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An Account of the Battle fought near Aspern, on the Marchfeld, on the 21st and 22d of May 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Austria, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied Armies.

THE Emperor Napoleon having, after some sanguinary Engagements near Abensberg, Hausen and Dinzingen, in which the Fortune of War favoured the Austrian Arms so as to force the French Garrison at Ratisbon to surrender, succeeded in cutting off the Left Wing of the Austrian Army and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards in advancing by Eckmühl with a superior Corps of Cavalry, taking the Road of Egloffsheim, and forcing to retreat those Austrian Corps that were posted on the Heights of Leikepoint and Talmessing, the Archduke on the 23d of April crossed the Danube near Ratisbon, and joined the Corps of Bellegarde, who had opened the Campaign by several successful Affairs in the Upper Palatinate, had reached Amberg, Neumarkt and Hemau, and had by this Time approached Stadt-am-Hof, in order to execute its immediate Junction with the Archduke.

The Emperor Napoleon ordered the Bombardment of Ratisbon, occupied by a few Battalions who were to cover the Passage of the Danube. On the 23d in the Evening he became Master of it, and immediately hastened along the right Bank of the Danube to enter the Austrian States, in order, as he openly declared, to dictate Peace at Vienna.

The Austrian Army had taken a Position near Cham, behind the River Regen, which was watched by some of the Enemies Divisions, while Emperor

Napoleon called all disposable Troops, in forced Marches, from the North of Germany to the Danube, and considerably reinforced his Army with the Troops of Wurtemberg, Heflia, Baden, and some Time after with those of Saxony.

Near Kirn and Nittenau, some Affairs had happened between the Out-posts, which, however, had no Influence upon the Armies.

However easy it would have been for the Archduke to continue his offensive Operations on the left Bank of the Danube without any material Resistance, and however gratifying it might have been to relieve Provinces which were groaning beneath the Pressure of Foreign Dominion; the Preservation of his Native Land did not permit him to suffer the Enemy to riot with Impunity in the Entrails of the Monarchy, to give up the rich Sources of its Independence, and expose the Welfare of the Subject to the Devastations of foreign Conquerors.

These Motives induced the Archduke to conduct his Army to Bohemia, by the Way of Klentsch and Neumark, to occupy the Bohemian Forest with Light Troops and Part of the Militia, and to direct his March towards Budweis, where he arrived on the 3d of May, hoping to join near Lintz, his Left Wing, which had been separated from him, and which was under the Command of Lieutenant-General Baron Hiller.

But the latter had been so closely pressed by the united Force of the French Armies, that, after several spirited Engagements, and even after a brilliant Affair in which he had the Advantage near Neumarkt, and in which the Troops achieved all that was possible against the disproportionate Superi-

ority of the Enemy, he indeed was able to reach Linz, but was incapable of crossing the Danube, and obliged to content himself with destroying the Communication with the left Bank, and taking up a Position behind the Traua near Ebersberg. This was the Occasion of an extremely murderous Engagement, during which the Enemy in storming the Bridge lost near Four Thousand Men: Ebersberg was set on Fire, and Lieutenant-General Hiller continued his Retreat, till he got so much the Start as to pass the Danube near Stain without being disturbed by the Enemy, and to wait the Approach of the Archduke, who, after having in vain attempted the Junction of the Army near Linz, had marched from Budweis to Zwettel; still hoping, by a quick Passage of the Danube, to arrest the Enemy's Progress towards the Metropolis.

Meanwhile a Corps of Wurtembergers had advanced from Passau along both the Shores of the Danube, had occupied Linz and the Bank opposite to it; had restored the Bridge, and signalized itself by destroying the defenceless Villages and Castles which could not be protected by the small advanced Guard proceeding by the Side of the main Army.

The Enemy, by marching through the Valley of the Danube in the straightest Line, had got so much a-head, that all Hopes of coming up with him in Front of Vienna vanished; still, however, if that City had been able to hold out for Five Days, it might have been relieved; and the Archduke resolved on venturing the utmost to rescue that good City, which, by the excellent Disposition of its Citizens, the faithful Attachment to its Sovereign, and its noble Devotion, has raised to itself an eternal Monument in the Annals of Austria. All his Plans were now directed towards gaining the Bridges across the Danube near Vienna, and endeavouring to save the Imperial Resistance by a Combat under its very Walls.

Vienna, formerly an important Fortress, was in vain besieged by the Turks, and would, even now, from the Solidity of its Ramparts, the strong Profiles of its Works, and the extensive System of its Mines, be capable of making a protracted Resistance, had not, for upwards of a Century back, the Luxury of a large Metropolis, the Wants of Ease, the Conflux of all the Magnates in the Empire, and the Pomp of a splendid Court, totally effaced every Consideration of military Defence. Palaces adorn the Rampart, the Casemates and Ditches were converted into Workshops of Tradesmen, Plantations mark the Counter-scarpes of the Fortresses, and Avenues of Trees traverse the Glacis, uniting the most beautiful Suburbs in the World to the Corps de la Place.

Although under such Circumstances no obstinate Resistance of the Capital was to be expected, yet from the unexampled Loyalty of the Inhabitants it was confidently hoped that Vienna might for a few Days serve as a Tête de Pont to cover the Passage of the River; whence all Preparations amounted to no more than to secure the Place against a Coup-de-Main; and for this Reason the Archduke had some Time before directed Field-Marshal Hiller to send Part of his Corps along the right Bank towards the Capital, in the Event of his (the Archduke's) Passage to the left Shore.

Field-Marshal Hiller now received Orders to burn the Bridge near Stain in his Rear, to leave a small Corps of Observation near Krems, to hasten

by forced Marches with the Bulk of his Army to the Environs of Vienna, and, as Circumstances would permit, by occupying the small Islands, to keep up the Communication with the City and the Debouché across the Bridges.

The Army of the Archduke now advanced, without Interruption, by Neupölla, Horn, and Weikendorf upon Stockerau; and, in order to overawe such Enterprizes as the Enemy might project from the Environs of Linz, Part of the Corps of the General of Artillery Count Kollowrath, which till then had remained near Pilsen with a view to secure the North and West Frontier of Bohemia, was ordered to march to Budweis.

Napoleon had used so much Expedition on his March to Vienna, that on the 9th of May his advanced Troops appeared on the Glacis of the Fortress, whence they were driven by some Cannon-Shot. From Three to Four thousand regular Troops, as many armed Citizens, and some Battalions of Country Militia, defended the City; Ordinance of various Calibre was placed upon the Ramparts; the Suburbs were abandoned on account of their great Extent; and the numerous Islands and low bushy Ground behind the Town were occupied by some Light Troops of the Corps of Hiller as well as by Militia.

The Corps itself was posted on what is termed "the Point" on the left Shore of the River, waiting the Arrival of the Army, which was advancing in haste.

