cepted. His dispatches written in latin, shew the offect which the battle of Raab

The enemy circulates false news throughout the whole country; this is particl the system adopted to stir up inclower classes of the people.

Al. Motternich left Vienna on the 18th He is to be exchanged between Comorn and Buda, with Mr. Dodum and the other Manihors of the French

Mr. a Loinay, an orderly Officer to Licery, is arrived from Peters-Harited the head-quarters of news Cavis by Destyczia; that of TWENTY PHIST BULLETIN

As aid de camp ito Prince Joseph Poniatoward is an weath our time head marters of the grand ducin. On the 10th or time about his renesserge Galitzia was to be at Lubrip and his renegand at Sandomir, The carbon is placed to spread options. rabilitation, it which be overy day rel tes a victory. According to me assertion, he rook 20,000 markets and 2,000 c rasses at the bitle of histing. He says that on the 21st and 22th he was master of the field of bothe. He is even caused a print of that bitle to be engaged and spend about; he is exhibited an is stepling from one banketo. The king of Westphalia assembled the 10th corps and has taken the field. The disk of valmy (Kellerman) has put in raction, from Hann, the adviced guard of the smaller of Frenchman are supposed.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITY

OF RAB. to have been takenor knied. There pueri-lines, hawker chous by small comming of Lucyenes are that of Schill, are tactics emproved for the purpose of instuding and

raising the equity.

the raise state, who was made prisoner at the brate of Rub. is arrived at the head-purities. He says the from the bardle of the Prise, the Archdoke John had lost woear regular who meanly filed up the roils, but who do so know how o meanly filed up the roils, but who do so know how o meanly filed up the roils, but the honors of war, and shall deposit its mankets. He rules at 19,000 men the loss of the Argidake John and or the Pasaune at the Comorn after taking the oath not to carry latter of reach. According to the report of arms during the whole war gainst France the linguisting the many the whole war gainst France to thing at an instance in the Archibide Comorn after taking the oath not to carry arms during the whole war gainst France to the linguisting the many than a complete exchange. that do of his men; that he afterwards receivthe lingarian prisoners, the Archdike

ome persons have attempted to put in opposition the strength of Austrian army at Listing, es amated at 95,000 men, with the Single on the have been made prisoners since the opening of the campaign; they have snewh little reflection. The Austrian army look the field with 9 corps of 40,000 man each, and there were in the interior of the corps both recruits and landwelles; so the corps both recrists and landwellis; so that an trachard potential said place shall be made on either side.

4 The artillery of the place, the ammuniting until after the taking of Vienna, comparing until after the taking of vienna, comparing until after the work of enterties and state on either side.

4 The artillery of the place, the ammunition, magazines and stores of whatsoever kind shall be given up and received by the french and Austrian commissasion appoint. is 100,000 men in kined, descried or missing There must have remained to him Scoped mer more, distributed as follows— The Architeke John b d at the battle of Rash 50,000 men; the princip I Austrian arty has, before the battle of Lasling 20,000 en-There remained 25,000 men to the arelidake Ferdmand at Warsaw, and 25,000 then were disseminated in the Tyrol, in Groat, and spread as partisans over the confines,

The Austrianarmy at Essling consisted of the first commanded by gen Beilegarde, the only one which had not fought, and which was still entire, and of the wrecks of the 2d, Ad 4th, otrend the ores, which had been crushed in the preceding battles. If these coeps had lost nothing and had been united such as they were at the commencement of the compagn, they would have formed 24,000 mon. The enemy had no more than they on men, thus we see how enormous are

the losses he had experienced.

