

happen, shall be liable for the same in their individual private capacities, and an action at law may in such case be brought against them, or any of them, or their heirs, executors or administrators, in any Court of record, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and be prosecuted to judgment and execution, on any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess; Provided always, that if any of the Directors who may have been absent when the said excess was created or contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the Governor of the State and to the Stockholders at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for this purpose.

(To be concluded in our next.)

French and Austrian Armies.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Elchingen, Oct. 21.

The Emperor has just issued the subjoined proclamation and decrees: We are now in possession of an accurate list of the army which was shut up in Ulm. It consisted of 23,000 men, to which number the 3000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 36,000. There were also found in the place 60 pieces of artillery, with their carriages and ammunition, and 50 stand of colours.

Nothing can form a more striking contrast than the disposition of the French army and that of the Austrian. In the French army, heroism is carried to the highest pitch; in the Austrian army dejection has reached its lowest level. The Austrian soldier is paid in paper money, he can remit nothing to his family, and he is ill treated. The French soldier thinks only of glory. A thousand traits might be particularized like the following: Braid, a private in the 76th, was about to have his right arm amputated—Life was already almost extinguished—A thimble the surgeon was preparing to operate the soldier stopped him, "I know that I shall not survive the operation (said he) but no matter, the loss of one man will not prevent the 76th from marching with their bayonets extended, and formed in three ranks against the enemy."

The Emperor had to complain of nothing, except the excessive labour of the soldiers. Thus, the 17th light infantry, which arrived before Ulm, rushed into the place, and thus, during the capitulation, the whole army were so anxious to storm it, that the Emperor was obliged to declare it as his positive intention, that the place should not be stormed.

The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of our prisoners, at least of those actually known to have been taken, with their present situations: 10,000 at Augsburg, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 13,000 already on their march for France.

The Emperor addressed the Austrian Generals, whom he sent for as their armies were filing past him, in the following terms: "Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting—I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this array alone that my resources consist, though were this the case, still my army and myself would make considerable progress. But I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the advantage of my nation and my position. At a single word, 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers, whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become soldiers but after several years. I would give my brother, the Emperor of Germany a piece of advice. Let him hasten to make peace. This is the moment to recollect that all empires

should avail himself of the laws of war, to the prejudice of the general mass of the army.

him with terror. I desire nothing on the continent. I want ships, colonies and commerce, and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."

M Mack replied, "that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia." "If that be the case (said the Emperor) then you are no longer a Power."

Most of the Generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They condemned that blind system of politics, which had brought into the centre of Europe, a people accustomed to live in an uncultivated country, and who, as well as their forefathers, might take a fancy to settle in a milder climate.

Imperial Head-quarters, Oct. 21.

Soldiers of the Grand Army, in a fortnight we have finished a campaign. We have accomplished our purpose. We have expelled the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the sovereignty of his States. That army which, with equal ostentation and imprudence, had posted itself on our frontiers, is annihilated. But what does this signify to England: Her purpose is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and the amount of her subsidy will thereby be neither increased nor diminished.

Of 100,000 men who composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners—they will go to take the place of our conscripts in the labours of our fields. 200 pieces of cannon (their whole park) 90 stands of colours, and all their Generals, are in our hands—there have not escaped of this army 15,000 men. Soldiers, I have announced to you a great battle, but thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success, without running any risk; and what is unexampled in the history of nations, so important a result has not diminished our force more than 1500 men.

"Soldiers, you owe this success to your unbounded confidence in your Emperor: to your patience in supporting fatigues and privations of every description, and to your singular intrepidity.

"But we will not stop here. You are impatient to commence a second campaign. We are about to make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the Universe, undergo the same fate.

"In this contest is more particularly implicated the honour of the infantry. It is this which will, a second time, decide the question already resolved in Switzerland and Holland—whether the French infantry be the second or the first in Europe? Here there are no Generals, in combatting whom I can have any glory to acquire. All my care shall be to obtain the victory with the least possible effusion of blood—my soldiers are my children.

