

American,
and
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1857.

RICHMOND, VA.

TUESDAY, September 29.

GEN. WILKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued.)

Q. If the Spaniards had not made the convention and receded from their position on the East side of the Sabine, would you have attacked them? A. Yes. Q. From your own responsibility, or the orders of the government? A. From specific instructions. I had contemplated the possibility of such an event, and had given my orders accordingly. [These orders were not offered in evidence but may be seen in note W.] Mr. Martin. Did you not drive them beyond the Sabine? Gen. Wilkinson [smiling] said it was a fort of driving. Mr. Wickham. You say that the first intimation you had of Col. Burr's designs, was from the cyphered letter? General Wilkinson. I have said so. But I had received a number of ambiguous hints before. Q. In what way? A. By letter. Q. When did you communicate the contents of this cyphered letter to the government? A. "You will observe in my letter of the 12th of November, reference is made to a confidential messenger, Mr. Briggs, to whom I repeatedly read the cyphered letter, to enable him to communicate the contents to the President." Q. What communication did you make thru' Mr. Briggs? was it Mr. Duncan's translation? A. No. Mr. Briggs left Natchez immediately after the date of my letter of the 12th of November. Mr. Duncan's translation was made in New Orleans after I arrived there.

Q. Have you the paper about you containing the instructions to Briggs? A. I have no instructions to Briggs except verbal ones. Q. Have you the translation made by you? A. No I have looked for it but cannot find it. Q. Was it before the grand jury? A. Yes. It was on old worn out paper. Q. Was this information by Briggs an exposition of the whole contents? A. I read the heads to him, and verbally explained the contents. Q. Was the letter completely deciphered? A. I have said so, frequently. I have said that the only interpretation made by me was hastily done at Natchez.

Mr. Wickham. Then you did not relate the whole contents to Briggs? A. I said it before him, and explained the contents as already stated. Mr. Randolph. I think in this letter you say, "Miranda has kept the head out of your mouth." A. No you are quite mistaken. That letter was written, I believe in October 1855. How came it to be a matter of dispute to you that an expedition was let on foot according to your own ideas; or that you would say, Colonel Burr's views were not distinctly known till you received the cyphered letter?—A. I had received a number of ambiguous letters from Col. Burr; and in a letter of mine to him, I made use of the expression "I fear Miranda has taken the bread out of your mouth," in order to draw from him his real object. Q. In what manner did you consider Miranda attacking the bread out of his mouth? A. If I can state the grounds of those opinions, I would say that they were derived from letters received from Col. Burr; which I am not at liberty to disclose. Mr. Randolph. Was the position taken by the Spanish forces considered by the President as an invasion of our territory? A. Certainly.

Mr. McRae. I understood that opinion was founded upon what appeared in the public prints. General Wilkinson. The President's orders were explicit to drive them out of the territory claimed by the United States. These orders I communicated to the Spanish commanders, Mr. Randolph. In the intercourse between you and the Spanish commanders were all the terms of war observed? General Wilkinson. In what respect? Mr. Randolph. As to military interviews, I considered this a state of war. A. Between Natchez and Natchez there was a constant intercourse. Mr. Randolph. But in the relation of one army to another? General Wilkinson. I can state the situation. I remember that the day on which I reached the Sabine, my advanced guard captured three Spaniards without arms on the left bank. I had them returned to the Spanish commandant and advised that he would not permit a repetition of the trespass. Mr. Wickham. I think you said that you wrote to Col. Burr from Natchez. General Wilkinson. When did I say so? Mr. Wickham. I thought I heard you say so. General Wilkinson. You guess well; but I am not mistaken, you got that information from Swartwout. Q. Did you write? A. I did. Q. What did you do with the letter? A. I destroyed it. Q. Did it go out of your hands? A. It did. It was sent to Natchez; to which place I followed, recovered and destroyed it. I will give you my reasons for doing so. After writing, I received the letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated the 30th of October, and conveying the information received from Myers Michael, which removed my doubts as to the extent of Mr. Burr's designs and their sinister nature. Mr. Wickham. Then I understand you to say, that Mr. Donaldson gave you the first correct information. A. It excited very strong apprehensions in my mind, that some general and deep-rooted conspiracy had taken place above Mr. Wickham. You have no recollection of the letter of the 13th of May. A. No I wish it could be produced. It would release me from obligation to withhold the confidential letters of Colonel Burr. Q. Did you write him any other letters? A. I have an impression on my mind that I wrote him two or three letters. Mr. Wickham. The cyphered letter gave you the first idea of a plan of revolutionizing the Western country? A. The cyphered letter gave me no information on that subject. Mr. Wickham. Did you ever give the government any information before? A. I had no definite idea of Colonel Burr's plans. I had received from him several letters of a very ambiguous cast, but they contained nothing reasonable. I wrote to a minister (ho name is not in my letter) "Burr is about something, but whether internal or external, I cannot discover. I think you should keep an eye to him" Mr. Wickham. When was that letter written? A. I cannot tell when I wrote it. Q. When was Colonel Burr at St. Louis? A. Colonel Burr was at St. Louis on the 11th of September, 1855, and left that place on the morning of the 19th. In the interim he had been of that quarter of the country where Kibby lives, though I do not

