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MOND.U. AUGUST 31, 1807. RICHMOND, August 25.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR. Continued by adjournment, and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates) for HIGH TREASON against the United States.

The Examination on Tuesday, Aug. 13th,

coutinued.] Examination of PETER TAYLOR. Mr. Hay. I'm's wimess will directly prove the connection of Burr with Blanperhassett, and his connection with the crime itself. Peter Taylor. The first information I had upon this subject was from Mrs. Blannerhassett, when Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Alston were gone down the river. The people got much alarmed concerning this business, and Mrs. Blannerhassett sent me to Lexington after Mr. Bl. with a letter to prevent col. B. from coming back with him to the island. I went to Chillicothe, but I did not find Mr. Bl. there, and I then went on to Cincinnati. I was directed to call at Cincinnati, at Mr. John Smith's, where I would find Mr. Bl. I called at Mr. Smith's store; where I saw his son. I asked if Mr. Smith was at home. He said, yes, I said I wanted , to see him. His son went and told him a man, wanted to see him. When Mr. S. came out, I enquired for col. B. and Bl. to see whether he could give any account of them. He allowed he knew nothing of either of them. He allowed I was much mistaken in the place. I said, no; this was the right place: " Mr. John Smith, store-keeper, Cincinnati;" says I, a Don't you recollect a young man who came here, some time ago, for col. B's top-coat?" (great coat) I sail, "Si., I have lived with Mr. Bl. for three years." When Mr. Smith heard me talk so, he knew me, and took me up stairs to talk with me. He wanted to know the news our way, I told him the people had got alarmed. I told him every thing that was in agitation; that they raised about the settlement of lands. He seemed surp.ised. He asked what was said about gen. Wilkinson. I sud I knew nothing about it. ifeia-ked me if I would carry a letter from him to Blannerhassett. I told min I would carry any thing, so it was not too burthensome. So he sat down and wrote a letter. He asked, whether I wished to drink, for he had chastised (charged) me not to go to any tavern, lest the people should be sifting me with their questions. I drank, and then he shewed me a tavera, and told me to go to get my horse ieu by the hostler, but not to go into the house. I asked him where I should find col. B. and Blannerhassett. He said he expected they were at Lexington. I told nun I expected at Mr. Jourdan's. When I got to Lezington, it was Saturday about one o'clock. Mr. Jourdan happened to be in -the street and knew me. He said, " Peter, your old master is not in town," but he said he expected him either that night or to-morrow early. He asked me what news, and I told him. I asked him what I was to do with my horse. He said that he was to be put at the livery stable. He

then went up stairs, and opened a door, and beckoned his hand, saying nothing. When I went in, there was col. B. Col. B. wanted to know what was the news in our parts. I began to tell him, that my business was to prevent col. B. from going back to the island. (Q. Did you not know col. B. at that time? A. I did not. He had been on the island three times, but I did not see him.) When I told col. B. that, says he, "I am the very man involved in this piece of business; and you must tell me all you know." I said, " it you come up our way, the people will shoot you." . I told him it was my sincere opinion, that it was not safe for him to come up our way. I told him that I had heard several declare, that they had rather shoot him than let it alone. He seemed surprised that they should have such a thing in their head. I told him I could mot tell why; and then I told him about the land settlement, but the people said all that was a his, and that he had something else in his head. Then col. B. asked me what letters I had. I said, two, one was from Mrs. Blannerhassett, & the othersfrom John Smith of Cincinnati. He asked me if he might open the letter from Join Smith, for he expected it was for him. I told him I supposed it made no difference between him and Blannerhassett, and he might. He broke the seal open, and showed me that there was a letter. inclosed for himself. He asked me about my wife, and after some talking, I. asked him whether I was at liberty to go down stairs. I went down and lest the opened letter with him. I then went to

Mr Jourdan, and asked him whether I

was to stay at his house, or go to a tavern,

He said I was to go to a tavern, and he

would pay for me-Air Jourdan wished

me to go next day to Millersburg, after

the saddle-bags left there by Mr Blanner.

