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Continuation of Foreign News.

Letters from General Count de Palssi.

GENERAL,

His royal highness the archduke Palatine, in his quality of supreme, civil and military chief of Hungary, has charged the undersigned to declare, that his royal highness has established along the western frontier of this kingdom, a cordon of troops supported by small detachments of cavalry, composed of invalids and recruits with the sole view of arresting the marauders of the Austrian army, who may be found there. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that he has any hostile views, these detachments having positive orders to retire on the approach of the French troops to the frontiers.

As these small detachments, which should not be considered otherwise than as scouting parties, are to fall back on the approach of the French army, his royal highness has given orders to the hospitals, to the houses of education, to the pensionary officers and to the individuals employed in arranging the accounts of the regiments and military hospitals, to remain in their places, persuaded that the General or the Commander of the French troops will not refuse to grant them protection, and that he will give orders, that the detachment of the French army which shall enter Hungary, shall not commit any excess provided no kind of opposition be made to them, and that in consequence of this declaration, the undersigned will have many important points to discuss with the General or Commandant of the French troops.

He requests him to grant a meeting on parole in a boat in the middle of the Danube. He waits his answer, and has the honor to be his very humble servant.

LEOPOLE, Count Palssi.
Major-General Commander at Presburg.

ANSWER

Of Marshal Davoust to General Count de Palssi.

GENERAL,

I have laid before his majesty the letter which you addressed to the commandant of my light cavalry. His majesty has charged me to make known, through you, to his royal highness the archduke Palatine, that he is ready to respect the neutrality of the Hungarians, and to forbid his army to enter the frontiers of Hungary, if on the part of his Royal Highness the Arch-duke Palatine and the Hungarian people are willing to withdraw their troops, to make no insurrection, to continue to supply Vienna with provisions and in fine to conclude between them, the Arch-duke Palatine and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, a convention tending to maintain harmony between the two countries. I am authorised to permit any officer to pass, whom his Royal Highness the Arch-duke Palatine may wish to send to my sovereign to treat on this basis. I shall feel myself happy in thus having an opportunity of doing a favor to your countrymen, and promoting the welfare of a people possessed of so many estimable qualities as those of Hungary are. I have the honor to be,

L. DAVOUST,

Marshal of the Empire, and one of the Col. Generals of the Guards of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Znaim, Nov. 18.

Prince Murat being informed that the Russian generals, immediately after the signature of the convention, had set out with a part of their army with a view of passing by Znaim, and that every thing indicated that the remainder intended to follow them in order to escape us, he let them know that the emperor had not ratified the convention, and that he should in consequence attack them. To that effect prince Murat made the necessary arrangements, marched after the enemy and attacked them on the 16th at 4 o'clock, P. M. This brought on the battle of Zustersdroff, in which that part which formed the rear guard of the Russian army was put to flight, losing 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and 2000 killed on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front, and while he turned them on the left with the brigade of grenadiers under general Dupos, marshal Soult turned them on the right with the brigade of gen. Lavoisier of the division of Le Grand, composing the 3d and 18th regiments of the line. General of divisions Walther, attacked the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made 800 prisoners.

The brigade of grenadiers under general Laplanche Mortiere distinguished itself greatly—had not night come on nothing would have escaped. They fought at the point of the bayonet for a long time. The battalions of Russian grenadiers showed great intrepidity. Gen. Oudinot has been wounded. His two aids-de-camp, Domangot and Lamotte, were wounded by his side. The wound of gen. Oudinot will prevent his serving for at least 15 days. In the mean time the emperor, wishing to give

the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed general Duroc their commander.

The emperor removed his head quarters to Znaim, on the 17th at 3 o'clock, P. M. The rear-guard of the Russians had been obliged to leave the hospital of Znaim, where we have found considerable magazines of flour and oats. The Russians retired to Brunn, and our advanced guard pursued them half way. But the emperor being informed that the emperor of Austria was at that place, wished to shew him a mark of his regard, and halted on the eighteenth.

Herewith is subjoined the capitulation of the fort of Kuffstein, taken by the Bavarians.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers made an incursion as far as Pilsen in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate their posts. He has taken several magazines and fulfilled the object of his mission. The dismounted dragoons have crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fir trees, which separate Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror with which the Russians have inspired the Moravians. In making their retreat, they burnt the most beautiful villages, and knocked in the head many of the peasantry. When the inhabitants saw them depart, they exclaimed with great joy, our enemies are gone. They speak of them only as Barbarians who every where spread desolation. This is not applied to the officers, who are in general very different from the soldiery. Many of them are men of distinguished merit, but the army evinces a savage instinct which we never have observed in our European armies.

When we ask the inhabitants of Austria, Moravia and Bohemia if they love their emperor; we love him they reply, but how do you expect we can love him any longer; He has brought in the Russians.

