

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.
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PARIS, October 18.

From the *Moniteur*.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

20th Vendémiaire, (October 12.)

The Emperor set off from Paris on the 2nd Vendémiaire, and arrived on the 4th at Strasbourg.

Marshal Bernadotte's corps which at the instant the army had departed from Boulogne, left Hanover for Göttingen, set out on their march by Frankfurt, to repair to Würzburg, where they arrived on the 1st Vendémiaire.

General Marmont's corps, which had arrived at Metz, passed the Rhine over the bridge at Casel, and directed their march toward Würzburg, where they effected their junction with the Bavarian army and the corps under Marshal Bernadotte.

The corps of Marshal Davoust, passed the Rhine on the 4th at Mannheim, and struck off by Heidelberg and Necker-Eltz to the Necker. The corps of Marshal Soult crossed the Rhine the same day, on the bridge which had been thrown over it at Spire, and struck off to Heilbrunn.

The corps of Marshal Ney crossed the Rhine on the same day, on the bridge which had been thrown across it opposite Durlach, and struck off to Stuttgart.

The corps of Marshal Lannes, crossed the Rhine at Kehl on the 3d, and marched onwards to Louisbourg.

Prince Murat, with the reserve of cavalry, crossed the Rhine at Kehl on the 3d, and took up a position for several days, before the entrances of the Black Forest; his scouts, which frequently came in sight of the enemy's parties, made them believe that we intended penetrating by these entrances.

The grand park of the army crossed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 8th, and struck off to Heilbrunn.

The Emperor crossed the Rhine at Kehl on the 9th, sept at Ellingen on the same day, where he received the Elector and Princes of Baden; from thence he set out for Louisbourg to the Castle of the Elector of Wurtemberg, in whose palace he took up his residence.

On the 10th, the corps of Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont and the Bavarians who were at Würzburg, united and set out on their march for the Danube.

The corps of Marshal Davoust marched from Necker-Eltz following the route of Ackemuhl, Ingolingen, Chreilshelm, Dunkelshuhl, Fremdingen, Ottungin, Harburg and Dornwirth.

The corps of Marshal Soult marched from Stuttgart, along the road of Ochringen, Hall, Guldorff, Abtsmündl, Aalen and Nordlin.

The corps of Marshal Ney marched from Stuttgart, along the road of Esslingen, Goppingen, W. Issenstein, Heydenheim, Nattheim and Nordlingen.

The corps of Marshal Lannes marched from Louisbourg, along the road of Gress-Bentelspach to Pflaerhausen, Gummard, Aalen and Nordlingen.

The following was the position of the army on the 14th.

The corps of Marshal Bernadotte and the Bavarians were at Weissenburgh.

The corps of Marshal Davoust at Oettingen on horseback on the Reinitz.

The corps of Marshal Soult, at Donawerth, masters of the bridge at Munster, and repairing that at Donawerth.

The corps of Marshal Ney, at Roessingen.

Prince Murat with his Dragoons lining the Danube.

The army was in high health and spirits, and eager to come to action.

The enemy had advanced to the entrances of the Black Forest, where it appears that he wished to maintain himself and hinder us from penetrating.

He had fortified the Iller. Memmingen and Ulm were fortifying in great haste.

The scouts sent to beat up the country report that he has changed his plans, and that he appears much disconcerted at our new and unexpected motions.

The French and Austrian patrols have frequently fallen in with each other; in the skirmishes which ensued we have taken forty prisoners of the Latour dragoons.

This grand and vast movement has carried us in a few days into Bavaria; has caused us to avoid the Black mountain; the line of parallel rivers which empty themselves in the valley of the Danube; the inconvenience attached to a system of operations which would always have been flanked by the neck of the Tyrol, and has at length placed us several days march behind the enemy, who has not time to lose to avoid entire destruction.

[The second bulletin was inserted in the American of yesterday.]

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Zsaszbenjcs, 18th Vendémiaire,

(October 10), year 14.

Marshal Soult purified the Austrian division which had fled to Aicha, drove it away, and, on the 17th, at 12 o'clock, entered Augsburg with the divisions Vandamme, Saint-Hilaire and Lannes.

On the 17th, in the evening, Marshal Davoust, who crossed the Danube at Neuburg, arrived at Aicha with his three divisions.

General Marmont, with the divisions Boudet, Grouchy, and the Bavarian division of General Damboneau, crossed the Danube and took position between Aicha and Augsburg.

