

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, June 8, 1809.

Colonel Gorgoli, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at his Majesty's head-quarters with a letter from that Sovereign. He states that the Russian army advancing towards Olmutz, passed the frontier on the 24th of May.

The day before yesterday, the Emperor reviewed the whole of his guard, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna were struck with the numbers, the fine appearance, and good condition of this body of men.

The Viceroy has proceeded with the army of Italy to Cedenburgh, in Hungary. It should seem that the Archduke John intends to concentrate his army on the Raab.

The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the 13th inst. at Labach, with the army of Dalmatia.

The heat is now very vehement; and persons well acquainted with the Danube, foretel that it will shortly overflow its banks. We avail ourselves of the intermediate period to get forward with the bridges of boats and rafts, and to secure the piles.

All the advices which we receive from the side of the enemy, concur in stating, that the cities of Prefsburg, Brunn, and Znaim, are completely filled with their wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000.

Prince Poniatowsky follows up his military successes with the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. After taking Sandomir, he made himself master of the fortress of Zamoso, where the enemy sustained the loss of 3000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery. All the Poles serving in the Austrian army desert.

The enemy after the failure of their attempt upon Thorn were vigorously pursued by General Dombrowski.

The Archduke Ferdinand will reap nothing but disgrace from his undertaking. He is supposed to have arrived in Austrian Silesia with his force, which is wasted one third.

The Senator Wibiski has particularly distinguished himself, by his patriotic sentiments and his activity.

Count Von Matternich is arrived at Vienna. He will be exchanged at the out-posts, for the French embassy, to whom the Austrians, contrary to the law of nations, had refused passports, and who were conveyed by them to Pest.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, June 13.

The division of General Chactelar, which had raised the Tyrol, proceeded on the 4th of this month to the environs of Clagenfurth, in order to throw itself into Hungary. Gen. Rusca marched against it, and a severe engagement took place, when 900 prisoners were made. Prince Eugene, with a large corps, manœuvres in the centre of Hungary. For some days past the Danube has risen a foot.

General Gratien, with a Dutch division, having marched to Stralsund, where Schill had entrenched himself, carried the entrenchments by assault. Schill gave orders to burn the town, to secure his retreat, but had not time: Schill himself was killed in the great square, near the Corps de Garde, at the moment when he fled, and was endeavoring to reach the port in order to embark.

The Archduke Ferdinand evacuated Warsaw precipitately on the 2d inst, so that the whole of the Grand Duchy is abandoned by the enemy's army, while the troops under the command of Prince Poniatowsky occupied three fourths of Galicia.

[Moniteur, June 20.]

OCCURRENCES IN POLAND.

The enemy continues his retreat with the same precipitation. On the 12th of May, 12 Polish soldiers being met at Skinnerwicke

110 Austrian dragoons, who were retreating. They were thrown into confusion, and 11 were taken prisoners. On the morning of the 3d, General Kofinski, who commanded the advanced guard, after entering Lowtez, proceeded to Sacheczow, where the enemy was not found. He had retreated towards Pelica. According to intelligence received here, it appears that the greater part of the Austrian troops have turned towards Upper Silesia. They commit all sorts of excesses, and carry away all provisions, horses, and cattle. The requisitions lately imposed on all the departments, are carried into effect with the greatest rapidity.

The Archduke Ferdinand, notwithstanding his engagement with Prince Poniatowski not to levy any contributions, required 400,000 florins of the city of Warsaw. He also insisted that the produce of the national treasury, the domains, and the remains of the forced loan, raised in 1808, and not due till 1810, should be delivered to him. In imitation of their Commander, the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, fought by all means to ruin the country. These proceedings announced the evacuation of Warsaw, which follows close upon them.

Prince Poniatowski has written to the Prince of Neuchatel, from Iozeni, on the 25th of May, that on the 24th General Rosniechi took possession of Jaroslaw, where he made 1 Colonel, 25 Officers, and 900 men prisoners. The possession of this place entirely cuts off all communication between Cracau and Lemberg, and secures the possessions of three fourths of Galicia. The advanced guard was within 24 leagues of Cracau.

The latest intelligence received in the Grand Duchy from Prince Poniatowski, announces that he has taken possession of Brody, the last town of Galicia, on the frontiers, and that he had seized considerable magazines.

The following is the Proclamation issued by Prince Gallitzen on the entrance of the Russians into Galicia:—

PROCLAMATION.

Russia could not behold with indifference the war that has broken out between France and Austria. Russia did every thing to prevent the commencement of these hostile operations. She declared even to the Court of Austria, that pursuant to articles of treaty between the Emperors of Russia and France, and to the close alliance entered into by those two Powers, she should be obliged to act in concert with France. Austria listened to none of those remonstrances, but long endeavored to conceal her warlike operations, under pretence that she was obliged to adopt necessary measures for her security and defence, till she at last, by open hostilities betrayed her designs, and kindled the flames of war.

Russia has no longer hesitated to take a part in a war in which she is bound to engage by the most solemn treaties. As soon as she learned that hostilities had commenced, she broke off all relations of friendship which had subsisted between her and Austria, and gave orders to her army to advance into Galicia. The Commander in Chief of the army entering that province to oppose the views of Austria, and to resist force by force, has received from his Majesty the Emperor express orders solemnly to assure the peaceable inhabitants of Galicia that the views of Russia are not hostile; that amid all military operations, the security of persons and property shall be most strictly respected.

The Commander in Chief shall prove by his conduct, that the principles recommended by his Sovereign are also consonant to his own inclinations and feelings.

