P. S. You are to take with you from Fort Adams an eight inch howitzer, which you will find there properly equipt and amply ammunitioned.

General William Eaton, *sworn.*

Mr. Hay. We only wish that part of your testimony, sir, which you have not yet delivered. You recollect that there was a part of it which was excluded by the decision of the court.

Gen. Eaton.—I know nothing concerning Blannerhassett and Smith. I have no recollection that their names were mentioned to me, till after the prosecution was commenced. All that I know of Burr's project to dismember the union, is already before the court. After col. Burr had expressed to me the intended projects already related and overcome my objections, he went so far as to assert that he would erect his standard at the seat of government. Mr. Burr enquired of me, with what officers of the marine corps and of the navy, I was acquainted. I told him, with most of them. It is impossible for me at this period to remember distinctly every adverb expressed to me in the course of conversation; but this I perfectly recollect, that if he could gain the Marine Corps, and secure to his interests the naval commanders Truxton, Preble and Decatur, he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, or what amounted to that, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government. If that distinct expression was not used (though the impression is strong on my mind, that it was used in the course of conversation) yet he used such expressions as these "hang him," "throw him into the Potomac," "send him to Carter's mountain."—Mr. Burr proposed to me to endeavor to gain the Marine Corps, and to sound Preble and Decatur, with whom I had been in habits of intimacy, but I had not been so with Truxton.—A circumstance now recurs to my recollection. He also desired me to gain a capt. Davidson, a very brave man and who is as honest as he is brave. Mr. Burr seemed to select a Mr. Reynolds, a lieutenant of marines, a handsome, and excellent officer, whom he wished to engage. He grew importunate on the subject of the Marine Corps; and asked me with some engagedness, how the Marine Corps stood. I answered him, "Make yourself easy, sir; The Marine Corps stand as they should stand." Here I beg leave to observe that I never felt myself prepared to insult the honor of either of those gentlemen, by making such propositions to them; and if I had tho't them corruptible, I was not yet prepared. I remonstrated with colonel Burr on the fallacy of his hopes to engage such men as Truxton, Preble and Decatur, in the projects he had conceived; observing that these gentlemen were clothed with well merited honors, independent in their circumstances, and that such were not the materials for a revolution. This Mr. Burr admitted; but observed, that they were undoubtedly, like others, conscious of the imbecility of the government; and like all military men, would prefer (I think that was his expression) a government of more energy, where enterprize would be encouraged, and merit duly rewarded.

I stated obstacles to the project, then in speculation, such as I thought insurmountable. I asserted that it would be impossible to find a party of men in this country, who would support him in projects of such a treasonable, and I think I said, murderous nature. He observed, that he knew better the dispositions of the principal citizens of the United States than I did. He made reference, I think to the political divisions of the people. At this distant moment, however, I cannot be positive. I recollect to have mentioned to colonel Burr, that I had lately travelled from one extreme of the union to the other—and though I found a diversity of political sentiment among the people, they appeared united at the most distant aspect of national danger. He again recurred to the weakness and want of energy of the administration and to his own resources; he seemed to make his project meritorious, as he said the degraded situation of our country required more energy in the government; he said that the blow must be struck, and if he struck it at that time and place, he would be supported by the best blood of America. I observed, that one solitary word would destroy him. He asked me what word. I said, "Usurper."—He smiled at my want of confidence, and quoted examples from ancient and modern story; in which, I think, were named Julius Cæsar, Cromwell and Bonaparte. Much speculative conversation passed, which I cannot distinctly recollect: but which went to convince me of the unprepared state of the people of these United States to defend themselves against an energetic blow; which conversation was pretty much closed by this observation of mine, that if he should succeed at the seat of government, his throat would be cut in six weeks by Yankee militia.

