room. I met Mr. Bl. at another house, in company with gentlemen, most of them strangers to me. Mr. Bl. was speaking and avowing, that Mr. Burr had a great many friends in Kentucky. I observed, that this would much depend upon his object; if to settle Ouachita lands, that the people would wish him well; but if it was to attack the territories of Spain or those of the U. S. he would have very few friends. In reply, Mr. Blannerhasset observed, that whatever was his object, he either had or would have a greater number of friends. This was in a public room, in a tavern; several gentlemen were present; I recollect particularly a Major Sproat.—Either on that evening or the evening of the next day, Mr. Blannerhasset said, he was writing to Col. Burr. He invited me to his room, and wished to know how much of our conversation he might communicate to col. Burr. I told him, the whole if he chose; that the information was intended for him, but that he might communicate it to col. Burr. During this time and for a few days afterwards, the intercourse between us was friendly; but after I had had a conversation with Mr. Henderson, I had no farther communications with him, save dining with him one day at the same table, and he rose immediately after dinner; and I did not see him again until we met in the Mississippi territory.

Mr. *Hay*. Had you any communications with Mr. Burr? A. I had; and in the Mississippi territory too—in consequence of the information I had received from Mr. Henderson and others, I lodged information with the governor of Ohio, and a law was passed, and I was also instrumental at Frankfort in Kentucky, in the passage of a similar law. Their object was to put an end to these expeditions.

When I arrived at the little town of Washington in the Mississisppi T. about the latter end of January or the beginning of February, I heard that col. B. was in the house. Mr. *Hay*. Where is Washington? On the Mississippi river? A. No; It is ten miles from it; and seven miles back of Natchez. It is the seat of government of the Mississippi T. I waited on col. B. principally with a view to ascertain whether the information I had given to Mr. Bl. had been communicated to him. I asked him, whether Mr. Bl. had communicated our conversation to him. He said that he had. I told him on entering his room, that I had just arrived from the upper country, and perhaps he might be anxious to hear the news. He told me that Mr. Bl. had accused me of a breach of hospitality. I replied, that I never was in his house in my life. He spoke of his protested bills drawn in Lexington, and seemed to attribute their protest to the measures adopted by the government. I told him that just before I left Lexington, the merchants there had received information that they would be paid. He said that they ought to be paid, as the man on whom they were drawn, had the funds to pay them with. He then spoke of the measures pursued by government as ruinous and rigorous (I am not certain which was his expression); that they had detained his people. (Q. Was this before or after his trial? A. It was before; he had then entered into recognizance.) He said, that he had invited investigation into his conduct; he spoke of the measures of the military, and his determination to resist them: I understood him to mean the military of the U. States; he either said he had or that he would order his people to resist them. He said, that he had claimed the protection of the civil authority, an6 thought *that* protection would be adequate to his safety. He spoke too of the Ouachita settlement; I believe, he told me that he should send his people there, but did not know whether he should venture into the territory himself; intimating as I thought, an apprehension of general Wilkinson. He asked me, if I knew what gave rise to the President's Proclamation. I told him, that I did not; unless it was gen. Eaton's communication. The court will see from the date of the Proclamation, that any information I could have imparted had not then reached the seat of government. Col. B. observed, that the machinations of his enemies had led to these proceedings; and that facts did not support and justify them. I assured him that those who were alarmed and agitated were not his enemies; at least this was the idea I intended to convey; and after stating to him the alarm extending through the Western Country, I proposed to him, that he should make some public declaration as to his real object. His reply to this was, that he was a party concerned and that no declaration of his could have any effect. He seemed disposed to ridicule the idea of his bringing about a separation of the union by physical force; that it was to be produced by moral, not physical causes. I mentioned to col. B. that I had heard in the Western Country of a considerable number of men, perhaps 2000, being collected for the purpose of invading Mexico. His reply was, that he supposed *that* event was in case of a war with Spain. I told him, no; that I had not understood it as depending on that condition. He then said something about the Ouachita lands; and replied, that perhaps, when they had a separate gov. something of that sort might be attempted (meaning as I understood the invasion of Mexico). Soon after this, or at least before I had heard any explanation of what he meant by "a separate government," a gentleman of his family came in, and I took my leave. I had no further conversations with Mr. B. or Mr. Bl. I lodged an information against Mr. Bl. and was with him before a magistrate.

