

Foreign.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

By the brig Eutaw, Gantt, in 35 days from the Island of Syst, (Denmark,) at Baltimore.

Translated for the Whig.

MANHEIM, JULY 14.

THE 5th and 6th inf. are famous in the history of the present war. The emperor Napoleon on the 5th crossed the Danube with his numerous army, the 6th began the most memorable battle that was ever fought. It was near Neutiedeln that the French army obtained a complete victory.

According to news from Munich, a courier had arrived the 9th July, announcing 30,000 prisoners being already taken. Letters from Carlruhe, state the number of prisoners taken on the 5th and 6th July to be 40,000. The 7th the remains of the Austrian army was pursued: other letters to the 7th, state the number of dead and wounded to be 50,000—the Bavarian and Saxon troops covered themselves with glory.

LINTZ, JULY 8.

The victory is now decided, the fourth courier has just arrived and brings us this important news.

The Archduke Charles is mortally wounded; the Archduke Lewis is also wounded—16 generals killed and wounded, or made prisoners—upwards of 30,000 men shared the same fate—100 cannons were taken. In the beginning of the battle, the right wing of the enemy was driven out of its batteries, the centre was next forced. The retreat of the enemy towards Hungary is cut off. The slaughter was dreadful; the field of battle is covered with dead and wounded. The enemy is closely pursued.—The great drama will be finished in the course of this month.

POSEN, JULY 15.

Prince Poniatowski has established in Galicia the imperial eagle in honour of Napoleon the Great.

MUNICH, JULY 9.

The 5th and 6th inf. will ever be memorable. Yesterday after skilful manœuvres all the enemy's fortifications were carried off; he (the enemy) was driven to the plains, and pursued 3 leagues from the Danube.

To-day, the enemy has been attacked on the heights of Wagram, Baumensdorf, and Neutiedeln. All the united forces of Austria, have been completely beaten. The victory was decided at 10 A. M. her losses in prisoners, cannon and standards, are enormous. We have lost no officer of any note. The emperor is in good health.

The French general Moletto has been detached from the grand army to protect Dalmatia.

Taken from the Copenhagen Gazette of the 21st July.

The last news received from the Austrians themselves, attest their defeat.

The following letter has been forwarded from Machren, dated 9th July.

On the 5th the French made a violent attack on the left wing of the Austrians. The city of Enzersdorf was consumed in the evening of the 4th. On the 5th early at Morgen, the French crossed the Danube with 36,000 men, near Fischamend. While the Austrian right wing resisted the French army, the left wing was falling back, fighting. The 6th the attack was renewed with the left wing which was in a short time overpowered. The Austrian army was obliged to retire to Bisamberg. By the crossing the Danube by Fischamend, the division of the Archduke John was cut off, and was unable to assist the left wing of the main army. News from the French headquarters mention, that about 40,000 prisoners and 100 pieces of cannon have been taken. The loss of the French is not known, but according to the position of the Austrian army had, and the way they fought, the enemy's loss must be enormous. Though it is related as a fact that more than 50,000 French soldiers have not had the least share in the battle.

The Austrian field marshal lieut. D'Aspre and gen. Normann have been killed in the battle of the 5th and 6th; 13 generals besides are said to be wounded or killed.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 15.

On the 7th of July 10 English vessels of war landed 400 men at Cuxhaven and Ritzbuttel, of which places they immediately took possession. It is said that the English have also landed some troops at Bremerhe. On the 11th of July 18 English armed vessels were seen to lay off the mouth of the Elbe, apparently with troops on board.

From the North American of Saturday last.

THE SECOND GRAND BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.

We have made a great effort to translate and publish the official bulletin of the battle of Wagram, which was fought in sight of Vienna. The articles published in the democratic papers of this morning are mere aggravated rumours; all their dates being superseded by the bulletin, except the armistice, which is not contained in our file, and which we have therefore copied from the American of this morning.

As the armistice was made several days after the battle, it is evident that it was not immediately compelled by it; and as the terms of it exclude the French from all Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia, the strength of the Austrian monarch is far from being exhausted.—Of the 200,000 men, with which the archduke commenced the conflict, the French do not pretend that he lost more than 60,000, and it is probable that the number is vastly less. Hence by their own statement he must have 140,000 men left. But the attack having been made by the French, and the bulletin plainly evincing, that it was a drawn battle, we make no doubt, that the French loss has been tremendous.

The affairs of Europe are not therefore settled; and it is certain that the soil of Germany will drink up much more blood of her sons before they will become the irredeemable slaves of the Corsican.

Latest from the European Continent.

We have hastily made the following translation from the "Hamburg Correspondent," of the 21st July, with which we have been favoured by a gentleman of this city.

MUNICH, JULY 12.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY.

Wolkersdorf, 8th July.

Passage of the arm of the Danube to the Island of Lobau.

