

we have not accounts, that our loss may be estimated at 8000 men killed, and 15 or 16000 wounded; among the wounded are general St. Hilaire, who was wounded in the beginning of the action, remained however during the whole of the day on the field of battle; gen. Kellerman and Wallther, gen. de brigade Valhubert, Thiebaut, Sebastian Compan, and Rapp, aid-de-camp to the emperor. This last, charging at the head of the grenadiers of the guards, took prince Reprin, commander of the knights of the Imperial Russian guards. As to what individuals distinguished themselves it is needless to declare, for the whole army, animated with the idea of rendering glorious the anniversary of their sovereign, rushed to battle and glory with shouts of *long live the Emperor!*

The French army tho' numerous and fine, was inferior to that of the enemy's, which consisted of 105,000 men; that is, 80,000 Russians and 25,000 Austrians. The half of this army is now destroyed, the rest routed, and for the most part without arms. On the 12th, by day-break, prince John of Lichtenstein, commander of the Austrian army, had a long audience with the emperor at his head quarters in a barn. The audience, tho' long, does not hinder us from pursuing our success. The enemy have retired from Austerlitz to Godding—but the French army presses close upon their heels with their swords raised ready to strike. Never was a field of battle clothed with greater horrors. From amidst of the imminent lakes are yet heard the cries of hosts of men beyond the reach of succour. It will require three days to remove the wounded enemy. May so much bloodshed, may so many misfortunes fall at length upon the heads of the haughty islanders who have caused them—may the cowardly oligarchs of London reap the fruit of their labours.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR.

SOLDIERS,

The Russian army has presented itself before you to avenge the Austrian army of Ulm—They are the same battalions you defeated at Holabrunn, and who ever since you have followed to this spot.

The positions we occupy are formidable, and mean-time they are marching to turn my right, they present their flank. Soldiers, I shall direct myself your battalions—I shall be at a distance from the fire—if with your accustomed courage you carry disorder and confusion into the enemy's ranks—but should victory for one moment be uncertain, you'll see your emperor exposing himself to the first charge; for victory will not hesitate on this day, particularly when the honour of the French infantry, so glorious to our nation, is in question.

Let nobody break the ranks under pretext of carrying off the wounded, and let every body be animated with the thought, that those slaves of England, being animated with such a hatred against our nation, must be vanquished.

This victory will end our campaign, and we may take up our winter quarters where we shall be joined by fresh armies forming themselves in France, and then a peace I conclude shall be both worthy of my people, you and me.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY

Interview between the emperors of Germany and France. Conclusion of an armistice and the principal conditions of peace. Generous conduct of the emperor of the French towards the emperor Alexander. His speech to the emperor of Germany upon his residence—Many engineers draw the plan of the field of battle of Austerlitz—Immense loss of the Russians. Number of generals and officers killed and wounded. Capture of 150 pieces of cannon and 45 standards. Flight of the emperors of Germany and all the court from Olmutz. Brave men distinguished. Surrounding of the Russian army. Accession of the emperor Alexander to the capitulation. Interview of the aid-de-camp Savary with the emperor of Russia.

Austerlitz, Frimaire 14, year 14 (Dec 5, 1805.)

The emperor departed yesterday from Austerlitz, and is gone to the advanced posts near Sarutchi. He is fixed near his extraordinary night guard. The emperor of Germany arrived without delay. The two monarchs had an interview which lasted two hours. The emperor of Germany did not dissemble on his own part so much as on that of the emperor of Russia, all the contempt with which the conduct of England inspired him; 'they are merchants,' he repeated, 'who have set on fire the continent to gain to themselves the commerce of the world.'

The two princes have agreed to an armistice, and to the principal conditions of peace which will be negotiated and finished in a few days. The emperor of Germany made known to the emperor that the emperor of Russia requested also to make a separate peace, that he would abandon entirely the affairs of England and never more feel an interest in them.

The emperor of Germany repeated many times 'There is no doubt, in its quarrel with England, France is right.' He asked also a truce for the rest of the Russian army. The emperor observed to him the Russian army was surrounded, that not one man could escape; but, added he, I wish to do that which is agreeable to the emperor Alexander; I will permit the Russian army to pass; I will stop the march of my columns; but your majesty shall promise me that the Russian army shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany and Austria and Austrian Poland. It is the intention of the emperor Alexander, replied the emperor of Germany; I can assure you of it; besides in the night, you may convince yourself by your own officers.

They say that the emperor said to the emperor of Germany, when he approached the fire of his extraordinary guard, 'I receive you in the only palace which I have inhabited for these two months.' The emperor of Germany replied, smiling, 'You may occupy any part of this habitation you please.' At least, this is believed to have been heard. The numerous suite of the two princes were not too distant to understand many things.

The emperor accompanied the emperor of Germany to his carriage, and presented to him the two princes of Lichtenstein, and the general, prince of Schwartzenberg, and after that he returned to sleep at Austerlitz.

