The present circumstances, though little inconvenient for France, are extremely difficult for our country, but they will serve to render more conspicuous the sentiments of those who have already, in ordinary times, proved themselves to be the friends of their country, and the existing state of things. It is very surprising that such a man as lieutenant general Bruce should have succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the government so far as to obtain the important rank he held in the army. He had the honor of receiving the command of his majesty to defend to the last the batteries of the island of South Beveland, and yet he abandoned them to the enemy without firing a cannon or a musket, and returned to Bergen-op-Zoom, after having called together a council of war, to cover the shame of a proceeding which so strongly excites the suspicion of treason. By a decree of this date his majesty has deprived him of all his military rank, and declared him incapable of resuming the same.—As Grand Master of the Order of the Union, his majesty has besides declared him unworthy of holding any rank in that Order, and has struck his name out of the list of the Knights. A part of the royal guards who were at Bergen-op-Zoom, being disgusted at the conduct of this general refused to receive him."

Leyden, August 5.—The French fleet lies at the distance of half a mile from Antwerp. Within these few days a great number of troops have passed through Gorcum, Harlem and Oordrecht, and are destined to Bergen-op-Zoom, where it is supposed the principal Dutch force will be collected. A considerable train of artillery has passed through Harlem. A squadron of cuirassiers and a company have arrived at Utrecht from Leo.

Extract of a letter from Helsingburg, Aug. 8.

"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 posible, in consequence of the great distress felt for the want of colonial produce."

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram, as published in the Austrian Gazette, dated from the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, the 29th of July.

"Scarcely had the morning of the 6th begun to break, when the enemy's army, composed of a force which since the earliest times, has perhaps never been collected in one point, appeared at the distance of a long cannon shot.

It was estimated at from 140 to 130 thousand men. According to the latest statements of the Emperor Napoleon himself, and his Gens. it consisted of 180,000 combatants. On the part of the imperial Austrians, not quite 100 thousand men were in the field on the day of the battle. The attack began by a brisk cannonade, all along the line, which the enemy answered by a far superior number of heavy ordnance, and kept it up till night without interruption. The right wing of the Austrians made the most splendid progress. Adlakaia was taken, and the enemy driven from Russenbrunn, Breitenlee and Herchstellen.

The enemy's cavalry on the left wing, was completely rounted and field marshal lieut. Klenau, with the six corps he commanded in the room of field marshal lieut. Hiller, who was taken ill, penetrated on the enemy's left flank, as far as Aspern, Essingen, and the town of Enzersdorf; made himself master of our entrenchments, which we had abandoned the day before, took ten pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners, besides one eagle and several stands of colors. In the mean time, the French centre, where the emperor Napoleon was, did not move from the spot of Reschdorf; it was stationed there in several ranks, consisting of upwards of sixty thousand men strong, and continually lengthened its right wing, opposite the left of the Austrians, till the latter was quite overwhelmed about noon by the mass of cavalry and a great number of the artillery corps which had been expected from Marchich did not arrive, and it was easy for the enemy to out flank our left wing; their violent cross fire soon silenced our batteries.

Our 4th corps, which was placed on our extreme left, was repulsed, and the heights in that quarter, occupied by the enemy.

By this, the 2d corps in the centre was not only prevented from undertaking the attack against Roschfort, but was itself overwhelmed and force to retreat to the causeway of Brunn, while the enemy had already gained Pekstein, & Enzersdorf & was threatening the road to Walkersdorf, in the rear of the imperial royal army. Night put an end to the action. In the battle, nine pices of cannon were lost, in the retreat none, and the ten pieces of cannon taken were carried off. The archduke John arrived in the afternoon near Siebenbrunn, after the battle was decided, and then went back again behind the marsh.

The army continued its retreat till the 9th, on the Prague road, as far as Guntersdorf. The rear had obstinate engagements daily, during which Korninburg and Hollenbrunn took fire, and the army was always ready for battle.

