A courier from Buda has been intercepted. His dispatches written in latin, shew the effect which the battle of Raab produced.

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

M. Metternich left Vienna on the 18th. He is to be exchanged between Comorn and Buda, with Mr. Dodun and the other Members of the French Embassy.

[illegible] Koltsay, an orderly Officer to His Majesty, is arrived from Petersburg. He visited the head-quarters of the Russian army. Prince Serge [illegible] entered Gallicia on the 3d [illegible], viz. that of General [illegible] by [illegible]; that of [illegible] by Thorespol, and that of Prince Suwarrow by Wlodzimir.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

*Vienna, June 22.*

An aid-de-camp of Prince Joseph Poniatowski is arrived from the head-quarters of the army of the grand duchy. On the 10th of this month, Prince Serge Galitzin was to be at Lublin and his vanguard at Sandomir.

The enemy is pleased to spread ephemeral bulletins, in which he every day relates a victory. According to his assertion, he took 20,000 muskets and 2,000 cuirasses at the battle of Essling. He says that on the 21st and 22d he was master of the field of battle. He has even caused a print of that battle to be engraved and spread about; he is exhibited in it striding from one bank to the other, and his batteries crossing the islands and the field of battle in every direction. He also imagines a battle which he calls the battle of Kitsee,* in which an immense number of Frenchmen are supposed to have been taken or killed. These puerilities [illegible] by small columns of [illegible], are tactics employed for the purpose of misleading and raising the country.

Gen. Marziani, who was made prisoner at the battle of Raab, is arrived at the head-quarters. He says that from the battle of the Piave, the Archduke John had lost much of his men; that he afterwards received recruits who nearly filled up the rolls, but who do not know how to make use of their muskets. He rates at 19,000 men the loss of the Archduke John out of the Piave to the battle of Raab. According to the report of the Hungarian prisoners, the Archduke Palatine was the first in that battle to take flight.

Some persons have attempted to put in opposition the strength of Austrian army at Essling, estimated at 90,000 men, with the 80,000 men who have been made prisoners since the opening of the campaign; they have shewn little reflection. The Austrian army took the field with 9 corps of 40,000 men each, and there were in the interior of the corps both recruits and landwehrs; so that Austria had really upwards of 400,000 men under arms. From the battle of Abensberg until after the taking of Vienna, comprising Italy and Poland, we have taken 100,000 prisoners from the enemy, and he lost 100,000 men in killed, deserted or missing. There must have remained to him 200,000 men more, distributed as follows— The Archduke John had at the battle of Raab 50,000 men; the principal Austrian army had, before the battle of Essling 90,000 men—there remained 25,000 men to the Archduke Ferdinand at Warsaw, and 25,000 men were disseminated in the Tyrol, in Croatia, and spread as partisans over the confines of Bohemia.

The Austrian army at Essling consisted of the first commanded by gen. Bellegarde, the only one which had not fought, and which was still entire, and of the wrecks of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th corps, which had been crushed in the preceding battles. If these corps had lost nothing and had been united such as they were at the commencement of the campaign, they would have formed 240,000 men. The enemy had no more than 90,000 men, thus we see how enormous are the losses he had experienced.

When the Archduke John took the field, his army consisted of the 8th and 9th corps, forming 80,000 men. At Raab it consisted of 50,000 men. Its loss would then have been 30,000 men. But in these 50,000 men were comprised 15,000 Hungarians of the insurrection. Its loss, therefore, was really of 40,000 men.

The Archduke Ferdinand had entered Warsaw with the 7th corps forming 40,000 men. It is reduced to 25,000. Its loss is, therefore, of 15,000 men.

We see how these different calculations support and verify each other.

The viceroy beat at Raab 50,000 men with 30,000 Frenchmen.

At Essling 90,000 men were beaten and kept in check by 30,000 Frenchmen, who would have completely routed and destroyed them, had it not been for the event of [illegible], which produced the want of ammunition.

The great efforts of Austria have been the result of the paper currency, and of the resolution which the Austrian government undertook to risk all. In the danger of a bankruptcy which might have brought on a revolution, they preferred adding 500 millions to the mass of the paper currency, and to make a last effort to get it discounted by Germany, Italy, and Poland. It is very probable that this reason had more influence than any other upon their determination.

Not a single French regiment has been drawn from Spain, except the Imperial guards.

Gen. count Lauriston continues the siege of Raab with the greatest activity. The city has been already burning for 24 hours, and that army which gained at Essling so great a victory, that it took 20,000 muskets and 2000 cuirasses, that army which, at the battle of Kitsee killed so many men and made so many prisoners, that army which, according to its apocryphal bulletins, obtained such great advantages at the battle of Raab, quietly sees its principal towns besieged and burned, and Hungary inundated with parties, and makes the empress, its dicasteries, all the valuable effects of the government to be carried off to the frontiers of Turkey and to the farthest extremities of the empire.

An Austrian major took a fancy to cross the Danube in two boats, at the mouth of the March. Gen. Gilly-Vieux went to meet him with a few companies, threw him into the water and took from him 45 prisoners.