When the A could be John took the field, his roly course ed of the S. b. and O. his ray cours ed of the Sh and 9th corps, forming 50,000 men. At Rash it consisted of 50,000 men. Its loss would then have been 30,000 men. But in these 50,000 men Its loss, therefore, was really

support and verify each other, the vicerov beat at Raab 50,000 mgn

with 36,009 his nchmen. At assing +20,000 men were beaten and kept broked by 50,000 Frenchmen, who would have completely routed and destroyed them, had it not been for the event yer, which produced the want of

The great efforts of Austria have been the result of the paper currency, and of the resolution which the Austrian government underweek to risk all. In the danger of a bankruptcy which might have brought on a revolution, they preferred adding 500 inflions to the mass of their paper currency, and to make a last effort to go it discounted by their many, half, and Poland. It is very probable that this reason had more infinite allow any discountered that are other currently. frience than any other upon their determi-

Not a single French regiment has been drawn from Spain, except the imperial

gu rds. of Raab with the greatest activity. ty has been already burning for 24 hours, and that army which gained it Essing so great a victory, the fit took 20 000 kneeds and 2000 chiesess, that army waich, at the help of these below. the b tile of Kitsee killed so many men and made so many prisoners, that army which, according to its apocryphal bulle insviolaccording to its approxyme time any obcained such great dwart great the bittle
of Rash, querly sees it principal towns besieged and burred, and thing ry intuitated
with parties, and makes the empress, as
diensiers, all the valuable effects of its goverum at he carried off to the framers of
Turkey and to the farthest extremities of
the empre.

An Austian to for took a finer to cross the It nube in two houts, at the mouth o Gen. Gilly-Vieux went to mee him with a few companies, threw him into

A courier from Buda has been inter- the water and took from him 49 prisoners.

* Kitsee is upon the right bank of the Danube, a league in the interior of the country.

TWENTY SECOND BULLETIN.

The place of Rano has capitulated. That The place of Raao has capitulated. That town is an excellent position in the centre of Hung ry—its enclosure is bastioned, its ditches are full of water, and an inundation overflows part of them. It is situated at the confluence of three rivers. It is from thence that the enemy was in hopes of assembling and training up the whole Hungarian insurrection and where he had made immense works. Its garrison, 1300 men strong, was insufficient. The enemy intended to have 5000 men in it; but by the hat strong, was insufficient. The enemy means that the considering, fastly that the ed to eave 5000 men in it; but by the bat the of Rush his army has been separated the of Rush his army has suffered by eight days bombardnest, which has destroyed the first of the said on the said on the uselessness of its defence has temporal pretensions of the Popes, because the said on the uselessness of its defence has temporal pretensions of the Popes, that of Pilice ou warrow by Wiedzi- with the v in hopes of being relieved. We have decreed, and do

Count Metterrich, after remaining three

Two hattalions of Landwehrs, two squadrons of Hulms and a battalion of tre of the line forming together 2500 men, have entered Bayreuth. They have, as usual, issued forth proclamations, and endeavored to excite insurrection. At the same time general Amende entered Dres fen with three bartal ons of the line, three battalions of men. Landwehrs, a consused collection of men r ised by the duke of Brunswick, and some squadrons of c valry drawn from different corps, the whole amounting to 7 or 8000 men.

The king of Westphalia assembled the

OF RAAB.

Between us, G. Margez adjutant commandant, charged with powers from the general of division Lauriston, communding

and her allies, until a complete exchange.

The gale of Weissenburg shall be occupied on the 23d 44 o'clock in the evening, by a company of 100 men of French troops in community with the Austrian troops. The office is shall keep their swords, horses and baggage, the soldiers their knapsacks.

2. From this moment till the defile of the

Daggage, the soldiers their knapsacks.

2. From this moment till the defile of the garrison, the troops of both nations shall remain in their respective positions.

3. All hostilities shall cease on both sides,

and to new work offensive or defensive in the

ed for that purpose.

5. All the sick and wounded of the garrison, as well as the health officers who will remain to take care of them, shall be en-trusted to the care and humanity of the Prench commander. After their core, they shall take the oath prescribed by Art. 1, and shall follow the destiny of the garrison.

6 All the administrations and persons attached thereto, all pensioned officers, the wives and children of officers, may preserve their effects, and depart either at the same time or fier the departure of the garrison, under the French safeguard.

