

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. FECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.] Daily Paper 37 and Country Paper 35 per ann. All advertisements appear in both Papers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1867. Baltimore and Reister's-Town Turnpike Road Office, April 16, 1867.

THE President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Reister's-Town Turnpike Road, have declared a Dividend of ten per cent per annum, on all shares that have been fully paid upon in the original stock of the said company. The Dividend will be paid to the stockholders on or after the first day of May next, at the company's office, No. 9, the northeast corner of Liberty and German-streets. By order, JOHN F. HARRIS, Secretary.

April 21 In Baltimore County Court, May 22, 1867.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of John H. Schreiber of said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplement thereto passed at November session eighteen hundred and six, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John H. Schreiber has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John H. Schreiber at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John H. Schreiber, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore every other day for three months successively, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house in the said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John H. Schreiber then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed per order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk. June 5

In Baltimore County Court, April 6th, 1867.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of John Young of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Young has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John Young at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John Young (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Young then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed, By order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk. April 8

Benjamin & George Williams, No 3, Bowly's wharf, OFFER FOR SALE, 58 bales Colored India Bale Goods,

Consisting of Seersuckers; Casimeris; Bandannos, Pul-Heat, Blue Gills and Sooty Rowal Handkerchiefs; Blue Bafas; Blue Guineas; Blue Mammoeties; Checks; Red and Blue Custas, and Chints. 210 do. WHITE INDIA Do. consisting of Company and Beerboom Gurrabs; Cawnpore; Janna, Commercally and Tandah Coasas; Meerungy, Jallapure, Mammareck-pore Mammoeties; Fine-Choppa, Gaurse-pore, and Mow Sansahs; Chittabully, Lucka-pore, judca, and Fine Bafas, &c. 56 pieces Russia Sheetings 25 tons clean Russia Hemp 20 do. Swedish Bar Iron 40 pipes 4th proof Bondaux Brandy 15 do. do. Cognac do. of fine flavor 60 hhd's New-England Rum 40 barrels do. 50 boxes Claret Wine, of 12 bottles each 100 boxes white and brown Havana Sugar 30 hhd's. Muscovado do. 750 barrels Pork 40 do. Mescal do 70 do. No. 1, Boston Beef 400 kegs Lard 1500 lbs. Bacon Hams 600 barrels Herrings Souchong and Hyson Skin Tea, Raisins in kegs, Mould Candies, Chocolate, Fig Lead, &c. June 9

A Bargain. TO sell low for Cash, or barter for Dry Goods, a new neat Two Story FRAME HOUSE, about one mile from Baltimore, on the Hooks-town turnpike road, fronting 33 feet on a 117 feet deep, binding on the corner road 33 feet 6 inches, thence binding on a road commonly called the Mill Road, to the opposite road. For further particulars please call at No. 49, Calvert street. April 29

To Let, A small two story Frame DWELLING-HOUSE, on Pratt-street, adjoining the house formerly owned by Mr. Valk. For terms apply to the subscriber, No. 6, Calvert-street. WILLIAM SMITH, eol3t

For Sale, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a shop fronting on Camden-street, between Howard & Eutaw-streets, No. 115. The situation is healthy and pleasant, with the advantage of excellent water—is built of the best materials, and subject to a low ground rent. It will be sold on Thursday, the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock precisely, if fair, if not, the next fair day, without reserve, as the proprietor intends leaving the state. June 19 eol4\*

Red Clover Seed, A LARGE supply of excellent RED CLOVER SEED, of the growth of the late season, just received from Lancaster and York county, and offered for sale by GERARD & WM. HOPKINS, No. 1 County wharf mo. 10 eol

M. Tiernan and Co. Have imported in the Fair American, Diana and other vessels, general assortment of Spring Goods, With an extensive supply of WOOLLENS Rofe, Point and Duell Blankets, Flannels, London Pewter, Ribbons, Hosiery, Sewing, &c. A quantity of Cotton and Wool Cards. April 28

Valuable Lands, &c. for Sale ON THE 19th JUNE NEXT.

