thern Confederacy, to form and carry into effect the plan of separation. The first movement was already made by a man who had been at the Court of St. James—a man, remarkable only for his entire devotion to England, and hatred to France. In fine, several numbers appeared in the falsely named "Centinel," under the glorious head of FALKLAND "ON A SEPARATION OF THE STATES." The ice was broken—all was going on swimmingly—when suddenly the embargo, the protecting genius under whose auspices they acted, was repealed, and the Northern Confederacy for a time, was humbled in the dust. But, fellow-citizens, be not deceived—The men who have once formed such a plan to betray your liberties and your country, will, the first moment the exigencies of the times give them an oppertunity, again attempt to accomplish it. Like the prowling wolf, they are now watching for their prey—and only wait for the gloom of national calamity, to spring upon it.

Bost. Chron.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE!

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing British brig Tom Barry, captain M'Dougal, in 30 days from Greenock, which port she left the last day of August. From the captain and a commercial friend, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, has received a file of London papers, (the Globe) to the evening of the 26th of August, eleven days later than our former advices from London.

One of the papers states, that general Armstrong was at Amsterdam; & that he had given orders to the commander of the American sch'r Enterprize, stationed off the Texel, not to let any American vessel enter the ports of Holland.

The news from Spain is not so late as received via Baltimore.

The accounts respecting hostilities, having commenced between France and Austria, are contradictory.

Flushing surrendered to the British on the 15th August, by a capitulation containing 8 articles. The garrison consisted of 4379 officers & privates, and are to be sent to England as prisoners of war.

The following are the most interesting articles in the papers we have received:

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

We have not heard that ministers have received any further advices from the island of Walcheren. A vessel has arrived in the river from the coast of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the arrival of general Armstrong at Amsterdam, from Paris. They also inform us, that the American armed ship which some time since went into the Texel for the avowed purpose of imparting to the masters of American vessels the state of the relations between the government of the United States and those of the belligerent powers, had, since general Armstrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage, and proceeded on a cruize in the north seas, with a view, no doubt, of warning American vessels in those seas, not to enter the ports of Holland or France. In these letters it is said, decisively, that the armistice between France and Austria has been broken; as a proof of which, are mentioned, the various rises and falls of colonial produce in the course of a few days.

It is not believed that Bonaparte has signified a determination to call out the conscriptions for 1811—12. This was merely a specculating rumour of yesterday; to which it was added, that a great coolness had taken place between Napoleon and the emperor of Russia—the latter having seriously remonstrated against the French proceedings in Gallacia. These are reports which emanated from the stock Exchange.

The following is the copy of a letter, dated Flushing, 18th August, 1809.

"This place was not altogether evacuated by the French until this day. A great part of the town is destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants have perished. The Stadt House, a large church, and several other public buildings have been consumed. Most of our ships of war have proceeded up the Scheldt, and sir R. Strachan will follow with the remainder to-morrow. There are ten French ships of the line and 15 frigates, with about 50 gun boats (as we now learn) beyond Fort Lillo. There are also 2 line of battle ships and two smaller vessels building in Flushing."

Letters from Paris of the eighth instant, speak of the probability of a decree, interdicting all communication with America.

It is an unquestionable truth, that very serious disturbances have broken out in Rotterdam. The spirit of insurrection first maintained itself among the lower order of peasantry, who commenced by exclaiming "long live the house of Orange! Give us back the prince of Orange!" Twenty or thirty of the ringleaders were secured a week or ten days ago, and lodged in the Stadthouse as prisoners. No example had been made of them at the date of the last advices.

A strict embargo has been laid on all vessels in Holland. We have been favoured with the sight of a letter dated the fourth inst. which positively announces the fact. The same letter enables us to send you a copy of the decree of the 29th ult. respecting Americans, which has already excited so much uneasiness. It is as follows:

"29th July, 1809.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c.

Until further orders our decree of the 30th June. No. I, respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom shall be repeated; and every thing relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted. Those that shall not so conform shall be warned off. The director of the customs hereby orders all custom house officers, stationed in the harbours and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decree; and to inform all captains of American vessels, who may hereafter arrive, of the contents of the same; as also of the decree by which the import of goods, is permitted; and also to send the papers of those who, from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible; with the addition of the usual declaration of the director of the customs; and to wait further orders concerning the same."

The above decree when issued, was accompanied with a copy of the 30th June, in which the articles allowed to be imported from America is specifically enumerated; and which was published in this country in July.

August 25.