hassett-I went and lest Mrs Blannerhas-

sett's letter with Mr Jourdan, expecting

I got back on Monday by I o'clock, and there Mr Bl. was come, and preparing to go home-We started and got 10 miles that night—We stopt at a tavern—I went to see after the horses, and he went inco the house—There were people in the house, who wanted to know his name: he told them his name was Tom Jones: he came out and told me the people in the house had asked, and he had cold them his name was Tom Jones, and I must mind and make m mistake, but call him Jones too; so he passed by that name till we got to the Mudlicks-He then told me he was known there, and I must call him by his own name—(Q. When did these things happen? A. All this was in October, 1835, I believe) He then began to enquire for young men that had rifles; good orderly men, that would be conformable to order and discipline. He allowed that co!. Burr and he and a few of his friends had b aught 800,000 acres of land, and they-wanted young men to settle it-He said he would give any young man that would go down the river, 100 acres of land, plenty of grog and victuals while going down the river and three months provisions when they had got to the end: every young man was to carry his rifle and blanket. I agreed to go myself, if I could carry my wife and family, but he said he must have further consultation upon that. When I got home, I began to think, and asked him what kind of seed we should carry with us? He said we did not want any. [Mr. Wirt. Of what occupation were you on the island? A. A gardner. Mr. Wist. I put this question, that the jury might understand his last observation ]--- I ungel that subject to him several times; at last he made a sudden pause, and said, " Peter, we are going to take Mexico, one of the finest and richest places in the whole world." He said that col. Burr would be the King of Mexico, and Mrs. Alston was to be the Queen of Mexico, whenever col. Burr died. He said that colon l Bu r had made fortunes for many in his time, but none for himself; but now he was going to make something for himself -tie said that he had a great in one friends in the Sp nish Territory; 2000 Roman Catholic Priests were engaged, and that their flocks would join, if one he could get to them; that the Spiniards, like the French, had got tired of their government, and wanted to swap it. H tald me, that the English also were frien is in this piece of business, and that he was the very main to go to England, on this piece of business for colonel Bur. H asked me if I would not like to go: said, I should certainly like to see my triemis there. I then asked him what was to become of the men, who were go ing to settle the lands he talked about Were they to stop at the Red River, or to go on? He said, "You'll see now I'll fix them," when he got hem far enough down the river. If they did not conform to order and discipline, he swore by God he'd stab them. I was astonished: told him I was no soldier, and could not tight. He said, it made no odds; he did not want me to fight; he wanted me to go and live with Mrs. Blannerhassett and the Children, either at Natchez or some other place, while he went on the expedition. I talked to him again, and told him, the people had got it into their heads, that he wanted to divide the union. He said colonel Burr and he could not do it themselves. All they could do, was to tell the people the consequence of it. He said the people there paid the government upwards of 400,000 dollars a year, and never acceived any benefit from it. He allowed it would be a very fine thing, if they could keep that money among themselves, and make locks and build bridges and cut roads. - About two weeks after I got home, he sent me to Dr. Bennett's of Mason county, with a letter. He wanted to know, if Dr.Bennett would'nt sell him the arms belonging to the militia, if he could sell them and keep himself out of danger; if he could, he'd give him a draft upon his friend in Kentucky for payment; if he could not, he must send him word where they were kept, and he would come and take them away in the night. I was not to give the letter to Dr. Bennett, until the Doctor promised to deliver it back, for me to burn it; for that it contained High Treason, I did burn it. The Dr. said he was unacquainted with the plot, and could'nt join in it.

Questioned by the Prosecution.

Mr. Havy When did the boats leave the Island? A. It was contemplated to sail on the 6th of December; but they did not come till 10th (Sunday) and they sailed on the Wednesday night following. Q. How many boats were there? A. Four. Q. How many men from the boats came ashore? A. About 30. Q. What did the men do, who did not belong to the boats? A. Some were packing meat; and some were packing other things. Mr. McRae. Who went off on Wednesday night? A. Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Tyler and the whole of the party. Q. At what time in the night? A. About 1 o'clock. Q. Did all that came down to the Island go away? A. All but one, who was sick. Mr. Hay. Had they any guns? A. Some of them had: Some of the people went a shooting. But I do not know how many there were. Mr. J. M. Sheppard, (a juryman.) What kind of guns. rifics or musquets? A. I do not know. Q. Were there any pistols? A. I saw

