LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT NEWS!!

Translations from the Federal Gazette.

PARIS, *Dec. 2.*

M. de Stadion, late minister from the emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the lieutenant general count de Guilay, have been presented to his majesty the emperor of the French at Brunn, as plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of Germany: They are invested with powers to negociate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. On his side the emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (his minister for foreign relations) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negociations; but this ought not to diminish in the least the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation: it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march, in order to justify that well known adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* His majesty has given orders to the ministers of war and of the interior, to relax nothing in their preparations.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

St. Polten, Nov. 13.

Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Meerfeldt is destroyed. That gentleman saved himself with an officer of Hulans. Gen. Marmont is at Leoben. He there made prisoners of 100 cavalry.

Prince Murat has been these three days within half a league of Vienna.

All the Austrian troops have evacuated that city. The national guard perform duty there, and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offered them to engage in battle on the heights of St. Polten (St. Hypolite) They crossed the Danube at Krems, and immediately after their passage burnt the bridge which was a very fine structure. The 11th at day break marshal Mortier, at the head of six battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting to find there a rear guard; but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Dierenstein, which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, these 4,000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village of Loiben, they believed the day finished; but the enemy irritated, having lost 10 stand of colors, 6 pieces of cannon, 900 men prisoners and 2,000 killed, had given a different direction to their troops by forced marches, in order to flank the French. As soon as marshal Mortier perceived this manoeuvre, he marched directly to the troops which had filed off, and attacked them at the same time that the 9th regiment of light infantry and 32d of the line, having charged another Russian corps, put it to fight, taking two standards and four hundred men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies covered the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed or wounded; 1,300 have been made prisoners; among the latter 2 colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable. The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d have been slightly wounded. Col. Wattier of the 4th regiment of dragoons has been killed. His majesty had chosen him for one of his aids—He was a brave officer. In spight of the disadvantages of his position, he had made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column, but he was struck with a ball, and died in the midst of the battle—It seems that the Russians retired without bidding good bye!

The emperor of Germany, the empress, the minister and court are at Traun, in Moravia. All the nobility have quitted Vienna, but the citizens have remained. They expect the emperor Alexander at Brunn, on his return from Berlin.

Gen. count de Giulay has been the bearer of many dispatches between the emperors of France and Germany. The emperor of Germany will no doubt agree to a peace as soon as he can obtain the assent of the emperor of Russia. In the mean time the discontent of the people is extreme. They say in Vienna and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy that they are badly governed. That for the sole interest of England, they have been dragged into an unjust and ruinous war; that they have inundated Germany with barbarians, a thousand times more destructive than all the scourges of war united; that their finances are in the greatest disorder; that public and private credit are ruined by their great quantity of paper money, which is at a discount of 35 per cent.; that they had misfortunes enough before, without adding to them the horrors of war.

The Hungarians complain of an illiberal government which offers nothing to encourage their industry, and which shews a constant jealousy of their privileges, and distrust of their national spirit. In Hungary as well as in Austria; in Vienna as well as in all other cities, the people are convinced that the emperor Napoleon has wished only for peace, that he is the friend of all nations, and of every noble sentiment.—The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the emperor of Germany, and of their universal hatred. Is it not then time that princes should listen to the voice of the people, and that they should endeavor to arrest the fatal influence of the English oligarchy?

Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has made in the different skirmishes which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had awaited the arrival of the French, it would have been destroyed. Several corps of the army are pursuing the Russians with great vigor. The two proclamations, of which the following are translations, were published on the 10th and 12th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

"Since the decree of his excellency, the commissary of the court established in Lower Austria, the public are informed that for the preservation of peace and order in the interior, it has been decreed that a certain number of armed citizens, comprising the nobles as well as the members of the academy of fine arts, and other individuals who have means of putting themselves in a condition of appearing in arms, shall always be ready to perform any service which may be required of them. [Here follow the places appointed for the parades.] When the muster-roll is called, the trumpets shall be sounded twice at each place of parade. The citizens of each section shall repair to their post with their arms, and there wait for orders. It is strictly forbidden any person, except the citizen soldiers, to appear on the public places when the trumpets shall be sounded. Any person who shall contravene this order shall be arrested by the patroles and delivered up to the police. Measures have likewise been taken to put all the sick and poor who have not the means of subsistence into the city hospital in order to be taken care of.

