

years of Tullis has been all more successful in the Russian monarchy, having obtained by nearly one half, that of 1840,000 of inhabitants, and that the five years which under the Prussian scepter, and the events which formerly amounted to forty per cent of dollars, has been reduced in still greater proportion, since the extent provinces are exactly those which were the theatre of the most important and the most successful improvements any nations have heretofore been expanded. Almost all that Prussia gained by the conquest of Poland is to be ascribed to her. Saxony, the late confederate of Prussia, by compulsion has received these provinces, and has made the most powerful ally of the latter, containing a population of 200,000 souls.

To this we have still to add the great loss of territory in Poland, with Warsaw, Danzig, Thorn, Poznan, Breslau, &c. Prussia had acquired in her Polish territories upwards of three millions of inhabitants. Of these she now has more than 2,000,000 square miles, and two and a half millions of inhabitants. The king of Saxony has lost his monarchy and his crown, the duke of Warsaw, now as king. While the son of Saxony is thus rising with new grandeur, two of his brothers, Catti and Joseph have fallen, and pensions have been assigned to their posterity. The application of the law alone, has saved the two Duchies, whose sovereigns are allied to him by marriage; Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, and Saxe-Cobourg.

From the Russian Courier - Gazette of the 16th ult.

Note from his imperial majesty to the general of infantry, and Russian land forces, chief commandant at St. Petersburg, and knight-serial Konstant Kowalski.

"*Ser. Kowatsch.*
"The obstinate and sanguinary war between Russia and France, every step of which entered into the hands of the unshaken fortitude in bravery of the Russian troops, has been terminated, thank to the assistance of the Emperor, on the 17th of this month (9th July). A beneficial tranquility has been restored; the integrity and security of the Russian frontiers are secured by increase of territory, & Russia is indebted for this solely to the brave exploits, and to the strenuous exertions and zeal with which her valiant sons have undauntedly stepped forward and braved every danger even to death.

"I hasten to inform you of this happy event, in order that general publicity may be given."
—ALEXANDER.

† Advertis. 18th June, 1865, 1865.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the motion to commit *Morris, Burr, Blinn*, *Barrett*, and *Smith*.

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

Gen. Eaton was introduced as a witness on the part of the United States, in respect to those parts of his testimony which, under the rule of the court, he was presented from giving which was before examined. His testimony was connected with that before published, is substantially the same with the deposition which has been before the public. — At the close of his examination he used the following remarks:

"*Coram*, addressing the judge: I will ask one indulgence of the court. It has been asserted by col. Barr, that it was his duty to disqualify me for the stand which I now occupy. I shall remain here a reasonable time to include him in the answer. It will not kill him. Let him turn over every page of my life; — may find some errors and extravagancies there; but will not find *libels*, *travels*, or neglect of duty.

WITNESS OF COL. WILLIAMSON.

"*Mr. Hay*. Will you be so good as to state the written communication made to you by Col. Burr, and the oral communications of Mr. Swartwout.

"*WITNESSES*. On or about the 28th of October the last year, (1865) I was sitting in the evening with Col. Burr at his headquarters, and he was with him alone, when a gentleman entered. "*Mr. Hay*. At what place?" "At Nat. City." "What name was inquired for col. Cushing, who rose and received him. He presented a letter to the col. who broke the seal and read it. The gentleman then announced himself to be Mr. Swartwout, referred to in that letter; and after having introduced him to you as a friend of Gen. Dayton; handing me at the same time the copy of which I have before me, and a copy of which I will read.

"The general then produced a paper, said to be the deposition of col. Cushing, which comprehended this letter. *Mr. Hay*, said when you are ready to respect that respect, and to submit it to our inspection. *Gen. Williamson*. I shall be governed by you in that respect. *General* conducted myself with propriety, and in the most decorous manner to the court. Here, *Gen. Williamson* read the contents of the letter; which may be seen in the annexed deposition of col. Cushing, marked A.

