try. These brave fellows received them with fixed bayonets, and at the last moment poured in their fire with such effect, that the enemy was compelled to retake himself to flight with considerable loss. Five times were these attacks on Szarrey's and Hiller's regiments repeated, and each time they were 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 Czartorsky's regiments belonging to the division of lieut. gen. 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 operations of his superior artillery.

About 11 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 lieut. gen. Dedovich, who commanded the right division of this corps.

Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack under the conduct of lieut. gens. princes Lohraine and Rohan, while lieut. gen. Dedovich advanced against the citadel of the place, and the magazines 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 in new reinforcements, which was of the utmost importance for covering his retreat, which he already resolved upon, & 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 valor, and in the space of two days have performed achievements sufficient for a whole campaign.

Three pieces of cannon, 7 ammunition waggons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3,000 curasses 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 to conquer or die.

The Austrian army laments the death of 87 superior officers, 4,199 subalterns and privates.

Lieut. Gens. Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel; Gens. Winsingerode, Grill, Meustadter, Siegenthel, Colleredo, May, Hohenfield and Buresch; 663 officers and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wounded. Of these, field marshal Lieut. Weber, 8 officers, and 829 men were taken prisoners by the enemy.

The loss of the enemy was prodigious, & exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on the exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data:

Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire and Albuquerque are dead; Massena, Bessiere, Molitor, Boudet, Lagrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange, wounded; Durosuck and Fouler, taken.

Upwards of 7000 men, and an immense number of horses were buried in the field of battle; 5000 and some hundreds wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs, there are at present 29,773 wounded; many were carried to St. Polten, Enns, and as far as Linz—2,300 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, & since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies thus consigned by their comrades 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 disposition of the chief of his staff, general baron Wampsen, & his incessant exertions, as the foundation of the victory.

The officers commanding corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest favors, by uncommon devotedness, personal bravery, warm attachment to their sovereign, and their high sense of honor.

Their names will be transmitted to posterity, with the achievements of the valiant troops who were under their direction.

[Here follows a list of officers who distinguished themselves, which is uninteresting to the American reader. We observe in the commendations, that the mode of praise is alike given to the soldier or the general, by publishing the name of the former, with his achievements.]

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Francis James Jackson, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esquire.

Mr. Addison gives the following humorous account of a *club of duellists*, erected in the reign of king Charles the Second, into which none was to be admitted that had not fought his man:

"The president of it was said to have killed half a dozen in single combat; and as for the other members, they took their seats according to the number of their slain. There was likewise a side table for such as had only drawn blood, and shewn a laudable ambition of taking the first opportunity to qualify themselves for the first table. This club consisting *only of men of honor*, did not continue long, most of the members of it being put to the sword, or *hanged*, a little after its institution."

A friend has obligingly handed to us the following article. It proves most incontrovertibly the extreme healthiness of that part of the country (Pittsburg, Chatham county) where the mother with so large and increasing family lives. Mrs. E. Steward has 9 daughters, of whom 8 have the following families:

1st daughter		13	children
2d	do	12	do
3d	do	9	do
4th	do	15	do
5th	do	10	do
6th	do	13	do
7th	do	11	do
8th	do	9	do

The children of the 3d generation amounted to 67, making an aggregate of 159, for 37 years—but 11 of that number have died; three of these have been taken off by extraordinary casualty, one being burnt to death, one killed by a snake, and one by a waggon.

S. C. Paper.

An apparatus of the utmost public utility was lately fixed in the school room of the well known Dr. Wanostrocht, of Camberwell, in England. The main tube measures 52 inches round, and runs upwards to the ceiling of the school room, which is 18 feet high: from thence it proceeds to the middle of the ceiling, where it joins a round hollow box, 3 feet over and 10 inches deep: which box has hollow tubes of 3 feet long all around: making in all 90 feet diameter, and pointing to every direction in the school. This draws from thence to the stove about 3000 gallons of foul air per minute. In common sized rooms, an ornamental aperture of 4 inches diameter, is all that is visible. Would not these be of the greatest importance in ships, churches, ball rooms, barracks, and every description of crowded assemblies? The first physicians, surgeons, and men of science in England say they would, and have granted the patentee their certificate to that effect. They are called Merryman's Patent Purifying Air Stoves.