The Occupation of Vienna formed too essential a Part in the extensive Plans of the French Emperor; its Conquest had been announced by him with too much Confidence, and was of too great Importance towards confirming the Prejudice of his irresistible Power, for him not to employ every Method of taking it before the Assistance which was so near could arrive.

For the Space of Twenty-four Hours the Howitzers played upon the Town; and though several Houses were set on fire, the Courage of the Inhabitants remained unshaken. But a general Devastation threatened their valuable Property, and when at length the Enemy, availing himself of the numerous Craft which he found there, crossed the smaller Branches of the Danube, dislodged the Troops from the nearest Islands, and menaced their Communication with the left Bank, the City was justified in capitulating, while the Troops retreated by the great Bridge of Labor, which they afterwards set on Fire.

The Archduke received this Intelligence in his Head-Quarters, between Horn and Meisau, and though it was scarcely to be expected that the City, surrounded as it was, should continue its Resistance, the Archduke proceeded on his March without Interruption, flattering himself that he might be able to execute his favourite Project by a bold Attempt to pass the Danube near Vienna.

This City capitulated on the 13th of May, so that there was no further Occasion to expose the Army to Hazard by crossing the Danube, for which no sufficient Preparation had been made, and which must have been effected in the Face of the Enemy, and under local Circumstances of the greatest Disadvantage. By the Surrender of Vienna the Army had also lost a Point of Support on which to rest its military Operations.

In this Situation of Affairs the Archduke resolved to collect his Army at the Foot of the Hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few Days of rest, which, after so many forced Marches, it urgently wanted. The Cavalry, for the Convenience of Water, was posted along the Rufs, a small Rivulet, which is concealed by Ground covered with Bushes, and the advanced Guards pushed forward to the Danube, in order to observe the Movements of the Enemy, and prevent his passing the River, which he had already attempted to do from Nufsdorf, to what is called the Black Lacke, but with so little Success, that a Battalion of his advanced Guard was taken. The Chain of the Outposts extended on the Left Side as far as the March, and on the Right to Krems; this Place and Presburg were occupied by some Battalions; and the Head Quarters of the Archduke were, on the 16th of May, at Ebersdorf near the high Road leading to Brunn.

On the 19th the Outposts reported, that the Enemy had taken Possession of the Great Island of Lobau, within about six English Miles of Vienna; that his Numbers increased there every Hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a Bridge across the Great Arm of the Danube behind the Island. From the Top of the Bisamberg, the whole of the opposite Country appeared to be enveloped in a Cloud of Dust, and the Glitter of Arms evinced a general Movement of Troops beyond Sümmering, towards Kaiser-Ebersdorf, whither, according to later Accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his Head Quarters, and was by his Presence hastening and promoting the Preparations for passing the River.

On the following Morning, at Day-break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the Island, and employ for this Purpose Part of the Advanced Guard, under the Command of Field-Marshal-Leutenant Count Klenau, supported by some Regiments of Cavalry.

The Isle of Lobau forms a convenient Place of Arms, which is about Six English Miles long, and Four and a Half broad, and being separated by the large Arm of the Danube from the Right Bank, nothing prevents the building of a Bridge, which is concealed by Ground covered with Bushes; and the great Extent of the Island affords the Advantage of sending Troops and Ordnance from so many Points of it, that the Passage across the smaller Arm to the large Plain of Marchfield, may be made good by Force of Arms.

It was soon perceived by the Strength of the Enemy's Columns which advanced upon the Island, and placed their Cannon so as to support the Second Passage, that he meditated a serious Attack. The Advanced Guard sustained a tolerably warm Engagement, and the Cavalry routed the First Division of the Enemy, which debouched from the low Grounds on the Edge of the River, late in the Evening; upon which, the Archduke, whose Intention was not to prevent the Passage of the Enemy, but to attack him the following Day, retreated with his Cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the Advanced Troops to fall back to Maafs, according as the Enemy should extend himself.

On the 21st at Day-break the Archduke ordered his Army under Arms, and formed it in Two Lines on the rising Ground behind Gera-

dorf, and between the Bisam-hill and the Rivulet Rufs. The Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller formed the Right Wing near Stammerdorf; on its Left was the Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde, and next to that the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern, in the Allignment of Deutsch-Wagram. The Corps of Prince Rosenberg was posted by Battalions in Column on the Rufsbach on the Rivulet Rufs, kept Deutsch-Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the Security of the left Wing, placed on the Heights beyond that Place a Division en Reserve. The whole Cavalry, which the Day before had advanced under the Command of Prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was called back into the Line, filling, in Two Lines, the Space intervening between the left Wing of Prince Hohenzollern and the Right of Prince Rosenberg.

The vast Plain of the Marchfield spread like a Carpet before the Front of the Line, and appeared, by the Absence of every Obstruction, to be destined to form the Theatre of some great Event. The Grenadiers remained in Reserve near Seiering, and the Corps of the General of Artillery Prince of Reuß kept the Bisam-hill, and the low bushy Ground along the Danube strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the Corps being almost broke up by having so many of its Divisions detached to so considerable a Distance.

At Nine o'Clock, the Archduke ordered the Arms to be piled, and the Troops to dine. The Piquet of Observation on the Bisam-hill reported that the Bridge across the Danube behind the Isle of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and that Troops were without Intermission seen filing off over it, as well as passing in Boats, to the Isle. The Outposts, likewise, gave Information, of the gradual Augmentation of the Enemy in the Town of Enzersdorf and in the Villages of Eßling and Aspern, and of his advancing towards Hirschitten.

The Archduke Charles now thought that the Moment for giving Battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the Chief of his Quartermaster-General's Staff, General Baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following Plan.

Plan of Attack upon the hostile Army on its March between Eßling and Aspern, and towards Hirschitten.

"The Attack to be made in Five Columns. The first Column, or the Column of the Right Wing, is formed by the Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller. It will advance from its present Position in the Direction between the "Point" and Leopoldau along the nearest Arms of the Danube, pass along the left Bank towards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constantly near the Danube and the Meadows bordering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse the Enemy, whomost likely will meet it on the same Road, and to drive him from the left Bank. This Column must not suffer its Progress to be impeded by the Batteries which the Enemy perhaps may have erected on the Islands, but must endeavour to silence them by its Cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.

"The second Column consists of the Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the Left, it will march towards Leo-

poldau, endeavour to join the first Column on the Right, advance upon Kagran, and then, conjointly with the third Column, upon the Left, push forwards towards Hirschstetten.

“ The Third Column is composed of the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern. It will march by Süßenbrunn to Breitenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its Right the Second Column, and on its Left the Fourth.

“ The Fourth Column, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Prince Rosenberg, is made up of that Part of his Corps which is posted on the Right Bank of the Rivulet Rufs: it is to advance, by Anderklau and Raschdorf, towards Eßling.

