

BULLETIN XXVI.

Wolkersdorff, July 9.

The enemy's retreat is a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands: we have already counted more than 12,000; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals alone we have found more than 6000.

The Duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokerau, is already arrived at Hollabrunn. The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wolkersdorff, in order to take that of Znaim. He will be there to-morrow. The Duke of Auerstadt is arrived to-day at Nicolsburg. The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, coaches and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Erensbunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine of the morning. One of the Princes de Rohan was found wounded on the field of battle, Lieut. Field Marshal Wussakowicz is among the prisoners.

It appears that the enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and is retiring into Bohemia. Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are seen in the neighbourhood of a great capital, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is kindled against the guilty men who have drawn upon them these calamities.

BULLETIN XXVII.

On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear guard before Hollabrunn. At noon on the same day, the Duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of the Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery filing off towards Bohemia. General Bellegarde wrote to him that Prince John of Lichtenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for peace; and in consequence desired a suspension of arms. The Duke of Ragusa replied that it was not in his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, took from him an excellent position, made some prisoners, and took two colours. On the morning of the same day the Duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsburg, and General Grouchy had beaten Prince Rosenberg's rear, taking 450 men of Prince Charles's regiment.

At noon on the 11th inst. the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the town, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we have taken 3000 men, two colours, and three pieces of cannon. The General of Brigade, Bruyeres, an officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The Emperor informed that Prince John of Lichtenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The annexed armistice was signed at midnight, at the Prince of Neuchâtel's. The Prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent, at two o'clock in the morning.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

- Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. 2. The line of demarkation shall be, on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia upon Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the order of the Circle of Brunn touches the March and descending the March to its conflux with the Taya; from thence to St. Johann and the road to Presbourg; Presbourg and a league round the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume. 3. The citadels of Brunn and of Gratz, shall be evacuated immediately on the nature of the present armistice. 4. The detachments of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and the Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the fort of Sachsenbourg shall be given up to the French troops. 5. The Magazines of provisions and clothes, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied. 6. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy. 7. The present suspension of arms shall continue for one month: and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence. 8. Commissioners on either side shall be named, for the execution of the present articles. 9. From to-morrow, the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the countries marked out by this suspension of arms, and shall retire by daily marches. 10. The fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th of July, that of Gratz, on the 16th. Made and concluded between us the undersigned, charged with full powers from our respective Sovereigns, the Prince of Neuchâtel, Major General of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpffen, Major General of the Etat Major of the Austrian army, at the Camp before Znaim, July 12, 1809.

EXTRACT FROM BULLETIN XXVIII.

The Archduke Charles having sent Major General Weissvoof to compliment the Emperor, and since that, the Baron de Wimpffen and Prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand in his name, his Majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke, the Duke of Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

BERLIN, JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the Imperial Austrian Embassy.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

On the 4th the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the Island of Lobau. The nature of the ground

and an immense quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The Imperial and Royal army was posted on the heights behind the Rusbach and extended its right wing to Sussenbrunn and Regrau; the left to Margraff-Neufiedel. The centre was at Wagrau.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, the enemy completed the passage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About mid-day all the points of the line of the Imperial and Royal army were attacked. The principal effort of the enemy were however directed against the centre with the view no doubt to penetrate it, but all his attacks, repeated with the greatest fury, and supported by his numerous artillery, among which were several batteries of heavy cannon, remained fruitless. At 10 at night the fire ceased. The Imperial and Royal army had a long the whole line maintained its positions, and had made a great number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, Badonese, Italian, and Portuguese soldiers.

On the 6th, about four in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with large masses and greater fury than on the preceding day. All his efforts against the centre and right wing were without effect, the latter had even obtained such advantages that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy, with fresh divisions and a great superiority, suddenly, forced the left wing near Neufiedel, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the Imperial and Royal Army was thus threatened, his Imperial and Royal Highness the Generalissimo thought it right to order a retreat by Hamsdorff and the Sizamberg, in order to take a new position and to cover the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was accomplished in the best order, and without any remarkable loss.

