

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PRAGUE, JUNE 15.

According to official intelligence just received from the head-quarters of the Generalissimo Archduke Charles, which still continue in Grafin Neufid, no action had taken place between the two Grand armies; that his Imperial Highness expected a battle would be fought the following morning the 14th, and had taken the necessary measures for that purpose.

The following account has been published:—

Bulletin of the Imperial Army.

JUNE 11.

“ Captain Menniger, of the cuirassiers of the Emperor Francis, crossed the Danube on the 31st of May, and dispersed in Langenstein a detachment of Saxon dragoons of the regiment of the Duke Albert. He advanced the same day to Amflatten, when he fell in with a corps of Saxon and other enemy's troops, which he engaged, killed 200, among whom were officers, and made 11 prisoners.

On the 9th inst. the enemy attempted to render himself master of the post of Theben, situated opposite to Heimburgh, probably with a view of taking Presburg, and the bridge-head constructed on the right bank of the Danube. Five hundred men approached our banks in five vessels, but one Austrian battalion of militia (Landwehr) which were posted there gave the enemy such a warm reception, that he found himself compelled to retreat with the utmost speed.

“ The battalion of Bohemian militia, which is commanded by Count Huntmeun, has captured in the vicinity of the village of Obermiel, two large vessels laden with rice and brandy, and destined for the enemy's army.”

From the Austrian Imperial Head-Quarters.

Woltersdorf, June 12.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has received the following report, by a courier who was dispatched from Inspruck the 31st of May:

“ After Field Marshal Lieutenant Chastelar, who commanded in Tyrol, had marched to Lienz, in Pustlerdale, in order to attack the Italian army, which was advancing against Styria and Carinthia, with part of his corps, the Austrian Major Gen. Buol remained, with part of the 7th corps, in the strong position at the foot of the Brenner Mountain, in the Lueg, in order to cover South Tyrol from the attacks of the Bavarian troops, who had entered Inspruck.

While the inhabitants of the towns of Inspruck and Hall were laying down their arms in order to relieve their districts from the calamities they suffered, fresh assemblages of armed peasants were formed in the vale of the Upper Inn, as well as the Lech, and in Vinsglau, with the assistance of Teimer, as in the vale of the Lower Inn and the Wipp, chiefly by the well known Sandworth and Anduro Hofer, who commands the Fusiliers: and as early as the 27th of May the former arrived with 2000 men, in the environs of Schonberg, and Major Teimer with a larger number in Telf. Schonberg is situated 3, and Telf 5 hours march from Inspruck.

On the 28th, an action took place with the Bavarian troops, from 6 to 8000 strong, and an armistice was concluded for 12 hours. The Bavarians had evacuated Inspruck, but were overtaken near Vomp, where another severe conflict was fought. According to the same account, the Imperial Austrian troops are making inroads from the Southern part of the Tyrol, as far as Verona.”—*Utrecht Gazette of June 12.*

Vienna, June 12.—The 4th inst. the corps of the Marshal Prince of Ponte-Corvo entered this city; a strong division of Saxon troops forms part of that corps.

“ On the 5th a heavy cannonade was heard on the part of Kloster Neu-It is now known that the

French had collected a large quantity of pontoons and other necessaries for the construction of bridges, which the Austrians destroyed by the above cannonade.

The French are employed in constructing numbers of large rafts, which are all carried up the Danube to Eberisdorf.

Deputies have been sent to Hungary, in order to obtain a supply of provisions from that country, for the city of Vienna, where the utmost want begins to prevail. Count Dietrichstein, Vice President of the Aulic Chancery of Bohemia, is at the head of the deputation. This day a division of French troops marched from hence in the direction of Penzing, Hillisdorf, and Buckisdorf. A contribution of 18 millions of francs is said to have been imposed on this city.

Since the action near Kiffoc, in the vicinity of Presburg, several other severe conflicts have taken place in Hungary. The whole of the Italian army, under the orders of the Prince Viceroy, occupies the districts of Cedenburgh and Wieselburgh. A great number of wounded soldiers continue to arrive in this capital and the neighboring villages.