“ The Fifth Column is formed by that Part of Prince Rosenberg’s Corps which stands between Deutsch-Wagram and Beamerisdorf. It will cross the Rufs near Beamerisdorf, leave Raschdorf and Birschdorf to the Right, endeavour to pass to the Left round the Town of Enzerisdorf, and secure its Left Flank by the Archduke Ferdinand’s Regiment of Hussars.

“ The Cavalry-Reserve under the Command of General Prince Lichtenstein, to march by the Way of Anderklau, without coming in Contact with the Fourth Column, between Raschdorf and Breitenlee, and retreat to the New Inn, keeping continually at such a Distance between the Heads of the Third and Fourth Columns as, in case of Necessity, to be near at Hand for the Purpose of repelling the Main Body of the Enemy’s Cavalry.

“ The Grenadier Corps of Reserve to march from Seiering into the Position which the Corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Geraisdorf.

“ All the Columns and Corps will march at Twelve o’Clock at Noon. Their Second Lines to follow them at a suitable Distance. Every Column to form its own Advanced Guard. The Order of March, and the Distribution of the Field Pieces to be left to the Judgment of the Commanders of the respective Corps. The whole will march by Half Divisions. Lieutenant-General Klenau to form the Advanced Guard of the Fourth and Fifth Columns, and, before he advances, to suffer the Heads of these Columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have at Hand a sufficient Support of Infantry.

“ Of the Corps of Cavalry, the Brigade under the Command of Veesev to be attached to the Second Column, and the Regiment O’Reilly to the Third; and both Brigades are to repair immediately, the former to Geraisdorf, and the latter to Süßenbrunn.

“ The principal Object in view is to drive back the Enemy entirely over the First Arms of the Danube, destroy the Bridges he has thrown over them, and occupying the Bank of the Lobau with a numerous Artillery, especially Howitzers.

“ The Infantry will form on the Plain in Battalions, with Half Divisions from the Centre.

“ His Imperial Highness the General in Chief recommends Order, Cloveness during the Advance, and a proper Use of every Species of Arms. His Station will be with the Second Column.

“ Geraisdorf, May 21, 1809.”

The 1st Column consisted of	19	Battal.	22	Squad.
2d	—	—	15	—
3d	—	—	8	—
4th	—	—	8	—
5th	—	—	16	—
The Corps of Cavalry	—	—	78	—
The Corps of Grenadiers	16	—	—	—

Total 103 Battal. 148 Squad.

all which amounted to 75,000 Men effective Troops.

Of Artillery, there were Eighteen Batteries of Brigade, Thirteen of Position, and Eleven of Horse Artillery; in the Aggregate Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Pieces of different Calibres.

The Enemy had availed himself extremely well of the Advantages of the Ground to cover his Passage. The extensive Villages of Eßling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick Houses, and encircled all round by Heaps of Earth, resembled Two Bastions, between which a double Line of natural Trenches, intended to draw off the Water, served as the Curtain, and afforded every possible Security to the Columns passing from the Isle of Lobau. Eßling had a Granary furnished with Loop-Holes, and whose Three Stories afforded Room for several Hundred Men, while Aspern was provided with a strong Churchyard. The left Side of the latter Village borders on an Arm of the Danube. Both Villages had a safe Communication with the bushy Ground near the Danube, from which the Enemy had it constantly in his Power to dispatch, unseen, fresh Reinforcements. The Isle of Lobau served at once as a Place of Arms and as a Tête de Pont, a Bridge-head for the Bridge, in the Rear across the main Arm of the River.

The Enemy with the Divisions of Generals Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lafalle, and Ferrand, under the Marshals Massena and Lannes, as well as Marshal Bessieres, together with the Guards of the Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden Auxiliaries, had already left this Position, and was directing his March towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced Guards met him.

If it be at all permitted in War, to indulge favourable Presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do at that great Moment, when, on the 21st of May, exactly at Twelve o’clock, the Columns began to put themselves in Motion for the Attack. A general Enthusiasm had taken Possession of the Troops: joyful War-songs, accompanied by Turkish Music, resounded through the Air, and were interrupted by Shouts of “ Long live our Emperor, long live the Archduke Charles!” whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the Head of the second Column. Every Breast panting with anxious Desire and high Confidence after the decisive Moment; and the finest Weather favoured the awful Scene.

BATTLE OF THE 21ST OF MAY.

First Column.

The advanced Guard under General Nordman, consisting of Two Battalions of Gyulay and Lichtenstein Hussars, had formed near the destroyed Bridge of Tabor, and leaving the Villages of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the Left, and Stadlau to the Right, marched in the Plain towards Aspern.



It was followed by the Column, which having left the High Road before the Post Office at Stammersdorf, had marched from the Right by Half Divisions. Its Right Flank along the Danube was covered by a Battalion of St. Georgians, by the First Battalion of Vienna Volunteers, and by a Battalion of Militia, under the Command of Major Count Colloredo.

Within a Cannon-shot of Stadelau the Outposts met the Enemy's Piquets, which gradually retreated to their original Divisions.

At this Time General Nordman ordered two Battalions of Gyulay to draw up en Echelon, in order to favour the Advance of the Column. The Enemy, drawn up in large Divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his Front, occupied all the Ditches of the Fields, which afforded excellent Breast Works. His Right was covered by a Battery, and his Left by a broad and deep Ditch (one of those that carry off the Waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy Ground, which was likewise occupied by several Bodies in close Order.

Though the Enemy had the Advantage of Position all to himself, inasmuch as the Freshes of the Danube were only passable by Means of a small Bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous Fire from behind the Ditches both with Cannon and Small-Arms, it did not prevent the Second Battalion of Gyulay, immediately after the First had penetrated as far as the bushy Meadows, to pass the Bridge in a Column, to form without Delay, and with charged Bayonets to attack the Enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which Occasion that Village, after a vigorous but not very obstinate Resistance, was taken for the first Time. It was, however, not long before the Enemy had it in his Power, by the Arrival of a fresh Reinforcement, to expel again the Battalions of Gyulay. By this Time some Battalions of the Column had arrived, the Chasseurs of Major Schneider, of the Second Column, joined the advanced Guard of the First; Gyulay formed again, and the Enemy was a second Time pushed to the lower End of the Village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had lost.

Both Parties were aware of the Necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any Rate, which produced successively the most obstinate Efforts both of Attack and Defence; the Parties engaged each other in every Street, in every House, and in every Barn; Carts, Ploughs and Harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted Fire, in order to get at the Enemy; every individual Wall was an Impediment of the Assaults, and a Rampart of the attacked; the Steeple, lofty Trees, the Garrets and the Cellars were to be conquered before either of the Parties could stile itself Master of the Place, and yet the Possession was ever of short Duration; for no sooner had we taken a Street or a House, than the Enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. So this murderous Conflict lasted for several Hours; the German Battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna Volunteers, each rivalling the other in Courage and Perseverance. At the same Time the Second Column combined its Attacks with those of the First, having to overcome the same Resistance, by reason of the Enemy's constantly

leading fresh Reinforcements into Fire. At length General Vacquant of the Second Column succeeded in becoming Master of the Upper Part of the Village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the Night.