Mr. *Hay*. Did you make particular observations to Mr. Blannerhasset about the sort of preparations he was making? A. He spoke of the settlement of the Ouachita as their object. He never positively told me it was, but he said they avowed it as their object. I observed to him, as a reason why I should not think it was, that young men without families or without any of the implements of husbandry were engaged to go. He said that their arms were to kill turkies or Indians. He then launched out into an abuse of the administration, their neglect of the army and navy, &c. I forgot to state this circumstance. When Mr. Bl. met me to know how far he was at liberty to communicate my opinions to col. Burr, I urged to him the impropriety of his engaging in these objects; he said it was impossible that col. B. could have so much deceived him and his son-in-law, Mr. Alston.

Mr. *Wirt*. Was this remark after you had announced yourself as the agent of government? A. It was.

Mr. *Wirt*. Did he say any thing to your objection about the want of implements of Husbandry? A. He did say something about the opening of roads. But he never did tell me the real object. Q. Do you know any thing of the Ouachita land? A. I never was on it. Q. What is its character? A. Some say it is good; and some say it is bad. I believe the greater part of it is covered with water; and there is some very fine land.

Cross-examined.

Mr. *Burr*. Did you ever see Bastrop's patent? A. Never. Q. Did you read it? A. No—I always understood, that there never was one.

Mr. *Burr*. You have said that the greater part was water; I will assure the court, that it was to be laid out without any water. Were you ever examined before? A. Yes; I made a deposition, when I lodged information before the legislature of Ohio. Q. Were you examined on any other occasion? A. I was before the grand jury. Q. Did you say any thing then of a conversation you had with gen. Neville? A. Yes. I told general Neville that I had come to make some enquiries into this affair. Gen. N. informed me what had passed in his conversation with the Mr. Morgans. He said the people had apprehended that your object was the separation of the U. S. but that if it was the invasion of Mexico, you would be better received on your return than you ever had been. Q. Did you not then speak of the boats? A. I did. Q. Did you not say, they were unfit to go up the stream? A. I so understood at that time. Q. Do you not know that they were seized by government to send troops up the stream? A. I did not hear of it before I came here. Q. Did I give you a welcome reception? A. I was not acquainted with your manner. It was cold, but I tho't respectful. Q. Have you not heard gov. Williams, Mead, and Rodney say, that they would not suffer the military to take me? A. I most certainly recollect, that I both thought and said that it was improper to take you by military authority; and I heard gov. Williams say, if the attempt was made, he was not authorised to sanction it. Q. Had you not heard of the stipulations made to me by Williams and Mead? A. I knew not of governor Williams's stipulating with you. I heard of Mr. Mead's doing it. Q. Was there no law to arrest me? A. I mentioned to gov. W. that if the laws were not sufficiently energetic to meet such occurrences, it was better to provide one. But I never saw the law. Q. Did you not hear of an officer being there to arrest me? A. I had a conversation with lieut. Peter, who was lately in this place, relative to this subject. The counsel for the prosecution objected to this course of examination.

Ch. Jus. If Mr. Burr means to allege these measures as an excuse for his own military preparations, he may press these enquiries.

Mr. Burr. I did suppose from the sort of duties which Mr. Graham discharged in that country, that he must have known of the stipulations of Meade and Williams, and that in direct violation of these, a party of officers in disguise (that is without their uniform) and with concealed weapons, as dirks and pistols, were there to seize me. Mr. Graham certainly knows something on this subject.

Mr. Graham. I can speak of my conversation with gov. Williams and lieut. Peter, for with no others did I communicate on this subject. Gov. Williams told me, that a Dr. Carmichael had been authorised to come to the Mississippi ter. and seize you;—whether this was before or after your trial, I know not. He said that he was extremely unwilling to have any such thing done. I observed that it was extremely improper to suffer a person to be seized, who was then in the custody of the law. He said that he had remonstrated with Dr. Carmichael; that Dr. C. had given it up and returned.

Mr. Burr. Did C. belong to the army? A. No—to the Miss. ter. I was proceeding to state that the night col. B. left Washington, I heard some of the officers in the room, in which I slept conversing about him, and one of them observed that if col. B. was not arrested on that night, he would make his escape. The gentlemen left the room, and I afterwards understood from lt. Peter, that an application had been or was about to be made to gov. Williams for permission to arrest col. B. Lt. Peter having understood that I had heard part of this conversation, informed me that he hed come with other officers to arrest Col. Burr, and I advised him to do nothing that would violate the laws of his country. He gave me to understand, that at that moment he felt himself bound to obey the orders of his general, like a good soldier. I urged every consideration I could suggest against the exercise of mlitary authority; and I did then understand, that it was not his intention to proceed against Col. Burr. Indeed I understood that Col. B. had made his escape. I advised gov. Williams to make such arrangements with him as would send him on to Washington for trial, or to detain him in that territory for trial?

