FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

To preserve entire the chain of operations of the French army in Germany, we have translated the Official Bulletins, although they contain very little intelligence worth the trouble of a translation.—*Mer. Adv.*

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 8th June.

Col. Gorgoli, aid-de camp to the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at the Imperial head-quarters with a letter from his sovereign to the emperor and king. It announces that the Russian army in the direction of Olmutz, having passed the frontier on the 24th of May.

The Emperor passed the day before yesterday in reviewing his guard, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna have admired the number, the fine appearance, and the good conduct of these troops.

The Viceroy is with the army of Italy at Oedenbourg in Hungary. It appears that the Archduke John intends to rally his army on the Raab.

The Duke of Ragusa arrived at Labach on the 3d of this month with the army of Dalmatia.

The heat is very great, and persons acquainted with the Danube say that an inundation may be expected here in a few days. We shall profit by this circumstance to finish, independently of the bridges of boats and rafts, the planting of piles.

All the intelligence we receive from the coast of the enemy announces that the cities of Presburg, Brunn, and Znaim, are filled with the wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000 men.

Prince Poniatowski, with the army of the grand duchy of Warsaw, pursues his success. After the taking of Sandomir, he besieged the fortress of Zamosc and defeated the enemy, who lost 3000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. All the Polanders who were with the Austrian army, deserted

The enemy after having shewn themselves before Thorn, have been vigorously pursued by gen. Dombrowski.

The Archduke Ferdinand does not retire without shame from his expedition. He is said to have arrived in Austrian Silesia, reduced to one third of his forces.

Count Metternich had arrived at Vienna. There will be an exchange at the advanced posts with the French legation, to whom the Austrians (contrary to the rights of men) had refused passports, and whom they had carried away to Pest.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, June 13th.

The division of gen. Chasteller, which revolted in Tyrol, passed through the neighbourhood of Clagenfurth on the 4th inst on its way to Hungary. Gen. Rusca pursued and engaged it; the enemy was beaten; we took 900 prisoners.

Prince Eugene with a considerable corps, is manoeuvring in the heart of Hungary.

Within a few days the Danube has risen one foot.

Gen. Gratein, with a Dutch division, having marched to Stralsund, where Schill had fortified himself, has carried his intrenchments by assault. Schill had given orders to set fire to the city in order to cover his retreat, but his band had not time to execute it; it has been entirely killed or taken; he himself was killed on the great square at the moment he was making his escape and was endeavoring to reach the port to embark.

The Archduke Ferdinand precipitately evacuated Warsaw, June 2nd. Thus the whole of the grand duchy is abandoned by the enemy's army, whilst the troops under the command of Prince Poniatowski, occupy three fourths of Gallicia.

AFFAIRS OF POLAND.

The enemy continues his retreat with the same precipitation On the 28th of May, 12 Polish spearmen upon reconnoitring duty met at Skirniewice, 110 Austrian dragoons who were retreating towards Rava; they routed them, and made 11 prisoners. On the 30th in the morning, gen. Kosiaki, commanding the advanced guard, after having entered Lowtz, proceeded as far as Sechacew, where he met with no more of them, who it appears are retreating to Polica. Some reports, however, seem to indicate that the main of the Austrian troops are bending their march towards Upper Silesia. They commit excesses every where; they carry away provisions, cattle and horses. The new levies of all the departments take place with the greatest rapidity and success.

The Archduke Ferdinand, in contempt of the convention made with Prince Poniatowski, and the engagement he had taken not to levy any contribution, has exacted one of 10,000 florins on the city of Warsaw. He has moreover required that the territorial impositions and the residue of a forced loan established in 1808, and whose payments fall due only in 1810 should be delivered up to him. These measures foretold the evacuation of Warsaw, which followed soon after.

Prince Poniatowski writes to the Prince of Neufchatel, from head quarters at Irseni, 28th May, that on the 24th the general of brigade Rusmecki rendered himself master of Jaroslaw where he has made one colonel, 35 officers and 900 men prisoners of war. The occupation of that town intercepts entirely the communication between Cracow and Leopold and insures to the army the possession of three fourths of Gallicia. The advanced posts were within one day's march of Cracow.

The latest news received in the grand duchy, from the army of Prince Poniatowski, mention his having entered Brody, the last town of Gallicia, near the frontiers, and that he has found there considerable magazines and abundance of provisions.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, JUNE 16, 1809.