It had been reported at Vienna, that the Russians had beaten the French army, and were advancing to that city. A woman cried out in the street, "the French are beaten; the Russians are coming." The consternation was general—fear and dread prevailed throughout Vienna. Such is the result of the fatal counsels of Cobentzel, of Collicredo and Lamberti. These men are also detested by the nation, and the emperor of Austria will never recover the confidence and love of his subjects, but by sacrificing them to public indignation, and sooner or later he will have to do so.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Porlitz, Nov. 19, 1805.

Since the battle of Zustersdroff, the enemy has continued to retreat with the utmost precipitation. General Sebastiani, with his brigade of dragoons pursued them sword in hand. The vast plains of Moravia have favored his pursuit. The 16th, on the heights of Porlitz, he cut off the retreat of several corps during the day, and made 2000 Russian prisoners.

Prince Murat entered Brunn, the capital of Moravia, at 3 o'clock P. M. still in pursuit of the enemy, who evacuated the city and the citadel; the latter is a fine structure, and capable of sustaining a formal siege.—The emperor has removed his head-quarters to Porlitz.

Marshal Soult, with his corps of the army is at Riemtschitz. Marshal Lannes is before Porlitz.

The Moravians entertain even a greater hatred against the Russians and stronger friendship for us than the Austrians. The country is beautiful and much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians were astonished on beholding in their immense plains the inhabitants of the Ukraine, of Kamtschatka, and of Great Tartary, the Normans, the Gascons, the Bretons, &c. come among them to cut each others throats without their country having any thing in common with them, or any immediate political connexion; and they have good sense enough to declare bluntly, that human blood is a commodity of traffic in the hands of the English. A wealthy Moravian said lately to a French officer, in speaking of the emperor Joseph II. that he was the friend of the peasantry, and that if he were alive, he would have freed them from those feudal taxes which they now pay to the religious convents.

We have found at Brunn, 60 pieces of cannon, 300,000 lbs. of powder, a great quantity of wheat and flour, and considerable magazines of cloathing.

The emperor of Germany has retired to Olmutz. Our posts are within one march of that place.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Brunn, 21st Nov. 1805.

The emperor entered Brunn the 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A deputation from the states of Moravia, at the head of which was the bishop, came to meet him. The emperor visited the fortifications, and gave orders that the citadel should be fortified, in which were found upwards of 6000 muskets, great quantities of ammunition of war of all kinds; among others, 400,000 lbs of powder. The Russians had united all their cavalry, which composed a corps of about 6000 men, and were disposed to defend their position at the junction of the roads between

Brunn and Olmutz. General Walther obliged them by different onsets to quit the ground. General Murat dispatched to his assistance D'Haultpoult's division of cuirassiers, and 4 squadrons of the imperial guards. Though our horses were much fatigued, the enemy were attacked and put to flight.—They left more than 300 chosen dragoons on the field of battle, and 100 horses fell into our hands.

Marshal Bessieres, commanding the imperial guards, at the head of four squadrons of the guards, made a brilliant attack which threw them into confusion and put them to route. Nothing could form a greater contrast than the silence of the guards of cuirassiers and the uproar of the Russians.

This body of Russian cavalry is well mounted and well equipped, and has shewn great bravery and resolution; but they did not appear to be well acquainted with the use of their sabres; and in that point our cavalry had a great advantage. We had some men killed and 60 wounded, amongst whom are colonel Durosnel, of the 16th chassours, and colonel Bourdon, of the 11th dragoons.—The enemy has fallen back several leagues.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Brunn, Nov. 28, 1805.

Marshal Ney has occupied Brixen, after having taken many prisoners from the enemy. He found in the hospital a great number of sick and wounded Austrians: On the 17th Nov. he made himself master of Clauzen & Botzen.

Gen. Jalachich, who defended the Voralberg, has been cut off. Marshal Bernadotte occupies Iglau. His troops have entered Bohemia.

Gen. Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers and several officers. He made himself master of a considerable magazine of oats and other grain, and of many carriages laden with the baggage of several regiments and Austrian officers.

The adjutant-commander Maison, has made 200 dragoons of La Tour and cuirassiers of Hohenlohe, prisoners, on his way from Iglau to Brunn.—He attacked another detachment of 200 men & made 50 prisoners.

Information has reached us from Olmutz. The court has evacuated that place and retired to Poland. The weather begins to be rigorous. The French army has taken up its quarters. Its van is supported by Brunn, which is a strong place and which they are now busy in putting into the best state of defence.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-quarters, Corisita, Nov. 23.

The army maintains the position which it had taken on the left bank of the Isonzo. The advanced guard, under the orders of Gen. Espagne, established itself on the Vipacco, repulsed the enemy as far as Gauz, and in several attacks, which were performed with vigor, made 100 prisoners. The whole of their cavalry has retired by the great road. A considerable body of their infantry took the road by the valley of Idria, to gain that of Oberleybach. Five companies of voltigeurs are pursuing the enemy in that direction while our advanced posts have reached the intrenchments of Prevale, and have taken a direction towards Leybach.

