

In bills, notes or checks; or shall make or construct, or cause to be made or constructed, or have in his or their possession, any die, type or plate, or other instrument, for imitating or counterfeiting of such bills, notes or checks, or any part, word, letter, emblem or device thereof, except by authority of law, or in case where such may be seized in order to bring suspected persons to justice; or shall alter or deface any of the said bills, notes or checks, in order to change the value thereof, such person or persons so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, by confession or verdict, or by standing mute on arraignment or trial, shall, for the first offence, stand in the pillory two hours, and have his or their right ear nailed to the pillory and cut off, and receive on his or their bare back, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, and be branded with a hot iron on the right cheek with the letter C, and on the left cheek with the letters L N (which letters shall be at least one inch in length and three-quarters of an inch in breadth) and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court before whom such offender or offenders shall be tried, not exceeding two years.

XXII. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall pass, or attempt to pass any counterfeit likenesses of the said bills, notes or checks, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and being thereof lawfully convicted, he or they so offending shall, for the first offence, stand in the pillory one hour, have one ear cut off, and receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back well laid on, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court before whom such offender shall be tried, not exceeding twelve months.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall be lawfully convicted a second time of any of the offences herein before specified and set forth, he or they so convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the subscription hereby opened for the different counties and citizens of the State, shall not be filled during the time hereby prescribed, so that the Bank cannot begin its operation, the subscription shall be kept open at Raleigh until it is filled, or until the next General Assembly.

XXV. *And be it further enacted,* That the Directors of such Bank shall send to one confidential person in each county, of their own choosing, a sample of every kind of notes by them issued: Each of such sample so sent, shall have a stamp on the face thereof as a proof of its being a specimen, and to prevent their being passed as money; and the persons in whose hands such samples shall be lodged, may, by the same, examine every note presented for inspection.

French and Austrian Armies.

THIRTEEN BULLETIN.

Haag, 6th Brumaire, year 14. (Oct. 28.) The corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte left Munich on the 4th Brumaire. It arrived on the 5th at Waasberg, on the Inn, and six bridges of the bridge were burnt. Count Manucci, colonel of the Bavarian army, had transported himself from Rott to Rosheim, where he found the bridge there had also been burnt and the enemy on the opposite side. After a brisk cannonade the enemy gave up the right bank. Several French and Bavarian battalions passed the Inn, and on the 6th a bridge on both bridges were entirely re-erected. Colonels Moro and So-

mis engineers, have exercised the greatest activity in the reparation of these bridges; the enemy has been closely pursued in crossing them; 50 of their guard were made prisoners.

Marshal Davoust, with his corps of the army, left Freysing on the 4th and reached Muhlendorf on the 5th; the enemy defended the right bank, where they had erected batteries in a very advantageous position. The bridge was so much destroyed, that it was not repaired without much trouble. On the 6th, at noon, a great part of the army of Marshal Davoust passed over.

Prince Murat had carried a brigade of cavalry to cross the bridge of Muhlendorf; he caused the bridges of Oetting and Marekhl to be repaired, and passed over them with a part of his reserve. The Emperor went in person to Haag.

The corps of the army of Marshal Soult is stationed before Haag; the corps of Gen. Marmont rests this night at Wihsbiburg, that of Marshal Ney at Landsberg; that of Marshal Lannes, on the road from Landshut to Branau; all the information received of the enemy's situation represents the Russian army to be retreating.

There has been much rain during the whole of this day; all the country between the Iser and the Inn presents one continued forest of pine trees, and is very sterile. The army expresses much gratitude for the zeal and the readiness with which the inhabitants of Munich furnished the necessary articles of subsistence.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Branau, 8th Brumaire, year 14. Marshal Bernadotte arrived on the 8th, at ten in the morning, at Saltzburg. The Elector had left it some days before: a corps of 6000 men, who were there, had retired precipitately on the preceding evening.

The Imperial Head-Quarters were on the 6th at Haag, on the 7th at Muhlendorf, and on the 8th at Braunau.

Marshal Davoust was employed on the 7th, in causing the bridge of Muldorff to be entirely repaired.

The first regiment of light horse made a noble charge on the enemy, killed twenty men, and took several prisoners, amongst the rest a captain of hussars.

On the 7th, Marshal Lannes arrived with the light cavalry at the bridge of Branau. He set out from Landshut. The bridge was broken down. He immediately caused sixty men to embark on board two boats. The enemy who was moreover pursued by the reserve under Prince Murat, abandoned the town. The bravery of the 13th light horse contributed to hasten his retreat.