"*Mr. Hay*. I shall read, and inform to that, being on his way down the Mississippi for New Orleans, in company with Mr. Ogden, they had heard at Fort Adams of the impending operation against the Spaniards, which had induced him to ascend the Red River, in order to join me, and volunteer his services in the campaign. He said that Col. Ogden had proceeded on his journey to New Orleans. Col. Cushing retired for a few minutes; and pending that interval, Mr. Swartwout, who had been introduced at a letter and packet or envelope, which he said he was charged by col. Burr to deliver to me, handed me the letter in his hand; and it is a formal letter of introduction to Mr. Swartwout, which I will now read. I observed that, if any letters were produced, they should be lodged with the clerk, and not left in the hands of an opportunity of inspecting them. *Chief Justice*. Not unless they are read. The letter was laid upon the table. I inquired of Mr. Swartwout where col. Burr was. He answered that he was in Philadelphia, and that he had been in the hands of Col. Cushing, returned, and the conversation took a general course. After Mr. Swartwout had finished his remarks, and I retired to my chamber; and in the packet or envelope I found a letter addressed to me in cypher, from col. Burr. How did you get that letter? A. It was in the packet or envelope, which I was charged to deliver; it was in the cypher, however, as the closing paragraph, however, was in the ordinary script. I did not open it, and I am unable to give an interpretation of the letter. I returned to my chamber, and discovered on my table, a letter, which I opened, and found in it, that there was some illicit property there. I arose early in the morning, and called on col. Cushing, my second in command, and inquired of him in respect to the army. I stated to him that Mr. Swartwout had borne me a letter from col. Burr, the nature of which I explained; and observed to him that Mr. Swartwout's declarations, that he was in New-Orleans, and that his services in the campaign against the Spaniards, were merely intended to cover his real design. I then commended col. Cushing to his discretion which I should pursue; enjoining on him, at the same time, to observe that he should be careful to see that the facts sworn to by col. Burr, were true. The general then signed in his hand the paper marked A. *Mr. Hay*. This statement is signed by col. Cushing, with his name and his official character, in legal form, and is read. *Mr. Wickham*. An affidavit forming no part of the case before the court, cannot be introduced. *Mr. Hay*. Gen. Williamson states that, on the morning after the letter was partly deciphered, and sent to col. Cushing in contents, and communicated to him the measures which he should pursue. These measures he has had no opportunity of, and if the gentlemen do wish to see them, there is an end of the controversy. The case proceeded. [Here the paragraph was read by Gen. Williamson, followed by the following in part of an inviolable honor and perfect discretion, — refused to execute any order, and refused to furnish any relating facts with fidelity, and without the aid of relating them otherwise. He is thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions of col. Burr, and is all disclose to you as far as you require, and no farther. He has implied a request, that he may be permitted to be embarrassed in your presence. — Put him at ease, and he will satisfy you. I will not be satisfied until I have of his reference to obtain from Mr. Swartwout that information which he could not discover from the letter; and I am satisfactorily satisfied, and explicitly directed his views; and, in the course of several days, I obtained the information which I have before me, and that he had left col. Burr at Philadelphia, occupied day and night in the city, and that he was in the contemplation; that he lived in a retired part of the city, in a small house with several rooms, where he had transacted business; and that he saw no two persons at the same time. He discovered to me that Commo-

nication, *Tracy* was frequently with him, and zealously engaged in his enterprise. He observed, at the same time, that a man who superintended the printing of *Leaves*, was also zealously engaged. He did not recollect his name but on my mentioning the name of *Leaves*, he recollected the man. He said that he had been dispatched by Col. Burr from Philadelphia, to travel through the States of Ohio and Kentucky. I understood the gentleman at that time; and I inquired of him, whether he scanned the river [Mr. *Driscoll*. By whom did you understand that he had descended the river? A. By a man who I have not the name of, and I know him down from *Pittsburg*.] Another reason why I may have been mistaken was this. He informed me that he had passed to Frankfort in quest of General *Adair*, for whom he had dispatches from Mr. Burr; and not hearing of him there, had returned back to *Lexington* in pursuit of him; where he was informed by Major *Waggoner* that *Gen. Adair* (being in ill health) had gone to some medical spring; and that if he would wait a few days, he would be able to see him, and thus had an interview with him without inquiring any suspicion; and he said that he had seen the patches. He said *Gen. Adair* was zealously engaged in the enterprise; and that he would not write to him, but that I expect to meet him at the place; that he may be able to tell him on this spot, or words to that effect.