By the Shells of both Parties many Houses had been set on Fire, and illuminated the whole Country around.

At the Extremity of the Right Wing on the Bushy Meadow the Combats were not less severe. The Left Flank of the Enemy was secured by an Arm of the Danube; impenetrable Underwood, intersected only by Footpaths, covered his Front; and a broad Ditch and Pallisadoes afforded him the Advantage of a natural Rampart.

Here fought at the Beginning of the Battle the First Battalion of Gyulay under Colonel Mariassy; then the Battalion of Chasseurs under Major Schneider; next the St. Georgians under Major Mikhailovich, and finally, the Two Battalions of Vienna Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Steigentefch and St. Quentin. Here, also, the Enemy was defeated; and the first Day of this sanguinary Engagement terminated by the Occupation of Aspern by General Vacquant, at the Head of Eight Battalions of the second Column, while Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Hiller drew the Troops of his Corps from the Village, placed them again in order of Battle, and passed the Night under Arms.

Second Column.

The advanced Guard, commanded by Lieutenant-General Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldau, and Kagran towards Hirschtetten, and consisted of One Battalion of Chasseurs and Two Battalions of Anton Mitsovsky under General Winzingerode, as well as the Brigades of Cavalry, Klenau, and Vincent, under General Veesey. It was followed in the same Direction by the Column from its Position near Gerasdorf.

The Enemy having been discovered from the Eminences near Hirschtetten to be near Aspern and Eßlingen, the Brigade Veesey was detached against the latter Place, and the Brigade Winzingerode to dislodge the Enemy from Aspern.

The Column deployed before Hirschtetten in Two Lines, in order to support the advanced Guard, and leaving Aspern to the Right, followed upon the Plain, at a proper Distance.

The Brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with so spirited a Resistance in its Attempt upon Aspern, that an Attack upon the Front alone was not likely to be attended with Success; the Cavalry, therefore, of the advanced Guard, was pushed forward from Aspern on the Left, in order to support the Attack on the Flank with the Two Batteries of Cavalry, as well as to facilitate the Junction with the Third Column which was advancing by Breitenlee. At the same Time the Regiment of Reuss Plauen was ordered to the right Side of Aspern, with a view to an Attack on that Place, the Rest of the Corps was formed into close Columns of Battalions.

Meanwhile the Enemy formed his left Wing, which he refused, towards Aspern, and his right upon Eßlingen. Thus he advanced with Columns of Infantry and Cavalry upon the main Army; while an extremely brisk Cannonade supported him. A Line of Twelve Regiments of Cuirassiers formed

the Centre of the second Line of the Enemy, giving to the whole an imposing Aspect.

Meanwhile the Attack of a Battalion of Reufs-Plauen on Aspern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into Confusion by the Loss of its Commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegarde ordered General Bacquant to renew the Attack with the Regiment of Vogellang, and to carry the Village at all Hazards. The latter obeyed the Order with the most brilliant Success, and Aspern, though defended by Twelve Thousand of the best of the Enemies' Troops, was carried by Storm; Bacquant being assisted by the Regiment of Reufs-Plauen, by a Battalion of Archduke Rainer, and by the Brigade of Maier of the Third Column.

To frustrate this Attack, the Enemy advanced with Two Columns of Infantry, supported by his heavy Cavalry, upon the main Army, repulsed the two Regiments of Klenau and Vincent's Light Horse, and fell upon the Infantry.

The latter, expecting him with their Firelocks ready, and with cool Intrepidity, fired at ten Paces Distance so effectually, as totally to rout the Enemy, upon which General Veeley, at the Head of a Division of Klenau, attacked the Enemies' Carriagers with such Energy, that their Retreat was followed by that of the Infantry.

Hereby the Army along the whole of its Line was disengaged from the Enemy, obtained Communication on the Left with the Corps of Prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important Post of Aspern. The Enemy being in full Retreat attempted no further Attack, and confined himself merely to a Cannonade. The Corps remained during the Night under Arms. The Enemy repeated indeed his Attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

Third Column.

This Column, according to its Destination, had began its March from its Position at Seiering, by the Road of Süssenbrunn and Breitenlee. Some Divisions of O'Reilly's Light Horse and Chasseurs formed the advanced Guard of the Column, and at Three o'clock in the Afternoon met near Hirschstetten, the Left Wing of the Enemy, which consisted mostly of Cavalry.

As about this Time the First and Second Columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the Enemy began to fall back to his Position between Efslingen and Aspern, Lieutenant-General Hohenzollern, ordered up his Batteries, and a very brisk Cannonade commenced on both Sides.

The first Line formed in close Columns of Battalions, and advanced with the greatest Resolution upon the Enemy, when his Cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate Numbers, and with such Rapidity, that there was scarcely Time to save the Artillery which had been brought up, and the Battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported Exertions. This was the remarkable Moment in which the Regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zettwitz, Froom, a Battalion of Stein's, and the Second Battalion of the Archduke Charles's Legion, under the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Brady, and Generals Buresch, Maier, and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled Fortitude what the fixed Determination

to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous Attacks.

The Enemy's Cavalry turned these Battalions on both Wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the Squadrons of O'Reilly's Light Horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior Force, and in the Confidence of Victory, summoned these Corps of Heroes to lay down their Arms. A well directed and destructive Fire was the Answer to this degrading Proposition, and the Enemy's Cavalry abandoned the Field, leaving behind them a considerable Number of Dead.

This Corps, as well as the others, passed the Night on the Field of Battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

These were both composed of the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Rosenberg, on either Bank of the Rufsbad, and directed their March from their Position, to the right and left of Deutsch-Wagram.

The Fourth proceeded through Roschdorf straight to Efslingen. Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's Husars conducted the Advanced Guard.

The Fifth directed its March towards the Left, in order to go a Circuit round the little Town of Enzerdorf, and drive the Enemy out of the Place. It was reinforced by Stiplic's Hussars, under the Command of Colonel Frölich. Lieutenant-General Klenau led the Advanced Guard of both Columns.

As this Circuit round Enzerdorf obliged the Fifth to describe a longer Line, it was necessary for the Fourth to advance rather more slowly.

Enzerdorf, however, was quickly taken Possession of by a Detachment of Stiplic's Hussars, and of the Wallacho-Illyrian Frontier-Regiment, as it was already for the greatest Part evacuated by the Enemy, from whom no more than Thirty Prisoners could be taken.

Both Columns now received Orders to Advance upon Efslingen.