On the 11th, shortly before sun-set, in the hottest of the action, when both armies were for the most part drawn up by facing one another, a formal conference took place, after some mutual messages, & at last a tempory armistice, the want of which was equally felt by both armies, after an uninterrupted conflict of upwards of eight days, and being overcome with fatigue. In consequence of this, an armistice was concluded on the 12th, by which hostilities are suspended for four weeks, and 14 days notice is to be given before breaking it. The Austrian army has taken a retrogade position in Moravia, and the adjoining districts of Bohemia, to enjoy some repose after the unheard of toils of the last 8 days."

New-York, Oct. 11.

LATE AND IMPORTANT LONDON NEWS.

The fine fast sailing ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 3d of Sept. Capt. S. has obligingly furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Statesman (an anti-ministerial paper) to the 31st 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 gen. Armstrong was in Amsterdam; and it was rumored in London that he would return home in all Sept.

No official advices had reached London the last of Aug. of a peace having been concluded between France and Austria.

Our readers will find in the 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, Aug 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 that 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 a 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 battles took place, 27 large villages remain 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 six millions of franks more of the arrears of the contributions claimed by France.

The contributions levied on the Austrian provinces by Bonaparte, amount to the enormous sum of 196,240,000 franks.

August 30.

A messenger set off last night for 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 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 deferred, began to be felt, and many appear to apprehend that nothing farther will be attempted.

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. 18.

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. Petersburg.

Altona, Aug. 18. Gen. Bellegarde has taken the command of the Austrian army; Gen. Hiller, and other generals will act under him. The Archduke Ferdinand is arrived in 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.

(Abeille du Nord, Aug. 18.)

Globe Office, 3 o'clock. Captain Stanhope, aid du camp to Sir A. Wellesley, is just arrived with dispatches from him, at Lord Castlereagh's office.

The dispatches received from Sir A. Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington, are not dated the 21st, but the 30th 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 paper, 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 troops will immediately return.

The expences of the expedition to Spain and the Scheldt, it is supposed will not fall short of 11 millions; and that it will be necessary to call Parliament together in the month of Nov.

THE EXPEDITION.

In addition to the particulars which we have already communicated respecting this subject, we learn from other sources, that the French Admiral Missiesi had drawn up his fleet, composed of either 9, or 11 ships of the line, ready for sea, and five frigates, between Fort Lillo and Fort Liefkenshock, 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 portion of the flotilla together, by chains, after strongly mooring them. It is likewise stated, that it was intended to station a second flotilla between Forts St. Philip and St. Mary, near four miles below Antwerp, where the river is considerably narrower than between Lillo and Liefkenshock, and that a strong redoubt had been thrown up at for Piementel, 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.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 13. A letter received from Carlscrona this morning, states, that they had just learnt of the island of Ersholm 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 harbor will fully protect the Baltic trade, and should occasion require it, 20 sail of the line may lie conveniently, and winter there, as there is above 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 and 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 have 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 centinels. 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 Europe is contending? Vain hope! Because we have spent some hundred millions in war, nothing will do but that those whom we cannot subdue, shall contribute to pay their shares of our expenditure. That in fact is the true state of the case. "We owe 700 millions; how can we pay the interest without trade, and how can we have trade if we make peace?" To this we would simply ask, what trade will you have in twelve months if the war is not terminated? Where are we to fight next? Suppose the Isles of France and Bourbon in the East—and Guadaloupe in the West Indies, to be in our possession—that even all intercourse between Asia, America, and Africa shall be interdicted to the continent of Europe. Will that interdict or diminish the power of Napoleon and his tributary Emperors and Kings? The hope is vain. England has always been formidable—and is now more capable of defending herself against any effort that may be made by Napoleon, than she was in the reign of Elizabeth.—The power and military reputation of Spain at that period bore a strong resemblance to that of France at this moment. Nothing so certainly tends to consolidate, invigorate and extend the power of France as war, and nothing would so certainly dispose her people to a permanent peace, as ships, colonies and commerce.