N. B. They are likewise a never failing cure for the worst of smoky chimnies.

London Paper.

New-York, Sept. 9.

By the arrival of the schooner Morning Star, captain Smith, from Cadiz, a decree is received of the Spanish Junta, by which it appears that grain, flour, rice, beans and peas, are permitted into Spanish ports, free of duty—the free exportation was also permitted to all countries (other than enemies) free of duty. The quarantine on vessels with bills of health, in July, August and September, was reduced to eight days, and totally repealed for all other months in the year.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.

To day we give the 24th bulletin and other selections from our German and Danish interesting newspapers. Details from the armies from the 1st to the evening of the 6th July, together with the 23d bulletin shall be given to-morrow. There are some proclamations by the French and Austrian Emperors respecting Generals Chastelar, Duroshel and Fowler, the substance of which shall be given. The 25th bulletin, we have copied from the N. American.

The 23d, 24th and 25th bulletins, are mere extracts made from the official bulletins of the army, by the German Editor—when the official ones shall have been received, we have no doubt that a chain of connected operations will appear therein, which at present is rendered confused and obscure.

[*TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN.*]

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 4th July.

General Broussier had left in the city of Graetz two battalions of the 84th regiment of the line, and marched to Wildau, in order to make a junction with the army in Dalmatia; the 26th July the general Giulay appeared before the city of Gratz with 10,000 men. The 84th regiment were cantoned in one of the suburbs of the city, and repelled all the attacks of the enemy, overthrew it in every direction, took 500 prisoners and two standards;—maintained their position for fourteen hours, and gave, by that means, time to general Broussier to come to their assistance; this battle, in which the enemy were ten to one against us has covered the eighty-fourth regiment and their commandant with glory. The standards were presented to his I. and R. majesty Napoleon, on the parade ground. We have to regret the death of 20 men and 19 wounded.

On the 30th June, the duke of Auerstadt ordered an island that lies close to the left bank of the Danube, on which they had collected some troops, to be attacked. The general Gubin, conducted the affair with great precision, and colonel Deconz, at the head of the 21st regiment of infantry belonging to the line, performed the operation. At 2 A. M. this regiment passed over to the island, a part by swimming, and part in boats; put 1500 men to route, made 250 prisoners; amongst these are the colonel of the regiment of St. Julian, and several officers. Five pieces of cannon which had been brought on the island, to its defence, were taken.

But no Danube exists any longer for the enemy. The general count Bertrand, according to the plans of the Emperor, has executed such works on the Danube, as nothing of that kind can be compared to, & which had excited the general admiration.

On a breadth of 2400 feet and over the most rapid current of the world, in about twenty days, a bridge has been erected, consisting of sixty arches and so broad that three waggons can cross it abreast. Another only eight feet broad for the infantry, and a very large floating bridge were constructed—We can cross the Danube in three columns. Immense fortifications have been erected on the different adjacent islands, in order to protect the works of the bridges, and secure our passage.

From the appearance of this enormous work, one would believe, that many years have been required to its performance, though it has not taken more than twenty days labor. The Tete de Ponts which protect the bridges, are elegantly finished.

The island of Lobau is now one of the strongest fortresses, provided with an immense quantity of provisions of every description; 100 large cannon, and 20 mortar pieces. The general Le Grand is in possession of the woods by the Tete de Ponts. The enemy's army is in order of battle, covered by fortifications (redoubts) and has his left posted by Enzendorf—the right by Great Aspern. Several skirmishes have already taken place. Our crossing the Danube being now made easy, and our bridges secured against every attack, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided by a single battle.

The Prince Gagatin, the adjutant of his Russian majesty, arrived this morning, at 5 o'clock in Schoenbrunn just as the Emperor was going to mount his horse. He had left St. Petersburg on the 8th of June. He brought relations of the marches and atchievements of the Russian army in Gallicia.

The Emperor Napoleon left Schoenbrunn, and is in encampment since two days. The tents are beautiful; they are erected after the Egyptian fashion.

Extracts from a Danish paper called DAGEN, *(in English the Day,) 5th July, 1809.*

No. 125.