Mr *Blannerhasset*. You stated that you had given information against me, and led to a prosecution? A. I did not say that I had led to a prosecution; but only that I had given information against you, that you might be taken to the district where the expedition had been fitted out. Q. Why did you prefer Judge Toulmin to Judge Rodney; the last being the senior judge? A. I made no choice. Q. Did you not understand that judge Toulmin was the judge of the Tombigbee country? A. I understood that he was judge of the Mississippi territory, and Judge T. still insists upon it that he possesses this authority. Q. Did you not apply to the Attorney Gen. of that territory? A. Certainly not. Judge T. would have interfered; but Judge Rodney issued a writ of Habeas Corpus. Q. Was it by direction or request of the government, that you informed against me for the misdemeanor? A. By neither. Q. Do you not expect to pay the 1000 dolls.? A. I expect not. Q. To whom are you to pay it? Mr. Graham here addressed the court; he said that judge Rodney had refused to send Mr. Blennerhasset round for trial; but had held him to bail; that he himself had been recognised; that the court was to set some time in May; the Judge considered the Supreme Court as the proper tribunal; the attorney general thought otherwise, that before the court met he had besides been indisposed and had obtained the certificate of his physician that he could not attend that court.

Mr. Burr. Are you still secretary of the Orleans territory? A. I am not. Q. Do you now hold any office under the government and what is it? A. I am chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State.

Q. Was there any arrangement made to seize col. B. after their judicial proceedings against him? A. Gov. Williams and myself both agreed that his trial in the Mississippi territory was a mere farce and that something ought to be done. He proposed to see col. Burr and make some arrangements with him to come on to the city of Washington for his trial. Col. B. informed him that he was merely going to ride to col. Osborne's for that night. Gov. Williams informed me that he received a great coat at the suburbs of the town and disappeared.

Mr. Wirt. Was not colonel Burr held in recognizance? A. Yes. Q. Did you see such a recognizance? A. Yes. I saw it myself in the Clerk's office.

Mr. Burr. If it is there, I pronounce it to be a forgery. Mr. Hay observed the truth would appear in time.

Mr. Hay. Were any legal proceedings pending at the time of his departure? The witness asked the court if this was a proper question.

Chief Justice. It is a mere difference of opinion about a fact. Col. B. contended that his recognizance had been complied with; Gov. Williams says not.

Mr. Hay. Was his departure from Washington sudden? A. It was certainly sudden, as Gov. W. told me, he had been promised with a call from col. Burr.

David C. Wallace—*Sworn.*

In the Fall of 1806, Mr. Blannerhasset informed me, that he was engaged in a plan, with a number of persons, which he thought would be highly advantageous and that he was authorised to offer me the appointment of surgeon general. I enquired surgeon general of what? And he replied that he was not at liberty to explain, until I had engaged in the expedition. He used various arguments to induce me to join. He said that I should be in very excellent company; that the association would consist of respectable individuals, and particularised Col. B. He thought that after so long an intimacy, I might rely on his friendship. The conversation ended with my peremptory refusal to join in any expedition, the nature and plan of which I was not fully informed of and approved. I heard Mr. Blannerhasset make proposals to several individuals, to join; offering 100 acres of land; each man to furnish himself with a rifle and blanket. He stated that when they got to the mouth of Cumberland, the plan was to be disclosed; and those who did not like it were at liberty to return. Some of the men engaged; others took time to consider the proposition fully. At this time the boats building up the Muskingum were nearly compleated, and a general rumor prevailed that Burr, Blannerhasset, and Co. were preparing an expedition to dissever the States, and to carry the war into Mexico. When Mr. Blennerhasset again asked me to join, I replied that the same objections continued; and that I was not yet informed of the objects of the expedition. To which he replied, "you have heard what we were about;" which I understood as assenting to the truth of these reports. I told Mr. Blannerhasset that I expected they would be stopped, descending the river: to which he replied, that he did not believe the country would be able to stop them; that he would have 500 men from Marietta; he would have 7 boats at that place, and they would be joined by others from above. I remarked that the people in the Western country were excellent marksmen, and that the woods on the banks of the river would afford them an excellent covering for firing upon those who were descending the river. He replied, that "in that case we would land a party and set fire to every house and town." I rode with Mr. Blannerhasset to see the boats that were building up the Muskingum, where he showed the builder of the boats and myself the articles by which the people under his command, as he called it, were to be governed on descending the river.—Each boat's crew was to choose the captain, until they joined col. Burr at the mouth of Cumberland where he was to direct their proceedings. At the boat yard, he directed the builder to have an apartment fitted up in his boat for col. Burr, as he expected the colonel, when he joined him at the mouth of Cumberland, would sometimes wish to stay with him. During the ride, I observed to Mr. Blennerhasset that I did not believe the plan would succeed, as the people generally detested and execrated the plan. To which he replied, "if the people could not see their interest, we will not cram the measure down their throats." Mr. Blannerhasset showed me some letters he had received from colonel Burr about this period. (Mr. *Wirt*. At which time was it? A. Between September and the time of going down the river,) in one of which he admonished him not to be alarmed by the rumors respecting his arrest in Kentucky; as he apprehended no danger but delay to retard the intended settlement on the Ouachita. A person present (capt. Elliott) enquired, whether col. Burr had mentioned any thing about the expedition. To which he replied "no: nothing comes to us on that subject by the mail." Mr. Blannerhasset spoke to me to furnish them a quantity of medicines and such directions for using them as were calculated for a military expedition.

