

itself by flight, and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body. The Count made three thousand prisoners, among whom is the late Chief Commissary General at Smolensko de Puibusque. In a second report, General Platoff states, that, continuing on the 7th, his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitzch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gousuiroff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, General Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the enemy to advance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape shot, so that confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitzch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced; and threw into it the four pieces of cannon they had with them.

The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard came up with the enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the enemy, and the well directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making eight hundred prisoners, among which was a Commissary-General and ten officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

November 10.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the enemy to Orsha he made four hundred prisoners. The enemy defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The Partizan Dasidoff attacked the enemy on the 9th at Kopy, and killing many, made two hundred and eighty-five prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schkloff, Staroselje, and Orsha.

The Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that the enemy had, after some resistance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock the town had been occupied by our troops. The enemy left there twenty pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, fifty persons.

On the 11th the grand army halted at Lannike.

November 12.—The Aide-de-camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, on the 12th, that having arrived on the 11th at Gorhi, he had sent Major Rschefsky, with the regiments of Cossacks of the Don, of Schamscheff, and one hundred and fifty hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who had just quitted the place. The Major Rschefsky came up with and nearly destroyed them, making four officers and two hundred and fifty soldiers prisoners, and taking many equipages.

The head-quarters of the army at Morosoff.

The Tirailleur of the 1st grenadier company of the regiment of infantry of Moscow, Stepan Jeremenko, had been left, in order to be cured of the wounds he had received at Smolensko, to the care of the principal of that Government, the Sub-Lieutenant Krestschetoff. After his cure had been completed, and during the retreat of the French, a detachment of forty-seven men passed by the villages of Mlethino and Polsino. He immediately assen-

bled the peasants of those places, and encouraging them by his example, he killed seven of the forty-seven, and having bound with cords the forty remaining, he sent them with the peasants to the outposts of the Cossacks. The said Jeremenko having by so courageous an action shewn his zeal for the service, and given a proof of the spirit which characterizes the Russian soldier, His Highness the General Field Marshal has advanced him to the rank of subaltern officer, and has likewise given him the badge of the military order of St. George.

*Proceedings of the military Operations of the Russian Army, from the 13th to the 16th November.*

November 13.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to set on fire all within their reach; in consequence of this information, Count Oscharoffsky, without loss of time, ordered on the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riflemen, and arrived before night with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately drove the enemy—thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.

Another part of the detachment, under the orders of the Staats-rost-meister of the Hussards of the Guards, Natschakin, which had been sent on by the road to Knaeschnitzi, came up with the enemy on their retreat from that place, attacked them, and took one officer and one hundred men prisoners, putting the rest to flight, whom they pursued for six versts beyond Knaeschnitzi. In the magazines at Mohilow, there were thirty-four thousand kouls of provisions and forage.

General Millaradovitch reports that, on the 12th, he shall be with part of his van guard at Tottschin.

The grand army halted at Kopy.

November 14.—General Platoff reports that on the 12th, some of the enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitz, surrendered, to the number of eight hundred men. The enemy's loss in prisoners was, indeed, so very great that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.

Colonel Potemkin, belonging to General Millaradovitch's van-guard, in his report of the 13th, states, that Major General Karpow had assembled six hundred prisoners at Zolotschina, and that at Kostel they had found one hundred Ischetwerts of rye.

On the 13th General Platoff reports, that Lieutenant General Martinott having attacked the enemy, with Major General Kontenikoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed five hundred of them, and made four hundred prisoners, amongst whom was General Dscworofsky.

The head-quarters were at Staroselje.

November 15.—Lieutenant-General Schefelert's report of the 10th states, that the major part of the merchants of Ratslaff Polosott, together with the citizens of that town, animated by the love for their country, had equipped a detachment of one hundred cavalry; and having armed them with pikes, swords, and muskets, during the whole of