In the morning, the army of Marshal Bernadotte with the Bavarian army, commanded by general Deroi and Veiden, took position at Ingolstadt; the imperial guards, commanded by Marshal Belliere, repaired to Augsburg, as also the division of cuirassiers, under the orders of general d'Alamp, ult.

Prince Murat, with the divisions of dragoons of Klei and Beaumont, and the divisions of carabinieri and cuirassiers of general Nantoin, repaired in the afternoon, half to Zulfershausen, to intercept the road to Ulm and Augsburg.

Marshal Lannes, with the division of grenadiers of Oudinot and the division Zuber, took post the night of the 17th at the village of Zulfershausen.

The Emperor reviewed the dragoons, as they approached Zulfershausen; he caused to be pre-

pared to him—Marente, a dragoon in the 4th regiment, one of the bravest soldiers of the army, who, at the passage of the Lech, had saved his Captain, who, a few days before, had broke him of his rank of petty officer. His majesty gave him the eagle of a legion of honor. This brave soldier answered—"I have only done my duty; my Captain had broke me for some fault of discipline—but he knows that I have always been a brave soldier."

The Emperor afterwards testified to the dragoons his satisfaction with their conduct at the battle of Wertingen. He caused each regiment to present to him a dragoon, to whom he in like manner gave the eagle of the legion of honor.

His majesty testified his satisfaction to the grenadiers of the division Oudinot. It is impossible to see finer troops, more animated with the desire of coming to action with the enemy, and more replete with honor and that military enthusiasm, which is the prerogative of the greatest successes.

Until a detailed relation can be given of the battle of Wertingen, it is proper to say a few words of it in this bulletin.

Colonel Arighi charged with his regiment of dragoons, the regiment of cuirassiers of duke Albert. The outset was very warm. Col. Arighi had his horse killed under him; his regiment redoubled its ardor to save him. Col Beaumont of the 19th hussars, animated with the true French spirit, feized in the midst of the enemy's ranks, a Captain of cuirassiers, whom he took home after killing a horseman.

Col. Maupert, at the head of the 9th dragoons charged in the village of Wertingen; being mortally wounded, his fall was very heroic. "Let the Emperor be informed that the 9th dragoons have been worthy of his reputation, and that it charged and vanquished, saving, *Long live the Emperor!*"

This column of grenadiers, the flower of the enemy's army, having formed itself into a square of four battalions, was forced and cut to pieces. The second battalion of dragoons charged in the wood.

The division of Oudinot shuddered at the distance which prevented its engaging the enemy; but at the very sight of it, the Austrians hastened their retreat; only one single brigade was able to come to action.

All the cannons, all the colours, almost all the enemy's corps which fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great many were killed; two lieutenant colonels, six majors, sixty officers and 4000 soldiers were taken prisoners; the rest were dispersed; and those that escaped owed their safety to a marsh which stopped a column that was turning the enemy.

The chiefless Alton excellmans, aide-de-camp to his serene highness prince Murat, had two horses killed under him. It was he who carried the colors to the emperor, who said to him: "I know that nobody can be braver than you—I make you an officer of the legion of honor."

Marshal Ney on his side, with the division of Malher, Dupont and Loison, the division of dragoons on foot of general Baragney d'Hilliers and the division Gazen, marched up the Danube, and attacked the enemy upon their position of Gumburg. It is 5 o'clock, we hear the cannon.

It rains a great deal; but this does not slacken the march of the grand army.—The emperor gives the example: day and night on horseback, he is ever in the midst of the troops, and in every place where his presence is necessary. He marched fourteen leagues yesterday on horseback. He lay in a small village, without any servant or any kind of baggage. However, the bishop of Augsburg had illuminated his palace, and sat up during a part of the night waiting for his majesty.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Augsbourg, 10th Vendémiaire, (Oct. 11.)

year 14.

The engagement at Wertingen was followed at 24 hours distance by that of Gumburg. Marshal Ney caused the detachment under his command to march—the division of Loison to Langenau, and the division of Malher to Gumburg. The enemy who attempted to oppose this march, was every where overthrown. It was in vain that Prince Ferdinand hastened in person to defend Gumburg.—Gen. Malher attacked him with the 59th regiment, the engagement was extremely obstinate, man to man. Col. Lacueze was killed at the head of his regiment, which, notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance, carried the bridge by main force, the cannon which defended it were carried off, and the excellent position of Gumburg, remains in our power. The three attacks of the enemy were in vain; he withdrew precipitately; the reserve of Prince Murat arrived at Bergau, and cut off the enemy in the night.