know that he saw him. Q. Which Kibby? A. The fellow who gave the deposition which has been published. Q. What is the date of your orders for defending the river? A. I cannot tell. Q. Have you those orders here? A. I am not certain; most of my papers are in Williamsburg; the troops departed in the beginning of May. Q. Did you authorize any officer to arrest any person after you departed? A. No. I gave instructions to Lieutenant Peter, whom I had left at Natchez, and repaired him to give the regular information. (See deposition of Lieutenant Peter note Z.) At the time I departed the river we had no posts except the Chickasaw Bluffs at the Mississippi, and Mobile near the mouth of the Ohio, except a small party at the Arkansas, and another opposite to Cincinnati. Mr. Hay. Was there any post between the Chickasaw Bluffs and Mobile? A. No. Was there any military post between Pittsburg and New Orleans? A. None, except those which I have mentioned.—Mr. Wickham used Gen. Wilkinson for his alphabetical cypher, who went to his lodgings for it.

In the mean time, the Court examined GABRIEL P. VAN HEARNE. Witness—I was at the Chickasaw Bluffs, at the time of Colonel Burr's departure from the river. On the 31st day of August, 1857, Lieutenant Jacob Jackson came to the U. S. Factory at Fort Pickens, accompanied by a gentleman, whom he introduced to Thomas Peterkin, United States' Factor, Peterkin again and myself clerks to said Factory, as Colonel Aaron Burr. After some conversation Colonel Burr and Lieutenant Jackson left the Factory, and went to the garrison. Shortly after one of the soldiers of the garrison, came to the factory, with an order signed A. Burr, for 30 weight of lead; 25 lbs. were delivered to the soldier. In the space of about 4 hours, the same soldier returned to the factory, with a number of musket balls in his hat, saying he wanted to have them weighed, to know how much the original quantity had lost in running the balls. After his having them weighed, he took them away in his hat. In the course of the day, some boats came to the Bluffs, and the men came up to the factory. Colonel Burr requested Mr. Peterkin to let the men have goat, and he would pay for them. Colonel Burr was frequently at the factory in the course of the day, and often had conversations with Mr. Peterkin.

In the evening, Mr. Peterkin, Mr. McGinn and myself went to the garrison, where we found Colonel Burr. I took notice that Colonel Burr was frequently called to the door by the men that had arrived in the boats, to have private conversation with them. Lieutenant Jackson asked Colonel Burr, when Mr. Blancheherst would be there to which Colonel Burr replied, that he was then flying by, and could not land his boat. In the morning Colonel Burr came to the factory, and I handed a bill for the articles which his men had got the day before, on which was made out amounting to 60 or 70 dollars, which he paid. The only articles I can remember, were, the lead, 3 doz. tomahawks, and 3 bear traps, and I saw him no more.