The anniversary of the battle of Marengo was celebrated by the victory of Raab, which the right wing of of the army, commanded by the viceroy, obtained over the two corps of the archduke John and of the archduke Palatine, which had formed a junction.

Ever since the battle of Piava, the viceroy has been closely pursuing the archduke John.

The Austrian army were expecting to take up their cantonments at the sources of the Raab, between St. Cothard & Cormond.

On the 5th of June, the viceroy set off from Newstadt and moved his head-quarters to Oedenbourg in Hungary.

On the 7th he continued his movements and arrived at Guns. Gen Lauriston, with his corps of observation joined his left wing.

On the 8th, gen. Monthrun, with his division of light cavalry, forced the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyhaga, overthrew 300 dragoons belonging to the Hungarian insurrection and drove them back upon the Raab.

On the 9th, the viceroy marched against Sarvar. The cavalry of general Grouchy came up with the van of the enemy at Sarvar, and took some prisoners.

On the 10th, gen. Macdonald arrived at Cormond from Gratz.

On the 11th, the general of division Grenier met at Karako a column of the enemy's flankers which defended the bridge, & crossed theriver by main force. Gen. Debroc, with the 9th hussars, made a spirited attack against a battalion of 9000 men, and took 300 prisoners.

On the 12th, the army marched by the way of the Mersa against Papa.—From the height the viceroy beheld all the enemy's army draw up in line of battle. The general of division, Monthrun, a general of calvary, an officer of great promise, entered the plain, attacked and overthrew the enemy's cavalry, after having executed several precise and vigorous manœuvres. The enemy had already begun to retreat. The viceroy passed the night at Papa.

On the 13th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the army began its march towards Raab. Our cavalry and that of the Austrians met at the village of Szabeck. The enemy was routed and we took 400 prisoners.

The archduke John having formed his junction with the Archduke Palatine near Raab, took a position upon the advantageous heights, his right protected by Raab a fortified city, and his left covering the road of Comrom another fortress in Hungary.

On the fourteenth, at eleven o'clock in the morning the viceroy drew out his army in line of battle, and with 35,000 men he attacked 50,000. The ardor of our troops was further augmented by the remembrance of the memorable victory which that day is consecrated. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they came in sight of the enemy's army which was in three lines and consisted of from 20 to 25,000 men, being the remains of the brilliant army of Italy, which so lately considered itself as master of all Italy; of 10,000 men commanded by general Haddick and formed of the reserves in the Hungarian fortresses; of from 5 to 6000 men, the rallied wrecks of the corps of Jallachih and of the other columns of the Tyrol, who had escaped from the movements of the army through the defiles of Carinthia; and of from 12 to 15,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection cavalry and infantry.

The viceroy placed his army, the cavalry of general Montbrun, the brigade of general Colbert and the cavalry of Gen. Grouchy upon his right; the corps of general Grenier, forming two echelons, the right of which consisted of the division of general Seras, in front; an Italian division commanded by gen. Baraguay de Hillier forming the third echelon, and the division of general Puthok in reserve. Gen. Lauriston with his corps of observation, supported by general Sahuc, formed the extreme of the left wing and observed Raab.

At two o'clock, in the afternoon, the cannons began to play. At 3 o'clock the first, the second and the third echelons were engaged. The fire of musketry became very brisk; the enemy's 1st line was forced, but the second line stopped for a moment the impetuosity of our first echelon, which was soon reinforced and that line was also routed. The enemy's reserve was then brought into action. The viceroy who followed all the enemy's movements, marched on his side with his reserve; the strong position of the Austrians was carried, and at four o'clock the victory was decided.

The enemy being completely routed, would have found considerable difficulty in rallying if a defile had not obstructed the movements of our cavalry. Three thousand prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon and 4 stand of colors are the trophies of this battle. The enemy left on the field of battle 3000 killed, among whom was found a Major General. Our loss in killed and wounded, amounts to 900 men. Among the former is Col. Thierry, of the 23d regiment of light infantry, and among the latter, the general of brigade Talentine, and Col. Expert.

The Viceroy makes particular mention of generals Grenier, Montbrun, Seras and Danthouars. The Italian division Savaroli displayed a great deal of precision and presence of mind. Several generals had their horses killed under them; four Aid de-camps to the Viceroy were slightly wounded. The Prince was constantly in the very heat of the battle. The artillery, commanded by General Sorbier, maintained their reputation.

