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THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
No. VI
PROOFS

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

appears by a letter from Wilkinson to
dated the 20th May 1790 (No. 30.)
shipment which was by the general's
to have been made in December,
could not take place until the spring of
following year. And here, if our sole
was to refute the half uttered hesi-
tation that has been offered, here we
propose, for confused as the defence is,
much at least has been distinctly stated.
The status received after the year 1791,
for tobacco shipped in '89; but the ac-
count May 1790, are closed, irrevocably.
The general's signature to the ac-
counts every thing to the month of Sep-
tember. His letter shows that nothing was
settled between that time and May. With
publication of his only defence, I might
say I will anticipate the answer to any
objection he might make by pretending
the lapse of a year, and after showing that
he received did not proceed from
commercial operations in the year '89, I
show as clearly that they were not pro-
ceeded by those in 1790, which by his own con-
fession was the last of his commercial exist-

the agreement for dissolving the part-
nership, as we have seen, it appears that the
general's cargo was to have been invested
on the account of the partnership.
In letters No. 29 and 30, it appears that
the proceeds were so invested; that purchas-
ing tobacco to a large amount were also
on the general's own account—but that
to discharge the risk, the whole was thrown in-
to a common account, the proceeds to be divi-
ded in proportion to the respective interests.
This is explicitly stated in both letters—and
in consequence of it, we are furnished with
proofs which we otherwise should not have had,
that Speedwell's cargo had been separately
invested. As this business was nominally
conducted by Nolan, his accounts of that in-
vestment would have given us only partial in-
formation, and it might be said that the mo-
ney had been proved to have been received
for the proceeds of the residue of the ship-
ment, but the whole being carried to one
account, Mr. Clark was entitled to an
equal share of all the adventure, and he was
to be paid for his proportion of any loss that might
be sustained by the damage done to any
of the cargo. We accordingly find that the general's
letter is minute as to that loss, and states
in the first letter that a flat with 40 hhds. had
been recovered with a loss of about twelve
hundred hhds. In the second letter, June
1790, (No. 31.) the general expresses his
satisfaction that the tobacco is not yet gone,
and says, "Events have justified the pro-
posal of my making no distinction in the to-
bacco shipped at this time or allotting any se-
parate portion for the account of the Speed-
well's three of the fleet are still aground in
the rocky river, with 18 hhds. on board."

arrived with this shipment of tobac-
co, it was sold to government; it was sold
for the net sum of 15,850 dollars. The ac-
count as well of the purchase as the sales,
rendered by Nolan, the former dated
the 7th May, 1790, and the latter New
York, 21st September in the same year.
The adventure was then finally closed. All
tobacco must have been sold, or Mr.
Clark, having been charged with his propor-
tion of the whole purchase, would have been
entitled to his share of the sales of any re-
maining part of the tobacco. But as is evi-
dently shown by the accounts (No. 32.) the whole
adventure was closed; Mr. Clark's, proportion
of 3,400 dollars, was paid him, and Nolan
received the residue to the payment of the
general's debts, his creditors being at that
time many and clamorous. Indeed so much
was then pressed, that though an error of
account was discovered in the former accounts
certified by Nolan, (No. 33.) yet he
did not discharge it, but it still remains due.
The next year Wilkinson became a general,
and before he became a bankrupt. After
the death of major Dunn, he became a part-
ner with Mr. Peyton Short, and I am autho-
ritatively without the fear of contradiction to state,
that this gentleman felt for years the embar-
rassment caused by the connection; that
Wilkinson went to the army in debt to him,
as well as to many other persons who had
been imprudent enough to trust him; that
he had himself of his official station to elu-
sify the payment of his debts and when at
the firmness of Mr. James Hughes (to