Cross examined.—Mr. Baker. At what time was this conversation held? A. Between the middle of February and the last of March, 1806. *Mr. Baker.* Cannot you come nearer to the time? A. We had frequent conversations. I received various notes from col. B. requesting to see me. Our conversations were commonly held at the house of Mr. Wheaton, sergeant at arms, where col. B. boarded. I frequently dined at that house with gentlemen in Congress, and we sometimes passed an hour or a half before dinner in conversation. We had interviews at other times when the subject was started. *Mr. Botts.* At what particular period was it, sir, that you exclaimed against the views of col. B? A. As to the time, I do not recollect. *Mr. Botts.* I mean as to the stage of your communication? A. It was, when he opened his views to me of overturning the government. But through the whole of our intercourse, I used such strong expressions of disapprobation against his plans, that col. B. ought to have been satisfied that he had no right to use my name. *Mr. Botts.* Was there no particular expression, by which you conveyed to him your unwillingness to associate in his plans? A. I have already stated to the court, that my expressions must have convinced col. B. that I was not disposed for the enterprise. *Mr. Botts.* Was there no particular objection you made, more distinguished than any other by energy of language? A. None more so than I have already stated. I did not think it good policy to awaken the suspicions of col. B.—Q. Do you recollect the time, when you threw off the mask? A. It was when I told him, that the people were not prepared for his usurpations, that the very name of usurper would put him down, and although he might calculate on the weakness of some quarters of the union, yet there was strength in the north which would cut him off. When col. B. returned to the subject of dismembering the union, the central project seemed to have been abandoned. *Mr. Wickham.* You said that it was not your policy to be more explicit? Will you explain what you meant by that observation? A. I have already given you an explanation of that before the court and the jury—but I will repeat it. I knew not that Mr. B. had made communications to any one else, and if I had positively declared that I would oppose him, I doubted whether he would not turn the tables upon me. I had a further view. Had Mr. B. by means unknown to me got his outrage upon the government into motion, I should have endeavored to have been near him. Q. Was your conversation about the marine corps before or after throwing off the mask? A. I think that it was previous. My memory as to time is not the most accurate. Many things may have escaped my memory; and as it relates to the question of time I cannot be positive on the subject. *Mr. Botts.* Did you say that your toast was printed in a Springfield paper?—A. I was about to observe with the permission of the court on that subject. I never meant to be positive on that point. I am impressed with the opinion that this toast went through the hands of Stephen Pynchon of Brimfield, and through him to said paper. The toast has been given to the public, and it is more than probable, I gave it more than once. *Mr. Botts.* Who was the printer of the Springfield paper? A. I do not at this time recollect his name, though he is among the number of my friends.—*Mr. Wickham.* Or the title of the paper? A. "The Spy." *Mr. Botts.* You have detailed a number of harsh expressions which you used to col. B. Did he keep in perfect good temper all this time? A. Col. B. sir, has a powerful command of his muscles. I did not find at all times that they were unruffled. I could read in his countenance sometimes concern, sometimes solicitude; and sometimes a disposition to make a trifle of my objections.

Mr. Botts. I think you said that it was generally your purpose not to disclose in your intercourse with col. B. that you were inimical to his views? A. You understood me correctly. Q. But that nevertheless his muscles were sometimes ruffled? A. They were. Q. Were your observations then of a nature to ruffle him? A. I spoke to col. B. sir, with much plainness; and even if I had been cordial in my approbation of his plans, I should have founded my objections that I might have tried his force. I have done the best that I could for my country. I have attempted to exert all my wisdom. It was a painful ground on which I was taken. I took the advice of two intelligent gentlemen (whose names I am at liberty to mention,) and they did not think it advisable for me to make a full disclosure to the government, for my solitary communication would not avail against the weight of colonel B's character; for with all the evidence, even now before the world, I still feel the weight of that character. *Mr. Baker.* And who were the gentlemen that advised you? A. The hon. Samuel Dana and John Cotton Smith. *Mr. Burr.* Had we any conversation before the month of Jan.? A. It recurs to me as highly probable, that I first spoke to you in Philadelphia between the 20th and 24th of December. Q. On this subject? A. I had a communication with another gentleman at that time, of a very indefinite nature. At Philadelphia, you gave me no distinct nor well-digested ideas of the project, but you spoke of a Spanish war. *Mr. Martin.* We must have that gentleman's name. Who was it? A. Jonathan Dayton. *Mr. Burr.* Had you any expectations or promises of a military command from government? A. It is true that the chief clerk in the department of war, though in confidential terms, asked me whether I would accept a vacant rank of Lieut. col. on the establishment. I answered that I would take no rank on a peace establishment. There were no other overtures to me on this subject, but when there was a prospect of war, you and other men who I thought as honorably of as I then thought of you, proposed a command to me in case of war. It is true that a gentleman near the government asked me, if I would take a command under the celebrated gen. Miranda. I asked him if he was authorised by government to make this proposition? He said no, I then observed the question requires no measure; as I found that too to be a project of darkness, I was determined to know to what it all tended. *Mr. Baker.* Who was that man? A. Dr. William Thornton.—I will ask the indulgence of the court to make one observation. It has been asserted by col. B. that it was his intention to disqualify me for the stand which I now occupy. I shall remain here a reasonable time to indulge him in the attempt. It will not avail him. *Let him look through all the pages of my life; he may find some errors and extravagancies there, but he will find neither felony, nor fraud, nor neglect of duty.*

(To be continued.)