there any powder or lead? A. Both: I saw some powder in a long small barrelilike a churn; but I was so employ-'ed, I could not notice particularly. Some of the men were engaged in running bullets; but I do not know how many. Mr. McRae. Why did they leave the Island at that hour of the night? A. Because they were informed the Kanawha militia were coming down there. Q. Did you carry some boxes to the boats? A. I carried a half bushel of candles and some brandy: several boxes were carried, and a great many things of which I knew nothing. Mr. Hav. Were you on the Island when they went off? A. Yes. They held a council at the foot of the pier, to determine which was the best way to go. Mr. Blannerhassett said, if he went in a canoe, he would be an easy prey. I said to them, "best stick together." And so they determined to stick together. They went off in great haste. Q. Why did they go in a body? A. I suppose for security. Cross-questi ned:

Mr. Wickam. You saw Gen. Tupper and Mr. - oodbridge that night? A. Yes. Q. Was Col. Burr there? A. No: I did not see him. Q. Did you understand whether he was in that part of the country at that time? A. I understood not.

WEDNESDAY, August 19. Examination of Gen. John Mong . N. Sometime in August last, about this time tweive month, my father put a letter into my hands, figned Aaron Purr, in which he laid that aimtelt and his friend Colonel Dupieder would dine with him the following day. My father requested me and my brother to 30 and meet Col. Burr; which we did; about 7 miles distant. After a few words of general converfation, Col. Burr observed to me, that the union could not possibly but, and that a teparation of the flates muit enfac us a natural confequence in 4 or 5 years. Col. Burr made many enquiries of me, relative to the county of Washington; particuarly the flate of its militia; the discipline, arms, acceptements, and the cha rader of its officers. Their convertations continued fome time, befides other things which I cannot recollest, because I did not expett to be called upon in this way: after travelling for-: miles, we met one of my workmen, a Lkely young fellow. Cot Burr faid, he withed he had 10,000 fuch fellows. At my father's table, during dinner, Col. Burr again chierve. that the teparation of the union muit take place inevitably, in let's than 3 years .- (Shall I give the antwers that were made! Mr. Wirt. Perhaps it may ferve to connect younarrative better) I recollect that it was my father who answered nini, God forbul! C Burr in the courle of convertation observed, that with 2 or 300 men, he cou'd drive the President and congress into the Potowinac, and with 4 or 500, he could take possession of the city of New York Auer dinner, he walked with me to my brot er's; and on our return, hore of military men, and asked me if either or my brothers had a military turn. He laid he mould like to fee my beamer. George at the head of a corps of Grenadiers; he was a fine, thout looking tellow. Thefe circumitances induced me to tjeak to my ta her: I warned him to beware of Col Luir, told him, that in the courie of that night, Col. Burr would attempt to have an interview with him, and would make a requilition of my brother Tom, to go with him; and that I fulpected formething was going on. The next marning I rode with Col. Burr to the town of Walling on, about 9 or 10 miles. We had much convertation principal on military affairs; on the state of the indica; the necessity of attending to mill ar, discipline. He told me, that in New York, the militia were in good order, which was brought about by the influence and exertions of a finale mainvidual (Mr. Swartwout.) Col. Burr aiked inc, if I thought I could raite a r giment in Wainington county, or whether I could raile one with more eate in New Jerley. (M. Wire. You have lived in New jeriey? A. Yes ) At Wainington, we took a walk; Col. Burr, Col. Dupletter and myfell; down the town; and I pointed out to him the house where Mr. Brauford lived, who had been at the head of the Western Insurrection. He enq irea about Mr. Bradtoru. (He was at Baton stonge / I told him, his fon was in town, and Cur. Burr expresied a with to see him Col. Burr mentioned to me, that he had met with ieveral, who had been engaged in the Western infurrection; and particularly a Major in the North Weitern Territory (whole name I do not recollect) who had told him, that it he was ever engaged in a fimilar buliners, no pledged himtelt it mould not end without bloodilied. He faid, that he was a fine fellow. It was on thele circumstances, that I advised my father to apprile the Prendent of the United States, that is mething

was going forward, Questioned by the Prosecution.