7. The women and children whose hus-

bands and fathers are with the army, may remain in the place or depart therefrom as they may think proper; at all events the pre-servation of their properties is warranted them by the Feench army, and necessary passports shall be delivered to them.

8. The inhabitants of it ab shall enjoy all their rights. Their properties shall be respected, and safety and protection shall be

9. All foreigners or inhabitants of the city shall have liberty granted them to go who ever they please, without being molested in their persons or properties.

10. Horses shall be furnished as may be

wanted to whoever shall wish to depart, they

The A clutike Ferdinand had entered of them.

We was with the 7th corps forming 40,000 men.

11. Hostages shall be given on each part for the warranty of the fulfilment of the present of 15,000 men.

In Latinua sent e-pittly ion, which shall be exchanged, and the same here approved, on the one part after having been approved, on the one part by the general of division Lanciscon, and on the other, by col. Pechy commander of the

> Done at Raab, 22d June, 1809. (Signed) The Adj Com. G. MENGER.
>
> DORRE, Maj
>
> Approved, Le Gen. Count de LAURISTON.
>
> Approved. Le Cot. du Corps d'Engeue and
>
> Com. de la place de Ruab, PECHY.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser. ANNIBULATION OF THE POPE'S

TEMPORAL POWER.

Rone, June 19th, 1809. This morning, at 10 o'clock, has ed. been published, in the principal places, at the sound of the artillery of fort Saint-Ange, a decree of his majesty the emperor and king, which unites the states of the Pope to the French empire. This happy change has taken black proved to Europe and to yourselves, that your sovereigns, black with the greatest tranquality, and the massives unable to product. Saie of our products. But this friend for a long time back proved to Europe for a long t ledgement of an event which puts an tain. end to all the uncertainty of their pa- Romans! Not conquered, but u-17 h May, 1809, is conceived as fol. yours, but our laws will insure your

NAPOLEON, SC.

Considering that when Charlemagne, corperor of the French, and our an- none of woss you possessed. gust predecessor, presented the bisumps of Rome with divers tracts of land (contrees,) they were granted to tican, ticnly endowed, and secure from

a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the union of the two powers, spiritua and temporal, having been, as it still is at this present day, the source of continual discords; that the Popes having but too often made use of the influence of the ane to support the pretensions of the other; and that in consequence of it, the spiritual affairs, which, by their nature are immutable, are confounded with the temporal, which change according to circumstances and the policy of the times:

Considering, lastly, that every thing

We have decreed, and do decree as

Art. 1. The states of the Pope are

re-united to the French empire. 2. The city of Rome, the first Christian See, and so celebrated by recollections which she enforces on the mind, and the monuments she preserves, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and administration shell be regulated by a spe-

cial decree. 3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be preserved and kept up at

the expence of our treasury. 4. The public debt is declared a debt of the empire.

5. The present income of the Pope shall be extended to two millions of francs, free from all charges and te-

6. The properties and palace of the Pope shall be subjected to no impost, are right to believe that I wish Swethe siege; and Major Dorre invested with full powers from of Pe by commander of the place; the following articles of capitulation have been agreed upon:

Az . 1. The garrison shall depart on the 24th June at 4 o'clock in the aircraoon, in shall on the 1st of June next, take

possession, in our name, of the states of the Pope, and make the necessary arrangements, so that the constitutional government be in vigor on the first of January, 1810.

NAPOLEON. (Signed) By the Emperor,

The Minister Secretary of State, (Signed) H B. MARET. By another decree of the same day, 17 h May, the extraordinary Consultum, instituted by the preceding decree, will be composed of the following members :

The general of division Miollis, governor general, President, Salicetti, minister of the king of Naples; Deserando, Januer, and det Pozzo, masters of requests ; de Balde, auditor of the state council, secretary -This Consultum is charged with taking possession of the states of the Pope in the name of the Emperor, &c. It will correspond with the minister of finances of the French em. pire. The extraordinary Consultum, as soon as established and formed, addressed the fellowing proclamation to the city and Roman States :--

ROMANS.

