

LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in council.—Whereas, advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in America, with the Government of the United States, whereby it is understood that his Majesty's Orders in council of the 7th January and of the 11th of November 1807, shall be withdrawn as far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his Majesty's INSTRUCTIONS, OR SUCH AS HIS MAJESTY CAN APPROVE, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places in Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed, his Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, videlicet, That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last, and the 20th July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his Majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said ninth day of June next, no vessel of the said United States which shall have cleared out, or be destined to any of the Ports of Holland from any other Port or Place not subject to the restrictions of the said order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of his Majesty's ships or privateers.

And his Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the several orders of the 7th January, and 11th November 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of Blockade from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and the 1st day of July next.

The TENTH BULLETIN of the FRENCH ARMY. EBENDORFF, MAY 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebendorff, the Bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lannes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspren.—Both these villages were taken.—At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The Duke of Rivoli was at first attacked at Grossaspren, by Bellegarde—He manœuvred with Molitor's and Legendre's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive.—The Duke of Montebello defended Essling.—The Duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry.—The action was severe—the enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

General D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and General Foulles was also killed. General Naufoley arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field.—During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left.—On the 21st, at four p. m. the Duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them.—The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre.—The Duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us.—In a moment all was overthrown.

The Duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at seven in the morning an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In-der-Lobau.

All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the Emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing.—He ordered the Duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry, and carriages which belonged to our parks, could not be brought

over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating of our army, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened.—All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from nine a. m. till seven p. m. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture.—Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead.—The enemy refused the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle.—Their loss has been great.—Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 Generals and 60 superior Officers.—Marshal Weber and 1500 prisoners are in our hands.—Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed and 3000 wounded.—The Duke of Montebello (Lannes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. General Hillaire is also wounded. General Duroffel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the Emperor ordered his army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the Island of In-der-Lobau.—We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the Bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lannes and Bonaparte, at a time when the Marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which, of course, the Duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his Emperor; and that the Emperor was melted into tears.

The Bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte, it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This Bulletin is dated Ebendorff, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol.—The Duke of Dantzic is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

PARIS, JUNE 1.—Letters from Vienna mention that the bridges were completed on the morning of the 25th.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

“On the 25th Prince Eugene completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded.

On the same evening we entered Leoben.

“On the 22d General Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Labach. A Lieutenant-General and 3000 men were made prisoners.”

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN, OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH. Published by Order of his Imperial Highness the Archduke CHARLES.

In pursuance of the command of his Imperial Highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary Report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d, from the head-quarters at Breitenlee:—

On the 19th and 20th, the Emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the Island Lobau, whence the second passage over the left arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed. His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army, the highest enthusiasm. Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism and of the most loyal attachment to their Sovereign every man became a hero, and the smothering ruins—the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of—“Live our good Emperor,” and with victory in their hearts, our columns, at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy, and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced. The Emperor Napoleon in person, directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Esslingen, places, to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorseth his armour-equip cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks.—It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battles with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At eleven at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the Island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the re-construction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the

whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.—The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French Proclamations, was declared to be dispersed; and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large Island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit. The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French Gen. Duronel, General of Division, and Foulter Royer, first Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtemberg General, Roder, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent of the 2d instant.

MORAVIA, MAY 24.

The report of a most severe battle, which lasted two days, is confirmed by farther accounts. It was fought on the 21st and 22d near Entzendorf, between the villages of Aspern and Esslingen, the latter of which belongs to the family of Count Senfki and is situated about a league and a half to the South East of Vienna.

MAY 25.

The day before yesterday the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were at Breitenlee, in Marchfeld. The strength of the enemy's army is estimated in the Archduke's report at 60,000 men, besides cavalry. The Archduke on his part had collected all his disposable troops previous to the battle. The Wurtemberg General, Roder was made prisoner at Nusdorf. Generals Royer and Duronel shared a similar fate in the action. The Regiments of Spleny and Kerpen particularly distinguished themselves. The Prince Lichtenstein commanded the Reserve Cavalry.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In addition to the foregoing details the following particulars are circulated on the authority of letters received in Holland from Vienna. They differ it will be seen, in an important point, namely, the presence of BONAPARTE in the battle:—

BONAPARTE was not on the left bank in person during the action. On the morning of the 21st he examined the ground with BERTHIER and MASSENA, and gave directions for the manner in which the army was to be drawn up; but before the battle began he retired to the Island of Lobau, where he remained during the whole continuance of the action. When he found that the grand attack upon the enemy's centre had failed, and the Austrians had in their turn become the assailants, his rage became ungovernable, and he sent an Aide-de-Camp to tell MASSENA, that he was fighting *en polisson* (like a blackguard); and that if he attempted to retreat, he would order the bridges between the Island of Lobau, and the left bank of the Danube, to be broken down.

It was strongly reported this morning that accounts had been received that BONAPARTE, finding his situation at Vienna not tenable, retreated to Lintz.

The Parthian sloop of war, with dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley, is arrived at Plymouth. She has brought home General Paget, who is considerably recovered from his severe wound. The Parthian sailed from Oporto on the 21st inst. Sir A. Wellesley's head-quarters were at Coimbra. Victor, on hearing of the defeat of Soult, retreated, by forced marches, into Spain.—About 2500 French are prisoners at Oporto.—All the vessels which were lying in Oporto river were laden and upon the point of sailing, under charge of the Semiramis frigate.—The Parthian, on her passage, spoke the Arethusa frigate, Capt. Mends, who affirmed that the Spaniards were masters of Ferrol, and that the French had retreated to Corunna.

SECOND EDITION.

PACKET-OFFICE, TWO O'CLOCK.

A report has just reached us, which has obtained confident circulation about Change, that in an action subsequent to that of the 22d, said to be the 27th or 28th, the French had been defeated, and driven out of Vienna, with a loss of 8000 men. It is stated that this account has been brought by an Austrian Messenger who is just arrived with dispatches for Count Stahrenberg.

MR. ERKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following is a copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning, to the Hon. D. M. Erskine, dated Foreign Office, 23d January, 1809.

SIR—If there really exist in those individuals, who are to have a leading share in the new Administration of the United States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great-Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition, it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two Governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation, to which his Majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his Majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But, after the profession on the part of so many of the leading Members of the Government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British Government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American Government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its sincerity.