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From the New-York Evening Post.  
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
No. V.

Extracts of this evening will be read with interest. They contain an examination of Wilkinson's defence. Fortunately necessary to attempt a defence; and in consequence, it was impossible to avoid a confusion of circumstances, these he was to try to connect together; added to this was also obliged to state both sums; though he avoided both, with all his caution and trepidation that a guilty conscience continually suggested. He however so entirely steer clear of which lay before him, but that he was occasionally compelled to place his foot where it left its track, and follow him, and ferret him out.

PROOFS

Corruption of GEN. JAMES WILKINSON, in his connection with Aaron Burr, with refutation of his slanderous allegations against the character of the principal agents against him.

Established the receipt of the money, and enquire to what account it is placed, general and his friends. Here even who has at all attended to the nature of the defence, must have remarked a studied confusion of dates, sums and circumstances, that evidently show a design to mislead.

Charge was a serious one. It came in a respectable shape; it merited an enquiry for enquiry but never sought it. In defending his own character, he attacked of his accusers, and flattered himself the public attention was withdrawn from his infamy, while it was only astonished the boldness of his calumny. If the proceeds from the Spanish government proceeds of a commercial speculation, might his accusers have been content with confusion? All that would have been necessary was the exhibition of an account designating the sums he had received, showing how they become due. I have said, he might have said, 6000 dollars by Collins, and 9640 by Power, but they were the proceeds of a fair sale here are the accounts to support it, a natural course for innocence to pursue, that we cannot but suspect guilt when we see it departed from: a balance for which would have humbled his enemies in the past and his character would have been firmly established from their impotent

of this, what is done? Why, the publishes his *Plain Tale*, where, in the charge of having received specimens of money from the Spanish government, all he says is this: "his [General's] commercial engagements were solely with the Spanish government of after his first voyage; of course he received was from the government of the country, and he received in part by bills or by remittance through various channels. The last payment was made in 1799, through his agent Philip being a balance which had arisen on the delivery of some tobacco, which after it delivered was damaged and lost in 1789." This is the only passage of misapprehension in which he ever alludes to any account received, or endeavours to give any of the consideration for which they received.—If he received money as he says, he can tell the amount. If he drew the sums and the parties may be shown received remittances, there can be no difficulty in designating them, and showing on the other side of the account the consideration for which they were paid. These accounts would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the public than General Knox's or than my *memoire* to the Secretary of War with which he has enriched his de-

General Wilkinson did not this, because HE DARE TO EXHIBIT HIS ACCOUNT.—The original accounts were in my hands that they were signed by him and his agents, and that the result of their examination destroyed him forever. It appears how before the court of Inquiry he did not care to exhibit some accounts which have been carefully kept from the public eye. But the result of this investigation, and is extremely important in this investigation. The sentence, No. 26) states, 1st. "That it does not appear that he received any money from the government or any of its officers, since 1791. That it does appear by the General's accounts, that his agents several years after received and remitted to him several sums of money, which had been stored and damaged in the year 1789." It is to be remembered that the Court of Inquiry did not think it proper to state the amount of these several

sums, or to designate at least the years in which they were paid, that we might have compared them with other payments. Not having the aid which the account exhibited to the Court of Inquiry would have afforded, I must use the materials I have; they will I believe be amply sufficient. We have it from the general's admission as stated in the Sentence, that he received no money from the government or any of its officers for tobacco, or other produce, since the year '91. But I have incontrovertibly shown, that the sum of 6000 dollars by Owen, 6333 by Collins, and of 9140 by Power, were all received from the government or its officers long after the year 1791. They were then by his own confession, not received for tobacco. On what account, then were they paid? It does not appear from whom the sum of 6550 dollars, mentioned in the letter to Ansis, was received; whether from his agent Nolan, or from the officers of government. I do not therefore include it in the above calculation, but added to those three sums they form a total of 28,563 dollars, which were all received after '91. Now admitting them to be the produce of the damaged tobacco, and that this damaged tobacco had sold as well as that which was merchantable, there must have been at least 570 hogsheads; an extraordinary quantity to have lain forgotten so many years. But I do not rely, though I safely might, on the evident absurdity of this poor excuse; I have promised to leave no doubt on this point, and I hasten to fulfil my engagement.