Gen. Examiné. Mr. Burr. What kind of tomahawks were these; were they intended for war or for more peaceable purposes? A. They were such as would generally be used for hunting. Mr. McRae.—Would they do well for fighting? A. They would answer very well.

Mr. Wickham to Gen. Wilkinson, after his return to court. Can you ascertain when the hieroglyphic cypher was made? A. The arbitrary characters were designed, I think, in 1794; but I do not say it was given to Col. Burr at that time. Mr. Wickham. Will you give me leave to ask upon what occasion it was formed? Gen. Wilkinson. I will with pleasure. Pending the Indian war, we had unhappily much dissension in the army. I felt myself extremely oppressed and persecuted, and I had reason to believe that every artifice was put in operation to injure my standing with the government, and to have me removed from service if possible; and there were many who feared my persecution. In the autumn and winter of the year alluded to, a number of officers retired from the army either on furlough or by resignation, among whom was that most gallant officer Captain Leon & Covington, since a member of Congress. At this time my quarters were embosomed in a wilderness, and remote from any post-office, and we had no regular mail. The cypher was therefore designed to secure safety to a free correspondence and an unobscured interchange of sentiment respecting public men and public measures, particularly such as related to the army. Mr. Wickham. I think you say it was formed in 1794? A. Yes, and I will give you my reasons. I have another cypher in which the hieroglyphics representing the President and Vice-President are the same as in that now before the court, which was designed by Capt. Smith for Capt. Covington in the year 1794; at the time he retired from the army. (See an extract of a letter from Capt. Covington to Gen. Wilkinson, Note Y.)

Mr. Wickham. I observe the word republican is represented in the hieroglyphic by 176, aristocratic by 39, and by 56, City of Washington by a single house and that an indigent one. Pray why was that, as the seat of government was not removed till many years afterwards? I observe the city of Washington, but not Philadelphia, nor any place mentioned as the seat of government? A. The cypher was formed by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Smith; and the designations originated in his capture, without my privity or participation. Mr. Wickham. Do you recollect for what purpose New-Orleans was designated in the hieroglyphic? A. I can probably account for it if you will refer to those periods, you will discover that we were in an equivocal situation with England and Spain; more particularly with England and Spain; the navigation of the Mississippi had been a subject of much discussion, and one in which the western people felt a considerable degree of interest. The Ohio is also designated. That is probably confined to mere locality. We were then engaged in a war with the Indians, and were in the woods on the waters of the Ohio. I have before said, that I could not account for the various designations; but I offer these as circumstances which may have influenced Capt. Smith in forming them. Mr. Wickham. Do you recollect when the alphabet in cypher was put on his paper, (alluding to a paper on which the hieroglyphics were written, which he then held in his hand?) A. Last winter, I believe, they were put on to prevent them from being lost. Mr. Wickham. Have you brought up the letter or communication from the government, which we wished to have here to look at? A. I have not.

Mr. Hay. I think you said there was no military post between Pittsburg and New Orleans, but Fort Mastic, the Chickasaw Bluffs and one at Cincinnati. A. Yes. That at Cincinnati was established by the government after the flight of Benedict Arnold. Mr. Hay. Was there one at Natchez? A. There were only lieutenant Peter and a few men left at that place to keep a look out, and give me regular information.

Mr. Hay then begged leave to introduce the testimony of George Poindeux, etc. who was accordingly examined.

(To be continued.)

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Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1857.

Having failed to destroy Gen. Wilkinson's reputation in a court of justice, the band of "chose forts" at Richmond have resorted to the field. Swartwout sent a challenge to the General by Israel Smith, who on being questioned, stated that he had a letter from the said Swartwout for Gen. Wilkinson. The latter retained it unopened, and remarked to Smith that "he had no correspondence with traitors or conspirators," and ordered him to leave the room, which he did. Since that, Swartwout has published Gen. Wilkinson as a "Coward and a Traitor," as if free expressions from Swartwout, could impeach the courage of a man who has faced his enemy's enemies in battle. Every good citizen and patriot must have had a letter from the said Swartwout, in his pocket, and Gen. Wilkinson's leads to fringed suspicions of the intention of the band.