The Fourth in close Columns of Battalions of Czartorisky's, Archduke Louis's and Coburgs, who were twice successively attacked by upwards of Two Thousand of the Enemy's heavy Cavalry; but these were each Time put to Flight by our brave Infantry with considerable Loss.

Of the Fifth Column, Two Battalions of Chatelet's advanced directly upon Efslingen, while Two Battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate the Left Flank of the Village, and the small contiguous Wood. Two Battalions of Hiller's and Sztarray's, besides the Archduke Ferdinand's and Stiplic's Regiments of Hussars, and Two Divisions of Rosenberg's Light Horse, were in the Plain in readiness to support them.

These combined Attacks were made Twice successively with uncommon Intrepidity, the Enemy's Troops were repulsed at all Points, and driven into the Village of Efslingen which had been set on Fire. But as the Enemy's Army was drawn up in several Lines between Efslingen and Aspern, and met each new Attack with fresh Reinforcements, because the Safety of his Retreat depended on the Possession of this Village; our Troops were obliged to abandon it at the Approach of Night, and to await, under Arms, the Arrival of Morning.

The Reserve Corps of Cavalry had marched in

two Columns, under the Command of General Prince of Lichtenstein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Raschdorf and Breitenlee. General Count Wartensleben with Blankenstein's Hussars, conducted the Advanced Guard.

No sooner did the Enemy perceive the general Advance of the Army, than he placed the Bulk of his Cavalry, supported by some Battalions of Infantry, in Order of Battle between Eßlingen and Aspern, and commenced a brisk Cannonade upon the Columns of Austrian Cavalry as they approached.

Prince Lichtenstein directed his Columns to march forward in Two Lines, on which the Enemy detached Four or Five Thousand Cavalry from his Position to the Right by Way of Eßlingen, and excited some Apprehension that he would impede the Progress of the Fourth Column, or even break through it. The Prince therefore ordered Four Regiments to the Left, and kept the second Column formed in two Lines, till he was convinced that the Fourth would not meet with any Impediment to its March.

During this Movement the Remainder of the Enemy's Cavalry also advanced with the greatest Confidence, towards the Right Wing of the Austrian. They were received with a Firmness which they probably did not expect. The Intrepidity of the Cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's Regiment and the Archduke Francis's Cuirassiers, the former headed by its gallant Colonel, Roussel, frustrated the repeated Assaults of the Enemy by Counter-Attacks, by which they at length put a Stop to his impetuous Advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable Loss. In these Conflicts, the French General of Division, Durosnel, Equerry to the Emperor, was taken Prisoner a few Paces from him, as was also General Fouler, Equerry to the Empress, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the Fire of Musketry which now ensued, the Prince ordered a general Advance, by which the Enemy was straitened in the *Alignement* between Eßlingen and Aspern, but on account of the flanking Fire from Eßlingen, could not be pursued any further. The Fire of his Guns was answered with Spirit by the Horse Artillery. About Seven in the Evening, Three Thousand Horse were again detached towards the Point of Union between the Cavalry of the Corps of Reserve and the Left Wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell *en Masse* upon the Brigades of Cuirassiers of Generals Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthal; but by the steady Intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riefch's Regiments, who with the utmost Gallantry made a sudden Attack on the Enemy's Flanks, his Cavalry was again repulsed, and Part of it, which had fallen upon some of the Regiments of the New Levies, placed in the Third Line, was cut off and there taken.

Meanwhile Night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best State of Preparation on the Ground which he had gained from the Enemy.

For the first Time Napoleon had sustained a Defeat in Germany. From this Moment he was reduced to the Rank of bold and successful Generals, who, like himself, after a long Series of destructive Achievements, experienced the Vicissitudes of Fortune. The Charm of his Invincibility was dissolved. No longer the *spoiled Child* of Fortune; by Posterity

he will be characterized as the *Sport* of the fickle Goddess. New Hopes begin to animate the oppressed Nations. To the Austrian Army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious Epoch, that must inspire it with a Consciousness of its Strength, and a Confidence in its Energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible Infantry, its proud Opponents were extended in the Dust, and the Presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the Heroes of Austria the Laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's Glory was obviously at Stake: New Efforts were to be expected the following Day; but he was also obliged to fight for his Existence. By means of Fire-Ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the Enemy's Bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its Repairs would take up several Hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the Evening been joined by the Corps of General Oudinot; and all the disposable Troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the River in Vessels as fast as they arrived. The Archduke, on his Part, ordered the Grenadier Corps which had not had any Share in the first Engagement, to advance from its Position near Gerasdorf to Breitenlee; and the short Night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective Preparations for the Commencement of a second Tragedy.

BATTLE OF THE 22D OF MAY.

Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller.

With the Morning's Dawn the Enemy renewed his Attacks, which far surpassed in Impetuosity those of the preceding Day. It was a Conflict of Valour and mutual Exasperation. Scarcely had the French Guards compelled General Wacquart to abandon Aspern, when the Regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning Village, drove back the choicest Troops of the Enemy, and engaged in a new Contest in the Midst of the Conflagration, till, at the Expiration of an Hour, it was also obliged to give Way. The Regiment of Benjovky now rushed in, and at the first Onset gained Possession of the Churchyard, the Walls of which Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hiller immediately ordered the first Division of Pioneers to pull down, and the Church, together with the Parsonage, to be set on Fire. Thus was this Regiment, supported by some Battalions, commanded by General Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the Entrance of the Village, after overcoming the Resistance, bordering on Despair, opposed by the Flower of the French Army.

Neither could the Enemy produce any farther Effect upon the bushy Meadow, after Lieutenant-General Hiller had ordered the Force there to be supported by Two Battalions of Anton Mittrowsky's and a Battery; on which the Jägers, St. George's, and Two Battalions of Vienna Volunteers, drove him from his advantageous Position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

As about this Time the Left Wing of the Corps was likewise placed in Security by Three Batteries sent by the Lieutenant-General, to support the General of Cavalry, Count Bellegarde, and the latter maintained his Ground against the most des-

perate Attacks of the Enemy: the Lieutenant-General Hiller kept his Position on the Left Flank of the Enemy, and the Victory was decided in this Quarter. The Corps was therefore again formed in Two Lines, and thus awaited the approaching Events.

Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde, having received a Message from General Wacquant that the Enemy was assembling in Force before Aspern towards the Bushy Meadow, and apparently had in view an Assault upon that Point, was just going to throw a fresh Battalion of Argenteau's into Aspern, when the Enemy, in heavy Columns of Infantry and Cavalry, supported by a numerous Artillery, began to advance upon the Centre of the Corps in the Plain.

The Troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted as they were with the incessant Fire kept up during the Night, were unable to withstand the Impetuosity of the Attack: their Ammunition both for Artillery and Musquetry began to fail, and General Wacquant retreated in good Order to the Church-yard. This Post, gained at so dear a Rate, was again taken from him, after several Attacks sustained in Conjunction with Lieutenant-General Hiller; the Place was alternately taken and lost, till at Length the Superiority of our Fire obliged the Enemy to abandon the Houses, and a last Assault of Hiller's Corps prevented all farther Attempts.

From the Moment of the retaking of Aspern it became possible to oppose an offensive Movement to the Enemy advancing upon the Centre, and to operate upon his Left Flank and Communication. The Defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's Corps, and while Count Bellegarde appuied his Right Wing on Aspern, he formed his Left and the Centre in the Direction of Efslingen, in such a Manner that, by Degrees, he gained the Right Flank of the Enemy, compelled him to retreat, and, by the complete Effect of the Artillery, brought to bear upon the Left Wing, which commanded the whole Space from Aspern to Efslingen, gave him a most severe Defeat.

Corps of Lieutenant-General the Prince of Hohenzollern.

The Dawn of Morning was with this Corps also the Signal for the Renewal of the gigantic Conflict. The Enemy's Infantry was drawn up in large Divisions, and between it the whole of the heavy Cavalry was formed in Masses. The General of Cavalry, Prince Lichtenstein, on observing this Order of Battle, perceived the Necessity of keeping up a close Communication with the Infantry placed near him; he therefore drew up his Right Wing *en echiquier*, behind the Corps of Infantry, but kept his Left Wing together, with Reserves posted in the Rear.

A prodigious Quantity of Artillery covered the Front of the Enemy, who seemed desirous to annihilate our Corps by the murderous Fire of Cannon and Howitzers. Upwards of Two Hundred Pieces of Cannon were engaged on both Sides, and the oldest Soldiers never recollect to have witnessed so tremendous a Fire.

Vain was every Effort to shake the Intrepidity of the Austrian Troops. Napoleon rode through his Ranks, and according to the Report of the

Prisoners, made them acquainted with the Destruction of his Bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there was no Alternative, but Victory or Death. Soon afterwards the whole of the Enemy's Line put itself in Motion, and the Cavalry made its principal Attack on the Point where the Corps of Cavalry of Prince Lichtenstein communicated with the Left Wing of Lieutenant-General the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Engagement now became general; the Regiments of Rohan, D'Aspre, Joseph Colloredo and Stain, repulsed all the Attacks of the Enemy. The Generals were every where at the Head of their Troops, and inspired them with Courage and Perseverance. The Archduke himself seized the Colours of Zach's, and the Battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new Enthusiasm his heroic Example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his Adjutant-General, Count Colloredo, received a Ball in his Head, the Wound from which was at first considered dangerous; a Squeeze of the Hand signified to him the Concern of his sympathizing Commander, who, filled with Contempt of Death, now fought for Glory and for his Country.

The Attacks of our impenetrable Corps, both with the Sabre and the Bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military Annals, frustrated all the Intentions of the Enemy.

He was beaten at all Points, and astonished at such undaunted Intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the Field of Battle.

About this Time Lieutenant-General the Prince of Hohenzollern observed on his Left Wing, near Efslingen, a Chasm, which had been formed during the Heat of the Engagement, and afforded an advantageous Point of Attack. Frelich's Regiment, commanded by Colonel Mecsfery, was ordered thither in Three Corps, and repulsed Four Regiments of Cavalry, accompanied with Infantry and Artillery. The Corps remained in the Position which they had taken, till the Grenadiers of the Reserve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Brientelee, arrived to relieve the Battalions exhausted with the sanguinary Conflict, and continued the Attack upon the Centre of the Enemy's Position. Lieutenant-General D'Aspre penetrated with the Four Battalions of Grenadiers of Przezinsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a Shot, to the Enemy's Cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive Fire from Efslingen, that nothing but the Presence of the Archduke, who hastened to the Spot, could have induced his Grenadiers to maintain their Ground. Captain Count Dombasse had already reached the Enemy's Battery, when he was wounded by Two Balls, and quitted the Field.

About Noon the Archduke ordered a new Assault upon Efslingen, which was immediately undertaken by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant D'Aspre with the Grenadier Battalions of Kirchenbetter and Scovaux on the Left, and Scharlach and Georgy in Front. Five Times did these gallant Troops rush up to the very Walls of the Houses, burning internally and placed in a State of Defence; some of the Grenadiers thrust their Bayonets into the Enemy's Loop-holes; but all their Efforts were fruitless, for their Antagonists fought the Fight of Despair. The Archduke ordered the Grenadiers to take up their former



Position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the Assault, he would not permit them; as the Enemy was then in full Retreat.

Corps of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg.

Both Divisions of this Corps, which, in advancing to the Engagement, had composed the Fourth and Fifth Columns, were formed before Break of Day for a new Attack, for which the Enemy likewise made Preparation on his Side, but with a manifest Superiority in Numbers.

Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the Village of Eßlingen with the Archduke Charles's Regiment of Infantry, to push forward his other Troops in Battalions, and in particular to go and meet the Enemy, who was advancing in the open Country between Eßlingen and the nearest Arm of the Danube.

The Village was already gained, and Battalions advancing on the Left, obliged the Enemy, drawn up in several Lines, to yield. The most violent Cannonade was kept up incessantly on both Sides, and it was sustained by the Troops with the greatest Fortitude.

Favoured by a Fog, which suddenly came on; the Enemy's heavy Cavalry ventured to attack on all Sides the Corps formed by Sztarray's and Hiller's Regiments of Infantry. These brave Fellows received him with fixed Bayonets, and at the last Moment poured in their Fire with such Effect, that the Enemy was compelled to betake himself to Flight with considerable Loss. Five Times were these Attacks on Sztarray's and Hiller's Regiments repeated, and each Time were they repelled with equal Courage and Resolution. The Cavalry contributed all that lay in their Power to the Pursuit of the Enemy and the Support of the Infantry.

Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's, and Czatoirsky's Regiments belonging to the Division of Lieutenant-General Dedovich, stationed on the Right, renewed the Exertions of the preceding Day with the same Distinction and the same Success. After this severe Conflict, the Enemy seemed to have no Inclination to expose himself to any fresh Disaster, and confined himself merely to the Operation of his superior Artillery.

About Eleven A. M. Prince Rosenberg received Orders from the Archduke, Commander in Chief, to make a new Attack upon Eßlingen; and a Message to the same Effect was sent to Lieutenant-General Dedovich, who commanded the Right Division of this Corps.

Prince Rosenberg immediately formed Two Columns of Attack under the Conduct of Lieutenant-Generals Princes Hohenlohe and Rohan, while Lieutenant-General Dedovich advanced against the Citadel of the Place, and the Magazine surrounded with Walls and Ditches.