The field of battle of Raab had been long marked out by the enemy, for he had some time before the battle announced his intention of maintaining that strong position. On the 15th, he was closely pursued upon the road of Comorn and of Pest.

The inhabitants of the country are quiet and do not take any part in the war. The proclamation of the Emperor has agitated their minds. It is well known that the Hungarian nation have always been desirous of their independence. That part of the insurrection which is now with the army was raised by the last diet; it is under arms and it obeys.

Antwerp, June 2.—The Gazette of this city contains the following article:

"It may be considered as certain, in the present state of things, that the Imperial Decree of the 16th Sept. 1808, will not only be executed with the utmost rigor, but also that its influence will be extended to all the allies of France on the continent: for if ever there existed a moment for successfully giving a death-blow to the industry of G. Britain, it is the present. Almost all the coasts of Europe belong to France, or her friends and allies. Trieste and Fiume, and Sweden also, are lost to England; and the shores of the Baltic will speedily be furnished with a numerous army, which will most effectually prevent the overflow of prohibited productions. But that, in the present state of things, no other system than that hitherto pursued, can be admitted without operating the ruin of commerce, and particularly French manufactures—that the permission of entering our ports under the American flag should entirely cease—are propositions, with the truth of which, all the chambers of commerce in France, and particularly the council of commerce in Paris, are fully and deeply impressed.

"Of the readiness with which our allies will adopt this system, we may be enabled to form an opinion from the consideration that an American cargo, consisting chiefly of dye stuffs, landed at Tonningen, has been deposited in the royal warehouses of Denmark, to await the decision of the government; and also, that Russia demands of Sweden, as one of the conditions of peace, that she shall shut her ports against English vessels. From all these considerations, it follows, that neither colonial products, nor any other articles of commerce and manufacture, will fall in price; but on the contrary, that they will rise the moment the dispositions which are expected from the energy and wisdom of the emperor are made known. Travellers who were at Vienna a little before the entrance of the French into that capital, assert that the price of Macedonian cotton had then risen from 280 to 360 florins. It is said that all that remains of it in the warehouses of Vienna, consists of about 10,000 bales principally of an inferior quality, and wholly unfit for the purpose of the French and Swiss manufacturers. Those of the best quality have been bought up by the English at Smyrna and in Macedonia, & their re-importation to the continent of Europe is prohibited. In general, the commercial policy of the English leads them to the most scrupulous attention with regard to this product; in order that the possession of the raw materials may as much as possible favor the sale of their own manufactures.

GENERAL ORDER of the 24th MAY.

The days of the 21st and 22d of May will be eternally memorable in the history of the world. The army has given proofs of patriotism, heroism and contempt of danger which posterity will admire, and our descendants hold up as specimens of rare and great actions. It furnishes the enemy, who had lately boasted of our annihilation, with bloody proofs of our existence. It has surpassed my great expectations, and I feel proud to be its leader. You are in the field of battle the first soldiers of the world; be so also in the spirit of discipline, in the love of order, and in respect to the property of the citizen; then would you be not only the first, but the ONLY army, and your grateful country will bless your deeds. Our beloved monarch has confidence in you, and thanks you with paternal emotions for the security of his throne, and the welfare of your families.

I expect immediately from the commanders of the different corps the most circumstantial relation of what took place with their respective divisions. The country and the sovereign wish to be acquainted with the supporters of their independence, glory and greatness; their names shall shine in the annals of Austria; till then I can only name and reward those whose distinguished merit is either recognised by the whole army, or whom accident brought near to my personal observation.

Prince John of Lichtenstein, general of cavalry, has immortalized his name. This feeling, and my ardent attachment to his person, are pledges of the gratitude of our monarch. I can reward him only by the public expression of my esteem.

In the name of his majesty, I nominate as commanders of the order of Theresa, Baron Whimpfen, Colonel Smolla, &c.

The Archduke CHARLES,
Generalissimo.

PRAGUE, MAY 29.

The following has been published here:—

Letter from his majesty the Emperor & King to the Archduke Charles, Generalissimo.