We have seen that the general came down with a small cargo in 1787, and that in August, 1788, he entered into partnership with my kinsman, Daniel Clark, who had been his agent for the disposal of all the property he sent down previous to the partnership. The day after that connection was formed, the previous accounts were made out, settled and signed by both parties. (See No. 27) This settlement presents a payment of \$335 to Major Dunn, for balance, and shows that \$3000 out of 10,000, the whole amount of the sales, had been advanced to Wilkinson a year before the produce came down and that the produce was drawn for, in favour of different persons to whom he owed money. It also appears by this settlement, that Mr. Clark acknowledged to have on hand a quantity of tobacco in bulk, weight unknown, and other parcels, amounting to eight hogsheads, for which he made himself accountable when sold. None of the monies therefore which I have shown to have been paid to Gen. Wilkinson arose out of any commercial transactions prior to the 8th of August, 1788. On that day the partnership with Daniel Clark, senior, commenced. The accounts of that partnership from the 1st May, 1789, were settled on that day, and a balance of 2631 dollars then paid to Captain Abner M. Dunn, the brother of one of the partners. The gross amount of sales by this account appears to be 16,441 dollars. At the foot of it is added the receipt of Mr. Dunn, for the balance. (See Note No. 23)

By this account the balance appears to have been paid to Capt. A. B. Dunn, and was by him taken round by sea to his brother, the partner of Wilkinson, in Kentucky.

On the 5th of September in the same year, general Wilkinson was at New Orleans, and there made another settlement, by which it appears that there was a balance only of 401 dollars in his favour, which was paid to Nolan, his agent, by his order. (See No. 29) and of course that the sum of 6000 dollars stated by Ballinger and Mr. Jones to have been taken up in this year could not have proceeded from any of his commercial operations. An inspection of the account will shew that the large payments were always made either in advance to Wilkinson himself, or to his order, in favor of different persons to whom he was indebted. This account is signed by Wilkinson, himself, and closed the accounts of the partnership, which, as we have stated, was dissolved on the 18th of the same month. (See No. 4.) In this settlement the tobacco which is mentioned as loose, & weight unknown, in the first account settled by Maj. Dunn, is accounted for, and appears to have amounted to 974 dollars.

Thus all the tobacco transactions up to the 18th September, 1789, are distinctly placed before the public—they must of necessity have entered into the partnership accounts, and those accounts are annexed; and let it be remembered that it is this year, 1789, that the general and the court of inquiry refer to the shipments which are to account for the enormous sums which he has been proved to have received. It should also be remarked that the periodical rise of water taking place from Feb. to June, after that period, except on extraordinary occasions, the accounts of the year close between the commerce of Ohio and New Orleans and therefore not much more can be expected from the accounts of this

year; but there is still a portion of the time and a remnant of transaction to be elucidated and I will not leave a day or a cent unaccounted for.

Prior to the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Clark had sent up the river on the joint account, a boat called the *Speedwell*, with a cargo amounting to about 8000 dollars. This not being included in the settlement, Wilkinson, as appears by the document before referred to, (No. 4.) agrees that he will invest the proceeds in good tobacco, and ship it to New Orleans on their joint account in the month of December next; and that when he has fulfilled this and another undertaking of the same nature, with respect to a debt he was authorised to collect, then the partnership should cease.

(To be continued.)

ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

CAMPAIGN OF THE AUSTRIANS IN 1796.

Extracted from the "Historic and Geographic Atlas," by Le Sage; published at Paris in the year 1802, during the consulship of Bonaparte; a work selected by the commission of public instruction for the use of libraries and lycums.

At the opening of the campaign of 1796, the French forces formed a great arch extending from Strasburg to Dusseldorf. The Rhine, or the Austrian forces which occupied the two banks of that river, formed the chord of this arch, from Spire as far as beyond Coblenz; Mayence formed the centre, where was stationed the main body of the Austrian forces, with the intention of forcing the centre of the arch, but feebly protected by the French, who, on the contrary, had placed their principal force at the two extremities, with an intention of forcing and outflanking the Austrian line.

By this it appears that each, in like manner, meditated an invasion and offensive movements. The French wished to penetrate into Germany; the Austrians, wished to return to the frontiers of France; and with this intention each party naturally had placed its greatest force in opposition to the weakest part of the enemy. These two plans, although the same as to their object, differed much as to the merit of conception. The Austrian plan was defective; the French presented great advantages. If the latter conquered, they laid open to themselves a defenceless country, abounding with every thing necessary; they placed the Austrian army in imminent danger of being surrounded; should, on the contrary, victory have been on the side of the Austrians, their progress would have been impeded at every step by a chain of fortresses, and they would have been incessantly harassed on their two wings, by two considerable armies. Such were the plans and the situations of the two armies. Jourdan commanded the French forces on the north; Moreau those of the south. As to the Austrians, they were intrusted to the command of a young prince, brother of the emperor, till then known only by the merit of his blood, and his distinguished birth; he had just been appointed to fill the place of Clairfait, whose talents and experience made him one of the ornaments and props of the Austrian army. If Europe at first appeared surprised at such a choice, and yielding to appearances, seemed astonished to see, at so critical a moment, the fate of the empire placed in hands so young, that surprise was soon succeeded by admiration, when she beheld those brilliant actions, which discovered in him the hero.

