

held an hundred pens and presses, operating against me, when distant, absent, and offering my health and life to the public service; but it would swell this appeal to a volume, did I attempt to develop the systematic schemes of vengeance, by which I have been hunted to the present hour.

Thus pressed and persecuted, I have no resort but in your virtue and good sense; I make it in confidence that you will suspend your opinions, until I present you with the only defence in my power to offer; and if in the course of the exposition, which has been forced upon me, I should be obliged to inflict wounds, where I have been desirous to spare feelings, the duty which I owe to the character of a soldier, to my name and family, and the sense of my wrongs must excuse me.

No calumny shall force me from the silence I now impose on myself. I shall make a brief record of all the slanders which may reach my knowledge, and will attend to them in their proper place. But before I close the present address, I consider it my duty solemnly to pledge my honor, that I shall bring proofs from authentic sources to put to shame the profuse offerings which have been made to effect my dishonor, as a citizen, a soldier, and a chief, by a long list of willing witnesses, whose passions, prejudices and resentments have interested them in my destruction. The war of an individual against a host, is enough to stagger the stoutest heart, but habit has placed me above difficulties, and under the protection of that Almighty Power, in whom I trust, I will succeed.

Fellow Citizens!

I crave not forgiveness for offences, because I have committed none.

I seek not to excite your sympathy, because I am conscious I have deserved it.

But I invoke that justice, which is guaranteed to all by the sacred charter of the land, and constitutes our pride, our boast, and common security. Let me be heard before condemnation.

JA: WILKINSON.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

From France.—Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Dispatch, Capt. L'Anon, from Bordeaux, which place she left the 20th of June. Mr. Robert Bailey came passenger in the Dispatch, and forty Spanish and French gentlemen. Mr. Bailey has despatches from Mr. Armstrong for our government. No change had taken place in France relative to American property. Bonaparte continued his hostility to this country. Mr. Armstrong had not left France, and it was not known when he would. We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Paris which states that it was the writers opinion that he would not come even then.

From letters and from gentlemen who have lately arrived from France, we have a number of anecdotes respecting Bonaparte. It appears that this great man, who has almost conquered the world is now fairly overcome by a woman. His first and almost sole attention is paid to his beautiful Empress. A short time since he left his seat while giving audience to his officers, contrary to established custom, at the call of his wife. And a few days previous to the sailing of the Dispatch a bundle of state papers which had been sent to him at the empress's private apartment, by the Duc de Cadore, were returned unopened.

Gen. Sarracen, who commanded at Boulogne hired a fisherman to carry him out a fishing in the harbour; while they were amusing themselves a British brig hove in sight, and the general compelled the fisherman to put him on board the brig;—he then discharged the man and gave a writing to show that he had been compelled to do what he had done. It was not known in France what was the cause of this sudden desertion of the general; but it was supposed to be on account of neglect on the part of Bonaparte; in not giving him the promotion which he thought he merited.

To the politeness of a merchant in this city we are indebted for a file of French papers to the 14th of June. They are in the hands of the translator and if they should contain any thing of importance, we shall give it to morrow.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 19.

FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, from Liverpool—sailed the 8th July.

We have received from captain Stanton, London and Liverpool papers to the 6th inst.

From the papers we have made some selections for this day, but it will be perceived that they are not important. The price of wheat, flour, cotton, &c. was very high in England.

Great supplies of wheat were expected from the Baltic—50,000 quarters were received in London in one week, from France and Holland. The prospects of the coming harvest more favorable. Cotton was brisk at 14 to 16d. American superfine Flour, 66 to 69s. per barrel—American wheat, 17 to 17s. 6d.

Brown, the late collector at New-Orleans, was seized in the Theatre, in London, at the instance of Mr. Pinkney our minister at that place—to regain his liberty he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney in trust for the United States.

LONDON, June 26.

Last night we received Paris papers to the 20th and Dutch to the 23d inst. from which we have given some interesting extracts.

The desertion of the French general Sarrazin, as might have been expected, produced no small degree of stir at Boulogne. The countersign was immediately changed along the French coast, and measures adopted to frustrate any attempts that might be made by the English government, in consequence of information derived from him.