The dispatches from the earl of Chatham, by the Phœnix, the arrival of which we announced yesterday, are dated the 20th, and state that the whole of the British force had landed in South Beveland, except a corps left in garrison in Flushing, under the command of lieut. gen. Frazier. The most active preparations were making for the attack on fort Lillo.

Several private letters also received through the same channel from Middleburgh, dated the 21st, state that the earl of Chatham had that day proceeded to Beveland. The amount of the force left in the island of Walcheren is 5000 men. The whole of the British fleet had assembled off Bathz, and the enemy's ships, as we stated some days since, had gone up the river above Antwerp.

We stopped the press yesterday to announce the arrival of Dutch papers to the 18th, of which the following is the substance:—An article from Antwerp states, that reinforcements from France arrive in that city to the amount of eight hundred men a day; and that the communications between it and Bergen-op-Zoom are rendered difficult by the inundations that have been formed. The lines of Steinbergen are inundated, and the low ground of Bergen is also under water. The corps of the Dutch gen. Gratien, consisting of 6400, has returned to Holland, and the Westphalian troops are also advancing to it by forced marches. A corps of 8 or 9000 men proved, that the English would attempt a descent on that island.

Boston papers to the 23d ult. arrived yesterday, but their contents are unimportant.

Moravia, Aug. 1.

We learn that the archduke Charles, owing to bad health, has resigned the command of the army, and that prince, John of Lichtenstein has taken it, ad interim.

August 26.

The Austrian army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength, not less than 350,000 men, independent of the Landwehr. This army is posted along the eastern banks of the river March; the centre is stated to be at Cremate; the right at Olmutz; the left at Holitsch.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria was repeated yesterday with increased confidence. It was further stated in the ministerial circles last night, that prince Stahremberg had acknowledged the receipt of private letters, announcing an actual engagement, in which the French were defeated.

Letters from Paris, of so late a date as the 17th, have been received. They state that peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th: but accounts from Vienna of the 12th (two days later) positively assert that no such event had then taken place.

The only news of importance from Denmark is, that the Danish government will not for the present license any more privateers; and that the American ships lately taken will be liberated, as it is intended to encourage neutral trade as much as possible, in consequence of the great distress felt for the want of colonial produce.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

Vienna, July 30.

The 9th army, which was commanded by the prince of Ponte Corvo, was disbanded on the 8th inst. The Saxons, who formed a part of it, are under the orders of general Reymen. The prince of Ponte Corvo is gone to use the waters. In the battle of Wagram, the village of that name was carried on the 6th, between ten and eleven o'clock, and the glory of this successful enterprize is due to the corps of marshal Oudinot.

The house of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry, 12 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legions, making in the whole 300,000 men; 150 battalions militia (landwehrs) commanded by ancient officers exercised ten months; 40 thousand men of the Hungarian insurrection, and 60 thousand horse, artillery and miners, composing in the whole from 5 to 600 thousand men. With this force the house of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if ever her whole force were united. But her armies are notwithstanding reduced to one fourth part of her original strength, while the French army has been increased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

In the castle of Gratz twenty pieces of ordinance have been found.

The castle of Sachenborg, situated on the frontiers of the Tyrol, has surrendered to gen Rusco.

The duke of Dantzic has entered Tyrol with 25 thousand men. He has occupied Lofers, and disarmed all the inhabitants; he must, by this time, be at Inspruck.

General Thielman has entered Dresden.

The duke of Abrante is in Beyreuth, and has pushed his advanced guard to the frontiers of Bohemia.

Naples, July 27.

The British have very unexpectedly received orders entirely to evacuate the islands of Ischia & Proseida. The Sicilian prince Leopold, who was on board the fleet, and the dukes of Arcoli and Cameca, two Neapolitan emigrants, have by this time returned to Melazzo. It would appear that considerable differences had taken place between them and general Stuart. Two British regiments have proceeded to Malta.

STAR OF THE
General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, OCTOBER 17, 1809.

In order to lay before our readers the following late and important Foreign News, we are obliged to omit some articles in type intended for this morning's paper.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

Late and Important London News.

The fine fast sailing ship Pacific, Captain Stanton, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the third of September. Captain S. has obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Statesman (an Antiministerial paper) to the 31st of August, and Liverpool papers to the 2d of September, (a week later than hitherto received) from which we have hastily made the following extracts.

We learn verbally that general Armstrong was in Amsterdam; and it was rumoured in London, he would return home in all September.

