

is an unquestionable truth, that very serious disturbances have broken out at Rotterdam. The spirit of insurrection first manifested itself among the lower order of the gentry, who commenced by exclaiming, "Long live the house of Orange! Give us the Prince of Orange!" Twenty or thirty ringleaders were secured a week or 10 days ago, and lodged in the State-house as prisoners. No example had been made of them at the date of the last advices. A strict embargo had been laid on all vessels in Holland. We have been favoured with a sight of a letter, dated the 4th 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. [Published in the Maryland Gazette Wednesday last.]

AUGUST 23.
It is said now, that the Austrian government positively gave, on the 3d inst. the stipulated notice of the cessation of the armistice in 15 days from that date; consequently hostilities might have recommenced yesterday. It is added, that the Archduke Charles published an address to the Austrian army on resigning the command, speaking in the highest terms of Prince John, of Lichtenstein, his successor.

The mysterious veil which has covered the negotiations between Austria and France, is at length drawn aside, and an appeal to arms has been once more resolved upon by the emperor Francis. This important intelligence has certainly reached his majesty's ministers. The archduke Charles no longer commands the Austrian armies, and prince John, of Lichtenstein, has been declared generalissimo, with full powers. An official communication declaring this change, and at the same time announcing the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks, rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning. This we state as a fact, which cannot be contradicted.—[The Day.]

A Moniteur of a late date is said to have been received, which states, that the conscription for the years 1811 and 1812 have been ordered to be immediately enforced.—If this be true, little doubt can remain of the continuance of the war on the continent. The French funds, it was stated, had fallen five per cent.

AUGUST 25.
The dispatches from the earl of Chatham, by the Phenix, the arrival of which we announced yesterday, are dated the 29th, and state, that the whole of the British force had landed in South Beveland, except a corps left in the garrison at Flushing, under the command of lieutenant-general Frazer. 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 Batavia, 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 13th, 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 general Graten, consisting of 6,400, 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.

AUGUST 26.
The Austrian army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength, not less than 350,000 men independent of the militia. This army is posted along the eastern banks of the river March; the centre is stated to be at Greinzie; 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 circle 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 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 conse-

quence 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 headquarters of the Archduke Charles, the 29th 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 collected in one point, appeared at the distance of a long cannon shot.

"It was estimated at from 140 to 180,000 men. According to the latest statements of the emperor Napoleon himself, and his generals, it consisted of 180,000 combatants. On the part of the Imperial Austrians, not quite 100,000 men were in the field on the day of battle. The attack began with 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. Adlala was taken, and the enemy driven from Ruffenbrunn, Breitenley and Herschellen.

The enemy's cavalry on the left wing was completely routed, and field marshal lieutenant Klenau, with the six corps which he commanded in the room of field marshal lieutenant Hiller, who was taken ill, penetrated on the enemy's left flank, as far as Aspern, Essling and the town of Ezerdoff; 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 stand of colours. In the mean-time, the French centre, where the emperor Napoleon was, did not move from the spot of Rosenhoff; it was stationed there in several ranks, consisting of upwards of 60,000 men strong, and continually lengthened its right wing, opposite the left of the Austrians, till the latter was quite overwhelmed about noon by a mass of cavalry and a great quantity of artillery. The corps which had been expected from Marchick did not arrive, and it was easy for the enemy to outflank our left wing; their violent cross fire soon silenced our batteries.

"Our fourth 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 Rosenhoff, but was itself overwhelmed and forced to retreat to the causeway of Brunn, while the enemy had already gained Poksteis and Ezerdoff, and was threatening the road to Wolkerdoff, in the rear of the Imperial Royal army. Night put an end to the action.—In the battle, nine pieces 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 March.

"The army continued its retreat till the 9th on the Prague road, as far as Ounersdoff. 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 sunset, 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, and at last a temporary armistice, the want of which was equally felt by both armies, after an uninterrupted conflict of upwards of 8 days, and being overcome with fatigue. In consequence of this, an armistice was concluded on the 12th, by which hostilities are suspended for 4 weeks, and 14 days notice is to be given before breaking it. The Austrian army has taken a retrograde position in Moravia, and the adjoining districts of Bohemia, to enjoy some repose after the unheard of toils of the last 8 days."

NAPLES, JULY 27.

The British have very unexpectedly received orders entirely to evacuate the islands of Ischia and Proseida. The Sicilian prince Leopold, who was on board the fleet, and the dukes of Arcola 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.

PARIS, AUGUST 8.

Letters from Munich of the 31st July, state that an entrenched camp has been formed on the Wittenberg, (White Mount) near Prague, in Bohemia, to which the Austrian army is to retreat in the unexpected case that peace should not be concluded. The works of Prague have been considerably reinforced, and the place has been victualled for a six month's siege. Much heavy ordnance has also been conveyed thither from Theresienstadt.

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.

HAMBURG, AUGUST 10.