(*TO BE CONTINUED.*)

To HIRE,
After the 31st of the present month, (October) THREE likely young
NEGRO MEN;
Of good character. Apply to
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Washington city, Oct. 14—w3t

A NEGRO MAN,
A very good *Laborer*, to hire by the year. Enquire of the Printer.
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WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Remarks on the effects of large expenditures on a Navy, &c.
(CONCLUDED.)

We are now able to decide whether this measure would have been attended with the benefits which its advocates boast; and to say whether such an establishment, the intrinsic value of which could not at most exceed a few millions, would be equivalent to a capital of fifty millions, in a state of active production, the annual profit of which cannot be less than five millions.

It results from the course pursued, that if the injustice of foreign powers drive us into war, we can afford to expend fifty millions without placing ourselves in a worse situation than we should now be in had such an augmentation of the navy taken place in the year 1801.

This is perfectly well known to those foreign powers; and there is not one of them, probably, that more forcibly realises the vast advantages it gives us than Britain. She knows that money is the great lever of modern warfare.

Let us attempt an estimate of the amount of these. Suppose our navy had been increased by the addition of ten ships of the line and ten frigates. Had the nation determined to have any force that merits the name of a navy, it will be admitted that this would have been a small armament. The first cost of these vessels would have been about seven millions of dollars, and of their annual maintenance about three millions. The whole expence, consequently, incurred for the last seven years would, without charging interest, have amounted to twenty eight millions of dollars. The interest would have exceeded six millions; making the whole sum thirty four millions.

To this sum, large as it is, is to be added the loss of the profit which has during the above period been derived from the productive employment of the money that would have been thus expended on a navy. This cannot be estimated at less than ten per cent. a year, which for the whole period would amount to at least sixteen millions.—The total aggregate expense then to the nation would have been 50 millions.

And by this sum would our present ability to meet danger have been impaired, making a small allowance, a very small one for the value of the vessels on hand.

But the last and most important consideration is, whether a considerable augmentation of the navy at the period the present administration came into office would have placed us at this time in a better situation to defend ourselves.

If the effect of such an augmentation had been, as we apprehend it would have been, to expose us to premature trials of strength on the ocean, and with a power which reigns there with an unbalanced sway, it is evident that our situation, instead of being ameliorated, would have been most essentially changed for the worse, as we should have exhausted our resources, without acquiring wealth, character or power.

But, for argument's sake, let us suppose that no such misfortune had befallen us. Suppose that our little navy had rode the ocean in safety—still there are two effects which would inevitably have arisen from its augmentation;—the incurring of a great expence, and the waste of a large productive capital.

Had the Navy been augmented, our debt, so far from being reduced, would have been increased—our taxes would have shared the same fate. Individual enterprize would not have received that spring which rose from the perfect freedom with which capital was permitted to engage itself; nor would the national treasury have been at this moment overflowing with eight millions of dollars. If these ideas are correct, the rudiments of arithmetic are sufficient to shew the superior wisdom of the course we have pursued. Our resources have increased, probably doubled during the last seven years; and those resourse are almost entirely free to be applied by the nation to such purposes as it pleases.

If we are driven into war, the nation will direct them as it sees fit; and then the question will present itself, whether we shall have a navy. The vast increase of our wealth will have removed one obstacle to this instrument of warfare; and if it shall be judged expedient to use it, it may be adopted on a scale that will give some chance of success to the experiment. At all events we shall display the superior wisdom of that policy, which instead of wasting the resources of the nation in premature permanent military establishments, reserved them for great exigencies; we shall be enabled, if not to carry on a war without feeling it, at least to disarm it of half its ordinary