The intelligence received from lord Wellington, contains no information of which we were not before possessed. He was at Deleitosa on the 8th. It is the opinion of well informed persons, that if he has the good fortune to conduct the British army to a point of embarkation, his talents will be more conspicuously displayed than in any former action of his life. The Spaniards are rootedly averse to the presence of a British army in Spain. This is an important fact, of which we have not the smallest doubt. The Spaniards are jealous of our presence in Spain—and the appointment of lord Wellington, as generalissimo, has finally ruined the cause; the Spaniards are no longer unanimous; they are a divided people.

It is at length discovered that the expedition was undertaken on erroneous information.—So far from the Dutch receiving us with open arms, as the City Negociant, who furnishes ministers with that futile intelligence, led them to believe, the Dutch hate us with the spirit of an envious rival; our commerce has risen on the ruins of that of Holland, once pre-eminent. We have destroyed their navy, captured their colonies, ruined their trade—and expect to be received with open arms!! We boasted of what could be effected by commerce. France saw it; all Europe saw it; and the continent of Europe determined to have manufactures and commerce. There is room enough for all. We have capital, experience, ingenuity and industry, and may have happiness and comfort by peace—inevitable, certain misery by war.

The German papers contain no positive information of peace—but that event is put beyond all doubt. The French troops inundate, and will now ultimately subjugate Spain. Turkey is doomed to fall, and a conjoint effort of France and Russia is certainly meditating against India. That the destruction of our monopoly in Asia is the interest of all Europe, we think no one will be found sufficiently hardy to deny.

To the list of European monarchs is to be added Alexander Berthier, who, from a prince of Neufchatel, it appears, is destined by Napoleon to reign over the countrymen of William Tell! And the once free republicans of Holland and of Switzerland, may now exclaim—

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis.

England herself now stands upon a precipice, more imminently dangerous than any to the brink of which she has ever yet been driven by her minister, or by her passions—and nothing but the voice of the people—loudly, irresistibly expressed, can save her!

In thus avowing our sentiments on the real state of England, we have abstained from naming ministers.—The change of ministers we deem utterly unimportant. The present are, perhaps, as good as those who might succeed them under the present system—for it is by a total change of system and public sentiment that England can alone be saved.

It was reported in the city yesterday, that government had acceded to a proposition from France and Austria, to send an Ambassador to a Congress, to be held for the purpose of negociating a general peace. Lord St. Helen's was said to be actually nominated for this purpose. The report excited a considerable sensation in the city, and perhaps had its origin in some stock-jobbing speculation.

A most improbable rumor is current on the continent, that the Archduke Charles was to be engaged on a mission to Alexander, to apprise that Potentate of the danger of his situation, from his subservience to Bonaparte, and of the necessity of his joining in the common cause of Germany, to resist the encroachments of Napoleon, who was endeavoring to extend his empire from the White Sea to the Eastern Shores of the Mediterranean.

GERMAN PAPERS.

Leyden, August 9.—The French fleet, which had taken a position under Fort Lillo, has partly ascended the Scheldt, as high as Antwerp, and taken an advantageous station, free from any attack of the enemy.

French troops arrive daily at Ghent and Antwerp.—The right bank of the Scheldt, from Antwerp to Bergen-op-Zoom, is covered with Dutch troops. Ci-devant Dutch Flanders is likewise covered with troops.—The whole of this force was expected shortly to be able to act on the offensive.

Lyons, July 26.—We learn from the shores of the Mediterranean, that a considerable number of British transports with troops, which were formerly in Sicily, have sailed for Gibraltar, from whence they are to proceed to Lisbon, to reinforce the army under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Some detachments of the army of general Stuart have been embarked, probably to return to Sicily, as the expedition failed of success in its project against Naples.

Vienna, July 21.—All the redoubts which the Austrians had thrown up on the right bank of the Danube, between Eugeneau and Presburgh, have been raised. A considerable quantity of baggage has been sent to Raab. It is said the Emperor Napoleon will transfer his head quarters thither, and from