at a time when the marshals would have to retire to be muzzled, as is, of course, the duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and exhibited the greatest confidence in his for his emperor; and that the emperor was greatly pleased thereat.

The bulletin, however, either passages from which some inferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French, on the parts, it is said, lest the true report was well conducted, though it contains a common form of giving upon them, which they could not answer, nothing which forty thousand men of that were fled amongst them. Some parties produce to repair losses, and depots have information as to the extent which this force is concentrated, & better prepared. He allows the Austrians to have 50,000 men well provided and equipped on the occasion.]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated Ebersdorf, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Lower Danube of the Austrians, and have retired from Linz, which is occupied by the French.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

The twelfth bulletin is important only for enabling us to state, that on the 26th May, the emperor was at Ebersdorf, that two miles below Vienna, on the northern bank of the Danube, is the town of Gross, the position taken in the battle of Inn-der Lobau for enabling it to aid to the country. He is to occupy the height of the Danube with an immense chain, which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna. He says, that the arrival of troops, and of every thing, expected operations against the Austrians.

[In the bulletin, he says, will continue to see the 1 of July.

GERMAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN

OF THE

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH

Published by order of the Imperial Highness, Prince Charles of Austria.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial Highness the Generalissimo, the following particulars of the battle of Aspern, which commenced on the 21st and 22d of May, are published for the information of the Austrian Bulletin.

On the 20th and 21st, the emperor Napoleon passed the grand area of the Danube, which is above a mile wide, with the view of the enemy's position, and the power of the Austrians. He established his main body on the island Lobau, which is the second portion of the Danube, and in the front of the Austrian position, we necessarily to be directed the imperial Highness ordered the troops to retire, and to meet the enemy, and not to discover his passage, but to wait until after he had crossed the main body, and then to defend the object of his intended retreat.

This determination excited throughout the entire army the high enthusiasm. Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most high attachment to their sovereign, every man became hero and the enthusiasm of the soldiers of Germany which marked the track of Napoleon, in his proper character, had not influenced them with it just desire of revenge. With joyful alacrity and cheerfulness, a thousand times regretted, effected the good order of the Austrian troops, the concentration of troops on the Lobau, proceeded onward to meet the enemy, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the 22d, the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and the Austrians, with the Lobau, and with the whole of his cavalry; that was to the Austrians, and by the Austrians, fearing his guards, and by 1 o'clock in the morning, a range of cavalry, of Austrian Hussars, placed to the strengthening and the Austrian cavalry, and in the front, and at an immediate, overcome, to cavalry, and the Austrian cavalry, and the Austrian cavalry, and the Austrian