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Foreign News.

Thirty-first Bulletin of the Grand Army

AUSTERLITZ, 14th. Frimaire, year 14.

The emperor set out yesterday from Austerlitz for his advanced posts near Saratchi, where he placed himself near his bivouac. The emperor of Germany was not long in arriving there. The two monarchs had an interview which lasted two hours. The Emperor of Germany did not conceal both on his side and that of the Emperor of Russia, the contempt they feel for the conduct of England. They are a set of shopkeepers, he repeated, who set the continent on fire in order to secure to themselves the trade of the world.

These two princes agreed on an armistice and on the principal conditions of peace, which is to be negotiated and terminated within a few days. The emperor of Germany then informed the emperor, that the emperor of Russia likewise designed to make a separate peace; that he entirely abandoned the affairs of England, and no longer took any interest in them.

The emperor of Germany frequently repeated, "there is no doubt but that in her dispute with England, France is in the right." He solicited also a truce for the remainder of the Russian army. The emperor observed to him that the Russian army was surrounded, and that not a man could escape; but, added he, "I desire to do something agreeable to the emperor Alexander, I will suffer the Russian army to pass—I will stop the march of my columns, but your majesty must promise me that the Russian army will return into Russia and evacuate Germany and Austria, and Prussia Poland." Such is the intention of the Emperor Alexander, replied the Emperor of Germany, I can assure you, besides you may convince yourself of it in the course of the night by your officers.

It is asserted that the emperor said to the emperor of Germany, when he asked him to come near the fire of his bivouac, "I receive you in the only palace I have inhabited for these two months past." The emperor of Germany replied laughing, "vous tirez bon parti cette habitation, qu'elle doit vous plaire." "It has been so good to your advantage, that I do not wonder at its pleasing you." "This is as near as could be understood the words which dropt from him. The numerous suite of the two princes were not so far distant but they heard something that was said.

The emperor accompanied the emperor of Germany to his carriage, and caused prince Lichtenstein and gen. prince Schwarzenberg to be presented to him; after which he returned to sleep at Austerlitz.

Every information is collecting for the purpose of writing a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A great number of Engineers are drawing up the plan of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians has been immense. General Kutuzov and Buxowden were wounded. Ten or twelve generals were killed. Several sid-de-camps to the emperor of Russia and a great number of officers of distinction lost their lives. It is not 180 pieces of cannon, but 150, which have been taken. The enemy's columns, which threw themselves into the lakes were favored by the ice, but the cannonade broke it, and two whole columns were drowned. On the evening of the day and for several hours during the night the emperor rode over the field of battle, and caused the wounded to be carried away, a horrible spectacle, if ever there was one. The emperor mounted on a very fleet horse, galloped along as swift as lightning; nothing was more affecting than to see those brave fellows recognize him in the field, some forgot their sufferings and said "At least the victory is certain!" others "I have suffered for these eight hours and since the beginning of the battle I am abandoned, but I have done my duty;" others, "you ought to be satisfied, with your soldiers to day." With each wounded soldier the emperor left a guard who caused him to be transported into the movable hospitals. It is horrible to say, that 48 hours after the battle, there were still a great number of Russians whose wounds were not able to get dressed. All the French were so before night. Instead of 40 pair of colors, we have already had 45 brought in, and our soldiers still find the remainder of several orders. Nothing can equal the gaiety of the soldiers at their bivouacs. They scarcely perceive the officer of the emperor, but they cry out to him, "has the emperor been satisfied with us?"

In passing before the 28th of the line which has a great number of conscripts of Calvados and of the Lower-Seine, the emperor said to it: "I hope that the Normans will distinguish themselves to day." They kept their word. The Normans distinguished themselves. The emperor who knows the composition of each regiment said a few words, these few words arrived and spoke to the hearts of those to whom they were addressed, and became the rallying signal in the midst of the fire.

He said to the 57th, "recollez, it is many years since I furnished you the Terrible." It would be necessary to name all the regiments of the army. There was not one which did not show prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. Here indeed it might be said that death fled affrighted before our ranks, and threw himself into those of the enemy. Not a corps made a retrograde movement. The emperor said, I have fought 30 battles such as this, but I never saw one in which the victory was more decisive, and the chances so little balanced. The Foot Guards of the emperor were not engaged. They wept with rage. When they asked to be employed, the emperor said to them "rejoice that you have not yet been in the action, you are to fall on as a reserve. So much the better if you are not wanted to day."

Three colonels of the Imperial Russian guard were taken with the general who commanded them. The Hussars of this guard made a charge on the division of Caffarelli. This charge cost them 300 men who remained on the field of battle. The French cavalry shewed itself superior and acquitted itself admirably well.

At the end of the action, the emperor sent col. Dallemagne with two squadrons of his guard as partizans, to ride over the field of battle and bring in the runaways.