Given at my Imperial Camp of Elchingen, 21st Vendemiaire, 14th Year, (21st October, 1805).

Napoleon Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

"Taking into consideration that the Grand Army has by its courage and zeal, obtained results which were not to be expected but from a complete campaign: and being desirous of giving it a proof of our imperial satisfaction, have decreed, and hereby decree as follows:

"Art. 1. For the month of Vendemiaire, 14th year, shall be accounted as one campaign, in favour of all the soldiers composing the Grand Army. This month shall be so estimated in all the accounts relative to the valuation of pensions and those which respect military services.

"2. Our Minister at War, and the Public Treasury, are charged with the execution of the present.

"NAPOLEON.

Given at my Imperial Camp of Elchingen, Oct. 21.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

We have decreed, and do hereby decree as follows:

Art. 1. Possession shall be forthwith taken of all the estates in Suabia belonging to the house of Austria.

2. The military contributions which shall be levied thereon, together with the produce of the ordinary contributions, shall be entirely appropriated to the army. All the magazines taken from the enemy, those of artillery and provisions excepted, shall likewise become its property. Every individual shall share in the said contribution, in proportion to his rank.

3. All contributions levied by individuals, and all articles taken out of the enemy's magazines shall be restored to the general mass; it being improper that any person

have an end—the idea that the end of the dynasty of the House of Lorraine may have arrived, should impress

4. There shall forthwith be appointed a Treasurer and Director-General, who shall account monthly to a military council of Administration, for the produce of the contributions levied, a statement of which, with its reparation, shall be printed.

5. The pay of the army shall be regularly advanced from the funds of our Imperial Treasury.

6. Our Minister at War is charged with the execution of the present decree.

NAPOLEON.

TENTH BULLETIN.

Augsburg, Oct. 22.

On the capitulation of Gen Wernneck, near Nordlingen, Prince Ferdinand, with a body of one thousand horse, and a portion of artillery, had taken to flight as he threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the route by Guvenhausen for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed on his heels, and succeeding in overtaking him: which gave rise to a battle on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, in the night of the 21st. All the rest of the park of artillery, and all the baggage, without exception were taken. The Chasseurs a Cheval of the Imperial Guard covered themselves with glory: they overthrew every thing which opposed them: they charged Mack's regiment of Goussiers. The two regiments of Carabineers have sustained their reputation.

We are full of astonishment when we consider the march of Prince Murat, from Albeck to Nuremberg. Although always fighting he exceeded in speed the enemy, who were two days march before him. The result of this prodigious activity was, the taking of 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, 16,000 men, including the capitulation of Gen. Wernneck, and of a great number of colours. Eighteen Generals have laid down their arms. Three were killed.

(Here follows an enumeration of officers who distinguished themselves.

On the 21st, at night, Prince Murat slept at Nuremberg, where he rested the 22d.

The division of Wurtemberg is arrived at Geissengen.

The battalions of Chasseurs which had followed the enemy since its passage through Stulgard, have gone to conduct to France a new column of 10,000 prisoners. The troops of Baden, 3 or 4000 strong, are on their march to Augsburg.

The Emperor has made a present to the Bavarians of 20,000 Austrian fusils for the army and the National Guards.

He has also made a present to the Elector of Wurtemberg of 6 pieces of Austrian cannon.

During the manœuvre of Ulm, the Elector of Wurtemberg was, for a moment, apprehensive for his Electress and family, who then went to Heidelberg, and he disposed his troops to defend the heart of his States.

The Austrians are detested by all Germany, well convinced that, without France, Austria would treat them like hereditary states.

No idea can be formed of the misery of the Austrian army—they are paid in notes, by which they lose forty per cent. Our soldiers pleasantly call the Austrians, paper soldiers. They are without credit. The House of Austria could not anywhere borrow ten thousand francs. The Generals themselves have not seen a piece of gold for several years. The English, when they heard of the invasion of Bavaria, made a little present to the Emperor of Austria, which has not rendered him more rich: They have engaged to remit him the 48 millions, which they had lent him during the last year. If this be an advantage to the House of Austria, it has already paid pretty dear for it.