Branau, in its present state, may be considered as one of the noblest and most useful acquisitions to the army. It is surrounded with bastions and drawbridges, a half moon and fosses full of water. It has numerous magazines of artillery all in an excellent state, and what is very difficult to credit, it is also remarkably well provided with provisions. We found in it 40,000 rations of bread ready to be distributed, and upwards of a thousand sacks of flour; the artillery of the place consists of 45 pieces of cannon with sliding carriages; and mortars provided with upwards of 40,000 balls and howitzers. The Russians have left behind them 100,000 lbs. of gun-powder, a great number of cartridges, lead, a thousand muskets, and every thing to maintain a great siege.

The Emperor has appointed General Lauriston, who has arrived from Cadix, Governor of this town, in which he has established the depot of the head-quarters of the army.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Branau, 9th Brumaire, year 14. Several Russian deserters are already arrived, among others a sergeant-major, a native of Moscow, an intelligent man. It may be imagined that every body questioned him. He said that the Russian army was very differently disposed towards the French army from what it was last war: that the prisoners who had returned from France, praised the country and the French very much; that there were six of them in his company, who, at the moment of their departure from Poland, were sent farther; that had all the men who returned from France been left in the regiments, they would undoubtedly have all deserted: that the Russians were sorry to fight or the Germans, whom they do

not love, and that they had a high opinion of French valour. Being asked whether they loved the Emperor Alexander, he answered that they were too miserable to bear him any attachment: that the soldiers loved the Emperor Paul better, but that the nobility preferred the Emperor Alexander; that the Russians, in general, were satisfied to have quitted their country, because they lived better and were better paid: that they all wished not to return to Russia, and that they preferred settling in other climates to returning under the rod of so hard a discipline: that they knew the Austrians had lost all their battles, and did nothing but weep.

Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy. He overtook the rear guard of the Austrians, six thousand men strong, upon the road to Merobach; to perceive and charge it was only the same thing for his cavalry. This rear guard was disseminated upon the heights of Ried. The enemy's cavalry then rallied to procure the passage of the infantry through a defile. But the 1st regiment of rangers, and the division of dragoons of General Beaumont, routed them, and rushed with the enemy's infantry into the defile. The fire of musketry was very brisk, but the darkness of the night saved this division of the enemy; a part of it dispersed through the woods, so that only 500 were made prisoners. Prince Murat's advanced guard posted itself at Haag. Col. Momburgh of the 1st rangers, covered himself with glory. The 8th regiment of dragoons supported its old reputation. A quarter-master of this regiment having his hand shot off said before the Prince, the moment he was passing by, 'I regret my hand, because it can no more serve our brave Emperor.' The Emperor upon hearing this trait, said 'I recognize in this the sentiments of the 8th.' Let this quarter-master be appointed to an advantageous post, according to his situation in the palace of Versailles.

The inhabitants of Braunau, according to custom, had carried some to their houses a part of the provisions from the magazine in the town. A proclamation caused the whole of these provisions to be brought back. There are at present a thousand sacks of flour, a great quantity of oats, magazines of for manure of all kinds, a very n manure, and sixty thousand rations of bread which we are in great want of: part of them have been distributed to the corps of Marshal Soult.

Marshal Bernadotte is arrived at Saltzburg. The enemy retreated to the road of Carinthia and Wels. A regiment of infantry attempted to make a stand at the village of Hallem: it was forced to retire to the village of Colling, where the Marshal was in hopes that Gen. Kellerman would contrive to cut off its retreat and capture it.

The inhabitants assert that in his uneasiness the Emperor of Germany advanced as far as Wels, where he learnt the disaster that had happened to his army. He also learned there the clamours of his people of Bohemia and Austria against the Russians, who plunder and ravage in so unbridled a manner, that the inhabitants wished for the arrival of the French to deliver them from these singular allies.

Marshal Davoust with his body of the army, has posted himself between Ried and Haag. All the other corps of the army are in full movement; but the weather is dreadful; the snow has fallen a foot deep, which has rendered the roads dreadful.

The Minister of State Maret has joined the Emperor at Braunau.

The Elector of Bavaria is returned to Munich; he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of his capital.

Several mails from Vienna have been intercepted: the latest letters were of the 18th October. The inhabitants had begun to receive news of the engagement of Wertingen: it spread the greatest consternation. Provisions were dear beyond purchase. Famine menaced Vienna. However, the harvest was abundant; but the depreciation of the paper currency and of the assignats, which lost upwards of forty per cent. had raised every thing to the highest

price. Every body was persuaded of the speedy fall of the Austrian paper currency.