He took several stand of colors, and 1,500 prisoners. The guards greatly regret the col. of the horse rangers, Morland, who was killed with a grapple, as he was charging the artillery of the Russian Imperial guards. The artillery was taken; but this brave soldier found his death. We had not one general killed. Col. Mazas, of the fourteenth of the line, a brave man, was killed. Many chiefs of battalion were wounded. The Volunteers vied with the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th, 30th, 40th, 17th, but we dare mention no corps; it would be injurious to the others, they all performed wonders. There was not a single general, an officer, a soldier, but was determined to conquer or die.

We must not conceal a trait that does honor to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the Russian Imperial guards had just lost his cannon. He met the emperor, "Sire, said he, get me shot; I have just lost my cannon." "Young man" answered the emperor, "I appreciate your tears, but one may be beat by my army and still have a title to glory."

Our advanced posts are arrived at Olmutz. The emperors and the whole court have fled from thence in the greatest haste. Col. Corbiveau, quarry to the emperor, commander of the 5th regiment of Rangers, had 4 horses killed under him; upon the 5th he was wounded himself, after seizing a stand of colors. Prince Murat follows great praise on the fine maneuvers of gen. Kellerman, and the fine charges of general Nanzouy and d'Hilland; and in fine on all the generals, for one knows not whom to name because they should all be named. The soldiers of the train have merited the praises of the army. The artillery made a dreadful havoc among the enemy. When an account was given of it to the emperor, he said, its successes give me pleasure; for I have not forgot that it was in this corps that I began my military career.

The emperor's sid-de-camp, gen. Savary, had accompanied the emperor of Germany after the interview, to know whether the emperor of Russia adhered to the capitulation. He found the wreck of the Russian army without either artillery or baggage, and in a frightful disorder. It was midnight; gen. Meerfeldt had been repulsed from Godding by Marshal Davoust. The Russian army was surrounded, not a man could escape. Prince Czartoricki introduced gen. Savary to the emperor. "Tell your master," cried that prince, "that I am going away; he has wrought many miracles; how this day has predestined my admiration of him! he is predestined of Heaven; my army will require a hundred years to equal his; but can I retire with safety?" "Yes, sire, answered general Savary, if your majesty ratifies what the two emperors of France and Germany have agreed upon in their interview. And what is it? That the Russian army shall retire home, by the flag, and that it shall be evacuated by the emperor, and that it shall evacuate Germany and Austria Poland. Upon this condition, I have the emperor's orders to repair to our advanced posts, which have already turned you, and to give orders to protect your retreat, as the emperor wishes to respect the friend of the first consul. What guarantee must I give for that? Sire,

your word. I give it you. This sid-de-camp set off in full gallop to marshal Davoust, to whom he gave orders to cease all movements and to remain quiet.

May this generosity of the Emperor of the French not be soon forgotten in Russia as the fine procedure of the emperor, who sent back 6,000 men to the emperor Paul with so much grace and so many tokens of esteem for him.

Gen. Savary conferred an hour with the Emperor of Russia, and found him such a man of heart and sense should be, whatever losses he may have experienced. The monarch asked him to give him some details of the engagement. "You were inferior to me," said he, "and, however, you were superior in all points of attack." "Sire," answered Gen. Savary, "that is the art of war, and the fruit of 15 years of glory. It is the 40th battle the Emperor has fought." "That is true, he is a great warrior. For my part, it is the first time I have seen fire. I have never had the pretention to measure with you." "Sire, when you have gained experience, you will surpass him, perhaps. I shall now return to my capital. I came to the assistance of the Emperor of Germany.—He has made known to me that he is satisfied—I am so too."

On his interview with the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor told him, Mr. and M. de Colletre, Messieurs Paget, and Rafamunski are all one with your minister, Cobenzel. They are the real causes of the war, and if Y. M. continues to abandon your self to those intreguers, they will ruin your affairs and alienate the hearts of your subjects, you who have so many qualities to be happy and beloved.

An Austrian major having presented himself at the advanced posts, with dispatches from Mr. de Cobenzel for Mr. de Stadine, at Vienna; the Emperor said "I will have nothing to do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his house and his nation by following his sister's advice."

The Emperor took the greatest notice of Prince John of Lichtenstein. He frequently said, "How is it when one has men of great distinction, that one can suffer oneself to be led by fools and intreguers." In fact Prince John of Lichtenstein is one of the most distinguished characters, not only for his military talents, but for his qualities and knowledge. It is confidently asserted that the Emperor said after his conference with the Emperor of Germany, "That man has made me commit a fault, for I could have followed up my victory and taken the whole Russian and Austrian armies, but, however, there will be some tears left shed."

Thirty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army

AUSTERLITZ, December 6.

General Friant, at the battle of Austerlitz, had four horses killed under him. Colonel Couroux and Demoustier distinguished themselves. The trials of courage are so numerous, that as they were reported to the emperor he said, "I need all my power to be able to recompense worthily these brave men."