*(Moniteur.)*

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

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

*Vienna, 24th June, 1809.*

The place of Raab has capitulated. That town is an excellent position in the centre of Hungary. 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 leave 5000 men in it; but by the battle of Raab his army has been separated from the place. This town has suffered by eight days bombardment, which has destroyed the finest edifices. All that could be said on the uselessness of its defence has availed nothing; they amused themselves with the vain hopes of being relieved.

Count Metternich, after remaining three days at the advanced posts, has returned to Vienna.

Two battalions of Landwehrs, two squadrons of Hulans and a battalion of troops 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 Dresden with three battalions of the line, three battalions of Landwehrs, a confused collection of men raised by the duke of Brunswick, and some squadrons of cavalry drawn from different corps, the whole amounting to 7 or 8000 men.

The king of Westphalia assembled the 10th corps and has taken the field. The duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has put in motion, from Hanau, the advanced guard of the army of reserve which he commands.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITY OF RAAB.

Between us, G. Mergez adjutant commandant, charged with powers from the general of division Lauriston, commanding the siege; and Major Dorre invested with full powers from col. Pechy commander of the place; the following articles of capitulation have been agreed upon:

Art. 1. The garrison shall depart on the 24th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in case of receiving no succor. It shall enjoy all the honors of war, and shall deposit its its arms on the glacis; it shall march off for Comorn after taking the oath not to carry arms during the whole war against France and her allies, until a complete exchange. The gate of Weissenburg shall be occupied on the 23d at 1 o'clock in the evening, by a company of 100 men of French troops in community with the Austrian troops. The officers shall keep their swords, horses and baggage, 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 no new work offensive or defensive in the said place shall be made 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 commissaries appointed 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 entrusted to the care and humanity of the French commander. After their cure, 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 after the departure of the garrison, under the French safeguard.

7. The women and children whose husbands and fathers are with the army, may remain in the place or depart therefrom as they may think proper; at all events the preservation of their properties is warranted them by the French army, and necessary passports shall be delivered to them.

8. The inhabitants of Raab shall enjoy all their rights. Their properties shall be respected, and safety and protection shall be granted them.

9. All foreigners or inhabitants of the city shall have liberty granted them to go whereever 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 making their own bargain for the payment of them.

11. Hostages shall be given on each part for the warranty of the fulfilment of the present capitulation, which shall be exchanged, after having been approved, on the one part by the general of division Lauriston, and on the other, by col. Pechy commander of the place.

Done at Raab, 22d June, 1809.

(Signed) *The Adj. Com.* G. MERGER.
DORRE', Maj.

Approved, *Le Gen. Count de* LAURISTON.
Approved, *Le Col. du Corps d'Engenie and Com. de la place de Raab,* PECHY.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*

ANNIHILATION OF THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

*Rome, June 10th, 1809.*

This morning, at 10 o'clock, has 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 place with the greatest tranquility, and the inhabitants of Rome have manifested great joy and a lively acknowledgement of an event which puts an end to all the uncertainty of their political existence. This decree, dated from the imperial camp at Vienna, 17th May, 1809, is conceived as follows:

NAPOLEON, &c.

Considering that when Charlemagne, emperor of the French, and our august predecessor, presented the bishops of Rome with divers tracts of land (countries,) they were granted to them as feudal tenure, to secure the repose of his subjects, without Rome having ceased on that account to make a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the union of the two powers, spiritual 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 one 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 proposed to conciliate the safety of our armies, the tranquility and welfare of our people, the dignity and integrity of our empire with the temporal pretensions of the Popes, has been proposed in vain:

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

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 shall be regulated by a special 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 tenure.

6. The properties and palace of the Pope shall be subjected to no impost, jurisdiction, or visit, and shall besides enjoy special immunities.

7. An extraordinary Consultum 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.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
The Minister Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

By another decree of the same day, 17th 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; De Gerando, Jaanet, and del 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 empire. The extraordinary Consultum, as soon as established and formed, addressed the following 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 advantages 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, unfolds 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 contain nothing but the recitals of your misfortunes.

Your natural weakness rendered you the easy conquest of any warrior intent to cross the Alps.

United to France, her strength becomes yours. All the evils which resulted from your weakness have ceased.

Unhappy as a nation, you were not less so as citizens. The wretchedness and unwholesomeness which existed in your cities and country, have for a long time back proved to Europe and to yourselves, that your sovereigns, divided between cares too opposite, found themselves unable to procure you that felicity you are about to obtain.

Romans! Not conquered, but united; fellow citizens and not enslaved, not only our strength becomes yours, but our laws will insure your repose, as they have insured ours.

Whilst by this union you reap every blessing you were in need of, you lose none of those you possessed.

Rome continues to be the See of the Head of the Church; and the vatican, richly endowed, and secure from every foreign influence, as well as above all vain terrestrial considerations, will exhibit religion to the universe more pure and surrounded with more splendor.

Other cares, will preserve, in your monuments, the inheritance of your ancient glory: and the arts, the offspring of genius, encouraged by a great man, enriched with all the examples and models, shall no longer be constrained to seek elsewhere either the opportunity or the reward of their divine inspirations.