Warsaw, June 10.—The General of Division Zajonczech attacked yesterday the Austrian army, near Guiscaosyew and Warla, with considerable success. The head-quarters of the said General were that day in Glowazewo, and those of General Dombrowki in Skiernewic.

Munich, June 14.—The Tyrolese insurgents have fallen back to their frontiers. By order of his Majesty the Emperor of the French a separate corps of from 30 to 35,000 men is to act against the northern parts of Tyrol. The Bavarian division of Wrede which was to form part of that corps, has received counter orders, and is for the present to remain in Lintz. In its stead, a division of the army of reserve, under the orders of the Duke of Valmy, is to be conveyed in waggons from Mayence to Augsburgh. It is also reported that another corps of French troops is to make an attempt to advance over the Brenner to the south of Tyrol, which takes but a small share in the insurrection.

Leipzig, June 19.—An Austrian officer accompanied by a trumpeter, arrived here at half past eleven o'clock this morning, immediately proceeded to the Senate house, and ordered quarters for a strong column of Austrian troops which is advancing from Dubin, and expected here in the course of the afternoon. Nine o'clock at night—The above Austrian troops have not yet arrived.

Dresden, June 16.—Yesterday arrived here, another corps of Austrian troops from 7 to 8000 strong, under the orders of Gen. Kilnau, and immediately pursued their march, after having taken some refreshment. Since the 11th inst. from 18 to 20,000 men have in the whole passed through this town. The Austrian army which has entered Bayreuth, is said to be of the same strength. We understand that both armies are to form a junction, and march to Westphalia.

BOHEMIA, JUNE 14.

The Austrian account of the battles of the 21st and 22d of May has now been published, and occupies 23 pages in quarto. The strength of the Austrian army in this battle is given in this account at 103 battalions, and 148 squadrons, or 75,000 men. The Austrian artillery amounted to 288 pieces.

The Austrian army lament the death of 87 superior Officers, and 4199 subalterns and privates. Field-Marshal the Prince de Rohen, Dedovich, Weber, and Frevel, with several Generals, 663 Officers, and 15,651 privates were wounded, of whom Field-Marshal Weber, 8 Officers, and 829 privates, were made prisoners by the enemy.

LONDON, July 3.

THE EXPEDITION.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the effective strength of the Corps to be employed in the Expedition:—

CAVALRY.

King's German Legion, 2d	}	600
Light Dragoons		
3d Lt. Dragoons, 3 Squadrons		480
9th do. do. do.		480
12th Light Dragoons		760
		2320

INFANTRY.

1st Foot Guards, 1st battalion		1320
Ditto 3d do.		1100
Flank Companies, do.		666
King's German Legion, 1st	}	725
Light battalion		
Ditto 2d do.		630
2d, or Queen's		809
3d, or Royals, 3d battalion		1000
4th Foot, 1st do.		1000
		2d do. 900
5th 1st do.		950
6th 1st do.		850
8th 2d do.		490
9th 1st do.		950
11th 2d do.		775
14th 2d do.		1000
20th Regiment		900
23d 2d battalion		400
26th 1st do.		750
28th Regiment		600
32d 1st battalion		590
35th 2d do.		794
36th 1st do.		788
38th 1st do.		750
42d 1st do.		700
43d 2d do.		587
50th 1st do.		1000
51st Regiment		600
52d 2d battalion		400
59th 2d do.		742
63d 2d do.		406
68th Light Infantry		570
71st 1st battalion		1600
76th Foot		700
77th Regiment		550
79th 1st battalion		1000
81st 2d do.		737
82d 2d do.		1000
84th 2d do.		864
85th Regiment		550
91st 1st do.		750
92d 1st do.		750
95th Rifle, eight companies		600
Two ditto		200
Total effective strength		34,763

When the artillery, engineers, &c. are added to this force, the amount will, as we have already stated, be not less than 40,000 men complete.

JULY 4.

From Holland, we have a repetition of the rumours of a battle on the Danube, to the disadvantage of the French—but of such an event, certainly no intelligence has been received.