We have just received advices of the archduke Charles having been removed from the command of the army; and, that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the armistice. It is said that prince John, of Lichtenstein, is to succeed the archduke Charles in the command of the Austrian army.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

TALAVERA, JULY 29.

The British army which was in Portugal, under general Wellesley, after having joined the insurgents under Cuesta, had marched against the first corps, hoping with triple numbers, to beat it, and affect its junction with Venegas.

Already had the British flattered themselves with getting to Madrid; but the events that have passed during the 3 days that have elapsed, have a good deal deranged the plan of the campaign. His majesty (Joseph) after the affair of the 28th, continued to pursue the enemy, who arrived on the fine position of Talavera, and entrenched themselves. His dispositions announced an intention of maintaining himself to the last extremity—yet, after having been vigorously attacked by the French army, having lost a part of his infantry and a whole regiment of cavalry, he abandoned his position. In these circumstances the French have proved as they have often done, that whatever be the position and number of their enemies, they can overcome all obstacles!! The British and insurgents sustained great loss—ours is not considerable.

General Laum's division, entered Talavera this morning.

We have received news from marshal Soult, he marched on the 25th in the direction of Placentia.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 4.

In all the synagogues the Rabbis have exhorted the Jews to arm in defence of the country. In the present circumstances, an extraordinary levy of seamen is to take place. Able seamen are to have 50 florins bounty, and ordinary seamen to have half that sum.

AUGUST 5.

Our Court Gazette of yesterday contains the following article, dated the 4th:—"The minister of war set out last night to superintend the execution of the measures ordered by his majesty, and this day the king proceeded to Rotterdam. The journey of his majesty has no other object than that of expediting and inspecting the military preparations, and his absence will continue but a few days. 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 honour 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 ever refusing 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."

PARIS, AUG. 9.

We have letters from Santa Ollala of the 29th ult. at 10 P. M. which mention the new victory gained over the British, Portuguese and Insurgents. The loss of the British is enormous. We took 800 prisoners, and a whole regiment of cavalry. This regiment was taken by one of ours which opened its ranks to receive its charge, and then cut off their retreat. The rest of the British column, which constituted the whole force of the enemy, is in full retreat.

LEYDEN, AUG. 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 Dortrecht, 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.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Pacific, Stanton, from Liverpool arrived here last evening. She sailed the 3d of September, and brings Liverpool papers of the 2d, and London of the 31st August, which capt. Stanton and the passengers have favoured us with.

Great uncertainty prevailed in England, respecting the practicability of executing any further operations on the Scheldt. Indeed, it was said, that lord Charham had called a council of war, and the result was, that the expedition was to be abandoned against Antwerp and the French fleet.

There were many reports respecting the renewal of the war between Austria and France. But the opinion appeared to predominate, that peace between those powers would soon be concluded. The emperor Francis having determined to conclude a peace at any sacrifice.

There are some particulars in the papers relating to Spain, but not of so late a date as before received.

Mr. Armstrong, we are assured, was at Amsterdam, having left Paris, where his mission had become very unpleasant. He had effected nothing with the French government—neither did he expect to effect anything. He was anxious to be recalled. Indeed, it was said in London that he would sail on his return home, in all September.

When the Pacific failed, our affairs with England remained without any change.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

THE king of Prussia has lately paid millions of francs more of the arrears of the contribution claimed by France.

The contributions levied on the Austrian provinces by Buonaparte, amount to the enormous sum of 156,240,000 francs.

AUGUST 29.

Letters from Marseilles and Genoa state that the French consul in Algiers, Dubou Tainville, had been arrested by order of the Dey, and that war had been declared against France.

Orders have been received at Woolwich to prepare artillery for another Expedition.

Last week Wm. Constable and Richard Cockcroft, two manufacturers, were apprehended at Hull, for preparing to leave the kingdom for America.

On Tuesday, 15th Aug. 1809, Elba surrendered to the British arms!—On the same day, Napoleon Buonaparte attained his 46th year!—From this period of time, Prophecy have declared that his greatness will decay.

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 characters of ministers, and the conduct with which it has been stated in the ministerial circles, that the French squadron, should it 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 an army, however, that sentiment which proceeds from hope long deferred began to be felt, and many appear to apprehend that something farther will be attempted.

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 expenses of the expedition to the Scheldt, it is supposed, will not be short of Eleven Millions; and that it will be necessary to call parliament together in the month of November.

VIENNA, AUG. 9.

It is said that an English agent has appeared at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles, but he could not obtain an audience.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, AUG. 10.

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

The archduke Charles does not share the sentiments of his brother the emperor Francis, who is said to be preparing to conclude a peace at any sacrifice. The archduke Charles has, on this account, refused the chief command of the army, and from indisposition. A Russian plenipotentiary was hourly expected at Schiedam from St. Petersburg.

ALTONA, AUG. 10.

Berthier is to be appointed king of Sardinia.

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 10.

His royal majesty has sent to the king a message relative to the pension which he states are to allow to the late king's children. Adolphus, his queen and children.