IN compliance with the will of Engelhard Yeiser, esq. lately deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on the 19th June next, ALL that valuable PLANTATION whereon the deceased lately resided, containing about 331 1-2 acres, distant about 4 1-2 miles from the city of Baltimore, and adjoining the lands of Gen. Smith, Daniel Bowly, esq. and others. On this land are erected a comfortable Dwelling House; a convenient stone Barn, 35 feet in width and 75 feet long; a Still-House, with two Stills; and a Spring-House, the lower part stone, the upper part brick; exclusive of several other tenements, and every other necessary out-house; good Apple and Peach Orchards, of excellent fruit; also, good kitchen gardens. About half the land is cleared the other half is young thriving wood; a considerable quantity of meadow, a constant stream of water running through it. The upland is healthy for all sorts of grain. This property is a healthy, handsome, and pleasant situation. Also, at the same time and place will be sold at auction, as aforesaid,

All that well known valuable FARM, late the property of the deceased, called Grace's Quarter; situated in Middle-river Neck, at the conflux of Gunpowder river and Salpêtre creek, by which two waters it is almost surrounded. It contains about 424 acres of arable wood and meadow land. For fertility of soil, this place is equalled by few. To point out the number of natural advantages attending it, would far exceed the bounds of an advertisement. There is on it a good comfortable House, almost new, with Kitchen, Negro Quarter, Spring-House, with necessary out-houses, and a large frame Barn (erected in the summer of 1864) with stables, cow-houses, &c. underneath it. Likewise, two apple-orchards, two peach ditto, of the best of fruit, with cherry and plum-trees, and about 20 remarkable fine pear trees, from the fruit of which alone considerable sums have been made. In fact, no place in the country can be better situated, either for the grazer or planter, for nearly the whole of the farm can be put into meadow at a small expence. The fishery on this place, in the season, is extremely profitable; and the shores are lined with wild fowl of all kinds. It has the advantage of an elegant prospect of the river and adjacent country, and good water. The distance to Baltimore by land is 16 miles, and by water 4 or 5 hours sail. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the above property. Both the said farms will be laid off and divided into smaller farms, to suit purchasers. Plans of the same will in a few days be left at the auction room of Mr. Thomas Chase. CATHARINE YEISER, Esq. JOHN BORLAND, NICHOLAS BRICE, Executors. may 25

La Plata Hides. 7943 South American OX HIDES, of the 1st quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at 4, Water-street, by WM. JENKINS. Also on hand, Laguira, Oronoko and Curracea HIDES. A general assortment of Tanner's and Currier's TOOLS, Tanner's OIL and LEATHER, of all kinds, which is offered on accommodating terms. June 9

Rolling and Slitting Mill. The subscribers are now ready to supply orders for Hoop Iron and Nail Rods of all dimensions, executed in the neatest manner, and at very short notice. ANDW. & THOS. ELLICOTT. may 14

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall make application to the justices of Baltimore county court, or some one of them in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an insolvent and of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at their November session, 1855, "entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors." NATHANIEL DRUGS. June 11

30 Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Friends' Gunpowder Meeting-House in Baltimore county, on Tuesday the second instant, a Black Boy, named TELEMACHUS; about sixteen years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, has a scar on his nose, slender made; had on when he went away a coarse tow linen shirt and trousers—he has been seen with boots on since he eloped. It is very likely he has obtained a pass. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken ten miles from home; if twenty miles fifteen dollars; if thirty miles twenty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, if brought home or secured in any jail so that I get him again. JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY, At the former residence of Thomas Cockey Dye, Esq. June 12

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

The 19th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be sold, A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, situated on the Washington road, a short distance from Mr. Warner's, and formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. Isaac Henry. The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling-House, with every convenient out house, and two Gardens in a high state of cultivation, with two Wells of excellent water on the Lot. Terms which will be accommodating, will be made known at time of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.

In Baltimore County Court, March 23d, 1867.

