

Intelligence.

Tenth Bulletin.

EBERSDORFF, May 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Edensdorff, the Bulletin states that on the night of the 20th, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lasnes. They took a position on the 21st on the left bank, the right wing was at the village Essling, and in 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 first attacked at Grossospren, by Bellegarde. He manoeuvred with Molitor's and Legrand'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 arms.

Gen. D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and General Poulter was also killed. Gen. Nansouy 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 4 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 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 overturned.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning, an aid 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 and with the little island, and with the island of Der Lobau.

All the reserve corps which were advancing, were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auersperg'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 curt in which the duke of Rivoli's vanguard, and his right wing at Essling. The cannons, infantry, and cartridges which belonged to our parks could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt that our bridges had been broken down—the slackening of our fire and the concentrating of our army, left him no doubt concerning the unforeseen accident that had happened.

All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts tended only to his own discomfiture. Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed 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 Webber and 1300 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable,—1100 killed, and 3000 wounded. The duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. General Hillaire is also wounded. Gen. Durosnel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be built during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the island of Inder Lobau. We are laboring to replace the bridges and nothing will be undertaken until they are replaced.

In addition to these particulars, a great part of the bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lasnes 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 inference 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 Ebersdorff, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol. The Duke of Dantzic is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

Twelfth Bulletin.

The twelfth Bulletin is important only for enabling us to state, that on the 26th, Bonaparte himself was at Ebersdorff, about two miles below Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army we suppose, remained in the Isle of Inaderobau, for nothing is said to the contrary. He is measuring the height of the Danube with the immense chain, which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna! He speaks of the arrival of troops, and of every thing except of operations against the Austrians.

The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till the 15th of June.

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 26d, 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 less arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed. His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his arms 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 smoking 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 3 o'clock the battle commenced. The Emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops and endeavored 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 art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was unable, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed 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 11 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 reconstruction 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 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. Durosnel, gen. of division, and Foule: Rover, first Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtemberg Gen. Rhodes, who was made prisoner at Nusdorff, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The late conduct of the British ministry has capped the climax of atrocity towards this country. Their first act, the outrage on the Chesapeake, was an injury of the deepest die. It was declared to be *unauthorised*, but the only unequivocal evidence of its being so, a prompt and full atonement, withheld. Instead of making a just reparation, a mission was instituted whose termination added insult to injury. Close upon the heels of this mission followed the celebrated orders of November the 11th, which produced, with no other causes, the embargo and non-intercourse with England.—These, co-operating with the disasters of her arms, produced the arrangements made by Mr. Erskine with our government. Every commercial restriction was taken off by us, the door to commercial intercourse with her was widely opened, in consequence of the plighted removal of her orders, and the interdiction to her armed ships to enter our waters withdrawn in consequence of her solemn promise to make a reparation for the outrage on the Chesapeake designated by herself. Our Executive, without hesitation, accepts the proffered terms of amity; the nation applauds it; the legislature sanction it, in a manner that proves the most unsuspecting confidence, by opening the intercourse without limitation, and without the least reservation of Executive discretion to suspend it on a contingency; our property, to an immense amount, is instantly embarked on the ocean; Congress adjourn in security; when to the astonishment of every honest man these engagements, as solemnly adopted as any engagements made by man, are disavowed and annulled, not in part but altogether, as well those relative to the Chesapeake as those relative to the orders in Council, in the language of Lord Bathurst "as *wholly unauthorised*." How can this be? Is Mr. Erskine a traitor to his government, a fool, or a madman, thus to commit himself, not only to have acted in a way, "in the language of Lord Liverpool, "unauthorised by his instructions, but in direct opposition to them?" What those instructions were we cannot tell. But we will recollect the language of Mr. Erskine, and it will believe him a man of common honesty and of the nearest understanding, we must conclude that he was authorised to make the overtures he proposed. They were not extorted from him, he was the first to propose them, and as proposed, *velutim et liberam*, they were adopted by our government.

Mr. Oakeley arrives in this country in a British sloop of war, and forthwith Mr. Erskine commences a correspondence with the secretary of state with the following letter, dated April 17th.

"I have the honor to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands, to represent to the government of the United States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

"It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects, with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the

aggression, committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

"Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

"In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorised act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honorable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion."

Nothing can be more precise or explicit.—Every stipulation offered is in obedience to the command of his majesty. The terms are unhesitatingly accepted to.

The next day the following letter is received from Mr. Erskine:—

"I have the honor of informing you, that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honorable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorised attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation, with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

"The favorable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the non-intercourse act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

"On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his majesty's determination of sending to the United States, an envoy extraordinary invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

"In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object; his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Gt. Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negotiation."

We have here the same clear unambiguous language. The proposition is accepted; and Mr. Erskine couches his last letter in the following terms, declaring that he is authorised by his majesty to take this final step.

"In consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorised to declare that his majesty's orders in Council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the U. States on the 10th day of June next."

Let the impartial world pronounce, on this data, whether the arrangements thus offered by Mr. Erskine, were, or were not authorised.—The fact is that Mr. Erskine's instructions were penned while the embargo was in force, and under strong evidence that it was intended to continue and enforce it. Such a continuance and enforcement threatened the trade and manufactures and navigation of England with vital injury. The *disavowal* is made, after its removal, and when there was superadded moral certainty that the whole restrictions attending the non-intercourse were also removed. Then she was suffering for the want of our raw materials, our provisions and naval stores; *new* her market is abundantly supplied, and the disavowal of the arrangements made with Mr. Erskine is hailed by the instantaneous and enormous prostration of the price of American produce in her ports thirty per cent below the prices at which it previously stood.

But to close every avenue to doubt with regard to the *authority* of Mr. Erskine to make these arrangements, on the 15th of June ensuing, in enclosing the British order of the 26th of April, Mr. Erskine addresses the secretary of state as follows:

"In consequence of official communications sent to me from his majesty's government, since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has no connection whatever with the overtures, which I have been authorised to make to the government of the U. States, and that I am persuaded that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty."

A ministry, that thus sports with the plighted faith of the nation it represents, to subvert a fugitive interest, will have a dreadful account to render. If that nation can be roused to a