National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

[illegible] IX. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1375.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

THE *National Intelligencer* is conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and JOSEPH GALES, Jun. and printed at the office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five Dollars.*

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

War in Italy.

MILAN, *April* 14.—The Senate were assembled yesterday, when a messenger of State delivered the following message from his Imperial Highness the Viceroy.—

"SENATORS!"

"I have been anxious to announce to you, that Austria has declared war. Whilst our confidence was authorised by the recollection of the generosity of our sovereign to Austria, the perfidy of that power was for a long time preparing for a new war. Some of her troops had shewn themselves upon the Italian territory:—but we were tranquil, because we could not suspect the possibility of so much perjury. But the French and Italian armies are assembling on the Tagliamento; they will again obtain such victories as those of which our fields have so often before been the scenes; they are impatient to engage in arms with those who have without cause taken them up, and to establish in the midst of them theatre for new triumphs.

"Called, by an august father, to the command of our brave troops, I will do every thing to merit their confidence.—I shall be the more tranquil myself when I remember the excellent spirit that animates the people of this kindom, and since I have a well founded hope that you will maintain that spirit by your example, and that, with a firm and tranquil attitude, under the present circumstances, you will shew yourselves worthy of being placed in the first rank in the authorities of Italy.—Having no other object in this letter, I pray God to keep you in his protection.

"Given at the general head-quarters, Campo Formio, April 11, 1809.

"EUGENE NAPOLEON."

A Committee was chosen to convey to the Viceroy, the devotion and fidelity of the Senate, and to beg him to be the interpreter to his august father of those sentiments.

TREVISO, *April* 20.—Some persons belonging to the train of the French army in a panic after the affair of the 16th have fled to Vicenza, spreading exaggerated reports.—His Highness has ordered them to join their corps in 48 hours on pain of being punished as deserters. It is certain an army is on the Piave.

MILAN, *April* 22.—A division of the army occupies Trieste. All our troops burn with ardor to convince the Emperor, that under the orders of his brave step-son they are worthy of being called the army of Italy.

AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.

VIENNA, *April* 20.—The Court Gazette contains the following Bulletins of the operations of our armies.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Head Quarters of Oetting April 12.

Agreeably to prescribed arrangements, the army advanced on the 11th, further towards the Viss, and the Iser.

The weather was very bad, but the troops endured all the hardships of an uncommonly severe season, with the greatest cheerfulness.

On the 10th, at half past ten in the morning, Field Marshal Delovich entered Passau. The enemy retired, but on the rapid advance of our troops, a French officer of engineers, and eight prisoners were taken. A French General in the upper fort escaped with difficulty. Prince Rosemberg, commander of the 14th corps of the army, summoned the fort to surrender, but this summons was, in compliance with the custom of war, answered by a refusal.

The true patriotic spirit of the inhabitants of Passau was clearly demonstrated by the joy they displayed on entering the town. They immediately printed the proclamation of his Royal Highness, the Generalissimo to the to the German nation, and distributed 2000 copies to the people of the country. [illegible] the feelings of the German independence remains, and is cherished among them.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters at Vils Brburg, April 15.

The army is collected on the Vils, and will to-morrow pass the Isar at Landshut at Dinglangen.

The enemy appears disposed to dispute the passage. The army is anxious to meet him, and to come to blows.

Field Marshal Jallacich has by this time passed the Inn at Rosenheim and Wasseinburgh, and advanced against Munich. An advanced post of the enemy has been taken at Hang; 13 prisoners & 17 horses fell into our hands. The enemy lost some killed & wounded; on our side we have only one hussar slightly wounded.

On the 9th field marshal Chastellar amidst the joyful acclamations of the faithful Tyrolese, entered the Tyrol at Leintz, through the Pusterthal, and on the 12th had already reached Braneck; the Saltzburg Jagers, and some detachments of infantry, provided with snow and climbing irons, co-operate with him by the Zillerthal. Our patroles are pushed forward to Reichenhall, Lofers, and St. Johan; the militia of Lofers has occupied the pass of Strub one of the most important entrances from Salzburg into the Junthal.——The Tyrolese are every where flying to arms and expelling the Bavarians, 1500 of the latter took refuge in the fortress of Kasstem, and are besieged there by the Tyrolese. A French officer had recently taken the command of that fortress; the Bavarians, however, begin to be tired of the French superiority & feel sensibly the deep degradation of their oppressed situation. Their disgust at the arrogance of the French officers has, in several instances, produced acts of violence.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters at Landshut,

April 16.

