sir which Knox has given is free from all fault. It is really a hard case sir, that a man is to be considered at one moment as a witness and the next moment to be regarded as a criminal. Facts then sir are fixed with respect to gen. Wilkinson. But it may be asked what motive Wilkinson could have had for this conduct. Has not general Wilkinson sir been termed one of the pivots, if not the only pivot on which this prosecution turns. The prosecution sir, was not hazarded until the arrival of general Wilkinson.—Not a single witness was sent into the grand jury until he came; the grand jury had to wait several weeks for his arrival.—Sir, we have already had occasion to notice the stake which gen. Wilkinson basins the issue of this business.—Sir, the truth is the names of Burr and Wilkinson are now antipodes to each other by the act of Wilkinson himself. Wilkinson is convinced he never will regain his merited brightness unless he can throw Mr. Burr into darkness. Like some mock God he must fall from his imaginary glories, tumbling amid ruins and into a chaos of rubbish which he himself has occasioned.—Thus, sir, we have established what general Wilkinson has done, and have established also his motives. Give me now leave to shew, sir, that all these amount to a contempt of court.

Mr. Randolph then read several passages from Hawkins's, to prove, it was always recommended that no needless force should be used in making arrest, and that every species of unnecessary force on the compelling of witnesses to attend, in order to give depositions, was deemed by Hawkins a contempt of court.

What would have been the language of Hawkins (said Mr. Randolph) in a case where we see a man who had been regularly summoned, dragged before a person who is called a magistrate, compelled by this magistrate to give bail for appearance next day, in an enormous sum, and thus done without the shadow of a cause or the pretence of a crime, afterwards by this same magistrate, committed to jail in a sultry climate, among felons and negroes; then taken out by the arm of military authority, escorted by a military guard, and placed in the hands of a gentleman, who, although a military officer, was vested with the singular power of a deputy marshal, by this same judge, for the express purpose of this tyrannical act. This gentleman too, this officer of the army, deputy marshal, was under the command of General Wilkinson. The vessel and all on board of her, were under the control of Wilkinson. General Wilkinson's authority was the only law known to those on board that vessel, in which the unfortunate Mr. Knox was placed. What, sir, would the writers on Canon law in England, have said to this? Sir, there has never yet been any thing done in that country, which bears resemblance to this arbitrary and illegal arrest. There never was in this country an example of the kind. The extraordinary measure was reserved for the purpose of being interwoven with those laurels which surround the brow of General Wilkinson. Our position then, sir, is from these authorities, and from the facts which we have stated, to prove that General Wilkinson has been guilty of an high contempt in the case now pending before this court.

The authorities which I have cited, expressly declare, lat. that every compulsion