

The Austrians published in Tyrol the enclosed proclamation. The courts of Bavaria quitted Munich to repair to Dillingen; the Bavarian divisions at Landshut marched to Altorf, on the left side of the Iser.

The divisions commanded by gen. De Verde marched for Neustadt.

The duke of Rivoli departed from Ulm, and went to Augsburg.

From the 10th to the 16th the enemy advanced from the Inn to the Iser; parties of cavalry met, and had several charges, in which the Bavarians had the advantage; and on the 16th, at Pfaffenhausen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light horse overthrew the hussars of Shipshitz and the dragoons of Rosenberg.

At the same moment the enemy presented himself in force near Landshut. The bridge was broken down, and the Bavarian divisions, commanded by General Deroy, made a very lively opposition to this movement; but threatened by several columns that had passed the Iser, at Mourburg and Freyfinn, this division retired in good order to that of gen. De Verde, and the Bavarian army entered at Neustadt.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris, on the 13th.

The emperor was informed by the Telegraph in the evening of the 12th of the passage of the Inn, by the Austrians, and departed from Paris, a moment after; he arrived at Louifbourg on the 16th at 3 in the morning, and in the evening of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the king of Bavaria, passed half an hour with that prince, and promised him to reconduct him to his capital within fifteen days, and to avenge the affront done to his house by making him greater than any of his ancestors ever had been. On the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock in the morning, H. M. arrived at Donaworth, where the head quarters were established, and gave directly the necessary orders. On the 18th head quarters were transported to Ingolstadt.

Battle of Pfaffenhausen, the 19th.

The 19th general Oudinot departed from Augsburg, arrived at Pfaffenhausen on the break of the day, met there 3 or 4,000 Austrians, which he attacked and dispersed, and made 300 prisoners. The Duke of Rivoli, with his corps of the army, arrived the following day at Pfaffenhausen.

The same day the duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbone, to march towards Neustadt, in order to approach Ingolstadt, it was evident then, that the emperor's project was to fall upon the enemy, who had left Landshut, and to attack him at the same moment when he marched to Ratisbone, believing that he was beforehand.

Battle at Tann, the 19th.

The 19th at break of day, the Duke of Auerstadt put himself to march in two columns. The divisions of Moran and Gudin formed his right, those of St. Hillaire and Friant his left. The division St. Hillaire, being arrived at the village of Peissing, met there with the enemy, strong in numbers, but much inferior in bravery, and there the campaign opened by a glorious battle for our arms. Gen. St. Hillaire, succoured by gen. Friant, overthrew every thing before him, deprived the enemy of his position, killed a great number of men, and made 6 or 700 prisoners. The 72d reg. distinguished itself on this journey, and the 37th maintained its ancient reputation.—Sixteen years ago this regiment had been called in Italy the Terrible, and it has perfectly justified its name in this affair, where alone it has assaulted and successively defeated six Austrian regiments.

On the left side at 2 o'clock, P. M. general Murand likewise fell in with an Austrian division, which he attacked in front, whilst the duke of Dantzic, with a Bavarian corps departing from Abensburg, took it in the rear. This division was soon driven from its position, and left some hundreds dead and prisoners, the whole regiment of dragoons of Levenher was destroyed by the Bavarian light horse, and its colonel was killed.

At the end of the day the corps of the duke of Dantzic made a junction with that of the duke of Auerstadt.

In all these affairs the generals St. Hillaire and Friant have distinguished themselves in a particular manner.

These unhappy Austrian troops which were conducted from Vienna, by the notes of songs and sifes, and who were made to believe that there were no more French troops in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Bavarians and Wurtembergers, showed all the resentments which they had conceived against their chiefs for the errors in which they had been confirmed, and their terrors were only stronger at the sight of those old bands which they were accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss was very trifling, compared with that of the enemy, who lost a great many officers and generals, that were obliged to place themselves at the head to bring on the troops. The prince of Lickenstein, general Lutignan, and several others, were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in

colonels, and officers of less rank, is extremely considerable.