The will of the greatest hero unites you to the greatest empire. It was just that the first people on earth should share the advantage of its laws and the honor of its name, with those who in former times preceded it in the path of glory. When your ancestors conquered the world, such were the counsels of their generosity, and the results of their glory.

The love of your prosperity has alone dictated the decree of your union. The moment chosen for its accomplishment, unfokls to you the motives that inspire it.- You become a part of the French empire at a time when every sacrifice required for establishing it, is perfected; you are called to the triumph, without having partaken in the dangers.

Throw a glance over the annals of your history; for a long time they of the world appear to have recomcontain nothing but the recitals of your mistorines.

Your natural weakness rendered you the casy conquest of any warrior inent to cross the Alps.

United to France, her strength becomes yours. All the evils which resulicd from your weakness have cons-

Unhappy as a nation, you were not less so as citizens. The wretchedness and unwholesomeness which existed in your cities and country, have

thicat existence. This decree, thied inted; fellow chizens and not enslavfrom the imperial camp at Vienna, ed, not only our strength becomes repose, as they have insured ours.

Whilst by this upion you reap every blessing you were in need of, you lose

Rome continues to be the Sec of he Head of the Church; and the vathem as feudal tenure, to secure the every faction influence, as well as repose of his subjects, without Rome above all vain terrestrial considera-

having ceased on that account to make, tions, will exhibit religion to the uni- perecion. No. The true recise : verse more pure and surrounded with such conduct can only be found of the

more splender. constrained to seek elsewhere either featousy at our prosperity. divine inspirations.

pect that opens before you, and of her merchants, or to arread a pitiful

enliven your agriculture and arts, im- result of the Berlin decree. That deprove in every respect your present cree did not produce them. They destiny; in short, to prevent and dispel the tears which the reform of ver seen the right, and they will conbe shed; such are the orders, such is the present ministry continue to guide the intention of our august sovereign. the helm. The unexecuted, inope-

you may render to yourselves more just as they were, were no more than prompt, and to us more easy, the salutary effects of the task we are charged with for your welfare, which we have much at heart.

Rome, June 10, 1809. (Signed) SALICETTI, JANET. The Count MIOLIS, Governor General, President.

For the Consultum, C. DE BALDE. (Gazette Romana.)

LETTER

From the Emperor Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.

MY BROTHER,

I have received your royal highness's letter of the 17th of March, You den to enjoy tranquility, happiness and peace with her neighbors. Neither Russia, Denmark nor myself, were eager to wage war against Swedenbut on the contrary, did every thing to ward off disasters, which it was easy to foresee. I have tak n the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your royal highness's sentiments and views; and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinionand that it will not be our fault, if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness and peace.

As soon as I shall be informed of the inten ions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your royal highness. In the mean time, you will not emertain a doubt of the res spect which I entertain for your nation-of my wish for its happinessand of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your royal highness.

I pray to God, to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

Your good Brother, NAPOLEON.

WASHINGTON CITY. MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Secret ry of the Navy has left this place for Charles on General Turreau, the French minister, left this place for Baltimore, on Friday.

There is one feature in the late conduct of the B itish ministry that manifests the real motives by which they are influenced a thousand times stronger than their professions. They have their friendship for the U. States, and their reluctance incidentally to wound her through their enemy. The successive orders issued have been announced as altogether measures of retailation. These are their professions. Now for their acts. These speak plainer than words. On the recipi of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, however disposed to disavow and reject it in toto, without the least regard to rights accruing under it, some qualms of conscience, or respect for the opinion cessive orders is sued have been an- of Louisiana until this service is performed

