



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Our are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1836.

No. 336.

Vol. VII.

Latest European News.

SEVENTY-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 to the 16th at 4 o'clock, P. M. his brought on the battle of Zunderdoff, in which that part which formed the rear guard of the Russian army was put to flight, losing 3 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 General Lavastre of the division of Le Grand, composing the 3d and 18th regiments of the line. General of division Walther, attacked the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made 800 prisoners.

The brigade of grenadiers under Gen. Laplanche Mortiere distinguished itself greatly—had not might 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. General Oudinot has been wounded. His two aid-camps, Domangeot and Lannate, were wounded by his side. The wound of General 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 Gen. Duroc their commander.

The Emperor removed his head quarters to Znaim, on the 17th at 8 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. General 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 mountains covered with ice and snow, 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 huddled in the head of the peasantry. When the inhabitants saw them depart, they exclaimed with grief, our enemies are gone. They speak of them only as Barbarians. And every where spread desolation. This is not applied to the

officers, who are in general very different from the soldiery. Many of them are of distinguished merit, but the army evince an 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 loved 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 streets, "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 Cobenzel, of Colleredo, and Lambert. 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.

CAPITULATION.

Concluded between the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by Major General Count Muzzanelly, and the garrison of the fortress of Kuffstein.

Art. I. To-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M. the castle of Kuffstein shall be delivered up to the Franco-Bavarian brigade. The outer posts and the entrance of the castle shall be taken possession of by the said brigade.

Ans. Granted. But for reciprocal guarantee, a Captain of Bavarian troops shall be sent to the castle, and a Captain of the garrison shall repair to the city.

Art. II. The garrison of Kuffstein shall march out with the honors of war and all its artillery, but without carrying away any of its ammunition.

Ans. The garrison of the place shall march out with all the honors of war: they may keep their fire arms and side arms; but their bayonets shall be unfixed and their pieces without flints. The garrison shall march out with two pieces of cannon without ammunition.

Art. III. Private property shall be respected, and it is stipulated that it shall be transported in safety to the Austrian army.

Granted.—For the private property of the garrison, with the exception of the drafts and plans of the forts and environs, which shall not be removed from the place.

Art. IV. The ratification of these articles of capitulation shall take place to day, according to military form and regulations.

Granted.

Signed in form by both parties.

Kuffstein, Nov. 10.

Twenty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Porlitz, November 19, 1805.

Since the battle of Zunderdoff, 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 18th, on the heights of Porlitz, he cut off the retreat of several corps during the day, and made 2,000 Russian prisoners.

Prince Murat entered Brunn the capital of Moravia, at 8 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 Solt, with his corps of the army is at Niemtschitz. Marshal Lannes is before Porlitz.

The Moravians entertained 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 Kamtschaka 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 loudly 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. powder, a great quantity of wheat and flour, and considerable magazines of clothing.

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

Twenty-eighth Bulletin.

Brunn, Nov. 21st, 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 6,000 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 6,000 men, and were disposed to defend their position at the junction of the road between Brunn and Olmutz. Gen. Walther obliged them by different onsets to quit the ground. Gen. Murat dispatched to his assistance d'Hautpouts division of cuirassiers, and three 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 some squadrons of 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 shown great bravery and resolution but they did not appear to be well acquainted with the use of their sabre and in that point our cavalry had great advantages. We had some men killed and 50 wounded, amongst whom are Colonel

Durosnel, of the 16th chasseurs and Colonel Bourden of the 11th dragoons. The enemy has fallen back several leagues.

Twenty-ninth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Brunn, November 23rd, 1805.

Marshal Ney has occupied Brunn 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 Glauzen and Botzen.

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

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

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

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

Head Quarters, Gorizia, 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 vigour, 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 Udine 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 Prevalle, and have taken a direction towards Leybach.

The Gen. in chief has sent the division, Jersa 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 Chins de Pletz, which was guarded by the 2 regiments of infantry Straoldo 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 endeavour to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements have no doubt determined the retreat of the enemy, who were afraid of being surrounded. A detachment has also been sent to Ponteba Veneta, 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 Chioz and Brondolo, and keeps himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the embarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

Gen. of Division, &c. to his Excellency the Minister of War.

Head Quarters, Legnaro, Nov. 23.

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 Sisa with the reserve, composed of a Polish corps commanded by Gen. Peyri, a regiment of French infantry, a battalion commanded by Gen. Regnier, and four pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of battalion Mills, and escorted by the 5th regiment of Italian infantry. Gen. Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Biombino, where, by this means, he cut off the road to Mestre, from the Austrians, who were endeavouring to get into Venice. At day-break yesterday, 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 Gen. in chief, set out before day for Castle Franco, with the Gen. 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 vigour, 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 Gen. 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 Lieut. Col. Clopiuski.

8000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, 6 colours and one standard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is Prince Rohan, 3 cols. 6 majors and 3 lieuts. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 cols. 4 lieut. cols. and 4 majors. The wounded about 600.

NUREMBERG, NOV. 17.

It will give the friends of the great cause of mankind no small pleasure to be informed, that wherever the French have entered a capital in this country, they have been received as the deliverers of mankind. 'Long live the Emperor Napoleon,' has been the general acclamation from every house, from every window. The inhabitants, and particularly the women, presented themselves in crowds in every street, to offer wine and refreshments to both officers and soldiers. Citizens, by thousands, were seen with tears in their eyes, giving thanks to heaven for having delivered their country from the hard hand of tyrants and oppressors.

State of North-Carolina, }
Salisbury District, }
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
September Term, A. D. 1805.
In the suit Luckett Davis & Wife
vs.
William Mosby et alias.

IT is ordered by the Court, that Advertisements be made six weeks successively at the Court-House in the County of Surry, and in the State Gazette, notifying Robert Mosby, Elizabeth M'Daniel and Nancy Lewis, who are made Defendants in this Petition, and who live out of this State, for them to appear at the Court to be holden for the district of Salisbury, on the nineteenth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioner should not be summoned to their part in the division of the lands of Samuel Mosby, deceased, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly in this case made and provided; or otherwise the Plaintiff's Petition shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment entered accordingly.
MONTFORT STOKES,
Clerk of Salisbury Superior Court.
Oct. 21, 1805.