The campaign opened with the month of June, and from the first instant the defects of the plan of the cabinet of Vienna was discoverable.—The archduke at first made his way to Mayence with success; but is immediately interrupted in his course by the disasters of his right wing, driven beyond the *Seig* and the *Lahn*. He flies to their assistance, and re-establishes his affairs in the most brilliant manner. Then again his solicitude is excited for the disasters of his left; general Wurmser had been detached from it with thirty thousand men, which had become necessary in Italy, where Bonaparte was commencing his extraordinary and brilliant career. Moreau, skillfully taking advantage of these circumstances, had crossed the Rhine and threatened Swabia. The archduke abandons his success in the north, and precipitates his march to meet Moreau; less fortunate at this rencontre, he is beaten at Ettlingen, and from that moment his position becomes embarrassing; he is obliged to put himself on the defensive, and give way to efforts made by both wings of the French army; for it is scarcely necessary to say that, when the Archduke returned to meet Moreau, Jourdan had resumed his first march, and his success was complete; he had crossed again the *Lieg* and the *Lahn*, had entered Frankfurt, and was marching into Franconia.

In this perilous situation, the archduke determines upon a retreat, throws 25,000 men into the fortresses of the Rhine, and retires before Moreau along the Necker and the Danube; whilst Wartensleben retires before Jourdan through Franconia towards Bohemia.

Attentive Europe viewed with anxiety the situation of the Austrians and the danger of the empire. Military men and politicians sought in vain a relief from certain disasters. It was found in the presence of mind of the young prince, in a stroke of genius of the archduke. He ascended slowly the left bank of the Danube, crossed the river at Donauwörth, burns his bridges, and forms an intention to encamp on the right bank. Moreau immediately moves his army there, precisely as was expected by the archduke, who had left a considerable body of troops to defend the passage of the *Leck*, and then rapidly descending the Danube at the head of 20,000 chosen men, recrosses the river at Neuburg, at Inglostadt, and fell suddenly on the right of Jourdan, who faced the *Naab*, beyond which he had driven general Wartensleben. The young prince beats the right wing of Jourdan, and from that moment every thing assumes a new aspect, and the empire is saved. Wartensleben resuming the offensive, repels and beats Jourdan in front, who can never succeed in covering his flank, constantly attacked and outflanked by the archduke, whose admirable celerity precedes Jourdan incessantly, step by step, into every place of retreat, to Neuremberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, wresting from him every place which might cover his retreat, his magazines, in a word all his resources, and forces him to throw himself into dangerous routes, whereby his march is rendered painful, and finally becomes a complete and disastrous confusion.

No sooner does the archduke see this army paralysed, than he turns about towards the south and marches precipitately to attack the rear of Moreau, reinforcing his army with the garrisons on his route. But he arrived too late; Moreau, by his skill and courage, had just rendered this second effort useless. After having waited for some time, threatening Munich and Ratisbon, in hopes of bringing the archduke back and relieving his colleague, Moreau himself, surrounded on all sides, separated from France, deprived of all communication, without information, without hopes, and without instructions, he had commenced, and finally accomplished, one of the most glorious retreats ever known. At the moment that the Archduke reached Offenbourg Moreau entered Friebourg, after having surmounted all the obstacles of nature and the efforts of the enemy: he had the glory of regaining his frontiers with the whole of his army, cannon and baggage, without suffering any check or loss, crowned with several victories, and the suffrages of his enemies themselves. This general even then, endeavored to maintain himself in Brigau, but was forced, after several bloody engagements, to recross the Rhine, and to suffer the Archduke to retake the fortress of Kehl and the bridge of Huningen, which closed the season, and brought the armies back to precisely the same positions they occupied in the opening of the campaign.

Such is the sketch of this celebrated campaign, in which the young archduke had the pleasing gratification of seeing himself proclaimed the liberator of Germany, of which he has since remained the hope and the idol. In every extraordinary crisis of the Austrian monarchy, all eyes have been fixed upon him—twice since, in moments of despair, the empire has been entrusted to him, too late perhaps for success, but not for his glory, because it rests upon solid qualities and amiable virtues, which have early rendered him independent of events."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 1.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

Yesterday afternoon the following Telegraphic notice from Deal was transmitted by Lord Mulgrave:—

"TO THE LORD MAYOR,  
Admiralty Office, 4 o'clock, P.M.  
"FLUSHING CLOSELY INVESTED!  
"REST OF THE ISLAND TAKEN!  
"With Lord Mulgrave's compliments to the Lord Mayor."

This morning intelligence was transmitted from Lord Castlereagh in the following note.  
"TO THE LORD MAYOR:  
(COPY.)  
DOWNING STREET, Aug. 6.

"My Lord,  
"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, dated the 2d and 3d inst. from Middleburgh, by which it appears the Island of Walcheren has been occupied by