They are collecting all the materials to make a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A number of engineers are taking the plan of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians was immense.

The generals Kutusoff and Buxhowden were wounded. Ten or twelve generals, many of the emperor of Russia's aid-de-camps, and a great number of Russian officers of distinction were slain. They took 150 pieces of cannon. The enemy's columns, who got upon the lakes, were favoured by the ice, but the cannonading broke it, and whole columns were drowned. The evening of the day, and during many hours of the night, the emperor went through the field of battle, and attended to the wounded; a more horrid spectacle never was seen. The emperor, mounted upon one of his swiftest horses, rode with the rapidity of lightning, and nothing could be more affecting than to see the brave men recognizing him upon the field. Some forgot their sufferings and said, at least the victory is safe; others, 'I have suffered eight hours, and since the commencement of the battle I have been abandoned, but I have done my duty.' The

others, 'you are content with your soldiers this day.' To every wounded soldier the emperor left a guard, to carry him to proper quarters. It is tremendous to say, that 48 hours after the battle, there were great numbers of the Russians whose wounds could not be dressed. All the wounded Frenchmen were attended to before night. They took 45 standards, and found the remains of many others.

Nothing equals the gaiety of the soldiers in the guard. They no sooner perceive one of the emperor's officers than they cry, 'Is the emperor contented with us?'

Whilst passing before the 28th of the line, which had many conscripts from Calvados and the Lower Seine, the emperor said to them, 'I hope the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day.' They kept their word—The Normans are distinguished. The emperor, who knew the nature of each regiment, gave to every one its word, and this word spoke to the hearts of all to whom it was addressed, and became their rallying point in the midst of the fire. He said to the 57th, 'Remember, that for many years I have surnamed you *'Terrible.'* We might name all the regiments in the army—all performed prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. Even death was affrighted, and fled before our ranks, whilst they rushed on those of the enemy. Not one corps made a retrograde movement. The emperor said, 'I have gained 30 battles like this, but I never saw one in which the victory was more decided, and the event so little balanced.' The foot guard of the emperor did nothing; it burnt with rage, as it demanded to do something. 'Rejoice to do nothing,' said the emperor to them; 'you ought to be reserved; so much the better, they do not want you to-day.'

Three colonels of the Russian imperial guard were taken, with the general who commanded them. The Russians of this guard charged the division Casarelli. This charge cost them three thousand men, who remained in the field of battle. The French cavalry were superior, and perfectly succeeded.

At the end of the battle, the emperor sent the German colonel with two companies of his guards to scour the environs of the field of battle, and to bring back those who were flying. He took many standards, 15 pieces of cannon, and made 1500 prisoners. The guard regretted much the colonel of horse chassours, Morland, killed by a case shot whilst charging the artillery of the imperial Russian guard. The artillery was taken, but the brave colonel died. We had no general killed. The colonel Mazas, of the 14th, of the chiefs of the battalions were wounded. The light troops rivalled the grenadiers. The 55th, 43d, 14th, 36th, 40th, and 17th—but to name any individual corps, is injustice to the others; they all did almost impossibilities. There was not a general, not an officer, not a soldier, who was not destined to conquer or to perish.

We cannot withhold a circumstance which does honour to the enemy. The commander of the imperial Russian guard was about losing his cannon—he met the emperor—'Sire,' said he, 'let us fight with muskets, I am losing my cannon.' 'Young man,' answered the emperor, 'I value your tears; my army may be beaten, but we have got a claim to glory.'

Our advanced posts are at Olmutz, the emperor and the court saved themselves by their flight. Colonel Corbineau, attendant of the emperor, commander of the 5th regiment of chassours, had four horses killed; on the fifth he was wounded himself, after having raised the standard. Prince Murat was much pleased with the fine manoeuvres of gen. Kellerman, and the charges of generals Nansouty and D'hauptpolt; and in short all the generals, for they cannot be particularized, because they must be all named. The soldiers of the train merited the eulogy of the army. The artillery performed wonders, dreadful to the enemy. When they gave an account to the emperor, he said, 'their success pleases me, for I do not forget that in this corps I began my military career.'

The emperor's aid-de-camp, gen. Savary, accompanied the emperor of Germany after the interview, to know if the emperor of Russia acceded to the capitulation. He found the wreck of the Russian army without artillery and baggage, and in great disorder. It was midnight. General Merfeld had been repulsed from Godding by marshal Davoust. The Russian army was surrounded, not a man could escape. Prince Czatorinsky introduced gen. Savary to the emperor. 'Say to your master,' cried the prince, 'I will go. He has this day performed miracles; this day has filled up my admiration for him; it is pre-ordained by Heaven that one hundred years should elapse to make my army equal to his; may I retire with safety?' 'Yes, sir,' answered gen. Savary, 'if your majesty will ratify that which the two emperors of France and Germany fixed at their interview.' 'What is that?' 'That the Russian army should return home by the route fixed by the emperor, and that it should evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon this condition, I have orders from the emperor to go to our advanced posts who have surrounded you, to give orders to protect your retreat; the emperor is willing to respect the friend of the First Consul.' 'What guarantee must I give for this?' 'Sire, your word.' 'I give it.' The aid-de-camp departed in the swiftest gallop, rode to marshal Davoust and gave him directions to cease all movements, and to be tranquil. This generous proceeding of the emperor of the French will not be forgotten in Russia, sooner than the good action of the emperor who sent 9,000 men to the emperor Paul, with so much affection and so many marks of esteem for him.

