

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

BATTLES OF MAY 21 and 22.

BRIETENLEE, MAY 23.

The French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, has been totally beaten on the 21st and 22d of this month, at Aspern and Essling, by the Austrian army, commanded by the Archduke Charles. Several days before the two sanguinary days, the French army had prepared a grand attack, by movements and demonstrations upon a line of six or eight leagues opposite Vienna, above and below that city. The Archduke, who on the 16th and 17th of May had collected and concentrated the columns of his army in a line parallel with the left bank, was eager only to second the ardour of his troops to come in contact with the enemy, and to take their revenge for the battles of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of April. The opportunity was afforded them on the 20th.

The Emperor Napoleon evinced a determination to pass the Danube by a bridge, whose right was upon Lobau, an Isle of the Danube, two leagues long and three-fourths wide. It is below Vienna, and about a league and a half distant by the right bank, and three leagues by the left; the Danube making an arm, whose angles, both inside and outside, served for a support to the development of the French army. The Archduke did not attempt to oppose the passage. The French troops who had already debouched, and who took part in the battle of the 21st, consisted chiefly of three divisions, Generals Legrand's, St. Cyr's, and Molitor's, and a strong body of Cavalry. It was thought, at first, by the movements of the French army, that it wished to push its line upon the village of Aspern, on its left, and on the village of Essling, a little more advanced on its right.

The two armies began the battle about four p. m. on the 21st—and after the most obstinate resistance, the French army was dislodged and driven back to the Danube, with the exception of the extremity of the wood on the bank, where they continued to maintain themselves. The firing had lasted without interruption till 11 at night, and night alone prevented us from clearing the banks of the Danube.

On the 22d at 4 a. m. the attack recommenced. In the mean time the Emperor Napoleon had brought all his army both upon the Lobau and in front of the Danube, and it resumed the same line as on the preceding day. His force was on that day about 80,000. Besides the French corps, he had brought over part of the Bavarians, and the Baden and Hesse Darmstadt contingents. A part of his guards and all his cuirassiers and heavy cavalry were in the field.

The Emperor Napoleon had proceeded to the left bank of the Danube, and directed all the movements of his army. At first, the latter had some advantage, and regained the ground it had occupied the day before. The Emperor thought the decisive moment was come, and ordered his cavalry to charge and support the infantry, which had reinforced itself in Essling, and had again taken post in Aspern; but the repeated charges of the cavalry could not pierce our centre. Here Prince John of Lichtenstein commanded, to whom the victory is in a great measure to be attributed.

The Austrian infantry, who, on this brilliant day, performed prodigies of valour, formed quickly *en masse*, and sustained all the shocks of the cavalry without suffering themselves to be penetrated. The admirable fire of our artillery soon thinned the ranks of the cavalry. In line, our reserve of grenadiers was put in motion to retake Aspern for the last time, which in the space of 24 hours, had been taken and retaken ten times; and to carry Essling, where every house had, as it were, been taken by storm.

The stoutest resistance was at a large building at Essling, which had been a magazine for corn, and which by its thickness was proof against bullets, and the fire of the artillery. All the French who were in Aspern and Essling, perished either in the attack or in the flames that consumed entirely these two places. The fleets as well as the road that communicates from one to the other were choked with cuirassiers, their arms, and horses. Our infantry had at length made itself masters of these two principal posts, and overthrew every thing that was opposed to it. The enemy, therefore, perceiving that his communication with the Danube was threatened, hastened his retreat. At four in the afternoon he was repulsed at all points, and in the evening he re-crossed to the Lobau, leaving on the field of battle a great number of dead and wounded, cannon, and infinity of cuirasses and muskets.

Since the night of the 22d, our army has encamped on the field of battle, which extends along the Danube. The greater part of the prisoners we have made are cavalry and light infantry. General Durosnel, First Equerry and Governor of the Pages of the Emperor Napoleon, doing the duty of one of his Aids-de-Camp in the battle, was taken on the 22d, at five in the morning, at the moment he had taken an order to the French cavalry to advance: he was immediately surrounded by the dragoons of the regiment of Riech, General Foulet Royer, First Equerry of the Emperor, was wounded and taken on the 21st.

General de Roder, in the service of the King of Wurtemberg, was taken on the 20th at Husdorff, by the 2d battalion of Landwehr of Vienna. The three Generals have been sent to Brunn. Among the wounded who are in our hands, and who were taken on the second day, there are a great number of officers of the cuirassiers, several of whom are of *Etat Major*. They are of regiments of the army who have most suffered on the 21st and 22d, and from the reports of the prisoners, they are reduced to below a third of their number.

All our attacks have been conducted and executed with that brilliant valour and that cool intrepidity which laughs at danger, and triumphs over every obstacle. From the General to the private, every body did more than his duty, and there were as many brave men as there were combatants. Our loss is great both in killed and wounded. That of the enemy, if we may judge from the field of battle, must have been immense.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

Reports have been in circulation for some days, of a conspiracy against the King of Prussia, which was happily

frustrated. It is said, that it was the intention of the conspirators to declare this Sovereign incapable of reigning. It is confidently asserted that the several inhabitants of the Mark and Silesia have been engaged in this plot. It is certain that a great many persons have been arrested in both these provinces particularly Silesia.