conscience, or respect for the opinion of the world appear to have recommended the indulgence extended to our trade, which, under rigid limitations, is permitted to go to Holland, tions, is permitted to go to Holland, thus supplying that country, and in a measure the continent, with a certain | modation." quantity of productions of which they stood greatly in need. Two effects Dinn on Saturd y the 5th inst in George-would save flowed from this permis town, Mrs Frances Gwynn, in the 71st sion, had it stood done. The enemy ion, had it stood alone. The enemy of England would, to a limited extent, have been relieved, from its distress, and we should have profited from the sale of our products. But this friendgling trade to Holland; thereby increasing the quantity of productions carried to that country, and proportions accomplished manners, and the mode ty of pious contemment and pe setuling cence, thomably relieving the distresses of wethink it may with truth be said, she has tionably relieving the distresses of their enemy, and dimenishing our fire-fits. Had the British infinistry been sons and daughters of men. sincere in their prof ssions to us, or were their great object, retaliation on their enemy, they would have allowed us exclusively this trade, and the last thing on earth done by them would have been to licence their own vessels, thus increasing the p. du lons taken

in a spirit of political rancor to this Other cares, will preserve, in your country, or in a sordie spirit of gain; monuments, the inheritance of your a spirit that is still goaded with reancient glory : and the arts, the eff- venge for revolutionary triumphs or spring of genus, encouraged by a envenomed against liberty, on a sprint great man, enriched with all the ex- of commercial plander, of puratical amples and models, shall no longer be depredation, of absolute monopoly; of the opportunity or the reward of their conduct the government of G. Britain actually confers a benefit on her ene Such, Romans, is the future pros. my, either to gratity the cupility of which the extraordinary Consultum is charged to prepare the foundations.

To guarantee your national debt, abuses have so many times caused to tinue long after its cossation, provided Romans! By seconding our efforts, raive ed cts of France, foolish and una pretext for the British orders, as the secret article in the treaty of Tilsit for the destruction of Ireland was for the robbery of the Danish fleet; an article which is since found, and on all hands acknowledged, to have had no existence but in the creative imagination of Mr. Canning.

> An attempt is made in some of the federal prints, which bears on its face too much of the appearance of being wilful, to make the public believe that Mr. Erskine was directed by Mr. Canning to communicate his instructions of the 24 h of May to the American Secretary of State, whence the inference is drawn that he actually aid communicate them. Even the report of Mr. Canning's speech, as given in the English prints, holds this langu ge. The report may in this respect be unfaithful; although there is no such reason to believe from the peculiar talent of Mr. Cambing at misrepresentation that he has intentionally given the affair this air. The fact, however, is otherwise. Ao direction is given to Mr. Erskine to communinicate the note. He is only said to be at liberty o do so, and this for a specified purpose, to wit-for the purpose of obtaining the formal negociation by the American government of the three celebated propositions which Mr. Canning says the American government had given assurances of their readiness to agree to. As such assurances could never have given, Mr. Er kine must have been satisfied that the comnunication of an official note recognising them as having been made could answer no possible end but that of irritation and indignation. Knowing that there was not the least chance of those, propositions being agreed to he was not at liberty to communicate the note. It would have been completely flying in the face of it to have communicated

Extract of a letter disted Fort Osage, near the Fire Pravie, Missouri, July 11, "On the 8th inst. the Saint Louis Missouri

Fur Company, arrived at this post, on their passage to the Rocky Mountains, and this day their boats to the number of ten got under way for their destination. This company consists of an incorporated body of merchants, who have associated together for the purpose of carrying on the Indian trade, Frapping and Hunting on the head waters of the Missourr, and have organized a body or the first of the Missourr, and have organized a body or the first of the Missourr, and have organized a body or the first of the Missourr, and have organized as the first of the f nezed a body of militia of 140 and upwards

on the other tribes. The U. States have erected a trading house here for their accom-

consisterable time the most printul afflictions of hody with christian like meakness and resignation; and she left this world with me bressed hope of a happy immortality. Such sife has ever been, with whear void of guile, are not the less pure for being u hed with

For the Instruction of Foung Luckee, Is the Useful and Ornamental or menes of

Female Education, will recommence on Monday the 21st inst. The Pirents and Guardians who have honored her with their nates to their enemy and o to making quested to cluse the Young Lidius to be, him independent of her commercial Against 14-3t