The Expedition.—From the secrecy which has hitherto been preserved, there is not the smallest reason to believe that the numerous points of destination which have been ascribed to the Expedition are announced on any better authority than that of mere conjecture. The quantity of artillery, both field and battering, is so numerous, as to render it extremely probable that a sudden attack is meditated on some great naval arsenal, or place of strength of some our enemies. Heavy baggage is strictly prohibited; and although every officer employed is as ignorant as the public, of the destination of the Expedition, it is the general opinion that the service will not be of longer duration than that against Copenhagen. It is already discovered that it will be impossible to complete the various arrangements so early as the 8th inst. on which day it was originally proposed that the expedition should sail, and to collect the whole at one point is found to be equally impracticable, within any reasonable time; the expedition must therefore sail from different ports.—Portsmouth is the grand point of assemblage; at Harwich and the Downs also troops are collecting. Notwithstanding the expedient of employing ships of war to convey the troops, which now ap-

pears to be a measure of necessity, the deficiency is such, that even foreign vessels have been taken up by Government as transports. The following ships of war have already been appointed to the present service, to which it is expected there will be a considerable addition:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Eagle,	Impetueux,
Revenge,	Hero,
Valiant,	Venerable,
Superb,	Ganges,
Centaur,	Aboukir,
Resolution,	Marlborough,
Royal Oak,	Alfred,
Cæsar,	Monarch,
Belleisle,	Bellona,
Orion,	Achilles,
Repulse,	Illustrious.

FRIGATES.

Imperieuse,	Rota,
L'Aigle,	Pearl,
Pallas,	Dryad,

BOMBS.

Vesuvius,	Devastation.
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ARTILLERY.

Sixty 18-pounders, battering—forty 24 do.—110 pieces of field artillery—ten 68 pound carronades—forty mortars—many howitzers—and immense number of Congreve rockets, Shrapnel shells; and an ample supply of ammunition for a siege.

Foot Artillery 2,300 } Men.
Horse do, 8 Troops 960 }

Sir Richard Strachan, Sir Samuel Hood, Rear Adm. Otway, Sir Home Popham, it is said, are already named to the command of the land forces, there is no reason to doubt, that the Earl of Chatham will be entrusted with the direction of this formidable force.

JULY 6.

Sir Arthur Wellesley we are glad to find was really advancing, on the 9th ult. His head-quarters were then at Abrantes, and he was proceeding to the Spanish frontier, whence he would take a course for cutting off the retreat of Victor to France, that is move in a North-Eastern direction, which would at least prevent Victor from effecting a junction with Soult, or Ney.

The Spaniards are rapidly following up their advantages in the Northern provinces. Another victory, and the most considerable they have ever obtained, is announced by this Mail. It was gained on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May, and may be considered as a prelude to that of St. Payo, on the 12th ult. The French lost 3000 men in killed and wounded; and after the battle, 2000 Germans came over to the Spaniards. They retreated to Lugo; were afterwards pursued and the contest ended in the recapture of that place by the Spaniards. One account makes the loss of the French 4000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and laments that NEY himself was able to escape with 2000 men into Austria. The accounts of this action are so circumstantial and the consequences of it so clear, that they may be received with perfect confidence. The capture of ammunition and arms, which is one of these consequences, will be highly beneficial to the Spaniards.

Under these circumstances, the retirement of JOSEPH BONAPARTE from Madrid to La Grange, which is also stated in these Papers, has probably been already followed by his flight from Spain.

JULY 7.

Letters have been received in town from Corunna, of so late a date as yesterday week; and this circumstance of course evinces, in the clearest manner, the liberation of that place and of Ferrol, from the presence of the enemy. Accounts are indeed said to have reached the Admiralty, announcing the entrance of several British ships into both these ports, and the joy with which they were received by the inhabitants. But information which is of a nature to convey additional pleasure, has likewise been brought by the same conveyance, announcing the absolute evacuation of the whole of Galicia, by the French under Marshals Ney and