JUNE 5.—The Commandant of Vienna caused a proclamation to be posted on the 23d ult. wherein he complained that several prisoners of war have been carried off, and hid in the city. He had ordered that every inhabitant, in whose house one of such prisoners of war may be found hid, shall be taken before a Military Commissioner, and punished according to the rigour of the laws.

Letters from Augsberg, dated the 28th May, announce that the Tyrolese Insurgents who occupy Fort Schaanitz, have hitherto refused to surrender. Colonel d'Arco, who addressed a Proclamation to them on the 19th ult. has been ordered to reduce the fort, as well as the neighboring district, whose inhabitants are still in arms.

LINTZ, MAY 26.

The cannon was fired at nine o'clock this morning, to celebrate the junction of the army of Italy with that of Germany. The order of the day states, that the former amounts to 60,000 men.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 1.

The entrance of the Duke of Brunswick into Saxony, has induced his Majesty to quit Leipzig and to move to Eisenach. The French army that is assembling at Erfurt, will be commanded by the King of Westphalia.

STRALSUND, JUNE 3.

On the 25th ult. Schill entered this place, making an altogether unexpected attack; and on the 31st, the united Dutch and Danish troops advanced to deliver the city. Schill seeing that no resource was left for him, resolved to defend himself stoutly, and convert Stralsund into a second Saragossa. The town was defended by 27 pieces of cannon. But the Danes and Dutch entered the place by assault, and the battle was fought in the streets. Schill in despair sent to the Town-hall, and demanded sulphur and pitch to set the place on fire. This was refused him. A musket ball killed him in the Fahrstrasse, and his body was carried to the Town-hall. Those of his troops which were able, made their escape. Many prisoners were taken, 500 were killed. The Dutch lament the loss of their General, Carteret, and two Colonels, and some other officers.

Yesterday evening the body of Schill was buried privately. A monument is to be erected before Stralsund, in memory of this officer.

According to the latest intelligence from Poland, all the authorities belonging to the Grand Duchy have returned to Warsaw. The Archduke Ferdinand, on the receipt of dispatches from his brother, the Archduke Charles, proceeded to Cracow, and from thence took the road to Austrian Silesia, in order to join his brother in Moravia. In Galicia the Archduke Ferdinand has left 10,000 to defend that province against the Poles, who are however more numerous than their enemy, and, in conjunction with the Russians will soon threaten Hungary.

The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) is said to have marched to Carlstadt, the capital of Croatia.

PRAGUE, MAY 29.

The following has been published here:—

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING, TO THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES, GENERAL-ISSIMO.

"Dear Brother Charles,

"I did it is true expects to you in person, my warmest thanks for the glorious victory you have gained; but this is not sufficient for my heart. I say it now and I shall repeat it on every occasion, because I, whom Divine Providence made the sovereign of a great monarch, am utterly unable to reward you, my dear brother, your companions in arms, and my brave army, according to your deserts. It was reserved for you, the brother of my heart, the prime support of my throne, to interrupt, for the first time these fifteen years, the good fortune of the adversary. You are the saviour of the country, which, as well as the monarch, will eternally thank and bless you.

"With deep sensibility I yesterday observed the elevated courage and enthusiasm of the troops, and their manly resolution to assure by victory the independence of the monarchy. It was the sweetest moment of my life—a rare and heart-enlivening spectacle, and one which can never be eradicated from my mind. I beg you, dear brother, to declare this to my brave army, and to do every thing to preserve this rare spirit among them.

GENERAL ORDERS of the 24th of May.

The days of the 21st and 22d of May, will be eternally memorable in the history of the world. The army has given proofs of patriotism, heroism, and contempt of danger, which posterity will admire, and our descendants hold up as specimens of rare and great actions. It furnished the enemy, who had lately boasted of its annihilation, with bloody proofs of its existence. It has surpassed my great expectations, and I feel proud to be its leader. You are in the field of battle the first soldiers of the world; be so also in the spirit of discipline, in the love of order, and in respect to the property of the citizen; then would you be not only the first, but the only army, and your grateful country will bless your deeds. Our beloved Monarch has confidence in you, and thanks you with paternal emotions for the security of his throne, and the welfare of your families.

"I expect immediately from the Commanders of the different corps the most circumstantial relation of what took place with their respective divisions. The Country and the Sovereign wish to be acquainted with the supporters of their independence, glory, and greatness; their names shall shine in the annals of Austria; till then I can only name and reward those whose distinguished merit is either recognized by the whole army, or whom accident brought nearer to my personal observation.