Our readers will find in our extracts from our London papers, that the grand British Expedition to the Coast of Holland was about returning, as they could not accomplish the great object of their enterprize.

LONDON, August 28.

Letters have been received from Bordeaux to the 18th inst. which state that Bonaparte was expected at Paris on the 15th, the anniversary of his birth day, but that his stop in that capital would be very short, as it was understood he would proceed immediately to assume the command of the French army in Spain. The prefect of Bordeaux had in consequence issued orders to prepare for his reception. It is obvious, however, that this was speculation formed upon the presumed certainty of a speedy peace with Austria.

An Expedition against Guadaloupe is said to be in contemplation.

In the Austrian districts, where the late battle stook place, 27 large villages remained deserted. Seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the remainder partially so. Many of the inhabitants have taken up their abode in the woods, forests, &c.

The king of Prussia has lately paid 6 millions of franks share of the arrears of the contributions claimed by France.

The contributions levied on the Austrian provinces by Bonaparte, amount to the enomous sum of 196,140,000 franks.

August 29.

Letters fom Marseilles and Genoa state, that the French Consul in Algiers, Dubois Tainville, has been arrested by orders of the Dey, and that war has been declared against France.

August 30.

A messenger set off last night from the Scheldt, with dispatches for the Earl of Chatham.—They are supposed to contain the instructions required by his lordship, respecting the ulterior objects of the Expedition. If we were to be governed in our opinion by the character of the ministers, and the confidence with which it has been stated in the ministerial circles, that the French squadron, although it might be carried out of the reach of capture, would still remain within the reach of destruction, we should not hesitate to conclude, that they mean to persevere. In the army however, that sentiment which proceeds from hope long deserted, began to be felt, and many appear to apprehend that nothing farther will be attempted.

The long expected dispatches from Viscount Wellington have not yet arrived, and the apprehension that the Britannia, on board of which they were, has been lost or taken.

The Monarch, Resolution, Ajax, Hero, and Revenge, of 74 guns each, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, with about 3000 prisoners on board, being part of the garrison of Flushing. They are to be confined on board ships now preparing for their reception at Portsmouth.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received Hamburgh and Altona papers to the 19th inst. from which we have made the following extracts:

BANKS OF THE ELBE, Aug. 13.

We have no news from Austria that gives any certainty of war, or peace, and the general opinion is, that the affairs of Turkey, will also be decided in the Austrian Congress of peace, if it should really take place.

The Archduke Charles does not share in the sentiments of his brother the emperor Francis, who is said to be preparing to conclude peace at any sacrifice. The Archduke Charles has on this account resigned the chief command of the army, and not from indisposition. A Russian Plenipotentiary was hourly expected at Schoenbrunn, from St. Petersburgh.

ALTONA, Aug. 18.

General Bellegarde has taken the command of the Austrian army; general Hiller, and other generals will act under him. The Archduke Ferdinand has arrived at Bohemia, with his corps.

The king of Bavaria has granted an indemnity to the insurgents of the Tyrol, on condition that they lay down their arms within the space of eight days! the chiefs only of the insurrection are excepted—(*Abiella de Nord*, Aug 18.)

GLOBE OFFICE, Three o'clock.

Captain Stanhope, aid-de-camp to Sir A. Wellesley, is just arrived with dispatches from him, at Lord Castlereagh's office. The dispatches are down to the 21st. The contents have not yet transpired.

SECOND EDITION.

Four o'clock.

The dispatches received from sir A. Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington are not dated the 21st, but the 3d inst seven days after the date of the former dispatches.

His head quarters were still at Deleitosa: It was his intention that Cuesta should have remained at Talavera to keep Victor in check, but as we stated in a former, the Spanish general followed the British army, leaving the sick and wounded behind.

Victor and Soult had thus been enabled to join, and Lord Wellington was unable to attack them.

The French it was thought meditated an attack upon Deleitosa, but the position was considered perfectly safe.

It is currently reported, this evening, that the ulterior objects of the expedition to the Scheldt are abandoned, and that the greater part of the troops will immediately return.

The expences of the Expeditions to Spain and the Scheldt, it is supposed will not fall short of 11,000,000 and that it will be necessary to call Parliament together in the month of November.

THE EXPEDITION.