whom Mr. Short had in despair surrendered
the task) he was forced to a settlement, that
his accounts exhibited no outstanding debts at
New-Orleans, no tobacco stored there, none
of those sources from whence he produced his
subsequent wealth. His accounts with the es-
tate of major Dunn will be found to be equally
silent on this point, and those of his other part-
nership are now before the public. What
device? what evidence? what excuse can
now be found to hide him from this open
and apparent shame? His commercial spec-
ulations afford no cover for his political cor-
ruption, and how probable it may be that
he cheated his partners, his infamous excuse
is insufficient after these proofs to clear him
from the charge of having sold his country.
Over any other but so arrogant, so unblushing
an offender, it would be mean to triumph;
but elevated with the consciousness of integ-
rity, I look with contempt on the wretch who
is grovelling beneath me; on whom punish-
ment operates no reformation, detection no
remorse—and who regrets loss of character
only because it deprives him of the means of
deception. Disgusted as I am with the task
of exposing him, it is not yet finished. I
have proved the payment of the money, and
I have demonstrated that it was not the pro-
ceeds of his commerce. It remains to show
that it was the hire of his treason.

(To be continued.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, September 27.—By the ship
Oliver Elsworth, capt. Sketchley 42 days
from Liverpool, we have received London
papers to the evening of the 10th of August,
containing the intelligence that the English
had taken three of the islands, and by the
last account were bombarding Flushing, which
had offered to capitulate as at Lisbon, but
refused.—No accounts had been received of
the late battle near Madrid.

Liverpool papers mention, that 217 Ame-
rican ships had arrived at that port, between
the 1st of June and the 1st of August.

Price of stocks at London, August 10—
3 per cents for money 68 1/4—do for ac-
count 68 3/8—Omnium 1 1/4 prem.—Wheat 70s.
85 to 95s. fine flour 80 to 85s. American flour
per bbl. at Liverpool 50 to 51s. per bbl.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A formal intimation has
lately been given to the Americans at Paris,
that the government of the United States
must soon determine to join the French or
the British in the war, as it would no longer
be possible to maintain a neutrality between
the two belligerent powers.

August 9.—We have received Spanish pa-
pers to the 24th and Portuguese to the 27th
ult. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army had broke
up from Placentia on the 18th, and proceed-
ed direct for Madrid. On the same day, Cu-
esta passed the Tagus, and on the 19th reach-
ed Naval Moral, on his march to Oropeza.
On the 20th, it is supposed the English and
Spaniards formed a junction, unless they
meant to proceed by different routes to Ma-
drid, which appears to be more probably the
case. Some of the papers announce the re-
ceipt of private letters, which bring down the
operations some days later; of these, a letter
dated Talavera, the 24th, it is said, announces
that the two armies had joined, and were in
pursuit of Victor; that on the 22d there was
an affair in which the German light dragoons
and 23d light dragoons under Col. Anson and
generals Payne and M'Kenzie's brigade of
infantry, were engaged, and in which the
enemy's posts were driven in; and that on
the following morning, before day break,
Victor pursued his retreat to Ololla, on the
road to Madrid.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

Extract of letters from officers on the ex-
pedition, dated

"EAST SCHELDT, Aug. 3.

"The division which landed here met with
no opposition on their landing, owing to so
many attacks being made on the Island at
the same time. Every town in Walcheren
is taken except Flushing, which as we are
at this moment bombarding; but, as we are
informed general Monecy has thrown him-
self into the place with 4000 men, there is a
probability that it will hold out to the last—
that however, cannot be long; neither shall
we wait for it before we proceed to other op-
erations. Lord Rosslyn's division proceeds up
the river this day in transports; they are di-
rected to disembark about 12 miles from Antwerp,
there we expect hot work, but are anxious to
get on shore and promote the glory of our
country. The troops are in higher spirits,
and better condition, if possible, than when
we sailed from the chalky cliffs of Britain.
The 71st Regiment took Camvere by storm."

"OFF WALCHEREN, Aug. 4.

"The fortress of Camvere stood a furious
bombardment before it surrendered; many
houses are damaged, one completely burnt,

by the Congreve's rockets. The Island is
beautiful, though the weather is very bad,
which prevents our seeing it to advantage.
It is reported, that the Duke d'Abrantes is
marching towards Antwerp with 30,000 men.
We are going to join Lord Gardner in an at-
tack upon Flushing; land batteries were or-
dered yesterday evening. I could observe
the town on fire; and from the mast-head,
the smoke is very visible.