In the Archenholzes Minerva for June, are the following hitherto unknown anecdotes of Schill—1st. That he after having taken Stralsund, declared himself duke of Pomerania—2d. That the Dutch cut his head off, and after preserving it in spirits sent it abroad. Since the emperor Napoleon has taken Vienna, a daily Estafette is sent from thence to Paris with the most important news, and from Paris back to Vienna; the distance from Vienna to Augsburg is 70 German miles, which is performed in 50 or on the highest 54 hours; from Augsburg to Paris by way of Strasburg is 88 miles, and performed in 66 or 70 hours—The weight of the dispatch does not exceed 8 or 10 pounds.

Admiral Saumarez has wrote to the Swedish Admiral Puke, that circumstances had compelled him to employ the gun-boats which had been stationed off Malmo upon other services, but that two ships of the line would remain there for the protection of the merchant vessels bound to Carlscrona, and that three ships of the line would be stationed at Helsingourg for the convoy of Swedish merchant ships.

July 14. No. 124.

Stockholm, June 24.—Yesterday the coronation of the new king took place. The 18th a fire broke out in Upsala (in Sweden) which in the course of 15 hours destroyed 70 houses. The late king of Sweden is banish to an island in the Lake Wettern called Wisingo situated in the province of Smaland, where he is to reside during the war. This island is the most fertile spot in the whole kingdom and is generally called the Eden of Sweden. N. B. This observation is made by the translator, being a native of the same province of Smaland.

No. 133.

The king of Wirtemburg has issued an ordinance, that all noblemen who refuse to enter into actual service in defence of their country, shall pay to the crown one-fourth of all their yearly revenues from the commencement of the war to the 10th of April.

No. 122.

The board of health has reported on the 1st July, that Charleston in North America is not to be considered as an infected, but suspicious place. In this suspicious situation are included the state of Georgia, the West India islands, Turkey, and African ports. All other cities and countries are to be considered without suspicion.——Mr. Burke the Danish minister to Spain had the honor to deliver his credentials to king Joseph the 9th of July.

Madrid, June 20—The king is desirous to secure the payment of the national dept, and has accomplished it. Deprecating a bankruptcy of the state, which under this old government had impoverished so many families, he has by a decree of the 9th June assumed the whole debt, and for the liquidation ordered national estates to be sold, which otherwise would have been of no value to the public. The paper money heretofore issued by government should pass current at its nominal value, and be received in payment for national estates as gold & silver. This will put a stop to the imposition of usurers and strengthen the confidence in the new government. Since the French have been in possession of Vienna, all the cotton has been transported to Strasburg and Sweitz, as long as any could be found in the Warehouses. Through Basil passed lately a large flock of Spanish sheep as a present from Emperor Napoleon to Emperor Alexander; they were bound to Odessa.

Nurenberg, June 26—the news from Vienna of the of 21st contains nothing of any new war-like operations. The bill of mortality states that from the 4th to the 10th June 198 persons had died in Vienna and its suburbs, and from the 11th to the 13th 60 persons, in which however, is not included those who have died in the hospitals. A letter written by the archduke Charles to the duke of Brunswick Oels, dated Deutsch Wagram, June 18th, is as follows:—With a painful sensibility, which your highness no doubt participates, have I been informed, that the troops of your highness have permitted themselves to exercise unbecoming cruelties & oppression in the kingdom of Saxony, which have disgraced the army & injured the good cause by irritating the people. I have commanded Field Marshal Luinch Baron Nienmeyer who is invested with the command of the Royal Imperial Troops to notify, that he according to laws of war will cause the severest punishment to be inflicted upon all irregular offences commited either by the Royal Imperial Hascassel or Brunswick troops. This measure is highly necessary, so long as your highness's troops make a part of the army in Saxony—I request your highness to make this regulation known to your people.

Further translations from Hamburg papers.

Extract from Vienna, dated 6th July.

On the 4th the Austrian General Von Weissenwolf arrived at the head quarters of his majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in order to treat, in the name of the archduke Charles, respecting an armistice and the preliminaries of a peace. When the monarch declined it, Gen. Von Weissenwolf declared, that the army of the arcduke Charles was 200,000 men strong. It was answered that the fate of this army would be decided in a day or two. Weissenwolf obtained orders, however, to go to Vienna to his relations.