Prince GALLITZIN,
Commander in Chief,
Head-quarters, May 11, 1809.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, June 10.

The anniversary of the battle of Marengo has been celebrated by the victory of Raab, which the right wing of the army under the command of the Prince Viceroy, has obtained over the united corps of the Archduke John and the Archduke Palatine. Since the battle of the Piave the Viceroy has pursued the Archduke John at the point of the bayonet. The Austrian army hoped to canton itself on the banks of the Raab, between St. Gothard and Kermond. On the 5th June the Viceroy advanced from Neustadt, and established his head-quarters at Cedenburgh, in Hungary. On the 7th, he followed up his movements and arrived at Guns. General Lauriston, with his corps of observation, formed a junction with his left wing. On the 8th, General Montbrun, with his division of cavalry, effected the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyhega, routed 300 cavalry of the Hungarian Insurrection, and drove them towards Raab. On the 9th the Viceroy proceeded towards Sarvar. The cavalry of General Grouchy fell in with the enemy's rear-guard at Valvar, and made some prisoners. On the 10th, General Macdonald arrived from Glatz at Kermond. On the 11th General Grenier came up at Karako with a column of the enemy's flank corps which defended the bridge.—He, however, passed the river in force. Gen. Debroc made a brilliant charge with the 9th hussars upon a battalion of 400 men, 300 of whom were made prisoners. On the 12th the army passed the bridge of Merse, near Papa. The Viceroy from a height, observed the whole hostile army in battle array. General Montbrun debouched in the plain, and charged the enemy's cavalry, which he completely overthrew, after having made many skilful manœuvres. The enemy had already begun to retreat.—The Viceroy passed the night at Papa.

On the 13th at 5 A. M. the army marched towards Raab. Our cavalry and the Austrians shewed themselves near the village of Szarach. The enemy were defeated, and we took 400 prisoners. The Archduke John having united with the Archduke Palatine, took a fine position upon some heights, the right wing rested upon Raab, a fortified town, and the left covering the road of Comorn, another strong place in Hungary. On the 14th at 11 P. M. the Viceroy drew up his army, in order of battle, and with 35,000 men attacked 50,000 of the enemy. But the zeal of our troops was animated by the recollection of the memorable victory which had sanctioned this day.—All the soldiers shouted with joy when they saw the enemy, who were placed in three lines, consisting of from 20 to 25,000 men, of the remains of the fine army of Italy, which had already imagined itself masters of Italy—of 10,000 men under General Haddick—of 5 or 6000 men of the remains of Jallachich's corps, and the corps of the Tyrol, which had joined the army through the passes of Carinthia—of 10 or 13,000 of the Hungarian Insurrection. The Viceroy placed Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, the brigade of General Colbert, and the cavalry of General Grouchy, in his right wing—the corps of General Grenier formed two platoons, whereof General Serras's division was the right one, in the advanced guard. An Italian division, commanded by General Beragnay D'Hilliers, formed a third platoon, with the division of General Puthod formed in reserve—General Lauriston, with the corps of observation, supported by General Sahuc, formed the extremity of the left wing, and watched Raab. At two in the afternoon the cannonade began. At three our 1st, 2d, and 3d platoons were engaged. The fire from the muleketry was severe. The first line of the enemy was overthrown; but the 2d withstood for a moment the shock of our first division, which being speedily reinforced, also over-

threw that line of the enemy. The enemy's reserve then appeared. On his side the Viceroy, who followed all the movements, advanced with his reserve.

The fine position of the Austrians was taken, and at four the victory was decisive. The enemy, who were in complete disorder, could not easily reform, so that in no way was the movement of our cavalry obstructed. Three thousand prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and four standards, are the memorials of this achievement. The enemy left 3000 dead on the field of battle, among whom is a Major-General. Our loss amounts to about 900 killed and wounded; among the first is Col. Thierry; and among the latter, Brigadier General Valentine and Col. Ecpent.

[Here follows praise of the different French Generals and Divisions.]

The field of battle had long been pitched upon by the enemy, who had determined to make a stand in that fine position. On the 15th he was closely pursued on the road of Comorn and Pest. The inhabitants of the country remain tranquil, and take no part in the war. The Emperor's Proclamation has set men's minds reflecting. It is known that the Hungarian nation always desired its independence. The part of the Insurrection which is now with the army was raised by the last Diet; it is in arms, and does duty.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

VIENNA, June 20.

When the news of the victory of Raab arrived at Buda, the Empress immediately left it.

The enemy's army was pursued during the 15th and 16th. It passed the Danube over the bridge of Comorn.

The town of Raab has been invested—we hope to be masters of it in a few days. We have taken the entrenched camp of Raab, which will contain 100,000 men.

The enemy inundate the country with false reports, this is part of the system adopted for stirring up the lower classes.

M. De Matternich left Vienna on the 18th, he will be exchanged for M. Dodun and the officers of the French Legation.

Prince Gallitzen entered Galicia on the 3d, in three columns."

VIENNA, JUNE 20.

M. De Espenay, a Staff Officer, is arrived from Petersburg. He passed through the Head-quarters of the Russian army. Prince Serge Gallitzen entered Galicia on the 3d, in three columns; viz. Gen. Levis's by Drohyzen; Prince Gortzakoff's by Therespo; and Prince Suwarow's, by Woldzemerz.

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AUGUST 5th, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of TIMOTHY THOMSON, late of the City of Saint John, Blockmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same properly attested to the Subscriber—and all Persons indebted to said Estate are, desired to make payment immediately.

HANNAH THOMSON,
Administratrix.

St. John, August 3, 1809.

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