"The French fleet are run up towards Ant-
werp, I fear out of our reach at present.
Our small gun-boats did great execution, only
two men were killed on board them. The
Royals stormed a battery in a most glorious
style."

Aug. 10.—No official intelligence has been
received from the expedition later than the
evening of Saturday last. There was a re-
port this morning that a vessel had arrived at
one of the out ports, with intelligence of the
surrender of Flushing on Monday morning,
after a most destructive bombardment. The
report is probable, but no such intelligence
had reached government at a late hour this
morning.

At length we have received some intelli-
gence from the Danube, and from Paris. Pa-
ris papers have arrived to the 31st ult. con-
taining the 29th bulletin, dated from Vienna
on the 22d. It is a very short one. The only
article of the armistice announced to have
been executed, is the occupation of Pres-
burg by the Saxon troops under gen. Regnier.
—Macdonald is represented as on his march
to Gratz, which he was expected to enter on
the 23d.

This is the place where the count de Guilay
is stated to have refused to surrender, by the
armistice it was to have been given up on the
16th. Nothing is said of Brunn being occu-
pied by the enemy. In this bulletin we have
no information that throws any light upon the
subject of negotiation. Prince John of Lich-
tenstein, who we conjectured had been sent to
Buda, where the emperor Francis is, has re-
turned to Vienna with a letter to Bonaparte
from the emperor. The unofficial articles
speak more openly upon the subject of nego-
ciations. They say that "the negotiations
proceed, and that what has transpired is suf-
ficient to dispel every apprehension of the re-
newal of hostilities. Many and considerable
sacrifices on the part of Austria are men-
tioned." There is a rumour that the emperor
of Austria is to send 60,000 men to join the French
against the Turks.—This is the bait and hook
which Bonaparte, we suspect, will hold out to
Austria. In return for the cessions she may
make of her ancient possessions, he will offer
her part of the plunder of Turkey: and when
these cessions have been made, he will per-
haps find a pretext for refusing her the pro-
mised plunder; or if he let her enjoy it, it
will only be till it suits his plans to wrest it
from her.

In an article from Augsburg of the 20th,
we find that after the departure of the French,
the Austrians immediately resumed posses-
sion of Lower Styria, which was to have been
given up to the French—"this province," adds
the article, "contributes at the present mo-
ment, by its fertility, to the supply of Lower
Austria, and particularly of Vienna, with pro-
visions. Gratz, the capital, is one of the
most important towns belonging to the Aus-
trian monarchy."

The intelligence of the Austrians in the
Tyrol having attacked the Bavarians, after
the armistice was notified to them is confirm-
ed.

The news from Madrid is as late as the 20th
ult.—Joseph Bonaparte was still there.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 9.—Arrived, the Di-
ana, 36, rear admiral Sir Sidney Smith cap-
tain Grant, from the command at South Ame-
rica, having been succeeded by admiral de
Courcy.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—No official accounts
have been received from the Isle of Walche-
ren since Sunday; but dispatches announcing
the surrender of Flushing, are hourly expect-
ed. It appears, however, from some private
letters, that the commander in chief was re-
solved not to delay the execution of the other
points of his plan, until the fall of that place.
Part of the force which had not debarked on
the 2d, but remained at anchor in the Vere
Gat, has proceeded up the east Scheldt.
Should our armament thus divided in the two
branches of this river, overcome all inter-
mediate obstacles, it will unite before Antwerp
in an attack upon that city. Antwerp is con-
sidered to be very strong, and the port con-
tains at present a great number of men of
war, including several sail of the line. If
Flushing has been able to hold out a few days,
we may expect a very formidable resistance
at Antwerp, for the defence of which we may
presume the enemy has made every possible
preparation.