Such, Romans, is the future prospect that opens before you, and of which the extraordinary Consultum is charged to prepare the foundations.

To guarantee your national debt, enliven your agriculture and arts, improve in every respect your present destiny; in short, to prevent and dispel the tears which the reform of abuses have so many times caused to be shed; such are the orders, such is the intention of our august sovereign.

Romans! By seconding our efforts, you may render to yourselves more 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* MIOLLIS, *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 are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquility, happiness and peace with her neighbors. Neither Russia, Denmark nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden— but on the contrary, did every thing to ward off disasters, which it was easy to foresee. I have taken 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 opinion— and 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 intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your royal highness. In the mean time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation—of my wish for its happiness— and 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 Secretary of the Navy has left this place for Charleston.

General Turreau, the French minister, left this place for Baltimore, on Friday.

There is one feature in the late conduct of the British ministry that manifests the *real motives* by which they are influenced a thousand times stronger than *their professions.* They have heretofore on all occasions declared 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 retaliation. These are their *professions.* Now for their *acts.* These speak plainer than words. On the receipt 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 of the world appear to have recommended the *indulgence* extended to our trade, which, under rigid limitations, is permitted to go to Holland, thus supplying that country, and in a measure the continent, with a certain quantity of productions of which they stood greatly in need. Two effects would have flowed from this permission, 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 friendly ministry* does not stop here; but, yielding to the sordid clamors of their merchants, authorised them, under formal licences, to carry on a smuggling trade to Holland; thereby increasing the quantity of productions carried to that country, and proportionably relieving the distresses of their enemy, *and diminishing our profits.* Had the British ministry been sincere in their professions 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 productions taken to their enemy and so far making him independent of her commercial coercion. No. The true motive to such conduct can only be found, either in a spirit of political rancor to this country, or in a sordid spirit of gain; a spirit that is still goaded with revenge for revolutionary triumphs or envenomed against liberty, or a spirit of commercial plunder, of piratical depredation, of absolute monopoly, or jealousy at our prosperity. By this conduct the government of G. Britain actually confers a benefit on her enemy, either to gratify the cupidity of her merchants, or to wreak a pitiful vengeance on us, or, perhaps, for both purposes. Let, then, Mr. Canning cease to say that his measures are the result of the Berlin decree. That decree did not produce them. They would have existed had that decree never seen the light, and they will continue long after its cessation, provided the present ministry continue to guide the helm. The unexecuted, inoperative edicts of France, foolish and unjust as they were, were no more than a 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 24th of May to the American Secretary of State, whence the inference is drawn that he actually did communicate them. Even the report of Mr. Canning's speech, as given in the English prints, holds this language. The report may in this respect be unfaithful; although there is no such reason to believe from the peculiar talent of Mr. Canning at misrepresentation that he has intentionally given the affair this air. The fact, however, is otherwise. *No direction* is given to Mr. Erskine to communicate the note. He is only said to be *at liberty* to 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 celebrated 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. Erskine must have been satisfied that the communication 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 it.

*Extract of a letter dated Fort Osage, near the Fire Prairie, 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, Trapping and Hunting on the head waters of the Missouri, and have organezed a body of militia of 140 and upwards in number, under the command of major Chouteau, for the purpose of conveying the Mandan Chief to his nation, and are under the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Louisiana until this service is performed; after which they proceed on their original destination and pursuits.

"This detachment appear to be well armed and equipped, and leave this in perfect good order and high spirits, and have no doubt but that they will be quite competent to pass (or chastise should it be found necessary) any tribe of hostile Indians (if any such they should meet with) on the Missouri."

"P. S. This post is situated on the Missouri river 350 miles above Saint Louis, and is central to the Osages, Kansas, Ottas, Missouris, Loways, and Pawanies nations of Indians. Those nations of Indians are quite peaceable and friendly disposed, except the Kansas, who at times commit depredations on the other tribes. The U. States have erected a trading house here for their accommodation."

DIED on Saturday the 5th inst. in Georgetown, MRS FRANCES GWYNN, in the 71st year of her age. She had sustained for a considerable time the most painful afflictions of body with christian like meakness and resignation; and she left this world with the blessed hope of a happy immortality. Such she has ever been, with a heart void of guile, and clear of reproach; pursuing the even tenor of her way in the paths of social and domestic duty—she lived upright in the fear and favor of her God and in charity with the world. If undeviating moral rectitude, intrinsic benevolence, and worth of character, are not the less pure for being united with accomplished manners, and the mode of pious contentment and peaceful innocence, we think it may with truth be said, she has left behind, but few more truly amiable and exemplary; we know of none, amongst the sons and daughters of men.

MISS SINNOTT'S ACADEMY,
*For the Instruction of Young Ladies,*
In the Useful and Ornamental branches of Female Education, will recommence on Monday the 21st inst.

The Parents and Guardians who have honored her with their patronage are requested to cause the Young Ladies to be punctual to meet in their respective classes.
August 14—3t