Mr. Hay. Which way did he go! A. I faw him leave Walhington for Wheeling. Mr. Wirt. Were the separation of the union and military affairs the predominant features in his convertations? A. Our convertation was general and mixed; but thele seemed to be the leading subjects. Mr. Hay. Do you recollect any thing he faid, about Bradford's qualifications for fuch an enterprize? A. I recollect it well. He taid that Bradford was very incompetent to fuch an undertaking; and that in fuch a case, there ought to be the utmost considence in the leader. Mr. Wirt. At what time in the month of August was this visit? A. Somewhere between the 20th and 25th. Mr. ilay. Pernaps the date of this letter (from the prisoner to your father) may show, Inis letter is dated on the 21st. Mr. Parker, (a juror.) Did he approve or condemn that fentiment of the major's which you have quoted ! A. I'do not recolled. The impression on my mind was, that he thought him a nne feliow. Cross Bramined.

Mr. Burr. You ipoke of a letter from me to your father. Do you know whether he wrote me, some time before, a letter of invitation to his houle? A. Yes: He had written about a year before, to you at Pittsburg. That letter is yet unlealed, in my brother Tom's Bureau Q. Did your father communicate to you, next morning, our night's convertation L A. Yes. Q. Before we rode? A. No. Q. Do you recollect of my having made leveral enquiries allo about the seminaries of learning; and of one that was projected in your neighborhood; and of my suggesting the necessity of encouraging it? A. You ipoke much too on that subjett. 2. Did I Blannerhassett to get there belore me- uone but Blannerhassett's. Q. Was I feem to know say thing of Bradford, before you was an attempt to be made to care a ldis. form of government,

told me? A. You feemed to know a good deal of the Insurrection. Q. Did you not tell me, that Bradford was a noisy demagogue? A. did not. I have no objections to give my opinion of Mr. Bradford. I mentioned him to you as a mere lawyer. Q. Did I seem to know that Bradfordlived at Pittsburg, before you mentioned it and pointed out his house! A. You did not seem to know it. Q. Who were at Dinnerat your father's? A. My father, mother, wife, siller, Col Dupiester, Mr. T. E., my brother

Examination of Col. George Morgan. Col Morgan wasproceeding, when Mr. Burr objected to this kind of evidence, confilling of conversations and previous declarations. Some defultory conversation entued upon this point, when the Chief Justice l'aid that he understood the same objections would hereafter apply to the consideration as to the introduction of tellimo. ny; that these objections might be bereufter urged; and that it was impossible for the court to know the nature of the evidence before it was introduced.

Mr. Hay. It the gentlemen will only wait, they will find that other circumstances will come out to prove the materiality of this tellimony. This witness will prove what was the state of the prisoner's mind in August last. Mr. Lee. I hope then, the jury will dillinally underitand, that they are not to infer from the court's declining to interfere on the prefent occasion, that every thing which drops from the witnels, is to pal's without objection.

Cot., Morgan (the father of the last witness.)

There has been a long acquaintance between col. Burr and mytelf. He had introduced to my notice two of his nephews by the name of - and a third by the name of Euwards, Pierpoint Edwards's - I had received many civilities from col. Burr in New York, aiter thefe things had palled; which had formed such an attachment to him, that he never thould have to gotten it, had not this late business taken place. About three years ago, col. ii. was under considerable, and as I thought unjult perfecution. I had then a younger lon, who is now here, fludying law at Pittsburg. I withed to make him known to col. B. in confequence of my friendinp for him and of the great rage of perfecu ion againil hun. I invited him in that letter to Morga iza. In all probability, I thould have done the fame thing, from the fame motive, if not for the attachment which I had conceived for him. Col. B. however had left Pinf. burg, before my letter reached it, and it remains now in my fon's Scrutoire at Pittsburg. -On the 24th 1ath August, I received a letter from col. B. dated at Pittsburg, informing me, that he thould dine with me the next day (Here Mr. Hay handed the letter to col. M who said that the letter was dated on the 21th, and that he had not for some time seen it, as he had transmitted it to the Presid n. of the United States) This letter was handed to me by a man, who called himself Count Willie. I believe my son did not call on me that evening; but next moraing I informed him, if I was able, I should certainly go and meet col B.; and I requested him and his brother to do it, with a letter of introduction explanatory of their names and their mention. What conversation took place between him and my son, I shall not flate -Col. is. mentioned to me in conversation C I Dupletter as one of the first military charafters of the age. I thall pass over the conversation and incidents during dinner. I spoke of ar fine country; I observed that when I fielt went there, there was not a single family between the Alle nany mountain and the Ohio and that by and bye we thould have Congress sitting in this neighborhood, or at Pittsburg. We are allowed to sport these things over a glass of wine. " No; never," zaid Col. Burr; " f r in less than five years you will be totally divided from the Atlantic ttates." The colonel entered into some arguments to prove, why it wantes and in 1 ld be lo.