TWENTY-NINTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, July 22.—Generals Durosnel and
Foulers have returned to the head quarters.
All our surmises with respect to the fate of
the former have proved erroneous. He was
not wounded, and had no horse killed under
him; but as he was coming back from carry-
ing to the duke of Montebello the order
for concentrating his movement, on account
of the destruction of the bridges, on the 22d
of May, he crossed a hollow where he found
25 hussars, whom he fancied formed one of
our out posts. He did not perceive they were
Austrians, until they had made him their pris-
oner. As we had been so long without
hearing from him, as well as from other
probable reasons, we thought he had been killed.

The general of division Regnier has taken
the command of the Saxons, and occupies
Presburg.

Marshal Macdonald is gone to take posses-
sion of the citadel of Gratz, which it is ex-
pected he will enter to day.

The Marshal Duke of Ragusa encamps with
his corps on the heights of Krems.

His imperial majesty passes his guards in
review every morning. The vélites and foot
grenadiers of the Italian guard are remarka-
ble for their excellent order.

Prince John de Lichtenstein, on his return
from Buda, was presented on the 18th inst.
to his imperial majesty. He was bearer of a
letter from the emperor of Austria.

Count Bubna, major gen and aid de camp to
the emperor of Austria, has dined several
times with count Champagne.

The commercial boats which the events of
the war had scattered in various directions,
have been collected and repaired on the banks
of the Danube. They come every day laden
with wood, vegetables, corn and flour.

The whole army is encamped.

By a decree dated from the imperial Camp
at Schoenbrunn, July 13th, his majesty has
named cols. Duperroux, of the 113th regi-
ment, Kasinowski, of the 2d regiment of the
Vistula, Diagremon, of the 13th regiment
of cuirassiers, Saint Cyr Nogues, chief of the
staff of the 3d corps of the army in Spain;
Haxo, commandant of the engineers belonging
to the same corps; Devallous, of the 4th re-
giment of hussars, and Meyer, aid de camp
to Gen. Suchet, officers of the legion of hon-
our.

By the same decree, the emperor has or-
dered the distribution of 97 decorations of the
legion of honor among the regiments belong-
ing to the third corps of the army of Spain,
which distinguished themselves in the battles
of Saragossa and Belchite.

VIENNA, July 15.—It is stated that the
French and Austrian plenipotentiaries, who
are to conclude and sign a treaty of peace,
will meet at Brunn; and general count An-
drossy, and prince Lichtenstein, are pointed
out as the persons entrusted with that impor-
tant mission. Nothing had yet transpired of
the negotiations which have already taken
place. It is only remarked, that the greatest
activity prevails in the office of the count
Champagne, minister for foreign affairs. His
excellency repairs every day to Schoenbrunn,
and spends several hours with his imperial
majesty.

Many promotions have taken place in the
army. We are told that his majesty has pre-
sented the cross of the Legion of Honor to gen.
Narbonne, governor of Raab.

Gen. Mattheu Dumas fills the office of
chief of the army under the command of
major general the prince of Neufchâtel.

Three days after the battle of Wagram the
following order of the day was published:

Head-Quarters, Wolkersdorf, July 9.

"The day of Enzersdorff, and the decisive
battle of Wagram, have crowned with success
the most complete and the most glorious for
our arms, the great enterprize which their
toils and the preceding battles had prepared.
The enemy has lost an immense number of
standards, 60 pieces of cannon, and 25,000
prisoners. The field of action is covered with
his dead, and all the neighbouring villages
are filled with his wounded.

"His imperial majesty expresses his ap-
probation of the conduct of the whole army."

"The artillery, by their vigorous attacks,
the engineers, pontooners, and sailors, as well
by the rapidity with which they fixed the
bridges under the fire of the enemy as by the
immense labours thro' which, in a few days,
they have secured the passage of the army
over the left arm of the Danube and islands,
raised entrenchments, and opened roads for
our troops, have greatly contributed to the
fortunate results of the battles of Enzersdorff
and Wagram. The emperor also expresses
his particular approbation of their conduct.

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER,

"Major-General."