The evening before the surrender of Ulm the Emperor issued the following proclamation:

"Soldiers, a month ago we were encamped on the shores of the ocean opposite to England; but an impious league compelled us to fly towards the Rhine.

"It is but a fortnight since we passed that river, and the Alps of Wurtemberg, the Neckar, the Danube and the Lech: those celebrated barriers of Germany have not retarded our march a day, an hour or an instant. Indignation against a prince whom we have twice re-seated on his throne when it depended entirely on our pleasure to hurl him from it, supplied us with wings. The enemy's army deceived by our manœuvres and the rapidity of our movements, is completely turned. It now fights only for its safety. It would gladly embrace an opportunity of escaping and returning home, but it is now too late. The fortifications which it erected at a great expence

along the Iser, expecting that we should advance through the passes of the Black Forest, are become useless, since we have approached by the plains of Bavaria.

"Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should have this day been in London: we should have avenged ourselves of six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas.

"But bear in mind, to-morrow, that you are fighting against the allies of England, that you have to avenge yourself on a perjured prince, whose own letters breathed nothing but peace, at the moment when he was marching his army against our ally, who thought us cowardly enough to suppose that we would tamely witness his passage of the Inn, his entry into Munich, and his aggression upon the elector of Bavaria. He thought we were occupied elsewhere. Let him for the third and last time learn, that we know how to be present in every place where the country has enemies to combat.

"Soldiers, to-morrow will be an hundred times more celebrated than the day of Marengo. I have placed the enemy in the same position.

"Recollect, that the most remote posterity will remark the conduct of each of you on this memorable day. Your progeny, five hundred years hence, who may place themselves under those eagles around which we rally, will know in detail every thing that your respective corps shall achieve to-morrow, and the manner in which your courage shall confer on them eternal celebrity. This will constitute the perpetual subject of conversation, and from age to age you will be held up to the admiration of future generations.

"Soldiers, if I wished only to conquer the enemy, I should not have thought it necessary to make an appeal to your courage, and your attachment to the country and to my person: but merely to conquer him is doing nothing worthy either of you or your Emperor. It is necessary that not a man of the enemy's army shall escape, that that government, which has violated all its engagements, shall have first to learn its catastrophe by your arrival under the walls of Vienna: and that, on receiving this fatal intelligence, its conscience, shall tell it, that it has betrayed both its solemn promises of peace, and the first of the duties bequeathed by its ancestors, with the power of forming the rampart of Europe against the irruptions of the Cossacks.

"Soldiers, who have been engaged in the affairs of Wertingen and Guntzburg, I am satisfied with your conduct. Every corps in the army will emulate you, and I shall be able to say to my people—'Your Emperor and your army have done their duty.' Perform yours, and the 200,000 conscripts whom I have summoned will hasten, by forced marches, to reinforce our second line.

NAPOLEON."

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Munich, 4th Brumaire, year 14.

The Emperor arrived at Munich, the 2d Brumaire at 9 o'clock in the evening. The town was illuminated with great taste. A great number of persons had decorated the fronts of their houses with emblems expressive of their sentiments.

On the 3d, in the morning, the Grand Officers of the Elector, the Chamberlains and Gentlemen of the Court, the Ministers, Generals, Privy Counsellors, the Diplomatic Body accredited to his Electoral Highness, the Deputies of the States of Bavaria, and the Magistrates of the city of Munich, were presented to his Majesty, who conversed with them for a long time upon the commercial affairs of their country.

Prince Murat is arrived at Munich. He has exhibited a prodigious activity in his expedition. He never ceases praising the valiant charge of the Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard and of the Carabineers.

A treasure of 200,000 florins fell into their power; they passed it without touching any part of it, and continued to follow the enemy.

Prince Ferdinand was present at the last engagement, and made his escape on a horse belonging to a Lieutenant of cavalry.

The whole town of Nurembergh has witnessed the bravery of the French. A great number of deserters and fugitives of the wreck of the Austrian army fill the province of Franconia, where they commit the greatest disorder. All the enemy's baggage has been taken.