The first reason was, the produce of the

fale of the wellern lands, being carried to the

Atlantic States, and that the veople to the

weit thould not be tributary to them lile laid

that our taxes were very heavy; and demanded,

why we thould pay them to the Atlantic paris

of the country. By this time I took an oppor-

tunity to oblerve, God forbid! I hoped that no fuch things would happen at least in my time. This oblervation terminated the convertation is to that particular point. It then turned upon the weaknels and imbecility of the B. Government; I don't recollect faying, any thing on the lubject; but began to think that all was not right. He faid, with 200 men he could drive Congress with the President at its head into the river Potowmac; or that it might be done; and he said with 500 men he could take possession of New York. He appealed to Col. Dupiester, if it could not be done; be bowed affent. There was a reply made to this by one of my fons, that he would be damned, if they could take our little town of Cannoniburg with that force-Some short time after this, Col. B. went out from the Dining room to the passage and beckoned to my ion Thomas. They went out and had some convertation. What that convertation was, I shall leave to my ion himself to tell. Soon af ter a walk was proposed to my son's mill and the company went. When they returned, one (or both of my tons) came to caution me, and said, "You may depend on it, Col. B. will this night open himself to you. He wants Tom to go with him." After the usual con versation, Col. B went up stairs, and as thought to go to bed. Mrs. Morgan was reading to me, as is usual when the family have retired; when about 11 o'clock, and when I thought he had been asleep an hour she told me that Col. B. was coming, and as she had heard my son's conversation, the added " you'll have it now." Col. B. come with a candle in his hand. Mrs. Morgan immediately retired. The Colonel took his feat by me. He drew from his pocket a book; I suppose it was a memorandom book. After looking at it, he asked me, if I knew Mr. Vigo of Fort Vincent, a Spaniard. I replied, yes; I knew him; I had reasons to know him. One was, that I had reasons to believe that he was deeply involved in the British conspiracy in '88, as I supposed; the object of which was to separate the states; and which Generel Neville and my. self had suppressed. I called it a nesarious thing to aim at the division of the states. was careful to put great emphalis on the world nefarious. Col. B. finding what kind of man he had to deal with, suddenly stopped, thrust into his pocket the book which I faw had blank leaves in it, and retired to bed. I believe I was pretty well understood. The next morning Col. B. and. Col. Dupiester went off before breakfall, without my expeding it, in company with my fon; and from that time to this, I have not seen him but in this place, My son agreed with me, that I should apprile the President of our impressions, and point out a mode by which Col. B. might be followed step by kep .- Mr. McRae. After your observations about the country and the subserquent conversation, did the prisoner draw any comparison between the Eattern and Western States ! A. He said, " Keep , yourself - on this lide of the mountain, and you'll never be disturbed.", By which I understood that there

union.—There is one more circumffance, which I must state to the court. The Sunday after, the judge of our circuit court dined with me. I requested him to mention the circumstances to Gen. Neville, and invited him to come the following Sunday to dinner, with judges Tuilman and Roberts, for I had bufiness of the first importance to communicate. They didnot dine with me on that day; but they did ou the following Sunday. Uncle gentlemen wrote a joint letter to the President, informing him. of my communications to them.

