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[BY AUTHORITY]

An Act authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to give credit to certain Collectors of the Customs for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized, to settle the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs, to give them credit for the respective sums which have been or may be paid for allowances to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, in lieu of drawbacks of the duties paid on the salt used in the same, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
June 28 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

An Act making appropriations for defraying the expenses of Congress, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for defraying the expenses of stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress, the sum of nine thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

An Act concerning the Naval establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, in the event of a favorable change in our foreign relations, be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be discharged from actual service and laid up in ordinary, such of the frigates and public armed vessels, as in his judgment a due regard to the public security and interest, will permit.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of an additional naval force," passed at the last session of Congress, as requires the officers and men to be stationed at such posts and places on the sea coast, or cruise on the waters of the United States and territories thereunto, and the same is hereby repealed.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
June 28, 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

An Act freeing from postage all letters and packets from Thomas Jefferson.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all letters and packets from Thomas Jefferson late President of the United States, during his life, shall be received and conveyed by post free of postage.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
June 28 1809.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters at Ratisbon, June 23, 1809.

The Austrian army passed the Inn on the 9th of April, by which also between Braunau, and Austria declared an implacable war against France and her allies, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The positions of the French and allies were as follows:

The corps of the duke of Auerstadt, at Ratisbonne

The duke of Rivoli's at Ulm.

Gen. Oudinot's at Augsburg.

Head-Quarters at Strasburgh.

The three Bavarian divisions, under the orders of the Duke of Dantzic; the first placed at Munich commanded by the Prince-Royal; the second at Landshut, commanded by Gen. Deroi; & the third by Gen. De Vrede, at Strasburg.

The Wurtemberg division, at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops were encamped under the walls of Dresden. The corps of the Dutch, of Versovie, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky at Varsovie.

On the 10th the Austrians invested Passau, for which a Bavarian battalion had entered the same time. They invested Kufstein, where likewise a Bavarian battalion shut itself up; this movement took place without firing a musket.

The Austrians published in Tyrol, the proclamation of their Emperor. The corps of Bavaria quitted Munich, to repair to Dillingen, the Bavarian divisions at Landshut marched to Altorf, on the left side of the Isar.

The divisions commanded by General de Vrede, marched to Neustadt.

The duke of Rivoli, departed from Ulm and went to Augsburg.

From the 10th to the 16th the enemy made incursions on the Inn, to the parties of cavalry met, and had several charges in which the Austrians, with the Bavarians, gained the advantage. On the 16th at Ottofinchoven, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light-horse, overpowered the hussars of Stipschitz and the uhlans of Rosenberg. The Prince of Lichtenstein, General Lattigman and several others were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in Cols and officers of less rank is extremely considerable.

Battle of Abensberg the 20th.

The Emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the Archduke Lewis and of gen. Hillier, which in point 60,000 strong. On the 20th inst. his Majesty took his departure for Abensberg, and gave orders to the duke of Auerstadt, to hold the corps of Hoheneollern in check, and to cut off the corps of Rosenberg and Sichtenstein, while with the two Bavarian and Wurtemberg divisions he would fall upon the he should attack the front of the army of the Archduke Lewis and of gen. Hillier until the duke of Rivoli should be should cut off the communications of the enemy, making his road alone go to Freyling, and from thence come in the rear of the Austrian army.—Scarcely had the Emperor finished the orders of the duke of Montebello, the duke of Auerstadt decided this day to fight at the head of the Bavarians and Wurtemberger, he assembled the chiefs of his staff, made them dine and spoke to them a long time. The royal prince of Bavaria interpreted in German what he was saying in French, and the emperor made them sensible that the glory of Bavaria depended on the had in view; that for more than 200 years the Bavarian colors had been displayed against the house of Austria, but that for this time, he would render them so strong, that henceforth they should also be enough to oppose her.

He spoke to the Wurtemberger of the victories they had obtained against the house of Austria when they served in the French army, and the last advantages they obtained in the campaign of Silesia. To all he said, that the moment of victory was arrived to carry on the war in the Austrian territory. These discourses which were repeated to the companies by the captains and the dispositions of the Emperor, wrought the effect which might be expected.

The Emperor then gave the signal of battle, and measured the manoeuvres after the particular character of the troops. Gen. Vreed, a Bavarian officer of great merit, placed before the bridge of Siegesbourg attacked an Austrian division opposed to him. General Van Dumme who commanded the Wurtemberger, fell upon their right wing. The Duke of Dantzic with the division of the prince royal and of general Deroy, marched upon the village of Reinhausen, to retaken the village road of Abensberg and Landstadt. The duke of Montebello with his two French divisions, forced the extremities on the left, overthrew what was before him, and advanced upon Rohr and Rottenburg. On all the points the cannonade was kept up with success. The enemy disconcerted by these manoeuvres, fought only for one hour, and then beat the retreat. Eight cannon, twelve pieces of cannon, 18,000 prisoners were the result of this affair, which lasted but few more than an hour.

Battle and Capture of Landshut on the 21st.