Brave inhabitants of Vienna! You will thank me for the wisdom of these measures which are taken for the good of your country. The magistracy will concur in their execution with the same sentiments which have always actuated them. We expect every thing from the inhabitants of this city, who have always distinguished themselves in every situation.

Signed,

THE VICE BURGOMASTER.

Dated, Vienna, Nov. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

His imperial majesty, who according to the promise which he made to the respectable states of Hungary, has deigned to close the diet, has been prevented by intervening circumstances from returning to Vienna before going to Brunn, agreeably to his first determination. But in the mean time, it is possible the French imperial troops may enter Vienna. Experience has proved that they observe a strict discipline and disregard the dangers of war. Should this take place he expects that his people will remain quiet and conduct themselves with decorum. I recommend it to each one in particular; and his majesty our sovereign, far from expecting a zeal which might only compromit the lives and property of his subjects would punish severely the least disorder, not only because he himself has declined defending his own capital, but because he entertains a most gracious solicitude for the welfare of its inhabitants.

Signed,

RODOLPHE, COMPTE WRBNA,
Commissary of the court.

Vienna, Nov. 12.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

From the Castle of Schoenbrunn, November 14.

At the battle of Dierenstein, where 4000 French attacked on the 11th, between 25 and 30,000 Russians, kept their position, killed between 3 and 4000 men, captured their colors and made 1300 prisoners; the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry and the 10th and 32d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. Gen. Gazen there displayed great valor and good conduct. The Russians the day after the battle evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners in the utmost distress. They found on the road many men who had been wounded and died during the night. The intention of the Russians seems to have been, to have waited at Krems for reinforcements and to have established themselves on the Danube; but the battle of Dierenstein has disconcerted their plans. They have seen by what 4000 Frenchmen could do, what they might expect when contending against equal numbers.

Marshal Mortier pursued the Russians, while another corps of the army passed the Danube by the bridge of Vienna, to intercept them to the right, and the corps of marshal Bernadotte marched to intercept them on the left. Yesterday the 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. prince Murat passed through Vienna. At the break of day a column of cavalry established themselves on the bridge of the Danube, and passed it after several conferences with the Austrian commanders. The engineers who had orders to burn the bridge attempted it several times, but were unable to succeed. Marshal Lannes and general Bertrand, aid-de-camp of the emperor, were the first to cross the bridge. The troops did not stop in Vienna, but continued their destined route.

Prince Murat has established his head quarters at the house of duke Albert. Duke Albert has done much for the city. Many quarters wanted water. He introduced it at his own expence, and is well known to have spent great sums on this object. Great quantities of ammunition and artillery were found in Vienna, an account of which is herewith annexed. The house of Austria has no arsenal or foundery except in Vienna. The Austrians have not had time to carry off above a fifth or fourth of their artillery or any thing else of consequence. We have warlike stores sufficient for 4 campaigns to renew our artillery equippage four times if we should lose it. We have also provisions against a siege, for a great number of places. The emperor has established himself at Schoenbrunn. He went to day to Vienna, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He passed the rest of the night in visiting the advanced posts on the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and to satisfy himself that every duty was well performed. He returned to Schoenbrunn at break of day. The weather has become delightful. This day is one of the finest of the winter tho' cold. Commercial and all other transactions go on at Vienna in the usual way. The inhabitants are full of confidence and perfectly at their ease. The population of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is not supposed to have diminished above 10,000 by the departure of the court and nobility.

