

"I have since discovered that he descended this river [Mr. Floyd] by boat; and you understand that he had descended the river [A. A.] by a man who informed me that he had rowed him down from Pittsburgh. Another reason why I may have been mistaken was this. He informed me that he had sailed to Frankfort in quest of Gen. Adair, for whom he had this letter from Col. Burr's hand, not knowing of him there had returned back to Lexington in pursuit of him; where he was informed by Major Waggoner that Gen. Adair (being in ill health) had gone to some medical spring; and that, if he would wait a few days, he might see him; that he did so, and thus had an interview with him without incurring any suspicion, at which time he delivered his dispatches. He said Gen. Adair was zealously engaged in the enterprise; and observed, tell him that I will not write to him, but that I expect to meet him at the place, that he may depend I will meet him at the spot;" or words to that effect.

Mr. Swartwout proceeded to inform me that he came to Louisville, and felt himself at a loss how he should reach me with the most certainty, that a gale had prevailed there that I had descended the river. Finally on the advice of Mr. Floyd, he determined to go across the country, under an expedition of finding me at St. Louis. Accompanied Mr. Ogden, he prosecuted his journey to Kaskaskia. Finding that I had descended the river, he determined to alter his route; he purchased a skiff, employed hands, and followed me down to fort Adams. At this point, I asked him whether this sudden change of route might not expose him to suspicion. He said that to guard against this, he had wounded his hand with his pen-knife, and informed the people that his intentions were to have visited St. Louis; but, having experienced this accident, he should pursue his original destination, which was to descend the river to New Orleans. On arriving at fort Adams, and discovering that I had proceeded to Natchitoches, he determined to follow me; and his friend Mr. Ogden (pursuing his route) went on with dispatches from Col. Burr to his friends in New Orleans. Mr. Swartwout informed me that Col. Burr, supported by a numerous and powerful association extending from N. Y. to N. Orleans, was about to levy an armed force of seven thousand men, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces; that five hundred men would descend the Allegany river with Colonel Swartwout, and a Major or Col. Tyler; that the boats were already built. He observed that this territory would be revolutionized, where the people were ready to join; and that some seizing, he supposed, would be necessary at New Orleans; that they expected to make their embarkation about the first of February; that they proposed landing at La Vera Cruz, and marching from thence to Mexico. I observed to him that there were large sums of money in the bank of New Orleans. He replied that he knew that full well. I observed, "surely you will not violate private property." He said, "we mean only to borrow and will return it," that they must equip themselves at New Orleans; that naval protection would be had from Great Britain; Commodore Truxton and the officers of the navy were so disgusted with the government that they were ready to join; and that pilot boat-built schooners were contracted for on the southern coast of the U. S. for the service.

He enquired of me whether I heard of Doctor Bolman; and, on my replying in the negative, he expressed some surprise; observed that Doctor Bolman and Mr. Alexander had been dispatched from Philadelphia, by sea, to New Orleans with dispatches from Col. Burr to me, and that they must have arrived. Mr. Swartwout informed me that he was obliged to go to New Orleans; and was also under engagements to meet Col. Burr and Gen. Dayton at Nashville, on the 20th of November. I think Mr. Swartwout left Natchez about 18th of October for N. Orleans as I understand.

It may be proper, in this stage of my testimony, to say that the envelope, whic contained the ciphered letter from Colonel Burr, covered also two other letters. To save misapprehension it may also be proper to say, that when I speak of an envelope, it is in contradistinction to a sealed packet. It occurs to my recollection that a letter addressed to John Peters, esq. of Nashville was enclosed in the envelope, as well as another letter, from Gen. Dayton in cypher. (See Dayton's letter, Note C.)

[Mr. Baker. Do you say that the letter from Gen. Dayton was inclosed in another ciphered letter? A. No. I say expressly to the reverse. It came with it. Mr. Wilkinson objected to reading the letter from Gen. Dayton. He said that, Gen. Truxton being absent, he had no opportunity of consulting him, or of ascertaining his wishes respecting it. If there be no other evidence that the letter was a letter of Gen. Dayton, except that the letter was received by Gen. Wilkinson purporting to be a letter of General Dayton's, it was not evidence. Mr. Hay. The fact stated by General Wilkinson is that he received this letter. It may have had considerable influence with him, as to the course which he pursued. He received, the letter together with another ciphered letter from Colonel Burr, and the fact being that he received this letter purporting to be a letter from General Dayton, it surely may be read. Mr. Wilkinson: If the letter by itself would not be evidence, its being connected with others would not make it so. Mr. Hay. On that distinction, I mean to offer it. If General Dayton were before the court, he might require some other evidence as to the authenticity of the letter. Gen. Wilkinson is telling his whole story; he is to give his whole narrative; and all the circumstances will bear upon each other. The chief Justice at first said, that, if General Wilkinson could say that the letter influenced his conduct, it might be read; but, finally, he observed that, on the motion now before the court, it might be improper to read it. If it be the intention of Gen. Wilkinson to state that certain conduct of his was produced by that letter, he may state that such conduct was produced. Gen. Wilkinson, I might say this letter, materially influenced the measures which I pursued. Mr. Hay. There is certainly a wide difference between this case, a mere examination before a judge, and a trial before a jury. This letter may directly General Dayton with the meeting at the mouth of Cumberland.]

*To be Continued.*

NEW YORK, October 5.

During the gale yesterday the United States bomb ketch *United States*, both cables at the mainmast broken, and went ashore in the harbor, without receiving any material damage. The *U.S.* George, from New Orleans, was driven ashore at Miles below the Quarantine Ground, with the loss of her rudder and other damages. Some schooners, mostly small, were driven above the public wharves, and received heavy damage.

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