"One word more before I take my leave. "This is a critical moment in the life of our country—Your reputation is gone forever, and your life tapers on the verge of extinction."
"S. SWARTWOUT"

The troop of horse, attached to the 6th Brigade, commanded by Joseph H. Nicholson, jun. of Queen Ann's County, the companies commanded by Captain's Nathan Brawner and John B. White, of Charles County, and the rifle company commanded by J. An Elker, of Baltimore county, have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the general government.

From the Richmond Inquirer, of October 23.

Latest Proceedings.

After the delivery of the opinion of the court on Tuesday, the chief justice observed, that he had not intended (in his opinion) the particular district which he preferred were to be committed. He thought he had not because he had provided no means for the extradition but in the district of Ohio.

Mr. Hay then said for their commitment to Ohio, which was ordered. Mr. Wickham then moved for an attachment against Dr. Benjamin Hawkins, an Indian agent for Georgia. Dr. Cunningham, a white man in his profession and breaking upon certain papers in his care belonging to Mr. Blancheherst one of the accused. A Rule ordered. Melius Burr and Benjamin Burr were admitted to bail in the sum of 3000 dollars each. Mr. Martin and Dr. Cunningham, securities for A. Burr; Dr. Cunningham and Israel Smith, for H. Blancheherst. The court then adjourned till their court in court.

Died at Annapolis, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Kibby, consort of the honorable William Kibby, at that place.

Interment in the city of Baltimore last week:

Drowned,	1
Cabality,	2
Consumption,	2
Unknown,	5
Wrecking Cough,	1
Sudden,	1
Wrens,	1
Erys,	2
Fever,	1
L. Spring,	1
Infants,	1
Still born,	2
Adults,	11
Children,	9—25

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books.

Arrived, Feb'r Vibona, Long, 45 days from Barcelona—brandy, wine, almonds, &c.—11 doz M-Kim and John Donnell.—Left there, Sept 11; Snow Comet, Holden, for Baltimore, 18 days; brig Mars, Capt. J. do do; Feb'r Superior, Feb'r, do do; brig Factor, A. en New Bedford; New-Jersey, Patterson, of Philadelphia, for New Orleans; Adamant, Allen, of Weymouth; Sally, Barry, Philadelphia; Martha, Spooner, Alexandria; Merrimack, Adams, Newburyport; Eunice, Manly, Charleston; ship Tupper, Clark, Philadelphia, just arrived; Feb'r Rachel, Altman, Beverly, do. Paired in the bay, ship Stapleton, bound up, under jury masts; and Feb'r Wolf, from Charleston. Saw 2 British frigates off the Cape.

Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1857.
The 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of
A Variety of Dry Goods:
Part of which are
2 bales Worsted Hosiery
2 Cotton do.
1 case Grenoble Kid Gloves
1 trunk Calicoes
1 Book Muslins
1 Suspenders
1 case Shawls
3 bales Cloth
1 Flannels.
And at 12 o'clock,
54 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
31 tierces Rice
36 casks Wine de Graves
149 bags Coffee
50 kegs Raisins
11 puncheons Rum
10,000 lbs. Louisiana Pig Lead, at 60 days credit
2,000 lbs. Bar Lead
35 figots Crowley Steel, for account of the underwriters
239 bags Coffee, for cash.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'ts.
LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
Real Green TURTLE SOUP,
Will be served up, No. 38, Market Space, from 11 till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
ENOCH BAYLEY.

Private families may be supplied as usual.
October 27.

NATIONAL GUARDS,
YOU are requested to meet This Evening, at seven o'clock precisely, at Meyer's Hotel, on business of importance to the company.

By order,
JAMES SHAW, Sec'y.

October 27.
O. J. Bird, That the Baltimore Independent Blues meet at the Pantheon THIS EVENING, 27th inst. at early candle light. JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

Every member of the company is particularly requested to attend.