ON application to the Judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of John G. Beck of said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John G. Beck has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John G. Beck at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John G. Beck, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months successively before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the said county, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John G. Beck then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed, By order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk. march 25

In Baltimore County Court, March 27th, 1867.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of Jesse Leatherwood, of said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jesse Leatherwood has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jesse Leatherwood at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Jesse Leatherwood (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jesse Leatherwood, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed, By order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk. April 8

Waldron's Scythes. A large supply of Waldron's Prime Grain and Grass SCYTHES, well assorted, just received and offered for sale, by GERARD & WM. HOPKINS, At their Grocery Store, No. 1, County wharf may 23

New-York State Lottery, AUTHORIZED by the Legislature, and payment of Prizes guaranteed by them—POSITIVELY commences drawing in the city of New-York, on the second Tuesday in June next. The capital Prizes are, 1 of 35,000 Dollars, 2 of 10,000 Dollars, 2 of 5,000 Dollars, 2 of 2,000 Dollars, 6 of 1,000 Dollars, And several of 500, 200 and 100 dollars, &c. &c. The first drawn ticket every WEEK day will be entitled to a capital prize; and the second drawn TICKET every day, will be entitled to 200 dollars.—Less than 24 blanks to a prize.

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS & EIGHTHS, FOR SALE AT WAITE'S Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York. By enclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) distant adventurers can be supplied with Tickets to any amount, or orders left at their office, corner of Market & Charles street, Baltimore, will be forwarded without risk or expence, and a correct check book will be kept there for the examination of Tickets and Shares, which their customers may have free access to. Present price of Tickets, \$7 50 but will advance as the drawing approaches. Prizes-tickets in the late New-York Lotteries taken in payment. New-York, March, 1867. eo

Commission Room, No. 16, east side Market-Space. WILLIAM C. COCHRAN respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted up a part of his house, now occupied as an Auction Room, where he will receive Goods of every description, on Commission on his own account. His present partner, in consequence of his other engagement, cannot attend, nor is in any ways concerned, unless in the Auction Business, which will be carried on as usual with faithfulness and punctuality, by COCHRAN & PROCTOR. June 17

A COOK IS wanted in a small family—one that can come well recommended will receive the highest wages. April 19

RICHMOND, June 13.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the U. States for the 5th circuit and District of Virginia. Present JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the U. States, and CYRUS GRIFFIN, Judge of the District of Virginia.

Debate on the motion for a Subpœna Duces Tecum. WEDNESDAY, June 13.

An affidavit was drawn up by Mr. Burr, stating that certain papers in the possession of the President might be material in his defence; which affidavit was in the following terms:

AARON BURR, } Court of the U. States, 5th vs. Circuit and District of Virginia. UNITED STATES } AARON BURR maketh oath, that he hath great reason to believe that a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to the President of the United States, dated 21st October, 1866, as mentioned in the President's Message of the 22d January, 1867, to both Houses of Congress, together with the documents accompanying the same letter, and a copy of the answer of said Thomas Jefferson, or of any one by his authority to the said letter, may be material in his defence in the prosecution against him—and further, that he hath reason to believe the military and naval orders given by the President of the United States, through the departments of war and of the navy, to the officers of the army and navy, at or near the New-Orleans stations, touching or concerning the said Burr, or his property, will also be material in his defence.

Sworn to in open Court, the 13th June, 1867. W. MARSHALL, Clk.

This affidavit being read, Mr. Hay begged leave to notice to the court and the opposite counsel, that in conformity to the intimation which he had yesterday given, he had addressed a letter to the President; mentioning the motion which was to be made this day, and suggesting the propriety of sending the papers required, but referring to himself the right of keeping these papers by him until the court should see and determine their materiality. He hoped that in five days at least the papers would be in his possession; he should however object to the affidavit produced, and even to the right of Col. Burr to make any such motion at the present time. That this was a preliminary question, which he would wish to be first determined; whether any man standing in Col. B's situation had a right to make such a motion. The fact was, if these papers should ever come to hand, they would never go out of the hands of the court; for he was satisfied that they could not be material in the present case, from the substance of one of these very papers, which was already in his possession. He wished not to waste the time of the court; there were however several preliminary points which he should be obliged to submit to their consideration; and before this discussion could be ended, the papers would be here. He confessed that he was extremely unwilling to enter into any discussion on these papers. Gentlemen might take it for granted, if they pleased, that he felt a disinclination to furnish them with these papers; there was none such: These gentlemen ought themselves to have applied for them; he was furnished from the character of the government, that every necessary paper would have been cheerfully supplied; he had no doubt the court and even the opposite counsel, would individually acquiesce in the same opinion. He trusted that the present motion was not made to show the talents of gentlemen; he assured them, that if Gen. W. should come, they would enjoy such a splendid opportunity to their hearts' content; he intended to call no reflections upon the counsel personally; but requested them once more to deliberate upon his propositions.