The emperor received at noon M. de Wrbna, who is now placed at the head of the administration of all Austria.

The corps of marshal Soult passed thro' Vienna this morning at 9 o'clock. That of Marshal Davoust is marching thro' it at this moment. Gen. Marmont has gained different trifling advantages at Leoben, with his advanced posts.

The Bavarian army receives great reinforcements every day. The emperor has just made some fresh presents to the elector. He has given him 15,000 stand of arms taken in Vienna, and has restored to him all the artillery which Austria has at different periods taken from the states of Bavaria.

The city of Kuffstein has capitulated to col. Pompe.

Gen. Milhaud has driven the enemy on the road to Brunn as far as Volkersdorff. To-day at noon he had made 600 prisoners, and taken a park of 40 pieces of artillery, complete.

Marshal Lannes arrived at 2 P. M. at Stockerau. He there found an immense magazine of cloathing, 100,000 pair of shoes and boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole army. They have also taken many boats which were descending the Danube with artillery, leather and clothing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular inventory of 1547 pieces of cannon, 473 mortars, 169,291 muskets, and carbines, a great number of swords and pistols, an immense quantity of powder, cannon, musket and pistol balls, flints, lead and many other military stores.]

HEAD QUARTERS,
Vienna, November 13.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The emperor testifies his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry; to the 100th of the line; to the 9th of light infantry, and to the 32d of the line, for the intrepidity which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their bravery in preserving their position which they occupied, obliged the enemy to quit that which he held on the Danube. His majesty also signifies his approbation to the 9th regiment of the line, and to the 30th, which at the battle of Lambach made a stand against the rear guard of the Russians, and not only gave the first blow, but made 400 prisoners. His majesty further expresses his satisfaction to the grenadiers of Oudinot, who at the battle of Amstatten drove the Russian and Austrian corps from their strong and commanding position, and made 1500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians. His majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th and 22d regiment of Chasseurs, and with the 9th and 10th regiments of Hussars, for their good conduct in all the skirmishes which took place from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the 800 Russian prisoners made at Stein.

Prince Murat, marshal Lannes, the reserve of cavalry, and their corps of the army, entered Vienna the 13th November, made themselves masters the same day of the bridge over the Danube, prevented it from being burnt, passed it immediately, and put to flight the Russian army. We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, 100,000 guns, ammunition of every kind, in fine, every kind of equipage, necessary for 3 or 4 armies. The people of Vienna seemed to receive the army with friendship.

The Emperor decrees, that the property of the people of this capital shall be held sacred, and that they shall be treated with the greatest respect, for they have beheld with sorrow, the unjust war which has been carried on against us, and they testify by their conduct as much friendship for us, as they entertain hatred for the Russians; a people, who by their savage and barbarous manners, ought to be detested by every civilized nation.

Major General Marshal BERTHIER.

TWENTY FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Palace of Schoenbrun, Nov. 15.

At the battle of Dierstein, the Austrian major-general Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed as well as two Russian generals. It seems that colonel Wattier is not dead, but his horse having been wounded in the attack, he was made prisoner. This news was highly pleasing to the emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer.

A column of 4000 Austrian infantry and a regiment of Cuirassiers, passed through our army, who permitted them to go off, a false report of a suspension of arms having been spread among our soldiers. On this occasion we recognize the character of the French—who brave in the midst of battle, are possessed of the utmost generosity when the action is over.