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The 28th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Chase's wharf, Fall's Point, will be sold on a credit for approved endorsed notes,
The valuable Brig HERO, Burtin about 300 tons; She is British built, of the very best materials, is just off her first voyage, she is shamed and copper fastened, is remarkably well found, and may be sent to sea at her own expense. Her inventory may be seen on board.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'ts.
oct. 25.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to a sale This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
10 bales Muslins
10 boxes Havana Brown Sugar, of a superior quality
100 Barrels Boston Beef, No. 1, on 90 days credit
40 bags Isla de Cuba, &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'ts.
oct. 27.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to a sale This Morning, for account of the underwriters, for cash,
6 bales Hosiery
1 do. Brown Rolls
1 safe Book checks.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'ts.
oct. 27.

To Merchants and Captains.

For sale on a general credit,
From two to three hundred barrels of Pilot and Navy BRAND, of the first quality, and fresh baked, made of fine fire flour collected in H. Earl's street, warranted to keep to any part of the world. Inquire of
WILLIAM LOVELL,
At the Union Brick Manufactory, Howard-st.
oct. 27

For Sale Freight or Charter,

To Europe or the West Indies,
The last sailing Schooner
HENRY,
Wilson, J. Bus, master; will be ready to receive a cargo in four or five days—For terms apply to the master on board at Sutton's wharf, or to
JAMES RAMSAY,
Fell's Point, Oct. 27

For Sale,

The fine fast sailing staunch
BRIG ST. MICHAELS,
With all her appurtenances;
1200 bbls. per register 177 tons,
built of the very best materials, and may be sent to sea at a small expense.—For terms apply to
HAZLEBURN, BROTHERS & Co.
oct. 27

Madeira and Malmsey Wine.

Received per schooner Henry, Capt. Jacobs, from Madeira,
12 cases } Best old London particular
11 boxes } Madeira Wine.
7 pr. cask }
7 hhds } Best old Malmsey Wine, represented as of superior quality.
The wine of which are offered for sale at low price and long credit.
HENRY THOMPSON,
oct. 27

Notice.

The Members of the Union Fire Company, are requested to attend at their Engine House, this evening, the 27th inst. for the purpose of trying the engine. Punctual attendance will be expected.
Per order,
GEO. VALIANT, Sec'y
oct. 27

Five Dollars Reward.

Stolen or left at some house where the owner visits, a dark colored GREAT COAT, with a falling velvet collar, a pocket in the left breast, and in each skirt. Whoever brings it to this office shall receive the above reward.
oct 27

Grundys & Crosdale

Have imported in the Indian Chief, from Liverpool,
60 crates Earthenware, well assorted
100 casks Nails, 60 to 300
30 casks Spikes, 3 1/2 to 8 inches
40 casks Nails, suitable for Havana Sugar Boxes,
Which they will sell low by the invoice.
oct 27

W. L. & J. Barney,

Have imported per ship Strathford, from Bremen,
30 bales of LINENS;
Consisting of
Hemp and Flaxen
Osbaburgs
Tickenburgs
Heffans
Brown Rolls
Burlaps, &c.
Which they offer for sale on the usual terms.
oct. 27

Claret Wine.

600 casks of 1st quality Claret Wine, put up particularly for the India Market, with four iron hoops on each cask (deliverable here or in New York) will be sold on very accommodating terms, on application to
CORNTHWAIT & TARNALL,
83, Bowly's wharf.
10th mo. 27

Chocolate and Raisins.

60 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
50 casks Raisins—For sale by
THOMAS MAREAN,
No. 9, Bowly's wharf.
oct. 27

H. William Junge,
49, SOUTH STREET,
Has imported per barques Andalus, ships George and Albert, Hope, and Seven, from Tunningen,

210 PACKAGES
(A complete assortment) of
German, Westphalia, & Silesia
LINEN,
Which he offers for sale on very moderate terms.
oct. 27

Wales and Clopper,
HAVE FOR SALE,

- 60 boxes Raisins
 - 150 do Cotton Cards, No. 6 and 7
 - 150 bbls. Boston Beef, No. 1
 - 20 pipes Brandy
 - 20 do Holland Gin
 - 100 bags Calcutta Sugars
 - 30 casks Linseed Oil
 - 6 bales Beerboom Gurrah
 - 1 case Bandanna Handkerchiefs
 - 2 bales Mamoodies
 - 4 do Kamadines and Seersuckers
 - 5 tons Cordage
 - 20 boxes Playing Cards, assorted.
- oct. 27

Haedelian Charitable Society.