Munich, July 11.—Lieut. Gen. Von Wrede had first an horse shot under him, and afterwards he received a contusion on the hip, from a cannon ball, which is not dangerous. It is said that in the battle of the 5th and 6th among others the archduke Lewis was dangerously wounded.

Hamburg, July 21.—On the 15th inst. Gen. Reubell with a Westphalian division of 6000 men commenced his march from Erfurth for Hanover, for which his majesty the king of Westphalia with the guards breaks up on the 24th inst.

From the Danube, July 10.

Field marshal Lt. d'Aspre died of his wounds and on the 8th was buried at Brunn.

From Moravia, July 12.

On the 4th the French threw a new bridge from the island Lobau across the Danube. The ground and an immense quantity of artillery much facilitated this undertaking. The imperial royal army were posted on the heights behind the Russbach & extended their right wing to Sussenbrunn & Kagran, with the left to Neusedel. The centre was at Wagram. In the night between the 4th and 5th the enemy completed his passage to the left bank, and very early in the morning showed himself in great numbers on the plain.

About noon he attacked at all points the line of the imperial royal army; but his greatest effort was directed against the centre. His attacks, supported by an immense number of artillery, among which were many batteries of the largest calibre, were repeated with the greatest fury. At 10 o'clock at night the firing ceased.

On the 6th at 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy repeated his attacks with still greater vehemence than the day before. The struggle against the center and right wing was renewed, when the enemy, all of a sudden, with fresh divisions and great earnestness, fell upon the left wing at Neustedel, and succeeded after an obstinate battle in compelling it to retreat; whereupon as our flank of the imperial army was threatened, his imperial highness the archduke generalissimo, ordered a retreat to Stammersburg and Bisamberg, that the army might take a new position and cover the communication with Bohemia.

The imperial army suffered a great loss. In general Normann it lost a most accomplished commander. The generals Peter Vecsay, d'Aspire and Vukassowitz are past recovery. Less severely wounded are generals, the prince of Hesse, Homburg, Stutterheim and Parr. His imperial highness the generallissimo himself, and also the prince Litchtenstein received wounds, but which will have no bad consequence.

From Augsburg, 13th July.—Agreeably to orders yesterday received from Vienna, this morning early, the general of division the Reichsgraft and Senator Beaumont with a considerable body of troops, that were hitherto cantoned in this city and neighborhood, marched through Memmen towards Voralberg. They have a powerful train of artillery with them.

The number of the new conscription, which has arrived here within 3 days, amounts to 6000 men.

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON Monday the 18th inst. at Rhodes' Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, the two Brick Stores adjoining the Seven Buildings—two Lots in square 119—two do. being the entire east front of square 222, and two do. in square 378, contiguous to Messrs. Ways' buildings. The whole is in fee simple, clear of every incumbrance, and the terms liberal, which will be made known at the time of sale, to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. by

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.

Sept. 13—ts.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway, a Negro Lad named DICK, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, who says that he is the property of a Mr. Farton of Alexandria (District of Col.)

He is marked with scars on his back, breast and chin, as from a recent whipping. Is cloathed in an oznaburg shirt and trowsers, white cloth jacket & an old wool hat.

His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

J. M'CENEY, *Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.*

Annapolis, Sept. 13—6t.

TO EXCHANGE

FOR Land in this neighborhood or property in Washington, my House on Prince Street, substantially built of brick, 22 feet front, & three stories high. Its nearness to the wharf, and most commercial part of the river, affords many advantages for a store or warehouse. Apply on the premises, to

Dr. CHARLES DOUGLAS, Alex'r.

Sept 13—7t.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Lot No. 19, in square No. 846, running back 92 feet, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of two one and a half story frame houses and kitchens. This property will be sold far below its value for cash if applied for previous to the first day of October next, if not, it then will be sold at public auction. This property now rents for $ 130 per annum, from its being situated near the navy yard. It is supposed its value will increase.

JOSEPH CASSIN, near the Navy-Yard Gate, Washington City.

Sept. 13—ts.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Auction on Thursday the 14th inst. at the subscriber's house, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, one Milch Cow and five hogs, and one flat bottomed boat.

JACOB CHANDLER.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, Aucts.

Sept. 13—1.