In the evening the Emperor went to the theatre, where he was received with the sincerest demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

To-day the Emperor, after seeing Marshal Soult's army file off before him, hunted at Nimbemburg, the Elector's country seat.

Every thing is in motion; our armies have crossed the Iser, and are

marching towards the Inn, where Marshal Bernadotte on the one side, General Marmont on the other, and Marshal Davoust will be this evening.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Munich, 5th Brumaire, year 14.

To the 5th bulletin of the army must be added the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgot. The fortifications of Ingolstadt and Augsburg are at this moment repairing with the greatest activity. Têtes de pont are constructing to all the bridges of the Lech, and magazines are established behind them.

His Majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of Gen. Bertrand, his Aid-de-camp, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitering.

He has ordered the fortifications of Ulm and Memmingen to be demolished.

The Elector of Bavaria is expected every moment.—The Emperor has sent his Aid-de-camp, Colonel Lebrun, to receive him and offer him escorts of honor on his road.

A Te Deum has been sung at Augsburg and Munich. The Bavarian people are full of good sentiments, they run to arms, and form voluntary guards to defend the country against the incursions of the Cossacks.

General Dredi and Wreden, display the greatest activity: the latter has made many Austrian prisoners. He served last war in the Austrian army, where greatly he distinguished himself.

General Mack crossing Bavaria in post, on his return to Vienna, met General Wreden, at the advanced posts near the Inn. They had a long conversation upon the manner in which the French treat the Bavarian army.

"We are better off than with your said General Wreden; we have neither sailness nor ill usage to support and, far from being exposed the first to the blows, we are obliged to ask for the perilous posts, because the French had rather reserve them for themselves. Among you, on the contrary, we always had to bear the brunt of every engagement."

A staff officer is just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign commenced on the 26th Vendemiaire. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.

The Emperor gave a concert yesterday to all the ladies of the court. He gave a very distinguished reception to Madame de Montgelas, the Lady of the Elector's Prime Minister, and highly distinguished by her personal merit.

He testified his satisfaction to Mr. de Wintz, the Elector's Music Master, upon the good composition of his pieces, all full of rapture and talent.

To-day, Sunday, 5th Brumaire, the Emperor heard mass in the chapel of the palace.

The following are the names of the Austrian Generals who have been made prisoners. The number of officers is between 1500 and 2000. Each officer has signed his word of honor to serve no more: it is hoped they will keep it exactly; were it otherwise, the laws of war would be followed to the utmost rigor.

Statement of the Austrian General Officers made prisoners at the victories of Elchingen, Wertingen, Memmingen, Ulm, &c.

Baron Mack, Field Marshal Lieutenant, Quarter Master General, the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Field Marshal Lieutenant; Baron de Hiplchis, idem; Count de Gielay, idem; Quarter Master General of the army of Prince Ferdinand; Baron Daudon, idem; Count de Kelen, idem; Count de Gotscheim, idem; Count de Riese, idem; Count de Billelet, idem; Count de Verneck, idem; the Prince of Hohenzollern, Major General; Baron d'Able, idem; Baron d'Ulm, idem; Baron de Weidenfeld, idem; Count Awersberg, idem; Count de Gohneddy, idem; Count de Fremel, idem; Count de Stiecker, idem; Count de Hornmann, idem; taken at Ulm; Count de Reichten, idem; Count de Durberg; Count de Mitkeay, Major General; Count de Vogel, idem; Count Weiber, idem; Count de Hohenfeld, idem; Baron d'Assp, idem; Count de Spaugen, idem.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Vago.

5th Brumaire, year 14.

After the affair of the 7th the army took up its position at Vago, two miles below Coldiero. On the 8th at two in the afternoon attacked the enemy along the whole line. The division Molitor, forming the left, began the action; that of Gen. Gaudanne attacked the centre and that of Duhamme the right. These different attacks were well executed and happily conducted. The village of Coldiero was carried amidst the cries of Long live the Emperor!