This day the army advanced to the Iser. The fifth corps was in the front and found the bridge at Landshut broken down. A division of from 6 to 8000 Bavarians under the command of General Deroy, defended the passage by force. The bridge was accordingly re-established under the fire of the enemy; the fifth corps crossed and an action followed, which terminated by the retreat of the Bavarians. On both sides there were some killed and wounded, but our loss would have been still less had it been possible to restrain the ardor of the troops.

Landshut is the capital of the Iser; we are in possession of a great part of Bavaria.

The general of calvary count Bellegrade broke up from Bohemia on the 10th, with the 1st corps of the army, by Tirschumeith, & on the 12th formed a junction at Warenberg with the second corps of the army which had entered the Upper Palatinate by Rushaupten—both corps took a position on the Nab, and their vanguards occupied the heights, of Hirschau in order to reach the road from Bayruth to Amberg. Here an affair of advanced post place with the division of Friant, which was understood to be approaching in order to reach the Danube by a rapid march through Amberg. The consequence of the action was, that this division was driven back to Neumarkt, and our advanced posts occupied Amberg.

The brave Tyrolese have already killed or taken prisoners all the French and Bavarian soldiers in their territory. All the passes in the Upper Junthal, as the Zinderberg, the Sobarnus, Leunaso, Reuts, &c. are occupied by the militia of the country.

On the 12th, 160 men of the 11th Bavarian regiment of infantry, and 125 dragoons, with half a battery were made prisoners at Ipspruck.

On the 13th 49 French officers, 1677 men, with 551 horses, and two light battalions of Bavarians with two pieces of cannon and a howitzer, surrendered at Wildan to the Tyrolese by capitulation.

To-morrow the army moves towards the Upper Danube. Hitherto we have fallen in with no French troops, through in the action of this day some French officers were taken among the Bavarians.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters at Landshut,

April 17.

According to the concurring reports of all the prisoners as well as the inhabitants at Landshut, the French General Lefebvre, has collected 12000 Bavarians from the neighborhood of Munich and Freysengen, with a view of stopping the passage of the Austrian army by Landshut. The approach to the bridges was extremely difficult. They were besides broken down, and the enemy's Tirailleurs, who had occupied all the houses on the opposite bank could only be driven therefrom by cannon being brought to bear upon them, each gun on our side was mounted under a shower of small shot from the enemy. In doing this, however, our artillery displayed the greatest resolution, and in two hours the whole of the opposite side of the town was in ruins.

The unfortunate inhabitants, in the midst of their ruined houses, bewail the melancholy fate to which this fine town has been exposed by their own country. The French, who by misrepresentation, would make it appear that Austria wishes to seize Bavaria, & to disarm in a disgraceful manner the brave soldiers of that country, had required these troops to make a fruitless defence. Here French artifice succeeded in making foreign blood flow for their advantage, and in turning the arms of our German brethren against their deliverers. The first bridge was scarce formed by a few posts, when the advanced guard of the fifth corps had hastened across the Iser, and pursued the enemy until night. The troops are animated with an excellent spirit, and sing war songs under the thunder of the cannon.

The advanced corps of field marshal Jallacich entered Munich at 11 yesterday. The king and queen have fled under French protection to Augsburgh.

The fourth army corps passed the Iser, without opposition at Dingalfinges.

The first and second corps have, after some successful fighting, advanced to Amberg, Schovandorf, & Kiru, near Ratisbon. Gen. Bellegarde cannot sufficiently praise the gallant spirit and undaunted resolution of his troops.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

[*The 7th Bulletin is introduced by the following note from the emperor Francis to Marshal Colloredo.*]

"*Scharding, April* 22, 1809.

"Dear Field Marshal,

"Owing to the rapid movements of the army, and accumulated business, no official report has appeared for several days. I transmit you a concise extract of the reports sent me, in order that you may publish them.

"FRANCIS."