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

This important enquiry is at length approaching its crisis. The examination of evidence has closed, and the argument commenced.

On Wednesday the court met at 12 o'clock, and adjourned at an early hour, in consequence of an indisposition in Mr. Wirt's family, which detained him at home. During the session of the court, Dr. John Brockenbrough and Joseph Cabell, Esq. two of the grand jurors, were examined as to certain points of general Wilkinson's evidence delivered to the grand jury.

On Thursday *Mr. Bodley* was again called in at the instance of the prosecution, to answer certain enquiries relative to col. B's contract with col. Lynch. He was followed by Gen. Wilkinson, who made certain explanations contradictory to major Bruff's statements—among which gen. W. particularly traced the nature of his connection with col. B. during late years. He also propounded a variety of questions to major Bruff. Here the evidence on both sides closed—excepting one or two witnesses, who are avowedly expected by both sides. The counsel for the U. S. expect lieut. Jackson of the Chickasaw Bluffs—The accused have not avowed the name of the witness or witnesses whom they avowedly expect.

Mr. Hay then opened the argument about half after two, and continued speaking till after 4.

On Friday *Mr. Hay* resumed his argument and continued till 12. He was followed by *Mr. Randolph,* who closed, a few minutes before 4. A summary of these arguments hereafter.

This day (Saturday) the argument will be resumed by *Mr. Martin.*

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Argus.

Saturday, *October* 10.

Mr. Wirt being very much indisposed, and unable to attend the court, nothing was done this day. *Mr. Martin* was to have continued the argument—but he consented to postpone it 'till Monday.

Monday, *October* 12.

Mr. Martin is now engaged in a speech which probably will occupy the whole day. We understand *Mr. Wirt* is to answer him.

Our readers are no doubt greatly fatigued with reading the lengthy accounts of the trial of Aaron Burr, and the very voluminous testimony of the witnesses, with which so many of our columns have been filled for so long a time. We congratulate them therefore on the prospect that this tedious business is now approaching to a close; at least that, as to the drama exhibited in Richmond, the curtain soon will fall.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the *Washington Public School Institution,* on Monday the 12th inst. Mr. HUGH MAGUIRE was appointed Principal Teacher for the Western School in the place of Mr. *Richard White,* resigned.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
October 13, 1807.

A Philadelphia paper says, the federal ticket in the state of Delaware, for Governor and Representative in Congress, has succeeded by a majority of 250.

George Truit, Esq. Governor.
Nicholas Vandyke, Esq. Representative in Congress.

On Tuesday last, the Election took place in the state of Pennsylvania.—Poulson's paper gives the votes for Senator and Sheriff, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the county, (except for the district of Kingsessing and Blockley) which are as follows:

Senator.	
For William Duane	4,013
Edward Heston	4,582
Sheriff.	
For Frederick Wolbert	4,317
——— Donaldson	4,451

The majority for Heston in the city is 875, and for Duane in the county 306. The majority of Donaldson in the city is 682, and for Wolbert in the county 549.

The commissioners appointed by the respective states of New York and New Jersey, to ascertain the boundary line between the two states, after being in session at Newark about nine days, have separated without coming to any determination but to disagree. The commissioners of New Jersey presented a formal written claim to *Staten Island—to one half of the river at the Narrows—to Ellis's and Bedlow's Island, and to one half of the river as far as New Jersey extends along its shores!* This is quite as much of modesty as we could well expect from New Jersey. It is hardly necessary to observe that our commissioners decided upon an adjournment when this *trifling claim* was offered.

American Citizen.

Boston, Oct. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Portland, dated Sept. 7, received this morning.

"Captain Denning, in a brig from Liverpool, in 34 days, has just arrived, bringing information that the U. States schooner Revenge had arrived. Capt. D. brought no papers, nor reports any other information."

"The same letter also adds,

"That the ships gen. Knox and America, both from Liverpool, and the ship Aurora, from Amsterdam, are now beating up the harbor."

October 10.