The loss of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6000 prisoners, among whom were three Generals. We also took 12 pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where so reduced that he has not since endeavoured farther to follow the Imperial and Royal army. Gen. Lassaie is among the enemy's dead.

The Imperial and Royal army has also a loss to deplore. Generals Peter Vegfay, D'Alpre, and Vukassowitz, are past the hope of recovery. Among the severely wounded are Generals the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, Strutterheim and Paar. His Royal Highness the Generalissimo himself and the Prince of Lichtenstein, have received slight gunshot wounds, which, however, have had no consequences.—For the rest the whole army displayed such proofs of courage and firmness as to leave no anxiety for the future.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Just before our paper was put to press we received Hamburg papers to the 23d, Berlin to the 19th, and Frankfurt to the 17th.—Their accounts of military movements are now unimportant. The Hamburg Correspondent publishes in French and German the Armistice—there is a slight difference in the copy published in that paper.—The 2d Article ends in the following manner, "reserving the Archduke Charles's ratification of the Article as far as it relates to Fiume."

JULY 28.

The German Papers contain one article which is the only one that gives us any satisfaction, because it justifies our entertaining a hope that the arm of Great-Britain may inflict some signal vengeance upon Russia, for the part she has taken in rivetting the yoke of France upon the neck of the Continent.—An article, dated from Petersburg on the 5th, states that an English squadron has made its appearance between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected.—We trust the expectation will not be disappointed. Letters from Petersburg of the 6th add, that the English squadron consisted of seven sail of the line and twenty other vessels—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, our ships have evinced a disposition to bombard it.

JULY 29.

Before the greater part of our Readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow. The first and second divisions of the expedition, sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Oway, with the remaining division of the expedition, sailed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the westward. The troops embarked at Harwich, were to sail this morning. In the mean time horses, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

Three Islands lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadland, Walcheren, and Schowen. The possession of these Islands is necessary to all ulterior operations up the East and West Scheldt, and those, we may now say, it is the object of the three divisions of the expedition to attack in the first instance. Cadland will probably be the first Island attacked, because it commands the entrance of the West Scheldt, and will enable our ships to go up the river. The Marquis of Huntley's division of the 6th, 50th, 91st, 9th, 38th, and 42d regiments, will attack Cadland. Cadland is not strong on its western side, but the enemy we understand, have erected a mortar battery above Breskens. With such a battery and Flushing, the Scheldt may be in a great measure commanded. —But it is probable that it is not intended to attack this battery in front, at least till after a landing has been effected in another part. The second division, under the command of Sir John Hope, is destined for the Schowen Island and the North part of Walcheren. Schowen is necessary to secure the East Scheldt, and to put us in possession of North Beveland. The operations against Walcheren will be committed to Sir Eyre Coote. Upon this subject, it is said in a Morning Paper, that "the enemy has already assembled 6000 troops in Walcheren, which it is supposed will be sufficient to cope with 30,000 assailants, placed as they are on TERRA FIRMA, and provided with extensive redoubts and batteries.—The town of Middelburg, in the centre of the Island, has had the pavement removed from the spacious squares within its walls, and the

same industry has been employed at Flushing, to prevent the destruction of the garrison and inhabitants from the rebounding of the missiles, and from the fragments of stone in the case of bombardment."

We are glad to find that the enemy have no more than 6000 troops in Walcheren: but as to their being able to cope with 30,000 British troops, we have little doubt, ere a few hours have elapsed, that we shall find they have not been able to cope with a third of that number. Middelburgh is not a place of any strength. Flushing is strong; and there may be some batteries on the Western Coast of the Isle of Walcheren. But the valour, skill, and firmness of our troops, will soon overcome these obstacles.