The Attack was made with redoubled Bravery, and our Troops rushed with irresistible Impetuosity into the Village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this Post, into which the Enemy kept continually throwing new Reinforcements, which was of the utmost Importance for covering his Retreat, which he had already resolved upon, and which he defended with an immense Sacrifice of Lives. Prince Rosenberg therefore resolved to confine himself to the obstinate Maintenance of his own Position, to secure the Left Flank of the Army,

and to increase the Embarrassment of the Enemy by an incessant Fire from all the Batteries.

In the Night between the 22d and 23d the Enemy accomplished his Retreat to the Lobau, and at Three in the Morning his Rear-Guard also had evacuated Eßlingen and all the Points which he had occupied on the Left Bank of the Danube. Some Divisions pursued him closely, and took Possession as near as possible of the necessary Posts of Observation.

Thus terminated a Conflict of Two Days, which will be ever memorable in the Annals of the World, and in the History of War. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the Commencement of the French Revolution.

It was decisive for the Glory of the Austrian Arms, for the Preservation of the Monarchy, and for the Correction of the public Opinion.

The Infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant Career, and by the firm Confidence it has manifested in its own Energies, has paved the Way to new Victories. The Enemy's Cavalry has seen its acquired but hitherto untried Glory dissipated by the Masses of our Battalions, whose cool Intrepidity it was unable to endure.

Cavalry and Artillery have surpassed themselves in Valour, and in the Space of Two Days have performed Achievements sufficient for a whole Campaign.

Three Pieces of Cannon, Seven Ammunition Waggons, Seventeen thousand French Muskets, and about Three Thousand Cuirasses fell into the Hands of the Conqueror. The Loss on both Sides was very great: this, and the Circumstance that very few Prisoners were taken by either Party, proves the Determination of the Combatants either to conquer or die.

The Austrian Army laments the Death of Eighty-seven superior Officers, and Four thousand one hundred and Ninety-nine Subalterns and Privates.

Lieutenant-Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, Generals Winzingerode, Grill, Neufädter, Siegenthal, Colloredo, May Hohenfeld, and Buresch, Six hundred and Sixty three Officers, and Fifteen thousand six hundred and Fifty-one Subalterns and Privates were wounded. Of these Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Weber, Eight Officers and Eight hundred and Twenty-nine Men were taken Prisoners by the Enemy.

The Loss of the Enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all Expectation. It can only be accounted for by the Effect of our concentric Fire on an exceedingly confined Field of Battle, where all the Batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic Data.

Generals Lafnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lafalle, and the Two Brothers Legrange wounded; Durosnel and Foulcr taken.

Upwards of Seven thousand Men, and an immense Number of Horses were buried on the Field of Battle; Five thousand and some hundred wounded lie in our Hospitals. In Vienna and the Suburbs there are at present Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three wounded; many were carried to St. Pölten, Enns, and as far as Linz; Two thousand three hundred were taken. Several Hundreds of Corpses floated down the Danube, and

are still daily thrown upon its Shores; many met their Death in the Island of Lobau, and since the Water has fallen in the smaller Arms of the River, innumerable Bodies, thus consigned by their Commanders to everlasting Oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the Sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential Air is wafted from the Theatre of Death.

His Imperial Highness, the Generalissimo, has indeed undertaken the Duty so dear to his Heart, of acquainting the Monarch and the Country with the Names of those who took the most active Share in the Achievements of these glorious Days; but he acknowledges with profound Emotion, that, amidst the Rivalship of the highest Military Virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares all the Soldiers of Aspern worthy of public Gratitude.

His Imperial Highness considers the intelligent Dispositions of the Chief of his Staff, General Baron Wimpffen, and his incessant Exertions, as the Foundation of the Victory.

The Officers commanding Corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest Favours by uncommon Devotedness, personal Bravery, warm Attachment to their Sovereign, and their high Sense of Honour.

Their Names will be transmitted to Posterity with the Achievements of the valiant Troops who were under their Direction. Colonel Smola, of the Artillery, by his indefatigable Activity in the proper Application of the Ordnance, and his well-known Bravery, rendered the most important Services.

The Commanding Officers of Corps and Columns have furnished the following List of the Generals, Staff and Superior Officers, who particularly distinguished themselves.

Lieutenant-General Baron Hiller.

Major-General Von Bianchi; Colonel Czollitz, Captain Magdeburg, and First Lieutenant Ehrenstein, of the Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Falching and Sub-Lieutenant Lenk, of the Artillery; Colonel Adler, Major Kremptich, Captain Drohn, and First Lieutenant Ehrenberg, of Jordis's; Colonel Mariaffy and Lieutenant-Colonel Trenk, of Gyulay's; Colonel Scharlach, of Spteny's; Major Ebert, Captain Eschermann, and Sub-Lieutenant Messina, of Klebek's.

General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde.

Lieutenant-General Baron Vogelfang, Count Fresnel, and Count Nostitz; Major-General Baron Wintzingerode, and Von Waequant; the Corps-Adjutant Colonel Zechmeister; Major Häring, and Captain Maurich, of the Staff; Colonel Sitwrtnik, Captain Dietrich, First Lieutenant Adler, Greinmer, and Löffler, of the Artillery; Colonel Weiss, Captain Vignet, and Wunsch, of Vogelfang's; First Lieutenant Bentheim, and Major Seldenhofner, of Reufs-Plauen's; Captain Binefeld, of Kollowrath's; Captain Murmann, Fabari, and Sterndafal, of Archduke Rainer's; First Lieutenant Radichevich, of Erbach's; Major Schneider, Captain Prandt, and Sub-Lieutenant Hartieb, of the Second Battalion of Jägers; Major Kopp, of Klenau's; Adjutant-Captain Schreiber; Sub-Lieutenant Prince Hohenzollern.

Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern.

Lieutenant-General Baron Brady; Major-General Von Buriseh; Prince of Wied-Runkel, Von Koller, Von Meyer and Von Provencheres; the Corps-Adjutant Colonel Hecht; First Lieutenant Hund and Tretter; Captain Baumgarten and Ebner; First Lieutenant Ramberg, Suttula, Kopp and Maraffi, of the Staff; Captain Orofz, Lieutenant Prendler, and Baumgarten, attached to the Staff; Adjutant Captain Albert; Prince Frederic Anthony Von Hohenzollern; Colonel Mecfery, Captain Hettlinger, First Lieutenant Lopez and Ensign Brennfleeh of Frelich's; Colonel Andraffy, Captain Alle magna and Jäger of Froon's; Colonel Altkern, First Lieutenant Krause, and Captain Gärzweiler, of Rohan's; Colonel Greinmer and Captain Malbeauman of D'Aspre's; Colonel Elcher, of Joseph Colloredo's; Lieutenant-Colonel Kirchlepfky, of Zettwitz's; Major Klein and Captain Steinmetz, of Stain's; Captain Ogrady and Sub-Lieutenant Reufs of Zach's; Colonel Stephanini, of the 7th Battalion of Jägers; Major Mumb, of the 8th Battalion of Jägers; Major Prince Kinsky, of the Archduke Charles's Legion; Colonel Rothkirch, and Captain Wuefthof of O'Reilly's Light Horse; Adjutant-Lieutenant Ehrmann.