Battle of Abensburg, the 20th.

The emperor resolved to beat and destroy the corps of the archduke Lewis and of gen. Hillier, which were 60,000 strong. On the 20th inst. his majesty took his departure for Abensburg, and gave orders to the duke of Auerstadt to hold the corps of Hohenzollern in check, and likewise those of Rozenberg and Sichtenstein, while, with the two Bavarian and Wurtemberg divisions of Moran and Gudin, he should attack the front of the army of the archduke Lewis and of general Hillier, and that by the duke of Rivoli he should cut off the communications of the enemy, making the said duke go to Freying, and from thence come in the rear of the Austrian army. The divisions of Moran and Gudin formed the left; and manœuvred under the orders of the duke of Montebello, and the emperor deciding this day to fight at the head of the Bavarians and Wurtembergers, he assembled the officers of the two armies around him, and spoke to them a long time. The Royal Prince of Bavaria interpreted in German what he was saying in French, and the emperor made them sensible of this mark of confidence. He said to the Bavarian officers, that the Austrians had always been their enemies, that it was their independence they had in view; that for more than 200 years the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria, but that for this time he would render them so strong, that henceforth they should alone be enough to oppose her.

He spoke to the Wurtembergers of the victories they had obtained against the house of Austria when they served in the Prussian army, and of the last advantages they obtained in the campaign of Silesia. To all he said, that the moment of victory was arrived to carry on the war in the Austrian territory. These discourses, which were repeated to the companies by the captains, and the dispositions of the emperor, wrought the effect which might be expected.

The emperor then gave the signal of battle, and measured the manœuvres after the particular character of the troops. General Verde, a Bavarian officer of great merit, placed before the bridge of Siegenbourg, attacked an Austrian division opposed to him. Gen. Vandamme, who commanded the Wurtembergers, fell upon their right wing. The duke of Dantzic, with the division of the prince royal and of gen. Deroy, marched upon the village of Renhausen, to arrive on the great road of Abensburg and Landshut. The duke of Montebello, with his two French divisions, forced the extremities on the left, overthrew what was before him, and advanced upon Rhor and Rothemburg. On all points the cannonade was kept up with success. The enemy, disconcerted by these measures, fought only for one hour, and then beat the retreat. Eight colours, 12 pieces of cannon, 18,000 prisoners, were the result of this affair, which cost but few men to us.

Battle and capture of Landshut, on the 21st.

The battle of Abensburg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army, and the magazines of the enemy, the emperor proceeded on the 21st on the point of Slay to Landshut, and the duke of Istria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before this town. Mouton, general of division, marched, with a quick charge, the grenadiers of the 17th to the bridge, being at the head of the column; that bridge, which was of wood was on fire, but this was no obstacle to our infantry, which passed it and penetrated into the town. The enemy, driven from his position, was then attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who fled out by the right side. Landshut was in our possession, and with it we took 30 pieces of cannon, 9000 prisoners, 600 artillery chests, with horses put to them, and full of ammunition, 3000 wagons with baggage, 3 superb equipages of the bridge, and the hospitals and magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Couriers and aids de-camp of the gen. Prince Charles, convoys of sick coming to Landshut, were astonished to find the enemy there, met the same fate.

Battle of Eckmühl, the 22d.

While the battles of Abensburg and Landshut had such important consequences, Prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by gen. Kollowrath, and obtained a feeble success at Ratisbone; 1000 men of the 65th regiment, left to guard the bridge of Ratisbone, had received no orders to withdraw. Surrounded by the Austrian army, and having exhausted their ammunition, these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was sensibly felt by the emperor. He swore that in 24 hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbone, to avenge this affront done to his arms.