General Milhaud, commanding the advanced corps of Marshal Davoust, has taken 191 pieces of cannon, with all the provision waggons and 400 men. Thus almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy, is in our possession. The palace Schoebrunn, in which the emperor resides was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be seen in almost every apartment. In the cabinet which the emperor now occupies, is a marble statue of that empress. The emperor on seeing it, observed, that if that great queen was yet living, she would not let herself be governed by the intrigues of such a woman as madame de Colleredo. Constantly surrounded as she always was by the great men of her nation, she would have known the will of her people. She would not have permitted her provinces to be ravaged by Cossacs and Muscovites. In debating on a war with France, she would not have consulted with such a courtier as Cobentzel, who by far too well acquainted with the intrigues of his court, fears to displease a strange woman, shamefully invested with an influence which she abuses—nor by such a writer as Collembach—by a man, in fine, as universally detested as Lambertry. She would not have given the command of her army to such a man as Mack, appointed not by the will of the sovereign, not by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion in the nation against the measures of the court. Citizens of all classes, the most enlightened men, even the princes them-selves, are opposed to the war.

It is said that prince Charles, at the moment of his setting out for the army of Italy, wrote to the emperor, representing to him the imprudence of his conduct and predicting the downfal of the monarchy. The elector of Saltzburg, the archdukes, the nobles, all held the same language. The whole continent ought to regret what the emperor of Germany has done, who wishes well, who sees better than his ministers, and who might be a great prince but for his diffidence in himself, and living so constantly retired. He would learn from the nobles of the empire, who esteem him, a just confidence in himself. But none of those who understand and cherish the interest of their country, ever approach his cabinet. This seclusion, for which the empress is blamed, is the cause of that universal hatred which the nation has conceived against that princess.—Long as this order of things shall remain, the emperor will never know the wishes of his people; but will always be the tool of corrupted English agents, who continually surround him to prevent him from being better informed.—There is but one opinion at Vienna as well as at Paris.—The misfortunes of the continent is the dreadful work of England.

All the columns of the army are making rapid marches, and are already in Moravia, and not many days march from the Danube. A patrole of cavalry has already arrived at the gates of Presburg, the capital of Upper Hungary. It intercepted a courier from Venice, while he was attempting to enter that city. The dispatches of that courier inform that the army of prince Charles was retreating in great haste, in hopes of arriving in time to succour Vienna.

General Marmont informs that the court which had advanced as far as Oedenburg, by the valley of Meurth, has evacuated that country after breaking down all the bridges, a precaution which saved it from immediate pursuit.

The number of prisoners made by the army increases every moment.

His majesty has given audience to day to the Batavian major general Bruce, brother in law to the grand pensionary. He came to felicitate the emperor on the part of the high and mighty states of Holland.

The emperor has not yet received any of the authorities of Vienna, but only a deputation from the different corporations of the city, who the day of his arrival, came to his levee, as Sigarts Kirchen. It was composed of the prince de Zinsendorf, the prelate de Sidenstetten, the count de Veterani, baron de Kees, the burgomaster of the city, M. de Wohebben and general Bourgeois. His majesty received them with great affability, and told them that they might assure the people of Vienna of his protection.

The general of division Clarke, has been nominated governor general of Upper and Lower Austria. The counsellor of state, Daru, has been appointed intendant general of the same.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.

NAPOLEON, emperor of the French and king of Italy.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

TITLE 1. Of the government and administration of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be a governor general and intendant general over the province of Austria.

Art. 2. There shall be a commandant, and intendant for each circle, which will make five commandants and intendants for Upper Austria, and four for Lower Austria.

TITLE. 2. of the governor and intendant general.

Art. 3. The governor general and intendant general shall reside at Vienna.

Art. 4. The governor general shall be charged with whatever relates to the police.

Art. 5. The intendant general shall be charged with whatever relates to the administration. The commissaries of war and inspectors employed in the finances and for the army shall be under his orders.

Art. 6. The gens d'armerie, the troops of the country who serve in their places the regencies, the captains of circles and the burgomasters, shall be under the orders of the governor and intendant general.

Art. 7. The first care of the governor and intendant general shall be to arrest stragglers and put an end to irregularities in the army.

Art. 8. The governor and intendant general shall co-operate with us.

Art. 9. The general of division, Clarke, is appointed governor gen. of Austria.

Art. 10. The councillor of state, Daru, is nominated intendant gen.