The circumstantial details of the engagement which can only be given in a few days, will make known the officers who distinguished themselves.

The Emperor passed those nights, on the 17th and 18th and a part of the day of the 18th between the detachments of Marshal Ney and Lannes.

The activity of the French army, the extent and complication of the combinations which have entirely escaped the enemy, have disconcerted him to the last degree.

The conscripts display as much bravery and good will as the old soldiers.—When they have once seen fire, they lose the name of conscripts and all aspire to the honor of being called soldiers.—The weather has been very bad for some days past. It now rains very hard, but the army enjoys excellent health.

The enemy lost upwards of 2600 men in the engagement at Gumburg. We have taken 1200 prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Our own loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded. Major-general Aspre is among the prisoners in our power.

The Emperor arrived at Augsburg on the 18th, at 9 in the evening. That town has been occupied for these 2 days past.

The communication between the enemy's army is intercepted between Augsburg and Landsberg, and will soon be so at Fuessen. Prince Murat, with the detachments commanded by Marshals Ney and Lannes, are in pursuit of it.—Ten regiments have been drafted from the Austrian army in Italy, and are now arriving post from the Tyrol. Several have been already taken. Some Russian detachments, who likewise come post, are advancing to the Inn; but the advantages

of our position are such, that we can face every thing.

The Emperor lodged at Augsburg, at the residence of the ancient Elector of Treves, who treat his majesty's suite most magnificently, whilst its equipages were arriving.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Augsbourg, 20th Vendémiaire, (Oct. 12.)

year 14.

Marshal Soult marched forward with his army to Landsberg, by which means he succeeded in cutting off one of the grand communications of the enemy; he arrived there on the 19th at 4 in the afternoon, and met the regiment of prince Ferdinand's cuirassiers, which, with six pieces of artillery, was repairing his forced marches to Ulm. Marshal Soult made a charge with the 26th regiment of light horse, disconcerted it to that degree, and the 26th light horse was animated with such ardour, that the cuirassiers fled, leaving 120 soldiers prisoners, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 captains and two pieces of artillery. Marshal Soult who had imagined they would continue their road to Memmingen, sent several regiments to cut off their retreat; but they had retired into the wood, where they rallied in order to take refuge in the Tyrol.

Twenty pieces of artillery, and all the enemy's materials for building a bridge of boats passed through Landsberg on the 18th. Marshal Soult sent general Sebastiani to pursue them with a brigade of dragoons. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to come up with them.

On the 20th, marshal Soult, directed his march to Memmingen, where he will arrive on the 21st, at day break.

Marshal Bernadotte marched all day on the 19th; his advanced guard came up within 2 leagues of Munich. The baggage of several Austrian generals fell into the power of his light troops. He made a hundred prisoners belonging to different regiments.

Marshal Davoust marched on to Dachau. His advanced guard is arrived at Moissach. The Blankenstein hussars were thrown into disorder by his light horse and in different skirmishes he made 60 horsemen prisoners.

Prince Murat, with the reserve of cavalry and the detachments of marshals Ney and Lannes, have taken post opposite the enemy's army, the left of which occupies Ulm and the right Memmingen.

Marshal Ney is on horseback on the Danube, opposite Ulm.

Marshal Lannes is at Weissenhorn. General Marmont is making forced marches in order to take up a position on the heights of Illersheim; and marshal Soult faces the enemy's right at Memmingen.

The Imperial guards have set off from Augsburg to repair to Burgau where the Emperor will probably be to-night.

A decisive engagement is about taking place. The Austrian army has nearly all its communications cut off. It is nearly in the same situation as the army of Melas at Marengo.

The Emperor was on the bridge of the Lech when the detachment under the orders of general Marmont defiled. He formed each regiment in a circle, spoke to them of the enemy's situation, of the imminence of a great battle and of the confidence he had in them. This harangue was delivered in most admirable weather. It snowed abundantly, the troops were up to their knees in dirt & felt great cold; but the Emperor's words acted as flame; whilst hearing him the soldier forgot his fatigues and privations, and grew impatient for the hour of battle.

Marshal Bernadotte arrived at Munich on the 20th at 6 in the morning; he has made 800 prisoners and is gone in pursuit of the enemy. Prince Ferdinand was at Munich. It appears that this Prince had abandoned his army on the Iller.

Never will so many events be decided in less time. Before a fortnight, the destinies of the campaign of the Austrian and Russian armies will be fixed.

STRASBURG, Sept. 29.

We have prepared grand fetes to testify to our Emperor the joy with which he has inspired us. At the moment when we thought he had scarcely quitted Paris, he was on the glacies of our city.