"*Mr. Swartwout* proceeded to inform me that he came to *Louisville*, and that he had not the opportunity to reach me with the certainty; that a rumor had prevailed there that I had descended the river; and that in the vicinity of Mr. *Boyer*, he determined to go across the country, under the escort of a friend named *Boyer*. Accompanied by Mr. *Ogden*, he prosecuted his journey to *Kaskaskia*. Finding that I had descended the river, he determined to intercept me, and purchased a skiff, employed hands, and followed me down to Fort Adams. He then turned back, and took this sudden change of route might not expose him to suspicion. He said that he was generally informed of the measures which he bore with his pen-knife, and informed the people that his intention was to have a visit to him; but, having experienced this accident, he should pursue his original destination, which was to descend the river to New-Orleans. *Mr. Swartwout*, and discovering that I had proceeded to *Natchitoches*, he determined to follow me to his city. *Mr. Ogden* (pursuing his route) went on with dispatches from Col. Burr to his friends in New-Orleans. *Mr. Swartwout* informed me that Col. Burr, supported by a numerous and powerful association extending from *New-Orleans* to *St. Louis*, had organized an armed force of seven thousand men, with a view to carry an expedition to *St. Louis*, and that five hundred men would descend the *Mississippi* river with Col. Burr. This force was organized, and that the boats were already built. He said that this territory would be divided into three parts, and he was ready to join; & that something he supposed would be necessary at *New-Orleans*; that they expected to make their embarkation about the 1st of February; that they proposed landing at *La Vera Cruz*, and marching from thence to *Mexico*. I observed to him that there were large sums of money in the bank of *New-Orleans*, — and that he had had an opportunity of observing, — surely you will not violate private property? He said, "We mean only to borrow and will return it." I inquired of him, whether he had been informed that naval protection would be had from *Great Britain*; and he answered, "I have not been informed of that." I inquired of the officers of the navy so disposed with the government; that they were well acquainted with the fact, and that the schooner were contracted for on the southern coast of the United States for the service.

"I inquired of me whether I had heard of Dr. *Bollman*; and on my replying in the negative, he expressed some doubts. He said that Dr. *Bollman* and a Mr. *Alexander* had been dispatched from Philadelphia, by the general of New-Orleans, to meet from col. Burr to me, and that they must have arrived. *Mr. Swartwout* informed me that he was obliged to return to New-Orleans, and that he was under engagements to meet Col. Burr and Gen. Dayton at Nashville, on the 15th of October, and that he was to meet Mr. Swartwout left *Natchitoches*, about 15th of October, for New-Orleans, as he was to be in the city on the 15th of October. It may be proper, in this stage of my testimony, to say that the envelope, which contained the cyphered letter, was not waiting for me, and that two other letters. To save misapprehension it may also be proper to say, that when I opened an envelope, it is in contravention to a sealed packet. It occurs to my recollection that a letter addressed to John Peters, Esq., of Nashville, was enclosed in the envelope, which was sealed as another letter from Gen. Dayton, in cypher. (See Dayton's letter. Note C.) I inquired of Mr. *Boyer*, that the letter from Gen. Dayton was inclosed in another cyphered letter? A. No, it was not enclosed the reverse. It cannot be.

"*Mr. Wickham* objected to reading the letter from Gen. Dayton. He said that, Gen. Dayton being absent, he had no opportunity of consulting him, or of ascertaining his wishes respecting the letter, and that he was of the opinion that the letter was from Gen. Dayton, except that a letter was received by general Williamson purporting to be a letter of general Dayton's, it was not evidence. *Mr. Hay*. The fact stated by general Williamson is that he received this letter. It may have had a considerable influence with him, as to the course which he pursued. He received the letter together with another cyphered letter from Col. Burr; and it may be being that he had this letter purporting to be a letter from Gen. Dayton, it surely may be read. *Mr. Wickham*. If the letter by itself would not be evidence, its being connected with others would not make it so. *Mr. Hay*. On that distinction, I was before the court, he might require some other evidence as to the authenticity of the letter. General Williamson is a man of high standing, and he is to give his whole narrative; and all the circumstances will bear upon it. *Chief Justice* at first said, that if general Williamson could say that he was influenced by the letter, he might be read; but, finally, he observed, that on the motion now before the court, it might be improper to read the letter, and that general Williamson to state that certain conduct of his was produced by that letter, he would not be read. *Gen. Williamson*. I must say this cyphered letter, and the measures which I pursued. *Mr. Hay*. There is certainly a wide difference between this case, and the case of *Ex parte*, and I will leave a jury. This letter may identify general Dayton with the meeting at New-Orleans. *Gen. Williamson*. Here is the letter, addressed to J. Peters, Esq., signed "A. Swartwout." It appears to be a disguised hand; but I have no doubt of its being the hand writing of Col. Burr. (See Note D.) I returned from the operations against the Spaniards, the 3th November; and, on the next morning [Chief Justice. What place was it?] I returned to A. To *Natchitoches*. On the morning of the 6th November, a small steamer (whose name I have never seen before, nor have I ever seen a small steamer) presented a packet to me, and I opened it. This packet contained a letter from Dr. *Bollman* covering a letter from Col. Burr. The letter from Dr. *Bollman*, in his proper handwriting, was dated September 17th, 1865, from New-Orleans. (See note E.) Here is the cyphered letter enclosed by Dr. *Bollman*, and fitted in an exact duplicate, as it professes to be, of the one received by Mr. Swartwout; with this variation, — "Dear Mr. *Bollman*, equally confidential, "letter informed on the subject, and more intelligent, with less discrepancy." This letter was laid on the Clerk's table. This letter also inclosed one from general Dayton, addressed to Mr. *Boyer*, and signed of the former? A. No; quite different. This letter of general Dayton, was in cypher, and was not the common script. (See Note E.) (To be continued.)

