



SUPPLEMENT to
The London Gazette

Of Tuesday, the 11th of July.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1809.

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 Ratibon to surrender, succeeded in cutting off the Left Wing of the Austrian Army and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards in advancing by Eckmuhl 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 Ratibon, 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 Ratibon, 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-