TITLE 3.

Of the commandants and Intendants of circles.

Art 2. The commandant and intendant of each circle, shall reside in the chief place of the circle.

Art. 12. The commandants of circles shall correspond with the governor gen. and shall be under his orders: They shall also correspond with the etat major gen.

Art. 13. the intendants of circles shall correspond with the intendant gen. and shall be under his orders

TITLE. 4. Art. 14. The major general shall to-morrow present to us, the commandants of all the circles. He shall at the same time present to us the intendants, who shall be chosen from amongst the inspectors or sub-inspectors of reviews.

Art. 15. As soon as Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola shall be taken possession of, there shall be given them commandants and intendants of circles, who shall correspond with the governor and intendant gen. of Austria.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) B.H. MARET.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.

Prince Murat and the corps of marshal Lanes yesterday overtook the Russian army at Hollabrunn. A skirmish of cavalry took place, but the enemy immediately abandoned the field leaving 100 baggage-waggons in our hands.

The enemy had effected a junction, and the dispositions for an attack were made, when an Austrian flag of truce advanced and requested permission for the troops of the emperor of Germany to separate themselves from the Russians. Their request was acceded to.

Shortly after, the barron Wintzingerode, aide-de-camp gen. to his majesty the emperor of all the Russians, presented himself at the advanced posts and offered to capitulate for the Russian army. Prince Murat intended to consent to it, but the emperor of France did not approve of the capitulation. The emperor did not give his assent to it, because this capitulation is a kind of treaty, for the fulfilment of which M. Wintzingerode did not shew his powers from the emperor of Russia. In the mean time his majesty on ordering his army to march declared, that if the emperor Alexander, who was in the neighborhood should agree to a capitulation, he was ready to ratify it.

Gen. Vialannes, commanding the cavalry of marshal Davoust, has entered Presburg, gen. count de Palffi has written a letter to which marshal Davoust has returned an answer. The two letters are subjoined.

A body of 3000 Austrians have intrenched themselves in the position of Waldemunchen on the borders of Bohemia, gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, at the head of 3 battalions of dismounted dragoons marched against that corps which precipitately abandoned their posts.

He had arrived on the eighth at Trinity, in Bohemia and expected to overtake the above corps.

Marshal Ney has been appointed to take possession of the Tyrol. He acquitted himself with his usual intrepidity and sagacity. He turned the forts of Scharnitz and Newstark and soon made himself master of them. In his office he took 1800 men, a stand of colors and 16 field pieces.

On the 6th, at 5 P. M. he made his entry into Inspruck. He there found an arsenal filled with artillery, 16,000 muskets and an immense quantity of powder. The same day he entered Halle, where he also took possession of very large and valuable magazines, of which he has not yet given an inventory. The arch duke John, who commanded in the Tyrol, escaped by the way of Luchsthal. He ordered a colonel to deliver the magazines into the hands of the French & to recommend to their generosity 1200 sick who were at Inspruck.

To all these glorious deeds, has been added a scene which has touched the hearts of all the soldiers. During the last war, the 76th regiment of the line, lost two standards in the Grisons. This loss has been for a long time deeply lamented by that corps. These brave men knew that Europe had not forgotten their misfortune, though it could not accuse them of cowardice. These standards, the subject of such noble regret, have been found in the arsenal of Inspruck. One of the officers recognized them, and they were immediately surrounded by the soldiers. When marshal Ney restored them with the usual ceremonies, tears trickled down the cheeks of the veteran soldiers. The young conscripts were overjoyed at having assisted in retaking those standards, which were wrested from their elder brethren in arms by the vicissitudes of war. The emperor has given orders to have this affecting scene commemorated, by an emblematic engraving. The French soldiery entertain for their colors an attachment that borders on veneration. They regard them with the same affection, as a present from the hands of a mistress.

Gen. Klein has made an incursion into Bohemia with his division of dragoons,