The gen. in chief has sent the division, Seras to Trieste. The Austrians evacuated the place at our approach, leaving 300 of their wounded. A corps of troops pursued them on the way to Leybach and took 50 prisoners. Two regiments of dragoons, supported by infantry, have proceeded on our left as far as Chiussa de Pietz, which was guarded by the 2 regiments of infantry Straloldo and Deligne and some cavalry. All the posts were abandoned the day after the arrival of our troops. The gen. of brigade Lacour, who commands them, has received orders to penetrate as far as Villach and to endeavor to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements have without doubt, determined the retreat of the enemy, who were afraid of being surrounded. A detachment has also been sent to Ponteba Venets, where the enemy were pretty strong, but did not dare to await our arrival. In these various movements we have taken nearly 400 prisoners. The gen. in chief has left near Padua, the corps of troops from Naples—to which he has added a division of the army, the Corsican legion and the 2d Italian regiment.

Lieut. gen. Gouvain St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, holds Chiccoz and Brondolo, and keeps himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the debarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

Lecchi, general of division, &c. to his excellency the minister of war.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LEGNARO, Nov. 25.

I hasten to inform your excellency, that a corps of the enemy's troops, commanded by prince Rohan, shewed itself near Bazzano.—The gen. in chief set off for Stra with the reserve, composed of a Polish corps commanded by general Peyri, a regiment of French cavalry, and a regiment of French

infantry, a battalion commanded by general Regnier, and 4 pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of battalion, Millo, and escorted by the 5th regiment of Italian infantry. Gen. Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Piombino, where, by this means, he cut off the road to Meatie, from the Austrians, who were endeavoring to get into Venice. At day break yesterday, the 24th, he was attacked, and in spite of a vigorous resistance, was three times compelled to fall back.

The corps of Polish infantry which was at Campo-Pietro with the general in chief, set out before day for Castle Franco, with the general in chief in person; who, when about half way perceived the division of Regnier to be retreating, ordered col. Grabinski to attack the enemy in flank. The attack was immediately made with the greatest vigor, and the enemy was obliged to retire to Castle-Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners, (among whom were a col. and a major) and 3 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Regnier taking advantage of this manoeuvre of the general in chief, attacked them again in person, and made 2000 prisoners. The rest of the enemy's column retreated to Villa Franca, where 3000 Austrians, who were hemmed in by the regiment of Polish infantry, laid down their arms to col. Grabinski and a corps of 700 cuirassiers surrendered to lieutenant-colonel Clopinski.

1000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, 6 colors and one standard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is prince Rohan, gen. commandant, 3 cols. 6 majors, and 3 lieuts. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 colonels 4 lieutenant colonels and 4 majors. The wounded about 600.

DONAU, Nov. 19.

The court of Vienna has taken up its residence at Craew, in Poland.

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Gorizia, Nov. 23.

The General in Chief has sent the division Seras to Trieste.—The Austrians evacuated the place at our approach, leaving 300 of their wounded. A corps of troops pursued them on the way to Leybach, and took 50 prisoners.

The General in Chief has left near Padua, the corps of troops from Naples; to which he has added a division of the army, the Corsican legion, and the 2d Italian regiment.

Lieut. General Gouvain St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, holds Chiccoz and Brondolo, and keeps himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the debarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Gorizia, Nov. 26.

The General in Chief being informed by different advices, and particularly by a letter from General Vial, Ambassador from his Imperial and Royal Majesty at Berne, that a corps of the Austrian army, which was cut off by the manoeuvres of the grand army, was about to descend the mountains of the Tyrol, he expected that this column would endeavour either to cross the line of the army in order to reach the defiles of Venice, and unite with the troops which occupy that place, or passing by Feltry and Belluno, to join the wreck of Prince Charles's army at Leybach. In the first hypothesis, the position of the right wing which he had left to observe Venice, under the command of General St. Cyr, satisfied him that the enemy would not attempt that route with impunity. In the second hypothesis having ordered the two Pontebas and Chiussa Pietz to be occupied by several regiments of cavalry and infantry, under the commands of Generals of Brigade Lacour and Lanhamin, whichever road the enemy should take, the position of the army on the Isonzo was such as to enable it to detach a sufficient force to cut him off.—In the mean time the advanced guard continued its march to Leybach. The column consisting of about seven thousand foot and 1200 horse, commanded by Prince Rohan, advanced on the 23d to attack Bassano. It easily captured the weak detachment of 150 men which formed its garrison, and directed its march to Castle Franco.

As soon as Lieut. General St. Cyr was informed of this circumstance, judging that the object of the enemy was to cross our line, the force whereof he must undoubtedly have been ignorant, he made arrangements to give it a warm reception. The General in Chief, who had anticipated every thing, felt perfectly easy; but in order to leave nothing to the hazard of events, he ordered the division of the grenadiers, commanded by Gen. Paronneux, the two brigades of division Dubesme and Seras, the division of cuirassiers, and one division of dragoons, to reach the Piave by forced marches. The grenadiers were to descend the Piave by Il Beso del Mantello to turn the position of Bassano.—The division Gardanne marching at the same time to Venosonne, was to reinforce the detachment sent to the two Pontebas, to cut off every avenue of retreat from the enemy in