Mr. Martin would assure the gentleman that there was no need for further deliberation. It is strange that this gentleman should so much complain of the consumption of time, at the very moment when he speaks of the long period which he should require for this discussion, and the great many preliminary points which he should have to settle. The gentleman said Mr. H. was warmly spoken too of certain impressions; and even of our own: But I trust that he will leave it to ourselves to declare our own impressions: It is impossible for that gentleman to search our hearts; and sure I am that no man has ever yet fallen from us to justify the elevated eulogies upon the government, which he has been kind enough to attribute to us.

Mr. Wickham observed, that Mr. Hay had promised the appearance of these papers; and for what is this subpoena Duces Tecum required? not to bring the President here; he is not wanting; but to obtain certain papers, which he has in his possession. What then is the effect of this process, but to produce the very result which Mr. Hay promises? As to the objection that a part of these papers is confidential, would it not be easy to make an endorsement on such, as the President would not wish to go out of the court? Mr. H's promises, however, may be unavailing; at Washington they may entertain views very different from his own.—As to the opportunity of displaying talents, nothing would be better calculated to defeat that object, than for the attorney for the United States to give his consent, that process should issue. Mr. Hay observed, that he had not distinctly heard the gentleman: He thought, however, that he had heard the word "consent;" but he would assure that gentleman that he had not consented, and never would consent to such a proposition.

Mr. Martin then rose to open the motion; when some defulatory discussion ensued upon the order of proceeding. Mr. Hay concluded that this question was premature; that the preliminary question ought first to be settled, whether Col. Burr did stand in such a situation, as to entitle him to make this motion: If the court pleased, he would state the grounds on which he himself denied the existence of such a right.

The Chief Justice decided that Mr. Hay might state his objections. Mr. H. then proceeded. The motion now made by Mr. Burr, as far as he could understand it, was to obtain a subpoena from the court (or rather from the Judges sitting there) to the President of the U. States, to attend this court with an original letter from General W. to the President of the U. States, and afterwards referred to by him in his communication to Congress of January 27th. He contended that this motion was premature. Colonel B. was not authorized by any legal precedents or by the statutes of this or any other country, to demand legal process for obtaining witnesses, while he remained in his present situation. What was that situation? He had been committed for a misdemeanor, and recognized to appear before the court. And in consequence of this recognition he is now present. The court would recollect, that no bill had been found; that no bill had been sent

up to the Grand Jury. And all that can be said, is that Colonel B. is preferred from previous recognition for a misdemeanor. In such a situation, Colonel B. applies to the court for compulsory process or rather a subpoena Duces Tecum to the President of the U. States commanding him to attend with certain papers; that if he does not attend; or the papers are not produced, the court may then issue an attachment against him. Now I contend, said Mr. H. that no individual charged with a crime, has any right to legal process, until the existence of his trial, that is, until the Grand Jury have found a bill, and the prosecutor has announced his intention to proceed. Gentlemen will please to point out in the constitution, in the laws of Congress, or in the common law, the smallest right for making this motion. They will in vain search for a precedent in the complicated and various materials for the common law: The acts of Congress, supplementing with no authority; and there is nothing in the constitution, which in the least relaxes this subject; except the 8th amendment, which most obviously refers to a very different stage of the prosecution from this: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, &c. &c. &c. to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."—Will gentlemen contend, that this clause relates to any of the preliminary steps of the prosecution, before the prosecution is itself commenced by the finding of a bill? This clause was never intended for any of the preliminary steps; for the arrest, the transportation, or the examination of the accused. Its object was to secure to every man the benefits of a "fair and impartial trial;" not on the examination before the examining magistrate; but on the trial; and the trial itself is always held before the Petit Jury. When the trial commences, it is then that the accused is to be confronted with the witnesses against him; it is then that he is entitled to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; it is then that he is to have counsel for his defence. It is true, Sir, that in this trial stage (this incident stage as it is called in fashionable phrase) it is true, that Aaron Burr has already not one counsel out four; and not only counsel in this district, but celebrated counsel from other States. It is true, that the clerk of the court has already issued subpoenas; but these subpoenas were gratuitous; and had they been refused, there would have been no law to compel him to grant them? But what do all these circumstances prove? That A. Burr has any authority at this stage of the business to make his present application to the court? And even let us suppose that they have obtained what they require. Let us suppose that his subpoena has been issued; that the President himself is here; that he is to be called before this court from Washington, where national concerns of such deep weight and importance are entrusted to his guidance.