Capt. Campbell, who arrived here yesterday, from Passamaquaddy, (Shoodick) informs us that, before he sailed, he learnt from gentlemen of respectability of Shoodick, that the British express cutter, the Sylvia, of 10 guns, which carried out admiral Berkeley's dispatches, had returned to Halifax, in the short passage of 20 days, bringing the interesting intelligence, That ALL THE POINTS in dispute between the U. States and G. Britain had been AMICABLY SETTLED—and, That a CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES had taken place between England and France.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 25, to a commercial house in this town.

"The English took possession of Zealand on the 20th; and six weeks after the 19th Aug. no port on the European continent will be considered neutral by the English."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of the *FIRST* and *SECOND* Wards are invited to attend on Saturday evening the 17th inst. at SIX o'clock, P. M. at *Rhodes's* tavern to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Congress for such an alteration of the Charter as will secure to all equal rights.

Washington City, Oct. 14—

Memel, July 28.

The following Proclamation, addressed by the King to his subjects of the ceded provinces, has been published here:—

"You are acquainted, beloved inhabitants of faithful provinces, territories, and towns, with my sentiments, and with the events of last year. My arms succumbed under the pressure of misfortunes, the exertions of the last remains of my army proved fruitless. Forced back to the outermost borders of the empire, and even my powerful ally having judged it necessary to conclude an armistice and peace, nothing remained for me but the wish to restore tranquility to my country, after the calamities of war. Peace was to be concluded, as circumstances dictated; the most painful sacrifices were required of myself and my house. What ages and worthy ancestors, conventions, love and confidence had united, was to be severed. My efforts, the exertions of all who belonged to me, were used in vain. Fate ordains—a father parts with his children.

"I release you from all allegiance to my person and my house. My most ardent wishes for your prosperity attend you to your new sovereign: Be to him what you were to me. No fate, no power, can efface in my bosom, and in the mind of my family, the remembrance of you.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."
"*Memel, the 24th July,* 1807."

FRANKFORT, August 3.

The report is generally spread throughout Germany, that the emperor of Austria will immediately marry the princess royal of Saxony. It is added, that this monarch, wishing to give to the Hungarian nation an evident proof of his esteem and confidence, has resolved to establish the ordinary residence of himself and his court at Buda. His majesty, nevertheless, will not entirely give up residing at Vienna, but will, from time to time, come and visit this ancient capital of the Austrian states.

Journal de l'Empire, Aug. 9.

. . . . dici beatus
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

Departed this life after a short illness, at Nanjemoy the place of his nativity, on Friday the 2nd of October, ROBERT HANSON HARRISON, a young man of amiable qualities, who possessed the deserved esteem of all who were intimately acquainted with him. Wherefore the members of the *Washington Society* have unanimously agreed to wear crape around their left arm, for the space of two months, as a tribute of respect to their deceased member and school fellow.

Signed by order,
BENJAMIN C. RIDGATE, Ck.
Charlotte Hall, Oct 5*th* 1807—3t

Just RECEIVED,
From Baltimore, and to be had
At WESCOTT & Co's.
Printing Office, 11th street, of Richard Dinmore, opposite the West Market; at J. Milligan's Book-store, Georgetown, and at R. Gray's, Alexandria.

THE LIFE OF THE
Rev. JOHN WESLEY, A. M.
With Memoirs of the Wesley Family, to which are subjoined, Dr. *Whitfield's Funeral Sermon* and a comprehensive history of American Methodism,
By GEORGE BOURNE.
Price full bound, One Dollar and Seventy five cents.
October 16—3t

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway on the 28th day of September last, a negro man who calls himself JESS. Says he belongs to Thomas Green near the Red House in the state of Virginia; he is about 30 years of age, rather black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a down look; his clothing an osnabrig shirt, a pair of old cloth trowsers and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to come forward and take him away or otherwise he will be sold for his fees agreeably to law.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff,
Montgomery county, Md.
October 16—3t

BY order of the Orphan's court of Prince George's county, Maryland, will be sold at *Public Sale,* on the 23d day of next month, at the House of the late Zepheniah Prather, all his the said Zepheniah Prather's *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,* Horses Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, and Corn Fodder, Tobacco in the house, and Plantation Utensils. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.—Nine months credit for all sums over Ten dollars by giving bond with approved security—for all sums under Ten Dollars ready money to be paid.

ZEPHENIAH PRATHER, adm'r.
of his father Zepheniah Prather.
Ostober 16—aw

THE Subscribers to the *Association* for settling differences by Arbitration, are requested to meet at the *Episcopal Church,* at the Eastern Branch on Saturday the 17th inst.
October 14.