The farmers would no longer exchange their provisions for a paper of no value. There is not a man in Germany but considers the English as the authors of the war, and the Emperors Francis and Alexander as the dupes of their intrigues. There is not a man but says, 'there will be no peace as long as the oligarchs govern England, and the oligarchs will govern as long as George breathes. The reign of the Prince of Wales is in consequence desired as the term of that of the oligarchs, who in all countries are egotists and callous to the misfortunes of the world.'

The Emperor Alexander was expected at Vienna, but he has taken another step: it is asserted he is gone to Berlin.

[The Bulletins number 16, 17, 18 and 19 are wanting.]

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Lintz, 16th Brumaire, (7th Nov.) Year 14.

The engagement of Amstetten did great honor to the cavalry, and particularly to the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, and to the grenadiers of the division of Gen. Oudinot.

The Russians have since accelerated their retreat; they in vain cut down the bridges upon the Ips, which were quickly re-established, and Prince Murat arrived as far as the Abbey of Molk.

A reconnoitering party was posted off to Bohemia. We have taken very considerable magazines, both at Freystadt and at Mattenhausen.

Masschal Mortier with a corps of the army, is manœuvring upon the left bank of the Danube.

A deputation of the Senate is just arrived at Lintz. The Elector of Bavaria is expected here in two hours.

Lintz, 17th Brumaire, (8th Nov.)

The Elector of Bavaria and the Electoral Prince arrived yesterday evening at Lintz. Lieut. General Count de Guilay, sent by the Emperor of Austria arrived here in the night. He has had a very long conference with the Emperor. The object of his mission is unknown.

At the battle of Amstetten we took 1800 prisoners, 700 of whom are Russians.

Prince Murat has established his head quarters at the Abbey of Molk.—His advanced posts are near St. Polten (St. Hypolite.)

On the 17th, Gen. Marmont directed his march towards Leoben. On his arrival at Weger, he met the regiment of Guilay, charged it and took 400 prisoners, among whom are one Colonel and several officers. He continued his march. All the columns of the army are in grand manœuvre.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Molk, 19th Brumaire, (10th Nov.)

On the 16th Brumaire, the army of Marshal Davoust directed its march from Steyer to Nayhoffer Marienzell and Lienenfeld. This movement, it extends front beyond the left of the my's army, which was to make a stand on the left of St. Hypolite; and from Lintz it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th the advanced guard of this Marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of Gen. Merfeldt which was marching towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The Gen. of brigade Heudelet, commander of Marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigor, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marienzell was the taking of three stands of colors, 16 pieces of cannon and 4,000 prisoners—among whom are the Colonels of the regiments Joseph de Colledero and Deutschmeister, and five Majors.

The 13th regiment of light infantry and the 108th regiment of the line behaved admirably well.

On the 18th in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolite. He gave directions to the General of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani to push forwards towards Vienna. All the court and grandees have left that capital. It had been already announced at the

advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army has effected its retreat to Krems, by recrossing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off, by the movement which Marshal Mortier made on the left bank of the Danube.

Gen. Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The Abbey of Molk, where the Emperor lodges is one of the finest in Europe. There is not either in France or Italy, any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called The Iron House, built by the Emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine; which has been of great help to the army, having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country—there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The Emperor has ordered a particular safe guard to be placed at the castle of Lustschloss, a small country seat belonging to the Emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube.

The avenues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Viennathere is but one high road; a great many rivers, such as the Ips, the Elaph, the Molk, the Trasd, &c. have only had wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with forests of pine trees: at every step inexpugnable positions, where the enemy in vain endeavoured to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of being himself passed and turned by the columns which manœuvred beyond his flanks.

From the Inn hither, the Danube is beautiful: its prospects are picturesque; its navigation down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna exhibits. The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of all the princes of the imperial family.—But Colliere lo, led by his wife, who, a French woman, bears the most envied hatred to her country; Cobenzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must bend before them, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who had already acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the imperial family.

There is not meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the authors of the misfortunes of Europe, as, by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

OF ITALY.

Massena, Com. of Italy, 10 Berthier.

year.

Accord grand army, chal, and always idea of conforming to theirs, I attacked the morning about five o'clock. following is the statement of dispositions and of their result:

Gen. Seras, commanding on my left, the 5th division had orders to cross the Adige at Polo. The object of his movement was to stop the troops that might come down from the valley of the Adige and from the valley Porticelle.

I had ordered General Verdier, commanding at my right, the 2nd division, to manœuvre with the troops which compose it and four regiments of Cavalry, from Ronco so far as Alabro, so as to disquiet the enemy.

At the moment appointed for the execution of these movements, I made the first division commanded by Gen. Gardanne, and the 4th commanded by Gen. Dubesne, cross the bridge of the old castle of Verona. These troops vigorously attacked the heights of the Val-Pan-