On the 4th at 10 in the evening gen. Oudinot embarked 1,500 of gen. Couroux's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Col. Balte with 10 gun-boats carried them out and landed them beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was pursued from the wood to the village of Munlet.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted against Enzersdorf received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [the figure is illegible] bridges, and the left wing debouched, under the protection of the batteries, 1,500 toises below Enzersdorf, and the right at Wittau. The corps of the duke of Rivoli (Maffena) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerstadt's (Davoull) the left wing. The corps of the duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte), of the Viceroy, and of Ragusa (Marmont) the guard and the cuirassiers composed the 2d line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and a rain which poured into the streams rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favourable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earliest dawn, every man perceived the emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his intrenchments, rendered all his works useless, and had compelled the Austrians to move out of their posts and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished, and without passing the Danube any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy were obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubt. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At eight in the morning, the batteries, which played upon Enzersdorf, had produced such an effect that the enemy was fain to take possession of it with 4 battalions. The duke of Rivoli ordered his first aid-de-camp St. Croix to march against it, of which he possessed himself without much opposition and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot surrounded the fortress of Sachfengang, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to surrender, and took 12 pieces of cannon.—Now the emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdorf.

Mean-while, the enemy, who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order if possible to outflank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorf. The emperor ordered count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the duke of Auerstadt to pass on the right of it, and direct

himself against the head quarters of the archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we manœuvred in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their intrenched posts, they retired from them as though through magic. The duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession of without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Efsling and Gros Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to him. At Raschdorf, which the duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition.—The enemy was every where put to flight, and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly disimayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results, occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: His right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his centre from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neustedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Raschdorf, and its right at Glinzendorf.—In this order night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the village of Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprised by a change of camp, must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village; but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Aderklaus, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Groschof, in order to approach the centre.—The Austrian general in the mean-time weakened his centre, in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the Duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the Duke of Rivoli. The Vice King closed in the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the Duke of Ragusa, the corps of the Imp. Guard, and the division of Cuirassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the centre. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegarde at Radlau, in March; the corps Collowrath, Lichtenstein and Muller, united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the Prince of Hohenzollern was, &c at the end of the left wing at Neustedel, where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn fell upon each other and gave the signal for battle.

The emperor equally commenced at this period, ordered the duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of cuirassiers of the duke of Padau, and the corps of Rosenberg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenberg and pursued it beyond Neustedel, and did it great injury.

Mean-while the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said, that the Austrian general prepared not to obtain a victory, but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unskilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited sometime before he ordered the final disposition which was necessary, to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, and by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the Duke of Auerstadt, to take the position of Neustedel, and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the duke Ragusa and general Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the duke of Rivoli had ta-

ken; our left wing was surrounded at 220 toises; a violent cannonade was already begun at Gros Aspern, and the whole interval between Gros Aspern and Wagram was occupied by an immense line of artillery.—No doubt was left about it.

The emperor in this situation, ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nansouty, the guards and 40 detachments of different corps. Gen. count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot, when he commenced an astonishing fire, which slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Roth supported with the brigade of fusiliers and Tirailleurs the guard of general Macdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His consolidated wing marked the danger of the position in which it was and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the centre and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing by the duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning, and intelligent men saw that the day was decided and that victory was on our side.

At noon, count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and he got possession of this important station. From ten o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jettesee and at Ebersdorf, our centre near Ebersdorf, and the cavalry of our right wing was extended, the posts at Schoennkirchen.

On the 7th at day break the army was in motion, and marched against Korneuberg and Wolkersdorf, and took post at Nicholitz. The enemy cut off from Hungary and March found itself on the side of Bohemia driven into a strait.

Such is the representation of the battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men, with from 12 to 1,500 cannon, fought for a general interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. 70 standards, 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers, and among whom are a considerable number of generals, colonels and majors, are the trophies of this victory.—The fields of battle are covered with dead bodies, among whom were found the bodies of several generals, and among the rest that of Mr. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men, and loss is estimated at 1,500 dead and 5 or 6000 wounded.

At the moment when the duke of Hohenzollern was ordering the attack of the cavalry, his horse was killed by a cannon ball. The duke struck the saddle and occasioned him a light contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of light horse.

The Bavarian general Von Wreide and the generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sabon and Defrance were wounded. Col. Prince Aldobrandini was struck on the arm by a musket ball. The majors of chassieurs of the guard Dausmenil and Corbineau, and col. St. Croix were also wounded. The adjutant commandant Duprat was killed. The col. of the 9th reg. of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns, which lay nearest to Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers, roofs and heights, to witness this great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted Wolkersdorf on the 6th at 5 in the morning, and ascended a Belvidere, whence he saw the field of battle, and remained till noon, when he scampered away at full speed.

The French head quarters arrived on the 7th in the morning at Wolkersdorf.

[In the beginning of the bulletin remarks are made on the positions of the armies. The Austrians were in all stated at 200,000 men, and their artillery at from 8 to 900 field pieces.

[Note of the German Editor.]