Mr. Wickham begged leave to interrupt the gentleman. This was not in fact a subpoena for the President himself, but only for certain papers.

Mr. Hay. Even that supposition does not remove the prematurity of the present motion—I was about to ask, Sir, what is to be done with the papers, if the President himself should be here with these papers in his pocket: I will say nothing of the manifest and many inconveinencies which would attend his absence from the seat of government. What would be done with these papers? The gentleman cannot answer this question. I only am competent to answer it. And why? Because no kind of use can be made of this evidence until the Grand Jury have found their indictment; until I have laid my bills before them.—Will gentlemen however, go on upon such calculations; that the Bills will be sent up; and that they will certainly be found true? I can entertain no doubt from the intelligence which I have heard this morning, the prosecution will certainly progress; and in that case only, can these papers be wanted.

There is another difficulty in this case. —If this is to proceed to be made returnable? Some day must be named. But can the court possibly name any day, when the witnesses of the papers shall be wanted? Do the records of this court indicate any particular day, when the trial is to commence? Sir, such a nomination would be completely arbitrary. Let an indictment be first found; let a day be first set for the trial; and on that day might this process be returnable. But Sir even if a day could be fixed on, it does not appear, that this testimony will be wanted during this term. It depends upon the arrival of Gen. Wilkinson; it literally depends upon the winds and the waves. The very language of the process confirms this argument. It would be evidence be heard, before the accused is put upon his trial. —Perhaps it may be said, that this evidence may be wanted, in case we repeat the motion for committing A. Burr for High Treason; and which we shall certainly attempt, if Gen. W. does not make his appearance. On this point, two remarks only are necessary to be made. The first is, that no such motion is actually before the court; and further, if any such motion was made, the court would have no right to issue Process, before the commencement of the trial. The court has no more right for this purpose, than an individual magistrate would have; and in fact it was only a few days past, that the court did actually consider themselves placed in this very situation. Now if such an application had been made in your honour our of doors; is there any law in America or in any part of the civilized world, to postpone the examination, until a subpoena has been granted? It is true that evidence on both sides has been sometimes produced; but this took place when the evidence happened to be present; there exists not a single precedent in all the annals of jurisprudence, where the course of an examination has been suspended, by an application for subpoenas and the waiting for the witnesses.—The present motion therefore is manifestly premature.—Mr. Hay confessed that his object was to save time; he had no doubt that the documents would be forwarded in a much shorter time than they could possibly obtain them by this process. Why were they not sooner applied for? True it is that there has been some correspondence between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Smith, about an order from the navy department; but never before yesterday, was the materiality of Gen. Wilkinson's letter suggested, although that letter had been publicly known to exist, as long ago as the 27th of January. The accused knew this; his counsel knew it; and yet have they made no attempt to obtain it; nor have they ever stated its materiality.

Mr. Wickham would not enquire, whether it was the object of the gentleman to save or to obtain time; though probably the latter; as gentlemen seemed very solicitous to send on a messenger to Washington to obtain a subpoena directing them how to act; but if the saving of time was an object with the court, the course which he recommended was best calculated to obtain it. It was the shortest way to resort to, on the present occasion, which must be at last employed; the expectations of the attorney for the U. States should turn out to