These Journals contain details of the French operations in Catalonia. It appears that Augereau has arrived in Paris, and has brought thither the military details of the achievements within the circuit of his command in the north eastern districts of Spain, but which afford nothing new.

Some of the troops intended for Spain are said to have received another destination. They are ordered to the coast of Britain, where, according to rumor, a large force is to be collected. There is a great affectation of mystery with respect to the ultimate destination of this army, but enough is suffered to transpire to indicate a project of invasion of some kind.

By letters from Malta, dated seven days subsequent to brigadier general Oswald's dispatches, we learn that there was great danger of our troops being obliged to abandon their new possessions so gallantly acquired in the Adriatic sea; as our whole force amounted only to 10,000 effective men, against which the enemy were then proceeding from Naples with an army of 40,000.

June 27.

It is confidently rumored in the circles connected with government, that ministers have resolved immediately to withdraw the British army from Portugal. Whether this resolution has been adopted in consequence of the increase of the French army being such as to leave us little hope of ultimate success from a prolongation of the struggle, or from what other motive, we know not; but we have reason to believe the present determination of ministers to be as we have stated.

We have this morning received an influx of continental papers. They consist of French to the 21st, Dutch to the 24th, and German to the 20th inst. The most important article they contain, is that in which we are informed that, by a treaty of alliance between France and Austria, the latter power is bound to furnish a contingency of 150,000 troops, to co operate with the French in the vast projects, which still remain to be executed by Napoleon.

An article from Hamburg states that the scheme of marrying Ferdinand the VIIth to the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, has been abandoned, and that she and her father had returned to Italy.

American papers to the 29th May have been received, but the only novelty which they present is a copy of the correspondence between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, relative to the recall of Mr. Jackson, from which we have given some interesting documents.

June 29.

Letters of the 24th, from Amsterdam, mention a very singular report current in that city, that there is a general insurrection in this country, and that the object of general Sarazin's visit to England was to give every possible assistance and encouragement to the disaffected party. The same letters mention that the exportation of corn has been prohibited from the Dutch ports, "because the French have prohibited the export of corn to Holland." They also state that a French consul has arrived at Koningsberg, for the purpose of superintending the trade of that place.

General Sarazin was on duty when Napoleon and his new Empress were at Boulogne. After viewing the fortifications, and every thing interesting in the town, they went to the heights to take a peep at the ocean. The Austrian Princess had a telescope in her hand, and observing a vessel cruising at some distance, she enquired what it was, and was informed that it was an English vessel. Perceiving five others in the harbor, she asked what they were, and was told that they belonged to the Emperor. She then asked why the five vessels did not go out and take that belonging to the enemy? At this moment, Bonaparte, who had shown a restless impatience, could restrain his feelings no longer, but snatching the glass out of her hand, exclaimed in the French language, with great impetuosity—"Because the wind is not fair!"

RIOT.—On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool. A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbor, having been impressed, on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the docks being absent at dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place, they broke open the door, and dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they then proceeded to tarring and feathering, and accordingly stripped him naked, and rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured. Feathers, however, not being at hand, they shook a cotton bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks, and through Hanover street. The poor fellow, in a most piteous plight, at length found shelter in some of the neighboring streets. One of the singleaders has been apprehended and committed for trial.

JUNE 30.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"We Napoleon, &c. taking into consideration the present high price of grain on the northern coast of our dominions, until the quantity thrashed is ascertained, and until the produce of the approaching harvest is determined, decree, and it is hereby decreed as follows:

"Art. 1. On and after the first of July, of the present year, the exportation of wheat shall be prohibited throughout the whole range of our ports, from the Island of Schowen southward to the harbour of L'Orient, comprehending both those places within the terms of this decree.

"Art. 2. On and after the above date of the first of July, within the range of coast above stated, the exportation of oats is also hereby prohibited.

"Given at our Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, June 22, 1810."

The queen of Holland is dangerously indisposed at Plombieres.

Some advices from the Baltic reached us yesterday. Nothing decisive is mentioned respecting the rival candidates for the succession to the throne of Sweden, the Hereditary Duke of Oldenburg, and the King of Denmark. It is understood at Stockholm and elsewhere, French intrigue is extremely active to procure the appointment of the latter, but the detestation in which the Swedes hold the Danes, will, no doubt, render the nomination of a Danish Sovereign a task very difficult to accomplish.