"After passing the Iser his imperial highness the generalissimo, with the 3d, 4th and 5th corps of the army and the first corps of the reserve broke up against the Danube, in the direction to Keltheim and Ratisbon. The enemy were drawn up near Ratisbon. Agreeable to the declaration of prisoners of war, the emperor Napoleon reached the army on the 19th inst.—The Generalissimo has made a forced march from the Iser to beyond the Laber, and advanced on the 19th through Eckmuhl, Rottenberg, Cloisterrock. The enemy encountered him, and a very brisk action took place. The Generalissimo praises the bravery of his troops. Our loss is considerable; several regiments have lost all their staff officers, field marshal lieutenant Lusignau—the Princes Louis and Maurice, of Lichtenstein, are wounded. The Generalissimo kept the army in order of battle the next day, to follow the movements of the enemy. We have no further details about this affair.

"The loss in killed and wounded, and prisoners, is not yet known, as the multiplicity of business prevented his imperial highness from making circumstantial reports on the field of battle (off Hansen) to his majesty. On the 26th Ratisbon capitulated. On the same day the 5th corps of the army was also smartly attacked near Seigenburgh upon Abins. The archduke Lewis retreated in common with field marshal lieutenant Holer, against the Iser, to cover Landshut: both corps are united. On the 21st marshal Davoust attacked the 4th corps of the army near Eckmuhl; a severe action took place, which lasted for 12 hours.—On the 22d the second corps of the army retreated by Ratisbon, and combined with the main army. The head quarters of Generalissimo the archduke Charles were on the 21st near Eglosheim."

Eighth Bulletin.

Tranquilizing news has been received from the 5th and 6th cor[illegible] of the army as well as the 2d. All the three corps united near Old Oetting. The defile near Landshut, where several waggons obstructed the road while the advancing enemy was bravely opposed, has rendered the loss of some artillery and several waggons unavoidable. By official reports, the loss of men is not considerable; only one division of the regiment of Benjask's infantry, which were obliged to pass the bridge of the Iser already in flames, suffered severely. These three united corps will follow the movements of the main army, under the command of the Generalissimo.

"By the most recent accounts, the Generalissimo's head quarters still continued at Eglofshem on the 22d and the enemy in their position. The second corps had effected a junction on the Ratisbon road with the third and fourth corps of reserve, and the general attack on the enemy was resolved on the 23d. On the 22d, at noon the cannon were roaring violently in that part, and probably the murderous fight continues. The combat is conducted with uncommon animosity. Every man feels the sublime cause for which he fights. We have not yet any definitive accounts. The emperor's court is at Scharding. While the main army kept advancing along the Danube, and the corps near Old Oetting, stands ready either for offensive operations or to defend the river Inn. His majesty considering the probability of the enemy threatening the frontiers of the hereditary dominions, thought it proper to order out the militia of Lower Austria, Saltzburg, and that of Inner Austria. The militia of Upper Austria has been under arms since the armies advanced partly on the Inn, and partly to invest the fortress of Ohuhaus.

[The substance of the 9th Austrian bulletin was inserted in this paper heretofore dated Prague.]

FRENCH BULLETINS.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf May 24.

The duke of Dantzic entered Inspruck the 19th. On the 11th he had taken 7 cannon and 600 men at Strub Pass. On the 13th he routed Chasteler at Voergel. Gen. Duroi having raised the siege of the fortress of Kustein joined the duke. Chasteler had entered the Tyrol with a few wretches, disseminating revolt and assassination. Several thousand Bavarians *& one hundred Frenchmen* (including 60 Belgians, Chastelar's countrymen) have fallen a sacrifice to the ferocity of these bears of the mountains, which his discourses excited. This wretch owed the possession of his estate of some millions to the beneficence of the emperor! The Tyrolese execrate those who have excited them to this destructive rebellion. Their rage against Chastelar, when he retreated, nearly cost him his life. The valley of Zillethal submitted first. Inspruck and all the circles have sent deputations to his majesty the king of Bavaria, vowing allegiance, and imploring his clemency.

Voralberg, instigated to tumult by incendiary proclamations, will imitate Tyrol, and this part of Germany will be snatched from the horrors and crimes of popular insurrections.

COMBAT OF URFAR.