Lieutenant-General Prince Von Rosenberg.

Lieutenant-General Prince Rohan and Baron Dedovich; Major-General Baron Stutterheim, Von Grill, Neufälter and Von Reinhardt; the Corps-Adjutant First-Lieutenant Paufsch; Colonel Quoldanovitch; Major Schabitz; Captain Faber, Anzjon and Maier; First-Lieutenant Kohl and Fischer, of the Staff; Colonel Künigl, of the Artillery; Colonel König, First-Lieutenant Weissenwolf, Major Fodor and Porubsky of Sztarray's; Colonel Printz of Hesse-Homburg, Major Kramer, Captain August and Butsch, First-Lieutenant Planza, Rosenbaum, Wollenhofer, Maier, and Alvizetty, Sub-Lieutenant Petz and Ensign Szckely of Hiller's; Colonel Fölleis, of the Archduke Charles's Infantry; Colonel Swinborn, First-Lieutenant Fürstenwerther, First-Lieutenant Gastgab, and Sub-Lieutenant Kramer, of the Archduke Louis's; Major Neuacl, Captain Herwerth, Brandenstein, and Letege of Coburg's; Colonel Wättlet, and Captain Degrado of Czatoryfky's; Major Reinisch, and Captain Hardop, of Reufs-Grietz's; Captain Schick of Bellegarde's; Major Vetter, of the Moravian Volunteers; Colonel Frelich of Stipicz's Hussars; Major Devay, Adjutant Beozy, Winunz and Esterhazy, of the Archduke Ferdinand's Hussars; Adjutant Sub-Lieutenant Mras.

General of Cavalry Prince Lichtenstein.

Lieutenant-General Baron Kienmayer, and Prince of Hesse-Homburg; Major-General Von Sigenthal; Baron Lederer, Von Kroyher, Von Theuernern and Count Wartenleben; Corps-Adjutant Lieutenant-Colonel Gollner; Colonel Baumgarten, Major Esbeck, and First-Lieutenant Zanipo, of the Staff; Major Callott, Major Neßlinger, First-Lieutenant Führer and Sub-Lieutenant Hayden of the Artillery; Colonel Rouffel, Lieutenant Colonel Flachenfeld, and First-Lieutenant Werlau, of Maurice Lichtenstein's Cuirassiers; Colonel Morzen, Lieutenant-Colonel Desfours, Adjutant Dunst and

Perzetti of the Emperor's Cuirassiers; Colonel Kutalek of Duke Albert's Cuirassiers; Major Schäffer, Captain Mann and Taxis, and First-Lieutenant Bedo, of the Archduke Francis's Cuirassiers; Captain Mercardin and First-Lieutenant Dorry, of the Crown-Prince Ferdinand's; Captain Zedlitz, of Hohenzollern's Cuirassiers; Captain Precourt, of Riefch's Dragoons; First-Lieutenant Wieland, Major Blankenstein; Adjutant Simony and First-Lieutenant Rotti of Blankenstein's Hussars; Captain Wahler; Captain Prince Löwenstein; First-Lieutenant Tschebursky and Offenbacher.

Lieutenant-General Count Klenau, who exhibited fresh Proofs of his well-known Valour, both in the Reconnoissance of the 20th, and in the Engagements of both Days, bestows particular Commendations on the Conduct of Colonel Trapp of the Staff, of Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's Hulans, of Major Scheibler of Rosenberg's Light Horse, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lutz and Lieutenants Laghetty and Manz, of the first Battalion of Jägers.

Lieutenant-General Baron d'Aspre, at the Head of his brave Grenadiers, whom he led with the most determined Intrepidity into Fire, deems Lieutenant-Colonel Biffingen and Majors Puteany, Kirchenbetter and Winiawsky worthy of particular Commendation. Sub-Lieutenant Count Rzewusky, distinguished himself in a Manner that does him the highest Honour. This young Man was Captain in the Austrian Militia, and being afraid at the Commencement of the War that he should be obliged to remain with his Battalion in the Interior, he endeavoured to procure his Removal to a Regiment of Light Horse; and as there was no Vacancy, he entered as Cadet and Volunteer into Kienmayer's Hussars, in which he was soon promoted to a Sub-Lieutenancy.

On the Attack of the Grenadiers he voluntarily accompanied Lieutenant-General D'Aspre into the thickest of the Fire, and when the Field-Marshal's Horse was shot under him, he sprang from his and presented it to him with these words: "You want him more than I." He then joined on Foot in the Assault

made by the Grenadiers, till a Wound which he received put an End to his Exertions. As a Reward for such extraordinary Zeal, his Imperial Highness has appointed Sub-Lieutenant Count Rzewusky Captain in the Hulans.

Many individual Traits of Heroism are not yet known, and consequently cannot be recorded. Thus Corporal Prager of Zettivitz's, took Prisoner one of the Enemy's *Chefs d'Escadron* before the Mass of his Battalion. Corporals Donner and Horner, and the Privates Pressich, Hirna, and Schmerha, of the Battalion of Prince Kinsky's Legion, were cut off by a Fire of Musketry from their Corps, and surrounded by the Enemy's Cavalry; they fought their Way through, and rejoined their Battalion. The *Oberjäger* Fickerberger and the *Unterjäger* Schaffer of the Second Battalion of Jägers penetrated into the French Emperor's Guard, and seized one of the Enemy's Captains in the Midst of his Ranks. The private Larda, of Duke Albert's Cuirassiers retook a Six-pounder which had fallen into the Enemy's Hands, and brought it back with its Equipage. Serjeant Pap, of Chasteler's, snatched the Colours of his Battalion from the Hands of the dying First Lieutenant Cazan, who had himself taken it from the Ensign who had been killed, and headed his Troop with the most exemplary Intrepidity. Among the Artillery there are few but what highly distinguished themselves by Deeds of the noblest Daring and Contempt of every Danger.

But a grateful Country will not fail to hold in honourable Remembrance the departed Heroes who found Death in the Arms of Victory. In this Number those particularly worthy of Mention are, Colonel De Fienes of Bellegarde's; Major Danzer of O'Reilly's; Major Gerdech, of Froon's; Captain Charles Kaiser and Konovskiy of Rosenberg's; Captain Surgeant of Reufs-Grcyz's; First Lieutenant Cazan of Chasteler's; and Lieutenant Zakazill, of the Artillery, who displayed the most extraordinary Proofs of Valour, and with his dying Breath recommended his Widow to the paternal Care of His Majesty.

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