Peace!—Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 1st instant, German to the 20th ult and a Gottenburg mail. The Hague Courant repeats the assertion that we have demanded the cession of the Swedish fleet and the Island of Gothland. The Moniteur however asserts what we know to be untrue, that admiral Saumarez is quitting the Baltic. The Dutch paper declares that hopes of a general Peace are not yet at an end. We cannot imagine what encourages the Dutch to suppose Peace practicable at the present moment. We, in this country, know such a supposition to be perfectly absurd.

A report is prevalent, that in order to prevent the possibility of general Sarazin's imposing upon them, ministers had resolved to forbid his long stay in this country, and send him to America. [We have enough here.]

Letters from Madras state, that the heat produced by the late military differences in that government, was entirely allayed. Most of the officers who had been suspended were restored to their rank and the favor of government.

July 2.

By a vessel which passed the port of Dover yesterday from Dieppe, accounts have been received that a report was in circulation at that place, on her departure, and generally credited, that an embargo would be laid on all French ports on the 1st of July (yesterday), and continue in force for six months, in consequence of which all vessels were preparing to get away, whether loaded or in ballast.

It is also reported from the opposite coast, that the French have sustained a great loss of men, by the springing of a mine before Cadiz, but no date is mentioned for this event. Government, we understand, have received no dispatches from Lord Wellington of a later date than the 9th ult. Ministers, it is affirmed, have received advices that Napoleon is collecting an immense force in the Adriatic, both of ships and troops. The point intended to attack is probably Egypt, from which he may most successfully annoy our possessions in the East; and it is probable that the threatened attack on Sicily is intended to co-operate with this principal object.

The master of a neutral vessel just arrived from Nantes, states, that neither there nor any other part of the French coast in that direction, is there any assemblage of troops; and if this information be correct, it follows, of course, that the reports in the foreign journals of the formation of an army there to menace the shores of Britain, is a mere stratagem of the enemy to excite alarm among us, and prevent any further reinforcements being sent to our armies in Spain and Portugal.

Since our last, Paris papers one day later than those received on Saturday, have reached us; also a few German papers. The southern part of the TYROL has been formally incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, a circumstance which destroys every hope of the future independence of that country.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Rotterdam in a fishing vessel, which was repeatedly fired at by the French guard, says, that Napoleon is endeavoring to transfer the whole export of the produce of the country to the city of Antwerp, where licenses are obtained without difficulty, for pecuniary compliment. The only force in Amsterdam was the royal guards of Louis, consisting of 6000 men. At Rotterdam there were 1000 French, and in different stations along the shores of the Meuse, about 19,000 more. For the insult to which the French were lately exposed at Rotterdam, the Dutchmen in that city have been obliged to pay 100,000 guilders, and they have since shown no disposition to give the same offence, and incur the same penalty.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There was a rumor current yesterday in the higher circles, which, if it be well founded, implies a total change of plan in the operations of our army in Portugal. It was said, that Lord Wellington, with the whole or greater part of the British army, was to embark at Lisbon for the purpose of proceeding to St. Lucar, and afterwards co operating with the garrison at Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city, and expel the enemy from Andalusia. The defence of Portugal was in the mean time to be committed to the Portuguese and Spanish troops, under the command of Marshal Beresford and the Marquis de Romana.

PARIS, June 24.

By a decree of the 12th, all exportation of corn by the Scheldt, the Meuse, and the Rhine, thro' Holland, is prohibited.

From Dutch Papers.

LOWER ELBE, June 19.

The report is renewed, that the English have demanded of Sweden the fleet at Carlsrona, as also the Island of Gothland.

PEACE.

The endeavors to produce a general peace, and the negotiations for that purpose are not given up, as some Journals have asserted. One of the greatest obstacles to peace, it is understood, is that England interests herself for certain princely houses connected with her by the bonds of affinity; and so long as an indemnification is not provided for these houses, there can be no actual accommodation, much less an effectual and stable peace.