The members of this Institution will please to take notice that the evenings of meeting (for a few weeks) are changed from Friday to Thursday—The next meeting will be Thursday next, at half past 6 o'clock precisely. The Committee having determined to make immediate arrangements for a public performance, the members are particularly enjoined to be punctual in their attendance.
By order,
HORACE H. HAYDEN, Sec'y.
oct. 27

By the Orphan's Court

Of St. Mary's County, September 8th, 1857.
ORDERED, That Eleanor Ford and Philip Ford, administrators of Philip Ford, late of Saint Mary's County, deceased, give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Universal Gazette, and Washington Federalist, in testimony whereof, I have set my hand this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seven.
JAMES FORREST, Reg. Wills
For Saint Mary's County.

To be sold at private sale,

A large three story brick HOUSE, very elegantly finished, with the improvements thereon, standing on the corner of Ann and Ausanna streets, late the property of James Fishwick. This house and lot is to be ample. Any person or persons that would wish to purchase may know the terms by making application to Caleb Turner, or captain
JOHN CHAMPLIN,
Fell's Point.
2aw31
oct 27

B. H. Mulikin,

No. 131, Market Street,
Has imported in the ships Onichello, Fame, Abona, Diana and Indian Chief, from Liverpool, and Far American, from London, his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods;

Among which are,
Coarse, fine and superfine Cloths; coarse, fine and superfine double milled Drabs; black, blue, brown, bottle green, scarlet & fashionable fawn coloured single and double mixed cassimeres; fancy Swansdowns; a fashionable Tailor's; fine and superfine Coats; fine and superfine Moleskins; of various colors; red, dark, mixtures, brown and blue Plains; drab and blue Devoisine; Kerseys; stout striped Jerseys; blue and white mixt Kerseys; white, blue, brown and green Halfdrucks and Kerseys; napped Cottons; red, yellow, white and scarlet Flannels; some very fine Rose Blankets; some very large sized striped Duffill ditto; drab, olive and black Constitution and Tabby Corda and Velvets; dark, mixt Genoa Corda; plain and stripe Callimancoes; Wildbores and Rossellets; Dulimancoes; Wildbores and Rossellets; Dulimancoes; brown, scarlet and black Bombazettes and Bombazines; some very fine black fringed and love Handkerchiefs; black, twilled Silk Florentines; rich, fancy and black Silk Moleskins; a complete assortment of Hosiery, consisting of yarn, lambs' wool and worsted Hosiery; white, black and lead coloured Cotton and Silk hosiery, with embroidered & lace cloaks; white, black and lead coloured extra long and habit Silk Gloves; metal, finished metal, plated and gilt vest and coat Buttons; white chappel silver eye and cast steel Needles.
Also selected from the different arrivals,
A handsome assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods;

Among which are,
An elegant assortment of Furniture Chintzes of the newest style of figure, with figures, tassels, red lace and cord to match; with his usual supply of German and Irish Linens, India Mullins, &c.; he will sell, wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash, on the usual credit to punctual customers, or in barter for Maryland Tobacco.
october 27

M'Neale and Neilsons

Offer for Sale
Rice, in tierces
Green Coffee, in bags
Havanna Sugar
Claret, in hogheads
Ditto, in casks of 2 dozen each
Champagne Wine, in casks of 1 doz. each,
and
Brandy in
Brand Fruits;
And an assortment of FRENCH GOODS—comprising of
Taffetas
Silk Hosiery and Gloves
White and Brown Shirts
Cha of Handkerchiefs
Beaver Hats, &c. &c.
oct. 5