Such movements of artillery & horses were never before seen. Twenty thousand carriages, which were put in requisition, were immediately provided; the country people furnished them with the greatest cheerfulness. The joy which animates the soldiers has gained the hearts of all the inhabitants of our departments. Every thing foretels that this coalition, like the two former, will turn to the disgrace of our enemies.

The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army:

SOLDIERS!
"The war of the third coalition has begun.—The Austrian army has passed the Inn, violated treaties, and has attacked and driven our ally from his capital.—You yourselves have been compelled to advance by forced marches, to the defence of our frontiers. Already you have passed the Rhine. We will not stop till we have secured the independence of the Germanic Body, assisted our allies, and confounded the pride of unjust aggressors. We will not again make peace without a sufficient guarantee. Our policy shall no more give way to our generosity."

"Soldiers, your Emperor is in the midst of you; you are only the advanced guard of a great people. If it should be necessary, they will fire at my side to confound and dissolve this new league, which has been formed by the hatred and the gold of England."

"But, soldiers, we shall have forced marches to make, fatigues and privations of every kind to endure. Whatever obstacles may be opposed to us we will overcome them, and we will take no rest until we have planted our Eagles on the territory of our allies."

(Signed) "NAPOLÉON, Major General of the grand army."

"BERTHIER."

The most afflicting intelligence has been received by the court of Vienna from Galicia. The passage of the Russians had produced a general famine, and their excesses had occasioned great discontents among the inhabitants. The price of provisions was excessively high. Five Russian columns had passed Lemberg to the 20th of September. Three others, that were to have followed them, had received counter orders.—The sixth, which had passed twenty leagues beyond Lemberg, received, at Sandowayssna, an order to return, by forced marches, to Russian Poland. This measure is generally attributed to the misunderstanding that has arisen between Russia and Prussia, and to the project of the court of St. Petersburg to assemble a considerable army in the vicinity of Warsaw.

Translation of a Proclamation of Lieut. General Deroi.

SOLDIERS,
The country calls on you to defend it. In the midst of peace our elector has been attacked by Austria. Bavaria is covered with her troops.

Your prince desired to remain neutral, and you have been forced to avoid the Austrian armies in order to prevent an engagement.

But Austria forces you to seek for them. She insisted upon your being incorporated in her army; she required you to disarm.

You know in what manner you were treated in the late campaigns. You then fought for that power, you marched in a body and you were forced to undergo unheard of fatigues.

What would have been your lot, when disseminated in her army, you had no longer dared to stile yourselves Bavarians, the faithful subjects of Maximilian Joseph!

You would not suffer yourselves to be disarmed, you Bavarians; you who as soon as invaded by the enemy, have crossed his columns with courage in order to rejoin your standards.

You, Swabians and Franconians, who at the first signals are come to join your brothers in arms.

You will not suffer yourselves to be dishonoured; avenge the prince whom you cherish; avenge the unprovoked injuries you have received; hasten to the camps to conquer peace for your country.

The great Emperor of the French joins us with all his forces.

Full of confidence in Providence and in the justice of our cause, suffer not your country to be oppressed.

Soldiers, courage and confidence and we shall be victorious.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.

The vast plan conceived by the Emperor Napoleon, is now in execution. The different corps of the army of Germany have reached their points of action. The principal object of this skillful, and simultaneous movement is to prevent the junction of the Russian troops with the main Austrian army, by intercepting the latter, and forcing it back on the Tyrol. With this view a great part of the French force marches to Donawerth and Ingolstadt, to render itself master of the Danube, to pass that river, and to take in reverse the position of the Austrians on the Iller, from Ulm to Memmingen.—Such appears to be the design of the French and every thing announces that it will be crowned with success.

October 15.

All that has yet transpired of the negotiations opened at Vienna between the Ministers, Haugwitz and Cobenzels, that the object of them is to prevent a rupture between Prussia and Austria, even in case war between Russia and Prussia becomes inevitable. It is certain that the Emperor of Russia, is expected at Vienna.—The Grand Duke Constantine was to precede him, and was hourly looked for.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

The General of division Miollis has been appointed Governor of Mantua; when he was presented to his Majesty he took an oath not to deliver up that fortress while he retained the means of defending it a single instant.

PADUA, Sept. 21.