FRANKFORT, June 2. The French head quarters of the army in Germany are expected here on the 4th of next month. They consist of 250 officers, besides 800 men and five or six generals, besides 800 men and five or six horses. The convent of Kronau, in the district of Katzinellenbogen, which is still under the administration, and has an annual income of florins, has been declared to appertain to the imperial domains; the taking possession thereof immediately expected. M. Süss, formerly in the Prussian service; passed through this city yesterday on his way to Paris, as a courier.

For some time several reports, of considerable importance, have been in circulation; of which is, that ILLYRIA will be created a kingdom, connected with the Confederation of the Rhine, and that the Illyrian king will foot an army of 100,000 men, for the purpose of that Confederation.

LONDON, July

We received this morning a large mass of intelligence—from Spain to the 10th ult. to the 17th, and Germany to the 24th ult. of importance.—The German Papers, which to be insignificant when compared with the are now of more moment. Whatever intelligence is suffered to transpire is communicated through them; while the Paris press exclusively devoted to the details of letters and theatrical representations.

A coldness has taken place between Austria and Russia on the subject of Turkey, which will be Bonaparte's policy to improve into a war. Austria has presented a note to the Austrian Emperor at Petersburg, stating, Wallachia and Moldavia are in future to be considered as Russian provinces to be governed by Russian Law.

also put a stop to the exportation of several articles from Wallachia to the Austrian Empire, and has deprived the Austrian Consul at Constantinople of the influence which he enjoyed in the affairs of Austrian subjects in Wallachia. Austria has remonstrated, and has reminded that treaties have for a long time subsisted between Austria and the Porte by which matters were fixed and regulated. It is clear that the Court of Vienna is by no means disposed to consider Wallachia and Moldavia forming part of the Russian Empire. No indeed, has given up those provinces to us, and we scarcely believe she has the intention of them.—We perfectly well remember that BONAPARTE, in one of his marginal notes to the Moniteur, declared, that he should not see Russia being possessed of those provinces, but circumstances have changed since then. He then felt it his interest to flatter and Russia, for Austria, had not been thrown completely into his arms. We shall not be surprised to hear him now complain of the projects of Russia against the Porte, and the part of the Porte against her, and of course, in the end, to treat Turkey as treated Italy, Spain, Holland, and every other that has been cursed by his presence and arms.

SWINEMUNDE, June

The vessels laden with colonial produce, were lying at anchor in our roads, have been ordered by an express order of the government, the same fate has befallen several vessels which sailed from Stralsund and other Swedish ports put into our roads.

HERMANSSTADT, May

We learn by letters from Constantinople, that a part of troops, expected from Asia, have been ordered. This event has much embarrassed the Vizier. Dissatisfaction is at its greatest in the capital, and every day some casual similar to that which took place two years ago is expected.

STETTIN, June

In consequence of information, that several vessels which arrived in Swin roads last, there were some laden with colonial produce, orders were issued on the 13th instant, that the vessels and their papers should undergo an examination, at which Mr. Billiot, the Consul, was invited to be present, and that if fraud was discovered, the vessel should be sequestered. The examination took place accordingly, and the papers not being regular, the vessels were put under sequestration.

DANISH EXCLUSION OF AMERICANS.

Bank of the Elbe, June

The king of Denmark, following the example of the king in Pomerania, has given orders to exclude all American ships. The beginning has been made at Tonningen and Husum, and shortly extend to Copenhagen. Serious apprehensions are entertained for American property in Stralsund and Swedish Pomerania. Since the departure of Governor Essen, another Swedish governor has arrived in Stralsund, who stops every kind of trade in colonial produce, and ordered the confiscation of not only ships, but of carriages and waggons in which they were found, together with the horses.

Private letters yesterday received at Hamburg from Paris, confidently state that a second French Douaniers is to be established, which will reach from the Elbe to the shores of the Baltic. Private letters received from Paris state, that the empress is disliked by many persons at her pride. She shows her resentment towards persons in the least degree implicated in the happy catastrophe of Louis the Sixteenth. Several persons of distinction have for this reason removed from court, and lost their employments.—The French general at Hamburg, M. de Saxe, said to have exacted from that unhappy city a forced loan, without security, 2 millions of francs for his government. He also wishes to encamp, with his whole division of 15,000 men on the frontiers of Holland; but the same is their inability to procure the necessary plan for building huts, and houses for the officers was relinquished.