At the same time the dukes Auerstadt and of Dantzic kept the corps of Rosenberg, of Hohenzollern, and of Linchenstein in restraint. No time was to be lost. On the morning of the 22d the emperor began his march from Landshut, with the two divisions of the duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Ri-

voli, the divisions of the Curassiers Nanfauty, and Saint Sulpice, and the Wurtemberg divisions. At two o'clock, P. M. he arrived at Eckmühl, where the four corps of the Austrian army, forming 110,000 men, pushed under the command of the archduke Charles. The duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division Gudin. On the first signal the dukes of Auerstadt and of gen. Mottbrans, charged. There was seen then one of the finest shews which war could produce. One hundred and ten thousand enemies, charged on every point, turned on the left, and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long, it will be enough to say, that, completely routed, the enemy lost the greatest part of his cannon and a great number of prisoners; that the 10th regiment of light infantry of the division St. Hillaire covered itself with glory, by attacking the enemy; and that the Austrians, driven from the woods that cover Ratisbone, were thrown into the plains, and cut off by the cavalry. The Senator Demands, general of division, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry, strong and numerous, presented itself to protect the retreat of their infantry; the division Saint Sulpice on the right, the division Nanfauty on the left, charged them; the line of Hussars and cuirassiers of the enemy were put to the rout. More than three hundred cuirassiers of the Austrians were made prisoners. Night approached. Our cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbone. The division Nanfauty fell in with a column of the enemy that fled; they charged it, and made them prisoners, it was composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1500 men.

The division Saint Sulpice charged another squad, in which the Prince Charles was nearly taken; he owed his safety only to the quickness of his horse; this column was equally broken or taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmühl only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy, driven before us with the sword in hand, continued all night to file off by parcels, and in the most shocking disorder. All the wounded, the greatest part of the artillery, 15 colours, and 2000 prisoners, have fallen into our power. The cuirassiers have crowned themselves with glory, as they are accustomed to do.

Battle and Capture of Ratisbone, the 23d.

The 23d, on the point of day, we advanced on Ratisbone, the advanced guard formed by the division Gudin, and by the Cuirassiers of the divisions Nanfauty and Saint Sulpice, were not long perceiving the cavalry of the enemy pretending to cover the town. Three successive charges were made, all to our advantage, hacked and cut to pieces eight thousand of the cavalry, repassed, precipitately, the Danube; during these actions our shooters tried the town. By an inconceivable disposition, the Austrian general had placed therein 6 regiments, sacrificed without reason. The town is surrounded by bad walls, by a bad ditch, and by a bad contréscarp; the artillery arrived, a battery of 12 pounders was opened, an issue was discovered by which with a ladder they could descend into the ditch, and remount afterwards by a breach in the walls.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening, who gained a gate, which they opened, and so entered the town. Every one who made resistance was cut down; the number of prisoners surpassed 8000. In consequence of these bad dispositions, the enemy had not time to break up the bridge, and the French passed among them on the left side of the border. This unhappy town, which the enemy had the barbarity to defend, has suffered a great deal; it was on fire part of the night, but by the assistance of general Moran and his division it was brought under, and extinguished.

So at the battle of Olenberg, the emperor sent separately the two corps of the Archduke Lewis and gen. Hiller. At the battle of Landshut he seized upon the centre of the communications of the enemy, and upon the general deposite of his magazines and artillery—and lastly, at the battle of Eckmühl, the four bodies of Motenzallern, of Rosenberg, of Kollowrath, and of Lichtenstein, were defeated, and put to rout. The corps of gen. Bellegarde, which arrived the day after the battle, could only witness the capture of Ratisbone, and saved itself by a retreat into Bohemia.

This first notice of these military operations, by which the campaign has been opened in so brilliant a manner, will be followed by a more detailed relation of all the facts which have illustrated the French armies and their allies.