General Savary conferred one hour with the emperor of Russia, and found him such a man of feeling and sense ought to be, after the reverses he had experienced. This monarch asked the detail of the day. 'You were inferior to me,' said he, 'and yet Vertheles's superior in all points of attack.' 'Sire,' answered gen. Savary, 'it is the art of war, and the fruit of 15 years glory; it is the 40th battle of the emperor.' This is true; he is a great man of war. For me, it is the first time I have seen fire; I never will have the pretention to meet him in the field. 'Sire, when you have had experience, you may, perhaps, surpass him.' 'I will go to my capital. I came to succour the emperor of Germany. He says he is content, so am I.'

At his interview with the emperor of Germany, the emperor said to him—Monsieur and Madame de Colloredo, Monsieur Paget and Rasumowski, are come with your minister Cobentzel. This is the true cause of the war, and if your majesty continues under the influence of these intriguers, she (Madame Colloredo) will ruin your affairs, and alienate the hearts of your subjects. She, who has so many qualities to render her happy and beloved.

An Austrian major being presented to the advanced posts, carrier of the dispatches of Mr. Cobentzel to Mr. Stadion at Vienna, the emperor said, 'I wish to have nothing to do with that man, who is sold to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his master and nation, by following the advice of his sister and madame Colloredo.'

The emperor highly valued M. John de Lichtenstein. He said many times: 'How is it that when we have men of such great distinction, we leave our affairs to be managed by fools and intriguers.' Truly, the prince de Lichtenstein is a most distinguished man, not by his military talents only, but by his other qualities and knowledge. They say that the emperor declared, after his conference with the emperor of Germany, 'this man committed no fault; I could have followed up my victory, and could have taken the whole Austrian and Russian army, but in the end many a head will be shed.'

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

AUSTERLITZ, Frimaire 15, year 14.

(December 6.)

General Friant, in the battle of Austerlitz, had 4 horses killed under him. Colonels Couroux and Demonstiers were distinguished. The instances of courage are so numberless, that when report was brought to the emperor he said, 'It will need all my power to reward duly all these brave men.'

The Russians, when fighting, have a custom to put down their knap-facks.—When the Russian army was routed, our soldiers took them all. They took also a large part of their baggage, and the soldiers found a great deal of money.

General Bertrand, who was detached after the battle with a squadron of the guard, collected a great number of prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, and many waggons filled with goods. The number of cannon taken amounts to 170.

The emperor evinces discontent, that they should send plenipotentiaries to treat for peace on the evening of the battle, and that they should thus have prostituted the diplomatic character. This was like M. de Cobentzel, whom all the nation look upon to be one of the principal authors of all these misfortunes.

Mr. Talleyrand is at Nicolsburgh, where the negotiations will be opened.

Prince John of Lichtenstein has visited the emperor at the castle of Austerlitz. The emperor gave him an audience of several hours. They say the emperor conferred freely with that general officer. The prince concluded, with marshal Berthier, an armistice of the tenure following:

Armistice concluded between L. L. M. M. L. L. of France and Austria.

His majesty the emperor of the French and his majesty the emperor of Germany, wishing to enter into definitive negotiations to put an end to the war which desolates the two states, do previously agree to commence by an armistice, which shall continue until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or until the breaking off of the negotiation; and in this case the armistice shall not cease until 15 days after the rupture; and the cessation of the armistice shall be notified to the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, and to the head-quarters of the two armies.

The conditions of the armistice are:

Article 1. The line of the two armies shall be the circle of Brunn, that part of the circle of Olmutz on the right bank of the little river of Trezebetsch before Profnitz, to the right where it empties into the Marck, and the right side of the Marck to the mouth of the river at the Danube, comprising Presburg.

There shall be no French or Austrian troops within a circle of from 5 to 6 leagues round Holitch, to the right bank of the Marck.

The line of the two armies shall comprehend the sides, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all lower and upper Austria, the Tyrol, Venetia, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the counties of Gorizia and Istria—in short, in Bohemia, the circle of Moravia, and all the country east of the road from Tabor to Lintz.

2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian states, also Austrian Poland; Moravia and Hungary in 15 days, and Galicia in one month. The order of the Russian army's route shall be waded, that they may know always where to be found, and to avoid any misunderstanding.