"Prince John of Lichtenstein, General of Cavalry, has immortalized his name. The feeling, and my ardent attachment to his person, are pledges to the gratitude of our Monarch. I can reward him only by the public expression of my esteem.

"In the name of his Majesty, I nominate as Commanders of the Order of Theresa, Baron Wimpfen, Col. Smolla, &c. The Archduke CHARLES, Gen.

PETERSBURGH, MAY 13.

Our troops have already received orders to advance into the Austrian provinces. The Prince of Schwartzberg, the Austrian Ambassador, is, however, still here.

OFEN, (BUDA) MAY 18.

On the 13th two divisions of cavalry of the Pest Insurrection passed through this city; on the 15th and 16th they were followed by the 3d division and the infantry: afterwards the corps of the Insurrection of Lower Hungary arrived in succession. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine conducted in person the two first divisions into the city.

LINDAU, MAY 28.

We learn that Chastellat, Carmel, Ilchiffery, and other officers of the Austrian corps, which was in Tyrol, have effected their escape, and are still busy in exciting insurrection.

Leyden Gazette, June 14.

MEMMINGEN, (SWABIA) JUNE 1.

Persons who have this moment arrived from Lindau, by the circuitous way of Ravensburg and Biberach, brings the unpleasant news that Gen. Chastellat, at the head of 8000 Austrians and Voralbergers, marched the day before yesterday, early in the morning, by Bregenz, against Lindau, and drove the French and Wurtembergers, who occupied that place, about 2000 men strong, back to Wangen. Some days before 2000 armed peasants had committed many murders in Durnbin. The garrison of Lindau, consisting of some hundred men, was determined to make the most vigorous resistance; and one moiety of the bridge, which connects the town with the continent, was also broken down yesterday morning.

MUNICH, JUNE 4.

The traitorous Tyrolese, (among whom the former orders of things was already in great measure, although not completely restored,) will not yet keep peace; on the contrary, the insurrection has broken out a-new, and nearly spreads over the whole country. The Bavarian General, Deroys has judged it prudent to retreat from Innsbruck to Kufstein.

FROM SWABIA, JUNE 3.

The division of the French army which was under the orders of the Duke of Dantzic had no sooner left the Tyrol, than that ill-fated country became again the seat of warlike operations; where, on one side, Gen. Deroys, who was in Innsbruck, had been compelled to retreat to Kufstein, and the Bavarian Colonel Arco, sustained a severe conflict near Scharnitz and Lopsch. On the other side, General Chastellat is marching at the head of an Austrian corps, joined by a numerous body of armed peasants, through the Voralberg, against Lindau. All the neighbouring country is in the utmost consternation.

STRALSUND, JUNE 3.

The dead body of Major Schill has been removed to the Town-Hall, where it was carried by several of his men who had been taken prisoners, and a verbal process was drawn up of their depositions. He was shot through the head and shoulder, and had received a severe cut on the face.

DRESDEN, MAY 24.

A not very numerous corps, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick Oels, attempted to penetrate into Saxony by Zittau. His designs were not known, but he returned into the interior of Bohemia without undertaking any thing. It is believed that the late events at Vienna have prevented his progress. His corps however, consisted only of 3000 men; and the Saxons, under the command of General Dyben, were preparing to meet it, when they learned that it had retreated.

According to the last accounts from the Duchy of Warsaw, of date the 18th, the Archduke Ferdinand was in full retreat, and the Russian army was only two days march from Warsaw.

HELGOLAND, JUNE 12.

The Austrian head-quarters are, according to private accounts, removed this morning, to Lintz.

The Emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon to conclude a truce, on certain conditions, which overture he instantly forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:—

"Brother, take my Marshal's staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor your's, but let me retire with my brothers to Hungary."

The Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has it is said, received orders to occupy Prussia.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 21.

The Austrian corps remaining in Bohemia, make frequent and successful irruptions into Franconia and Bavaria.

The Dutch and German Papers continue to mention the advance of a Russian army to the assistance of France. An article from Dresden of the 27th ult. states, that Prince Sargel Gallitzen, in obedience to orders from Petersburg, of the 17th of the preceding month, had assembled four corps, of 12,000 men each, in the districts of Bailestock and Breslau, and was on his march to the Vistula.

The advices from the North are of the most gloomy cast; they represent the affairs of Sweden to be in a distracted state. The short-sighted policy of the Duke of Sudermania has sacrificed the independence of his country, which has declared its weakness by suing for a peace, in consequence of which the Duke Regent has involved himself in the most deplorable dilemma; and is, under increased disadvantages, again obliged to resort to unequal war, Denmark as well as Russia having refused to listen to any overtures for conciliation, unless conformable to the humiliating terms they shall impose.

An article from Copenhagen of the 22d ult. states, that the Island of Bornholm was menaced with an attack from 16 British ships of war, which had blockaded it, and prevented the garrison receiving any supplies. They had also made several captures off that Island.

The expedition now in preparation is supposed to be intended to assist in the deliverance of the North of Germany.