In all these battles our losses cannot amount to 1200 killed, and 4000 wounded. Cervoni, gen. of division, chief of the etat major of the duke of Montebello, was struck by a cannon ball, and fell dead on the field of battle of Eckmühl. He was a deserving officer, and had distinguished himself in our former campaigns. At the battle of Pfissing, gen. Harvo, chief of the etat major of the

duke of Auerstadt, has likewise been killed. The duke of Auerstadt sensibly regretted intelligence and activity. The gen. of cuirassiers of the division Saint Sulpice, lost an arm; this is an officer of courage of distinguished merit. Gen. Shiran has been wounded. The col. of the 12th regiment of chasseurs was killed in a charge. general our loss in officers is little. 1000 men of the 65th, that were taken prisoners, have mostly been retaken. It is possible to shew more bravery and good than was displayed by the troops.

At the battle of Eckmühl, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, not being able to reform, marshal staid constantly with the emperor, he carried orders, and caused different orders to be executed.

At the assault of Ratisbone, the duke of Montebello, who had discovered the passage, caused the ladders to be carried by his aids-de-camp.

The prince of Neufchatel, to recover the troops, and to give to the allies a mark of confidence, has marched several times the avantguard, with the Bavarian regiments.

The duke of Auerstadt has, in these different affairs, given new proofs of the fidelity which characterises him.

The duke of Rivigo, with as much bravery as intrepidity, did several times attack the legions of the enemy, to make known the intentions of the emperor to different columns.

The whole of 220,000 men, which composed the Austrian army, has been excepted 20,000, commanded by gen. Deroy, which did not fight; on the contrary of the French army near half of it did fire a musket. The enemy, astonished by rapid movements, which were above his calculations, found himself in a moment of his foolish hopes, and transported by the delirium of his presumption, to a point bordering on despair.

Proclamation of General Jellachich to the Inhabitants of Tyrol.

TYROLIANS!

If you see yet what you have been long ago; if you remember the happiness of the prosperity, and the true liberty which you have enjoyed under the beneficent rule of Austria; if the voice of a general, who you acknowledged as one of yours, who, in 1799, he saved you from an imminent danger, by the victory of Feldkirch, which the following year rendered secure from your frontiers, from Arleberg to the mountains of Karabendil; if all this is not extinguished from your memory, hear what I am going to say; hear, and be penetrated.

Your legitimate lord, I ought to say your father, seeks you; come and place yourself under his banners; his heart bleeds to see you under foreign domination; yes, faithful ones, return to be the children of Austria; do not misunderstand this present title!

Austrian armies, more numerous than ever, more animated, and more patriotic, will defend your country; look upon them as brothers as children of the same father; unite with them, and follow the example of all the people who render homage to the Austrian throne. In a word, behave in every thing so as you have done recently, to the satisfaction of the whole of Europe.

Tyrolians! God is with us; we do not need new conquests, but we will bring back to the bosom of our imperial and gracious father, brethren, who have been detached from us, nothing will resist us, nothing can separate us, if we unite for our happiness, and for the preservation of our existence. Believe me, Tyrolians, God is with us.

(Signed) FRANCIS

Baron of Jellachich, de Bazin, chief of the order of Maria Theresia, field marshal imperial and royal.

Order of the Day.

Soldiers!

You have justified my expectations; you have augmented your numbers by your bravery; you have gloriously marked the difference between the soldiers of Cesar and the armed armies of Xerxes. In a few days you have triumphed in three battles with the enemy at de Abensberg and de Eckmühl, and the combats of Pfissing, Landshut and Ratisbone; 100 pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, 3 equipages, 5000 wagons, with baggage, and all their military chests, is the result of the rapidity of your marches and courage. The enemy, deceived by a perjured cabinet, seemed to have lost the remembrance of you. This awakening prompt, you appeared to them more terrible than ever. They have crossed the Inn, occupied the territory of our allies; they flattered themselves to carry the war into the bosom of our country; to-day, defeated, rifled, he flies in disorder. Already my avantguard has crossed the Inn. Before a month hence we shall be at Vienna.

Done at our imperial head quarters, Ratisbone, April 24, 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.