

native born true hearted American federal-
ists, awoken from their delusion?

Enquirer.

LATEST OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Gazette, Sept. 15.

Last evening arrived the ship *Russell*, capt. Allen, 4 days from Liverpool.—By this vessel we have received London papers and Lloy's list to the 31st of July.—We have selected the following articles from the latest dates.

Capt. Allen sailed the 2d of August in company with about 20 sail of American ships. The embargo was raised on the 29th July.—American produce was raising in price, in consequence of the cessation of arms on the continent, and of a probable non-intercourse by an act of our executive.

The grand expedition failed the 24th & 25th July, as will appear by the extracts.

The U. States schooner *Enterprise* was cruising off the Texel.

The London papers contain an account of the battle of the 5th and 6th July, and a copy of the armistice. More fighting was expected on the continent.

It was reported in London the 28th July that Bonaparte left Vienna the 4th on his return to Paris.

London, July 28.—Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th July, state that an English squadron of 7 sail of the line and 20 other vessels have made their appearance between Hochland Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, & that a naval engagement was expected—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, the British squadron having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

The archduke Charles and prince Lichtenstein, were slightly wounded in the late actions.

July 29.—Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's courier the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination and struck the first blow. The first and 2d divisions of the expedition sailed early yesterday morning, & were soon clear of the Downs. Adm. Otway, with the remaining expedition failed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the westward. The troops embarked at Harwich were to sail this morning. In the mean time more horses, troops and artillery embarking, and we have probably by this time on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50 thousand troops.

Three islands lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadfand, Walcheren, & Schowen. The possession of these islands is necessary to all ulterior operations up the East and West Scheldt, and these, we may now say, it is the object of the three divisions of the expedition to attack in the first instance.—Cadfand, will probably be the first island attacked, because it commands the entrance of the West Scheldt, and will enable our ships to go up the river. The marquis of Huntley's division of the 6th, 50th, 91st, 9th, 38th and 42d regiments will attack Cadfand. Cadfand is not strong on its western side, but the enemy we understand, have erected a mortar battery above Brestkens. With such a battery and Flushing, the Scheldt may be a great measure commanded. But it is probable it is not inten-

ded to attack this battery in front, at least till after a landing has been effected in another part. The second division under the command of sir John Hope, is destined for the Schowen island and the north part of Walcheren. Schowen is necessary to secure the East Scheldt, and to put us in possession of North Beveland. The operations against Walcheren will be committed to sir Eyre Coote. Upon this subject it is said in a morning paper, that 'the enemy has already assembled 6000 troops in Walcheren, which it is supposed will be sufficient to cope with 30,000 assailants, placed as they are on terra firma, and provided with extensive redoubts and batteries. The town of Middleburg, in the centre of the island, has had the pavement removed from the spacious squares within its walls, and the same industry has been employed in Flushing, to prevent the destruction of the garrison and inhabitants from the rebounding of the Missiles, and from the fragments of stone in the case of bombardment.'

We are glad to find that the enemy have no more than 6000 troops in Walcheren; but as to their being able to cope with 30 000 British troops, we have little doubt, ere a few hours have elapsed, that we shall find they have not been able to cope with a third of that number. Middleburg is not a place of any strength. Flushing is strong, and there be some batteries on the western coast of the isle of Walcheren. But the valor, skill and firmness of our troops, will soon overcome the obstacles.

What objects are in contemplation after the operations against Cadfand, Walcheren and Schowen, have been carried into effect, it would be at present improper to disclose.

GERMAN PAPERS.

Petersburg, July 5.—According to intelligence received here yesterday, an English squadron has appeared between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet. A naval engagement is expected.—The foreign merchantmen in Cronstadt have received notice that they may sail when they please but at their own risk.

Our court Gazette contain what follows: "Austria has asserted in her proclamation, that the French looks in vain for assistance from her allies. If this observation should be applied to Russia, it would be a sufficient refutation to state, that on the 4th of June the head quarters of the Russian army were at Lublin."

Vienna, July 5.—On the 4th the Austrian general Von Weissenwolf arrived at the head quarters of the emperor Napoleon and in the name of the archduke Charles proposed to treat for an armistice and preliminaries of peace. The emperor having signified his refusal, general Weissenwolf, stated that the army of the archduke Charles was still 200 000 strong, but he received for answer, that the fate of that army would be decided in two days.

London, July 21.—A cutter arrived on Saturday from Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coast. It was said by some that the islands of Walcheren had surrendered to our troops without resistance. Others that a considerable body of French has been collected in the island, and that the resistance would be obstinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter says, that the crews of the vessels at Flushing have deserted and gone into the interior.

Government had not, when this paper went to press, received any account of the troops disembarked. Courier.

The Prague Gazette of the 4th inst. contains an account of the defeat of the army of gen. Junot, by the united corps of Radetzky, Kienmayer, and the duke of Brunswick Oels near Bareuth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday that Flushing had surrendered without opposition, not to the expedition, which had not then arrived; but to the British squadron, which arrived off that station on Tuesday se'ennight, the French squadron having returned up the Scheldt.

NOTICE,

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to John Huston, to make him a title to a tract of land specified in said bond, as we have cancelled our bargain, and he refuses to give up the bond, as I am determined not to comply with it unless compelled by law.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

October 6, 1809.

PROPOSALS

BY

GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.

(of Vincennes, I. T.)

For publishing by subscription

A work, to be entitled

THE INDIANA JUSTICE

AND

CONSTABLES GUIDE.

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the rise and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed it ought not, for a moment, to be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.
2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.
3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (while amount, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copiest and printing.)
4. It will be delivered to subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.
5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post-Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.