The Russians in fighting, have the habit of laying down their knapsacks; and the whole Russian army having been put to flight, they were taken possession of by our soldiers. A great quantity of baggage was also taken, and the soldiers have found in it much money.

General Bertrand, who had been dispatched after the battle with a squadron of the guards, has brought in a great number of prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon, and many baggage waggons well filled. The number of pieces of cannon taken up to this time amounts to 170.

The emperor testified some dissatisfaction that plenipotentiaries had been sent to him the day before the battle, and that the diplomatic character had been prostituted. It is worthy of M. Cobenzel whom the whole nation regards as one of the principal authors of all its calamities.

Prince John de Lichtenstein is come to meet the emperor at the castle of Austerlitz. The Emperor has granted him a conference of several hours. It is remarked that the emperor conversed freely with this general officer, who has concluded with marshal Berthier an armistice of the following tenor: M. Talleyrand is going to Nicolsburg, where the negotiations are to be opened.

Armistice concluded between their Imperial Majesties of France and Austria.

His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Germany; desirous to reach the period of definitive negotiations, for putting an end to the war which desolates the two states, have agreed as a preliminary to begin by an armistice which shall continue until the conclusion of

a definitive peace, or until the rupture of negotiations; and in this case the armistice shall not cease until fifteen days after that rupture, and the cessation of the armistice shall be notified to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, and at the head-quarters of both armies.

The conditions of the Armistice are:

1. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Zouaim, the circle of Brunn, that part of the circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the small river of Trezeboska opposite to Prosnitz, as far as it empties itself into the Marck, and the right bank of the Marck as far as the mouth of that river into the Danube, including however Presbourg; but no French or Austrian troops stationed within a circumference of five or six leagues round Hochtch, on the right bank of the Marck.

The line of the two armies shall besides comprehend, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, the whole of Lower and Upper Austria, the Tyrol, the States of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the County of Goritz and Istria; and short, in Bohemia, the circle of Montabar, in all the country on the east of the road from Tabor to Lintz.

2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian States, as well as Polish Austria, Moravia, and Hungary, within fifteen days and Galicia within a month. The order of their march shall be traced, that it may be always known where it is, as well to prevent all misunderstanding.

3. There shall not be made in Hungary any kind of levy en masse, nor insurrections; and in Bohemia no kind of extraordinary levy; no foreign army shall be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria.

Negotiations on each side shall meet at Nicolsburgh, to proceed immediately on the business of negotiations, in order to establish promptly peace and harmony between the two Emperors.

Done interchangeably between us the undersigned, the Marshal Berthier, minister of war, major general of the grand army, charged with full powers from his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and prince John de Lichtenstein, lieutenant general, charged with full powers from his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary &c.

At Austerlitz, the 15th Frimaire, year 14; (6th Dec. 1806.)

Signed, Marshal Berthier, J. Prince de Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-general.

Thirty-third Bulletin of the Grand Army

AUSTERLITZ, 7th Dec.

The general in chief Buxowden has been killed, with many other Russian generals, whose names are unknown. Our soldiers have collected great quantities of booty.

The Russian general Kutuzov was wounded, and his son-in-law, a young man of great merit, killed.

The dead have been numbered, from which it appears that 18,000 Russians, 600 Austrians, and 900 French are killed. We have 7,000 Russians wounded. Including all, we have 3,000 French wounded; general Roger Valluber is dead in consequence of his wounds. An hour before his death he wrote the emperor as follows: "I wished to have done more for you; in one hour I shall be no more, I regret it not, since I have participated in a victory which assures to you a happy reign. When you shall think of those brave men, who devoted themselves to you, remember me. It is enough for me to mention to you that I have a family, I need not recommend it to your protection." Generals Kellerman, Sebastiani, and Thiebout are cut of danger. Generals Masuy and Demout are wounded, but not dangerously. It must be interesting to be informed of the different decrees successively made by the emperor in favour of the army; they are here subjoined.

The corps of general Buxowden which occupied the left of the army consisted of 27,000 men; not a single one has rejoined the Russian army. It was exposed for several hours to the fire of 40 pieces of cannon, a part of which composed the artillery of the Imperial guard. The carnage was horrible. The loss sustained by the Russians cannot be calculated at less than 45,000 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners, and the residue who will return home with the emperor of Russia, will not exceed 25,000. May this prove a salutary lesson to this young Prince, and induce him to abandon the policy which English gold has purchased.

May he recur to those old principles which are adapted to the interest of his country and character, and break the yoke imposed on him by the vile oligarchists of London. The great Catharine understood well the genius and resources of Russia, when, at the time of the first coalition, she declined sending an army, and was content to aid it with her counsels and good wishes. But she had the experience of a long reign, and a knowledge of the character of her nation, to guide her; she had reflected on the dangers of coalitions. This experience cannot be acquired at the age of 24 years.