"Dear Brother Charles,

"I did, it is true, yesterday express to you in person, my warmest thanks for the glorious victory you have gained; but this is not sufficient for my heart. I say it now, and shall repeat it on every occasion, because I, whom Divine Providence made the sovereign of a great monarchy, am utterly unable to reward you, my dear brother, your companions in arms, and my brave army, according to your deserts. It was reserved for you, the brother of my heart, the prime supporter of my throne, to interrupt, for the first time these fifteen years, the good fortune of the adversary. You are the savior of the country which, as well as the Monarch, will eternally thank and bless you.

"With deep sensibility I yesterday observed the elevated courage and enthusiasm of the troops and their manly resolution to assure by victory the independence of the monarch. It was the sweetest moment of my life—a rare and heart-enlivening spectacle, & one which can never be eradicated from my mind. I beg you, dear brother, to declare this to my brave army, and to do every thing to preserve this rare spirit among them."

Rotterdam, June 8.—Seven American vessels have been carried into Christiansand, all laden with rice, tobacco, and cotton, from America, for Gottenburgh.

An American ship, in ballast, bound for St. Petersburgh, has been captured by a Danish privateer, and carried into Elsineur.

London, June 19.—The retreat of the archduke John from Italy, was probably upon the same plan, and under similar circumstances, to a like movement of the archduke Charles some years since. The army under his orders on the 29th ult. when he reached Furstenfield, on the confines of Hungary, amounted to nearly 50,000 men; his intention was to cross the Danube about Presburg, and it is probable he joined the archduke Charles before the army of Italy could reach Bonaparte's quarters.

An article from Bosnia, of the 30th, says, "The council of state has removed from Thorn to Puttusk, for the purpose of creating facilities to the advance of the Russian army now approaching our frontiers, and for regulating its co-operation with our troops. Another Russian corps of twenty-three thousand men, and 10,000 Cossacks, intended for Moldavia, had been countermanded on their arrival at Bariclaw, and had entered Podolia on their route to Gallacia.

The archduke Ferdinand in consequence of the result of the battle of Echmul, received orders to retire from Poland; but the positions which he then occupied, and the general circumstances of the campaign, prevented his carrying these orders into full effect before the 20th of the following month when he began his retreat from Thorn and Culm, which had been occupied by his forces.—On the 28th he was at Klobuckzo, on the frontiers of Gallacia and Silesia, and it was expected would reach the Danube about the 5th of June.

The intendant of the province of Salzburgh, on the 28th ult. addressed an order to the Auditor of the council of State, commanding all merchants who were indebted to, or had demand on subjects of Great Britain, or had English goods in their their possession, to deliver in a declaration to that effect within 24 hours after publication of the above order, under penalty of being amerced in treble the amount of the value of the article omitted.

The Vienna course on Augsburg was on the 20th ult. noted at 289, and there was every appearance of its soon falling as low as two hundred The Austrian government paper kept falling in proportion. Owing to the depression of the bank notes, and the communication being interrupted by the new war between Russia and the Porte, Macedonia cotton was again four hundred florins per cwt. in paper money.

The price of houses which has hitherto been so exorbitant in Vienna, has since its occupation by the French, fallen two thirds.

We cannot refrain from particularly calling the attention of the people of this country to one circumstance which is highly deserving of their consideration at a time when it is deemed expedient to grant pecuntary subsidies to Austria. When the French got possession of Trieste they found the Russian squadron lying safe in that port! Was there no British squadron in the Adriatic to take possession of this fleet? Or did the Austrians prefer delivering it over to the common enemy, to giving it up to an ally, whose assistance they are so eagerly soliciting? On the former supposition the admiralty must be to blame for the scandalous omission, and on the latter such a proof of want of confidence in a confederate power, ought surely in some degree to moderate the impulses of our generosity.

The Orion and Alfred are arrived from Gibralter and Cadiz. In some letters it is affirmed that Cuesta's army has been augmented to 70,000 men, of which 15,000 are cavalry; but it is acknowledged that about 20,000 are unprovided with arms, and that the horses are not all provided with saddles. It appears that Cuesta still occupies the former encampment of Victor, at Merida. The command of the armies in the South of Spain, we are told, is now wholly resigned to general Sebastiani, the marshal having proceeded to Madrid, preparatory, as is supposed, to his departure for Germany

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

The PRESIDENT of the United States left this city yesterday for Montpelier.

The following important Proclamation and Circular were yesterday issued in an extra sheet and forwarded to such of our subcribers as could receive it by the mails which left the city yesterday.

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed; And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation:]

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in