

Nanzouty, the horse guards, and 40 detachments of different corps. General count Lauriston, marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing till he came within half cannon shot, and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Reille, supported with the brigade of fusileers and tualleurs the guard of general Macdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was, and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the centre, and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing, by the duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill, and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier & Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now ten o'clock in the morning, and intelligent man saw that the day was decided and that victory was on our side. At noon, count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and he got possession of this important station. From ten o'clock, the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on, and in disorder, and long before night came on, the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jetelfee and at Ebersdorff, our centre near Ebersdorff, and the cavalry of our right wing was extended, their posts at Schoenkirchen.

On the 7th at day break, the army was in motion, and marched against Korninberg and Walkersdorff, and took post at Nicholsburg. The enemy, cut off from Hungary and Mahren, found itself on the side of Bohemia, driven into a straight.

Such is the representation of the battle of Wagram, the

distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men with from 12 to 1500 cannon, fought for a great interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. Ten standards, 40 cannon 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers, and among whom are a considerable number of generals, colonels and majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with dead bodies, among whom were found the bodies of several generals, and among the rest that of Mr. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against it. All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those who he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle, were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men; our loss is estimated to about 1500 dead and 3 or 4000 wounded. At the moment when the duke of Istria was ordering the attack of the cavalry, his horse was killed by a cannon ball. The shot struck the saddle and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasfelle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of lighthorse.

The Bavarian gen Von Wrede and the gens. Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc and Defrance were wounded. Col. Prince Aldobrandini was struck on the arm by a cannon ball. The majors of Chaffeurs of the guard Daufmenil and Cobineau, and Col. St. Croix were also wounded. The adjutant commandant, Duprat, was killed. The Col.

of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. The regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns, which lay nearest to Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers, roofs and heights, to witness this great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted wolkersdorff on the 6th at 5 in the morning, and ascended at Belvedere whence he saw the field of battle, and remained till noon when he scampered away at full speed.

The French head quarters arrived on the 7th in the morning at wolkersdorff.

(In the beginning of the bulletin remarks are made of the positions of the armies. The Austrians were in all stated at 200,000 men, and their artillery at from 8 to 900 field pieces.

HAMBURG, July 21, 3 o'clock, A. M.

This moment a courier from the emperor and king has arrived with a copy of the armistice agreed upon between the two emperors, on the 12th inst. and has brought us the agreeable news that peace is very near.

ARMISTICE

Agreed upon between the emperor of France and the king of Italy, and the emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarkation, on the part of Austria, is the boundary between Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line established on the confines of Mahren above Raab. This line begins at Brunn, near the March, and the March on the other side with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. John, and along the road from Presburg, Reissburg and three miles round the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab, and three miles from its banks until it reaches Styermark, Carintha, Istria, (with the exception of Fiume, which is submitted to the determination of the archduke Charles.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Bruen and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after the signing of the armistice.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg; the fort