On the 17th of this month, at 2 P. M. three Austrian columns, commanded by Grainville, Bucalowitz, and Sommariva, supported by a reserve corps under Jellelchich, attacked Vandamme, at Urfar, in front of the bridge of Lintz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo came up immediately with the cavalry and the 1st brigade of Saxon infantry. Vandamme with the Wirtemburg troops, 4 squadrons of Saxon hussars and dragoons, repulsed with spirit the two first columns of the enemy, drove them from their positions, took six pieces of cannon, and 400 men, and routed them. The enemy's third column appeared on the heights of Boslingberg at 7 P. M. and their infantry immediately covered the top of the mountain. They were attacked by the Saxon infantry, and driven from their posts with the loss of 300 men and several waggons of ammunition. The enemy retreated in disorder to Freystadt and Haslach. The hussars sent after them took many prisoners, arms and ammunition. The enemy lost 2000 killed and wounded, besides prisoners: our loss does not amount to 400.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorf, May 26.

This speaks of the repair of bridges on the Danube. The rise of the river was expected to continue till the middle of June, to measure the height of which the French were preparing to drive a line of piles to which to attach an immense chain of iron which the Austrians had taken from the Turks. By these means and by the aid of fortifications they expect to be able to manœuvre on both banks of the river.

Their light horse was opposite Presburg. Gen. Lauriston was in Styria. The duke of Dantzic was about joining the army near Vienna, by forced marches: several corps had arrived. The prisoners since the capitulation of Vienna are 7 field marshal lieutenants, 9 major generals, 10 cols. 20 majors and lieut. cols. 100 capts. 350 subalterns, 3000 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides several thousand at the hospitals.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Eberadorff May 28. 1809.

On the night of the 26th our bridges were carried away by force of the waters, and mills which had been set afloat. We had not time to drive the piles and to fix the great iron chains. One bridge is repaired, another will be to morrow. On the 27th we heard of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. General Lauriston has formed a junction with this army, not having heard from them for twelve days. The viceroy this campaign has manifested a *sang froid* and a foresight which evince the great commander. Jellachich, who by his insolent proclamation to the Tyrolese, so inflamed their passions, has had his whole corps destroyed. The archduke John, who wrote with such excessive presumption to the duke of Ragusa, evacuated Gratz yesterday, scarcely carrying with him 20 or 25,000 men of the fine army that entered Italy—his arrogance has terminated in shame and infamy. The people of Italy accompanied our soldiers with tears and benedictions, and gave them every assistance. Their contempt and hatred of the archduke John were only equalled by their joy at our triumphant approach. Certain papers shewed that they bore a great love to the emperor, and would not accept offices under the Austrian government.

The regiments of Italy, who distinguished themselves in Poland, covered themselves with glory. This charming country is rapidly progressing to the most happy destinies. All the accounts from the Austrian army state their loss on the 21st and 22d to have been enormous; the flower of the army perished. The wits of Vienna say that "General Danube saved the Austrian army." Tyrol and Voltaberg are subjugated. Carniola, Styria, Corinthia, Saltzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are tranquilized and disarmed!

When Trieste was taken possession of, all English colonial produce was confiscated. Saving the Russian squadron, was a circumstance peculiar gratifying to the emperor. The junction of the army of Dalmatia approaches.

The brigand Schill, who truly gives himself the title of general in the service of England, who prostitutes the name of the king of Prussia, as the satellites of England do that of Ferdinand, has been driven to an island in the Elbe. The king of Westphalia, besides 15,000 native troops, has one Dutch and one French division; add to this two divisions of a corps of observation under Rivaud and Despeaux, and Beaumont's 3000 cavalry, now disposable by the pacification of Swabia.

The destruction of forty mills which supplied the city of Vienna with bread, is evidence of the hatred of the princes of the House of Lorraine to that city!

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorff, June 1, 1809.

The bridges on the Danube are entirely rebuilt.—They have added to them a flying bridge, and they are preparing all the materials necessary for throwing over another bridge of rafts. Seven machines are driving piles; but the Danube being in several places 24 and 26 feet deep, much time is always taken up in fixing the anchors as the machines are removed. The works, however, are advancing, and will shortly be finished.

The brigadier general of engineers, L[illegible]zowski, is working on the left bank, on the head of a bridge, which will be 600 toises in extent, and will be covered with a good ditch, filled with running water.