What objects are in contemplation after the operations against Cadland, Walcheren, and Schowen have been carried into effect, it would be at present improper to disclose.

Portuguese Papers have arrived to the 9th and Spanish to the 4th. Dispatches have also been received from Mr. Duff, at Cadiz and from Sir Arthur Welleley. The former are dated on the 6th and they are said to inform Government that the whole of the French troops in Spain had formed a junction, that they were near Madrid, and that Joseph Bonaparte was at their head. About 4000 French are reported to have been surrounded at Valda Pena, by a large body of Spaniards, and the whole (one man excepted) put to death.

Sir Arthur Welleley having joined Cuesta, is on his march to Madrid. He was at Placentia the beginning of this Month.—It is probable that the enemy, having concentrated their force, will give us battle near the capital.

Gallicia is cleared of the enemy. A division of the Marquis Romana commanded by Gen. Carrera, has already entered Corunna, and in the vicinity of Ferrol a detachment of English troops has disembarked.

The Spanish Papers contain General Blake's report of the battle of Belchite, in which he complains bitterly of the conduct of the troops under his command.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 19.

COMMUNICATION.—Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock A. M. William Coates, boatswain, William Stock, Alexander M'Kinley and Jacques Oiseau, seamen, Edward Kelley and Henry Coffee, marines, were executed pursuant to their sentence, for Mutiny on board his H. M. S. Columbine, on the 1st August, at St. Andrews.

From the time of their condemnation to the period of their execution, the prisoners evinced the most penitent and contrite spirit, by the sincerity of their confession, and by their tears and humiliation in their devotional services.—

Previous to their ascending the scaffold, they expressed a desire publicly to declare the deplorable state of their feelings, and the justice of their sentence, and as they could not be an example of virtue, they trusted that the punishment they were now to suffer, might deter others from the commission of the like crimes.—They at this awful moment earnestly wished, to prevent any misconception in the public mind, which might operate to the disadvantage of their Captain, or the Officers of the ship to which they belonged; as they never received any treatment, correction or punishment, other than what was justly due, and consistent with the rules and regulation of his Majesty's Navy.

At the same time they requested that they might exchange mutual forgiveness, and part in peace with their shipmates, on the testimony of whose evidence, they had been convicted.

The above declarations were made in the presence of us, the undersigned Clergymen, who attended the prisoners from the time of their condemnation, to their final execution.

ROBERT STANSER, EDMUND BURKE, GEORGE WRIGHT.

SAINT JOHN, September 25, 1809.

Since our last we have received Halifax papers to the 19th inst. containing European affairs to the 29th JULY. Their most important contents will be found in the preceding columns.

MARRIED] At Frederickton, on Saturday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. PIGEON, Lieut. JOHN M. STRATON of the Royal Artillery, to Miss ISABELLA S. PHAIR, daughter of Andrew Phair, Esq. — On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, FREDERICK P. ROBINSON, Esq. to Miss JANE PADDOCK, second daughter of Dr. A. Paddock. — Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Mr. JOHN HARDING, to Miss SARAH STANTON, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Stanton.

STEPHEN HUMBERT,

Offers for Sale, for Cash or Country Produce, 300 Sides of Upper and Soal LEATHER, 100 Barrels of Superfine FLOUR, 100 ditto ROSIN and TAR, 500 Bushels Northern CORN, 10,000 weight of Fine and Ship BREAD, Also, RICE, COTTON, LEAF TOBACCO, &c. Saint John, 25th September, 1809.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN, A S several respectable Freeholders have expressed their wish that I would offer myself a Candidate at the next Election for Members to represent the County in General Assembly, I now take this public method of announcing my intention of tendering my services to the County at the Hustings at that time; and to assure you Gentlemen, that in all situations my best endeavours will ever be exerted in support of—Our KING, the CONSTITUTION, and our COUNTRY.

Gentlemen, Your very humble Servant,

A. ALLAN.

Clarence, York-County, 6th September, 1809.