In addition to the particulars which we have already communicated respecting this subject, we learn from other sources, that the French Admiral Missiefi had drawn up his fleet, composed of either nine or eleven ships of the line, ready for sea, and five frigates, between Fort Lillo and Fort Lieskedshock, two forts, the one on the east and the other on the west bank of the Scheldt, opposite to each other, apparently determined there to abide our attack. There were besides in the Scheldt, three French sail of the line fitting out; three on the stocks, and one unfit for service. Booms, chains, and various impediments were likewise stretched across, or placed in different parts of the stream, to oppose our progress. It was also understood to be in the French Admiral's contemplation to connect a great potion of the flotilla together, by chains, after strongly mooring them. It is likewise stated, that it was intended to station a second flotilla between Fort St. Philip and St. Mary, near four miles below Antwerp, where the river is considerably narrower than between Lillo and Leiskenshook, and that a strong redoubt had been thrown up to Fort Peimental, a mile on this side of Antwerp.—The tract of land from Fort St. Anne to Fort de Beerle, on the western bank of the Scheldt, is said to be capable of being entirely overflowed. On the eastern bank there does not exist the same facility of inundating the country.

The suggestion of erecting a monument to the departed heroes of Talavera, has been taken up by the chief Magistrate of Leeds, and other inhabitants of that town.

A gentleman at East Bourne, writes, that fifteen vessels had been taken by French privateers, near Beachy, in about ten days, and that the enemy came within reach of the battery, which might have fired with effect, had it been supplied with powder.

GOTTENBURGH, Aug. 13.

A merchant vessel, named the Providence, came in this morning, and brings the account of having seen his majesty's ship Alert, taken near the Schaw in a calm by six gun boats, after a desperate defence.

A letter received from Carlscrona this morning, states, that they had just learnt of the Island of Ertholm having been taken possession of by his Majesty's ship Dictator; should this report be correct, it will prove of great importance to the British navy, as the fort and harbors will fully protect the Baltic trade, and should occasion require it, twenty sail of the line may lie conveniently, and winter there, as there is about 40 feet water, and a good anchorage.

STOCKHOLM, August 15.

His Royal Majesty has sent to the Diet a message, relative to the pension which the States are to allow to the late King, Gustavus Adolphus, his Queen & children.

LONDON, August 31.

We have at length arrived precisely at that point of failure and disaster which has long been foreseen by such as chose to exercise their understandings. Our expedition to the Scheldt returns to England unsuccessful. Our gallant army in the Peninsula indignantly retires before superior numbers, and Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, are evacuated by Sir John Stuart.

Thus have failed all our expeditions; and the efforts—we blush to use the term—of England had no more influence on the contest in Germany, than the protest and excommunication of the *ci-devant* Pope, now reduced to his pastoral and pristine simplicity of character, a mere bishop! Of those who weakly avert their eyes from that on which they dread to look, who prefer the fabrications, the fallacies, the delusions, the contradictions, the absurdities of the nabob's Morning Post, the Times, the Courier and the whole tribe of hirelings, we implore their attention to the real state to which England is at last reduced. Observations applicable to the affairs of common life are not less so to those of nations, and we all know that when an individual refuses to examine his real situation, destruction invariably follows. England, in extent of surface, and in population inferior, but in point of actual power, possessing as she does, the ocean, certainly superior to even the colossal power of France—after having goaded that kingdom to war, has absolutely failed in every effort to restrain her power, and it is no longer possible to doubt that Napoleon now reigns paramount over the entire Continent of Europe. Peace with Austria can no longer be doubtful. In the prospect of this event we certainly feel satisfaction, from our firm conviction that the renewal of hostilities would have led, and that most speedily, to the extinction of the Austrian monarchy. Whatever may be the delusive expectations of the impossibility of restraining commerce, the crisis is approaching with accelerated velocity in which the Continent of Europe, as to our commerce, will be hermetically sealed. Then, and not till then, will the people of England be taught, that a too widely extended commerce cannot confer permanent power on any nation. The contest in which England is now struggling, is specifically a war for commerce. Do we approach the object for which we drew the sword? Is that object, in the belief of any man of ordinary understanding, now attainable by the further efforts of England? We have persevered until Napoleon has surrounded himself, as Mr. Sheridan most truly observed, with thrones. He has monarchs for his sentinels. They are fixed immoveably fixed—and Louis on the Scheldt, Joachim in Naples, and Joseph in Spain, will, in spite of all our efforts, reign where Napoleon has placed them. England must at last return to that peace which she wantonly broke—and there can be no possible consequences resulting from peace, which may not be anticipated by a continuance of war.

Napoleon will acquire ships, commerce and colonies; and suppose he does, is not the world wide enough for us all? Is it possible that an island in the western part of Europe shall be able permanently to maintain the monopoly, against which not only France, but also all Eu-