

November 15.—Major-General Platoff reports of the 11th instant, that Beauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotchina road towards Smolensko, he continues to surround it and cut off all provisions and forage.

Adjutant-General Count Orjeroff reports, under date of the 14th November, that he attacked the village of Krasnoi. The yagers, disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their bayonets, and after a combat, in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged, took possession of the town; but observing strong columns of the enemy moving from Smolensko upon Krasnoi, they fell back three wersts, to the farm of Kulkoff. In this affair one colonel and two hundred and fifty rank and file were taken.

Lieutenant-General Count Ostermann Tolstoy reports, that being with his division of infantry on the 14th in the village of Kavisoff, and learning that the enemy was within half a werst of that place, he detached a squadron of the Kalmopolsky regiment, which killed a part and took ten prisoners.

General Millarodovitch reports, on the 12th, that being at the village of Knagencin, he sent a patrol upon the road from Smolensko to Krasnoi, to reconnoitre the enemy, which returned, having made seventeen prisoners. The same day, Count Ostermann Tolstoy sent the Pskofki regiment of dragoons to examine the state of the villages occupied by the enemy. This regiment, perceiving three squadrons of cavalry, attacked, and took five officers and two hundred and ninety men.

The enemy remained also this day in the village of Usoff.

Adjutant-General Count Orloff Denizoff also sent in two Generals of the division of General Almiras, and a Brigadier-General Burt, with an account of his having taken twenty pieces of cannon, near the town of Krasnoi.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1812.*

IN addition to my dispatch of the 23d instant, I have now the happiness to inclose a translation of reports which have been received from Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, of the 10th and 20th instant, containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army under the commands of Marshals Davoust and Ney. Near two hundred cannon, and twenty thousand prisoners, have been taken in these affairs. Buonaparte is stated to have been with Marshal Davoust's corps in the night from the 16th to the 17th, and to have left the field of battle at full speed.

Every measure of precaution that could be thought of at this distance, has been provided for by the Emperor to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the several commanders of corps near Smolensko. Buonaparte has probably sent forward his favourite guards, the Polish divisions, and part of the Italian; but if Admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his ground, it does not appear that this corps would escape to the frontier.

The display of force before General Count Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with

intention to favour the movement of the corps which have marched upon Minsk.

It is not improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction.

General Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under General Winzingerode, for the present commanded by Major-Gen. Kutusoff; who has made a most rapid march to Babinowitch, where he arrived time enough on the 18th to receive four hundred prisoners from one of the French divisions. He has also taken two Generals and one Colonel.

The French, with their usual savage and sacrilegious ferocity, wantonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensko before they left that place.

The Deum has been sung this day in the great cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court; the "Baton de Marschal" of Marshal Davoust, and such of the eagles and colours taken in the last affair as are already arrived here, were previously brought to the cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

THE Commander in Chief General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from his head-quarters at the village of Dubrovo, submits to His Imperial Majesty the two following reports:

*First Report, dated the 18th November.*

After the battle, near Viasma, of the 22d October, my army made every effort to turn, if not all the enemy's corps, at least its advanced guard, on the road from Jelna to Krasnoi, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th November.

The 16th November the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoi. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by Lieutenant-General Onverow. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a great number of prisoners, one of whom was a General.

General Millarodovitch, commanding the advanced guard, with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust advance near Krasnoi, detached thither Lieutenant-General Prince Galitzin. The enemy, conceiving himself turned on all sides, began to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible carnage in the enemy's ranks. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, and not waiting for the issue, he fled with his whole suite to the village of Liadam, and abandoned the corps of Davoust.

The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed in the neighbouring wood, for a distance of five wersts along the banks of the Dnieper—thus the corps of General Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners two generals, fifty-eight officers of different ranks, nine thousand one hundred and seventy men, seventy cannon, three standards, and taken the baton of Marshal Davoust.