The Archduke Charles arrived here yesterday at his headquarters, and this day he circulated the following address among his army:—
"On my arrival, no business pressed more upon me than to inform the army that I am again at its head, and have taken the command upon me. I hope, from the recollection of former occurrences, so glorious for his Majesty's arms, that if war should be inevitable, contrary to his Majesty's sincere desire, I shall find in the army that ancient spirit of confidence and perseverance; that obedient bravery, and (I cannot mention it without being sensibly affected) that attachment to my person, and confidence in me, by which the most memorable days of my life have been distinguished, and which have led to actions for the welfare of the Monarchy that can never be forgotten."

doubt not but the army will remember, at every period of my life, the care & attachment with which I shared its fate, both in prosperity and adversity.

"Above all things I recommend the commander of large or small bodies, to instil into the troops the true military virtues; a strict discipline, patience, obedience, and continence. The spirit of discontent, obstinacy, stubbornness, drinking, and gambling, as well as every species of vice which undermine men's morals, must be extirpated in the army; and I shall seriously hold the Commanders responsible for the observance of this exhortation.

"That the business at head-quarters may be managed according to a settled plan, I have divided the whole administration into four parts, each of which is to have its separate functions."

The farther regulations on this subject are amply detailed in a printed ordinance.

ULM, October 11.

Bulletin of the operations of the Austrian army, extracted from a private letter.

In the beginning of this month a considerable corps of Austrian troops was concentrated in our environs. This corps formed a part of the main army—the Count de Giulay, Field Marshal Lieutenant, was appointed commandant.

The Arch Duke Ferdinand, General in chief, who arrived on the 4th, returned on the 5th to Mindelheim.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, several regiments of the advanced guard of the Austrians, who had retired to the entrance of the Black Forest, arrived here with their commandant, General count Klenu.

On the morning of the 5th General Mack also arrived. The works for re-establishing our fortifications not being in readiness, 6000 additional peasants, and a great number of the inhabitants of our city were put in requisition. We worked all night by torch light.

On the 5th the troops assembled in the city, and the neighboring villages were greatly reinforced. We saw arrive in procession the regiment of the Cuirassiers of Mack, that of the light horse of Klenu, that of Schutzenberg Houlans, more than 6000 infantry from the borders of the Iller, on the side of Memmingen, Lentkeich, &c. also arrived, and continued their march in ascending the Danube.

On the 6th the Austrian Generals were greatly alarmed—they had been informed that detachments of French cavalry, from the corps of the army posted at Villengen and Gaudelsingen, were advanced on the left bank of the Danube as far as Flehengen and Riedheim, opposite Liepheim.—The regiment of the Cuirassiers of Mack set out at a gallop to attack, and if possible, drive back the French detachments.

Information was received on the 7th that the French had arrived in great force at Nordlügen, and were marching for Donawerth, probably with a view to pass the Danube, at that place.

BERLIN, September 25.

Important circumstances have happened within these few days. A courier from Wilna brought to our court a letter, in which the Emperor Alexander announces that three Russian armies are on their march, and will traverse Prussia. This arrogance, this violation of the independence of the Prussian territories, has irritated the king and his council to such a degree, that they have unanimously decided to repel force by force.

At the breaking up of the council, 15,000,000 crowns were drawn from the royal treasury, and couriers sent to every quarter to recall all furloughs, and put in motion the whole of the Prussian forces.

This act of firmness will probably make the Court of St. Petersburg retire within itself. It will endeavor to cajole a power whom it hates, and whom it vainly endeavors to intimidate. It will, however, gather nothing from its menaces but that disconcertion which always accompanies the ill success of an oppressive and presumptuous measure. It will not fail to be observed, that all the relations of the Emperor of Russia, and all those to whom he ought to be attached by the ties of policy, make common cause with France.—For whom does he fight? It is not for the cause of his brother-in-law, his uncle, or his nephew; but he submits himself to the suggestions of Marcow, and the wishes of England. What does he hope for? Is it to give laws to France? He must have many more calls of two men out of 500 before he can affect that. This prince, able to act so admirably a part, throws himself upon the armies of England, approves all that she does, and sees nothing but with her eyes. He will shed much blood without succeeding in any of his projects, and finish by being humbled by English arrogance as he was at the commencement of his reign.

Our army is ready to march, and burns with the desire to distinguish itself.

General Duroc, who is still here, has admired the promptitude with which a large army has been put in motion.—A great part of our artillery goes by water to Magdebourg and Stettin. Six millions of crowns (about twenty-four millions of livres) have already been expended in assembling the troops. The army of the Elector of Saxony, which is to join that of Prussia is in motion.—Several regiments are however assembled on the confines of Bohemia, to form a garden.

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