The battle of Abensberg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army and the magazines of the enemy, the Emperor proceeded on the 21st to the point of Step to Landshut, and the duke of Istria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before the town. Moreau, general of division, marched to a quick charge the grenadiers of the 17th to the bridge, being at the head of the columns; that bridge which was of wood, was on fire, but this was no obstacle to our infantry, which passed it and penetrated into the town. The enemy driven from the position, was then attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who filed on the right side. Landshut was in our possession, and while it we took 20 pieces of cannon, 3,000 prisoners, 300 artillery chests with horses put to them and full of ammunitions, 2,000 wagons with baggage, three more full of pages of the bridge, and the hospitals and the magazines which the Austrians had begun to form, the bridge and side de-camp of the general in chief, prince Charles; convoys of provisions of 10 pounds to form, were astonished to find on the enemy there, met the same fate.

Battle of Eckmuhl, the 22d.

While the battles of Abensberg and Landshut had much important consequences, prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by general Kollowrath, and obtained a feeble success at Raisdon. One thousand men of the Bavarian regiments, left to guard the bridge of Ratisbonne, had received no orders to withdraw. Surrounded by the Austrian army, and having exhausted their ammunition, these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was cruelly felt by the Emperor. He swore that in 24 hours the Austrian blood should be in Ratisbonne, to wash off this affront done to his army.

At the same time, the duke Auerstadt, and of Dantzic, kept the corps of Rojemberg, of Hohenzollen, and of Sichtenstein in check. The battle was to be lost on the morning of the 22d, the Emperor began his march on Landshut, with the two divisions of the duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the divisions of the Cuirassiers Normandy, of Saint Sulpice, and the Wirtumberg division. At 2 o'clock, P. M. he arrived at Eckmuhl, where the two divisions of Austrian army forming 110,000 men, pushed under the command of the duke Charles. The duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division Gudin. On the first signal the dukes of Auerstadt and of Dantzic, and the division of the duke horse of general Montbrun charged. There was seen then one of the finest shews which war could produce. One hundred and ten thousand enemies charged on every point, turned on the left, and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long to be detailed, yet, that, completely routed, the enemy lost the greatest part of his cavalry and a great number of prisoners; that the 10th regiment of light infantry of the division of Saint Hilaire, covered itself with glory, by attacking the enemy, and that the Austrians driven from the woods that cover Ratisbon, were thrown into the plains and cut off by the cavalry. The Saxter Dumonts, general of division, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, presented itself to protect the retreat of their infantry; the division Saint Sulpice on the right, the division Nansouty on the left charged them; the line of Hussars and Cuirassiers of the enemy were put to the rout. Moreau, Saint Sulpice, and the Cuirassiers were made prisoners. Night supervened. Our Cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbonne. The division Nansouty fell in with a column of the enemy that fled, they charged it, and made them prisoners, composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1,500 men.

The Division Saint Sulpice, another equal in which the Emperor was nearly taken to be overpowered by the quickness of his horse; the cuirassiers was equally broken and taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmuhl, only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy driven before us with the sword in hand, continued all night to flee off by pipeals and in the most shocking disorder. All the wounded, the greatest part of the artillery, 12 cuirassiers, 2,000 pulsoners have fallen into our hands. The Cuirassiers have covered themselves with glory they are accustomed to do.

Battle and capture of Ratisbon, the 23d.

The 23d on the point of day we advanced on Ratisbon; the Bavarian guard formed by the division Gudin, and by the Cuirassiers of the divisions Nansouty and Saint Sulpice, were marching perceiving the cavalry of the Austrians, continuing to cover the town. Three successive charges were made, all to our advantage. Hacked and cut to pieces, the rest of the cavalry repeated, precipitately, the Danube. In these actions, our sharpers tried the enemy, the Bavarian infantry, the Austrian general had placed them, in 6 regiments sacrificed without reason, the 3 first, in the ditches of the walls, by a bad ditch and by a bad country. The artillery arrived, a battery of 12 pounders, which the Austrians was discovered by which with a ditch, they could remove into the ditch and remount afterwards, by a breach in the walls.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening, who gained a gate which they opened and entered the town. Every one who made resistance was cut down, the number of prisoners surpassed 8000. In consequence of the bad dispositions the enemy had not time to break up the bridge and the French passed among them on the left side of the border. This unhappy town which the enemy had had the intention to defend, has suffered a great deal. It was on fire part of the night, but by the assistance of Gen. Mouton and his division it was brought under and extinguished.

So at the battle of Olenshere the emperor sent separately the two corps of the duke of Dalmatia, and of general Hiller, at the battle of Landshut he seized upon the centre of the enemy, separated the enemy and upon the general deposit of his magazines and artillery. And lastly at the battle of Eckmuhl, the two divisions of Montebellen, of Rosenberg, of Kollowrath, of Lichtenstein, were defeated and put to rout, the corps of general Bellegrade, which arrived the evening before, could only witness the capture of Ratisbon and saved itself by a retreat into Bohemia.

This first notice of these military operations by which the Austrians have been opened in so bridaux a manner, will be followed by a more ample relation of all the facts which have illustrated the French armies and their allies.

In all these battles our losses can't amount to 6000 killed—and 2000 wounded. Cervini general of division chief of the Etat Major of the Prince of Montebello, was struck by a cannon ball, and fell dead on the field of battle of Eckmuhl. He was a deserving officer, who had distinguished himself in our former campaigns. At the battle of Polizzigo gen. Henry, chief of the Etat Major of the duke of Auerstadt has likewise been killed. The duke of Auerstadt sensibly regrets this officer, whom he recommed for his bravery, intelligence and activity. The general of Brigade, Clement, commanding a brigade of Cuirassiers of the division Saint Sulpice has been arm. This is an office of courage and of distinguished merit. Gen. Simon has been wounded. The