Cross - Examined. Mr. Burr. West list of a book was the one I had in my hand? Was it bound? A. It was not so large as this : I do not recollect whether it was bound, as it would not be very polite in me to take particular matice of such things, when gend men are it me own house. Q. When you spide of a let rings man, to what transa? ion did you altade? A. Vigo's plan, which I c inceived was intented to differer the union. Q-Who were prefent, when judge Thilman saw you? A General Nevule and Julge aberts. Q. Was to re any other from Pittburg.! A. None. Q. Your conversation was then jocular about the moving of Congress to Pittiburg A. My manner night have been jocular; but not my m aning. Q. Did you not once here on the Mississippi? A. I did with the approbation of my country. Q. Where was it? A. At very Madrid Q On which side of the Mississippi ? A. The well Q In the Spanish Territories? A. With the approbation of the Spanish government. Q. How long did you live there? A. About 40 days. I went from that place to N. Orleans, where i detected a British spy. Q. In what year. A. In '88.

Gen. Morgan was then called in at the request of the pritoner. Mr. Burr. What was the tituation of your father, about the time of my vilit! A. He had lately had a fail, which had done him considerable injury. Q. I mean as to his capacity. Did you not make some apology to Judge Philman for the flate of his mind? A. I did teil Judge Thilman, that my father was old and infirm; and like other old men, he told long itories and was apt to forg this repetitions. Mr. McRac. What was the prisoner's reply to your exciamation ! A. When col. B. said that with 200 men he could drive the President and Congrels into the Potomac, I must confet's that I telt myself hurt and I replied with some warmth I'il be damned, Sir, if you could take the little town of Cannoniburg with that force. Col B. replied " confine yourleif to this side of the mountain; and it is another thing" Mr. Burr. Do you recolled that the probability of a Spanish war was mentioned! A. It was a general subject of conversation.

American,

(Evidence to be continued.)

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1807.

It is not without sentiments of profound regret, that the human mind looks back upon England at the period when her sons stood nobiy forward in desence of the rights of the human race, and contrasts the great principles of those days with the maxims of corrupted polity which predominate in the present times among the descendants of those very men who so often and so gallantly containled for liberty. One who wish s well to the cause of freedom, might not find it an u iinteresting enquiry to investigate theorigin of those evils which have tended to the decay of happiness, and the oppression of a numerous population, among a people naturally jealous of their rights, and who in anterior times have exhibited an uncommon sturdiness in opposing despotism in its most frightful and ludeous aspects. In the sincere veceration for the laws of Edward the Confessor, which so long prevailed in England, we may discern the inherent love of rational liberty that prevailed in the bulk of the English nation. And to that same deeprooted and glorious passion we may attribute those successful struggles which the great barons made against their arbitrary kings; for they never could have prevailed to the extent they did, had not the people at large supported them in their demands upon the crown. They could not (as Hume very emphatically says) expect the concurrence of the peole, without comprehending, together with their own, the interests of inferior ranks of men. The same spirit which compelled king John to sign the great Charter, was the occasion of the decapitation of Charles the first: That very spirit of freedom compelled Cromwell, in the height of his usurped power, to allow a liberal scope to the exercise of the elective franchise; and pursued its object, though partially repressed by the restoration of Charles the second, and his successor James, till it preduced the revolution of 1688.

That was the period at which the friends to freedom made a fatal mistake. The power of the king was not sufficiently limited. In abrogating certain rights attached to the crown, the nature of the royal authority only was changed; the power remained in fact as great as ever-Sir William Blackstone is doubtful, in truth, whether the crown has not gained by the revolution of 1688. That despotism, which before was open and palpable, and which, unless exercised with great discretion, never failed to rouse the people to oppose it, was translated into a form apparently guaranteeing freedom to the subject, but, in reality, veiling from the popular eye the vast power of the monarch. The right of creating nobles, the secret service-money of the king; the practice of buying off opposition in the House of Commons, give such a preponderance to the executive of Great-Britain, that the independence of parliament is nothing but a name, that serves no other

purpose than to delude the commonalty. It is believed that the great body of the English people are sincere lovers of liberty's and that there is yet spirit and patriotism enough in that nation to lead. them at no distant day to an improved