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SEPTEMBER, 26.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. *Bismarck* informed the court that Mr. *Dudley Woodbridge*, his bail, wished to be exonerated from his obligations. He said that Mr. *John Banks* and *John Aitken* in his stead; who were accepted by the Chief Justice, and accordingly recognized.

"*Mr. Hay* wished to be permitted to read the affidavits of *Eliza Glover* and *John Aitken*; the first of which had been discharged by him, after trial of the misdemeanor was commenced. *Mr. Hay* said that he had gone away to leave. He observed that he had discharged Mr. *Glover*, on the ground that the evidence applied to the charge of the misdemeanor; that while the trial for the misdemeanor was depending, it was uncertain whether his testimony would be wanted; and that he was not certain that Mr. *Glover* would commit Col. Burr for the purpose of sending him to Kentucky would be made; that he thought it improper to keep Mr. *Glover* attending upon an uncertainty; and had therefore discharged him. *Mr. Hay* objected to the reading of those affidavits; and observed that Col. Burr ought to have had notice of the time and place of taking them. *Mr. Hay* thought it proper to mention that the affidavits were taken by the witnesses themselves of their own accord. *The Chief Justice* declared that those affidavits were not admissible as evidence. *Mr. John G. Henderson* wished to see the affidavits in evidence, in respect to the time of the second meeting of the people in Wood County. The first meeting was on a Monday; and the second on the Saturday following. *Gen. Eaton* was then introduced, to furnish a part of his evidence, which had been excluded on his former examination; viz. that part relative to Col. Burr's declaration of his disposition, or design, to effect a revolution in the government of the U. S.; to assist the President. The rest of the day was consumed in receiving his testimony. The first meeting was at *Wilkinson*, who was next examined.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

This day Col. Burr was still, and unable to attend. The court was therefore adjourned till Tuesday, without settling any business.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

The day was taken up in the examination of General Williamson.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived in this city on Saturday last from *Mexico*.

DIED.—On the 26th ult. General *William*, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

GRAVE SERVICE, the republican candidate, is we are advised by the Eastern prints elected Governor of the state of Vermont by a considerable majority over a Democratic federal candidate. Whether we view this event as a new triumph of principle, or as a satisfaction to the personal respectability of the gentleman elected, we have the strongest reasons for our satisfaction. Mr. Smith is the first Republican Chief Magistrate which Vermont has had since the era of the republic's infancy. He is a firm, upright and independent. Few men could have been selected, so well calculated faithfully to discharge the duties of that high and honorable office of Governor. For, while in his principles he is unshaking, in his temper he is unobdurate, and consequently combines qualities as well fitted to preserve as to acquire popularity.

Many of the ardent opponents of the administration contended that the first day of the session should be called Congress. Events, however, have shown that had he convened there sooner they would have been able to proceed on the important business which occasioned their extraordinary assembly. But three weeks will elapse before the day of their meeting; and, from present appearances, it is scarcely possible, and almost impossible, that any additional information will be received from England at a much earlier period. The day of the 26th of August, however, of August, allowing but a short time for the necessary explanations between the two countries, will be the 26th of October. It is also not improbable that the session will be opened on the 26th of August, as the views of the British Ministry will be made known by the 26th of August. We shall then distinctly see whether they will honestly practise what they profess; and whether they will be true to the interests of unity are left to the cover to new outrages.

By arrivals at New York and Boston foreign news is received from London to the 23d and from Liverpool to the 25th. On the 23d of August it was reported at Liverpool that the Revenue had been shut down for ten days, and that the subject of her mission.

The English papers were for the most part silent with regard to American news. Information from Strasbourg to the 24th of August had been received at London, at which time the garrison still continued a strenuous defence. The King of Sweden had twice de-