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DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 12, 1812.*

INOW avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two bulletins, viz. one from Major-General Kutusoff, Aide-de-Camp-General, of the 2d December, and one from General Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December.

Your Lordship will perceive by their reports, that the passage of the Berežyna has cost the French upwards of twenty thousand men, killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, and that the remains of Buonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Veleika, while General Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon its right; and with every expectation of getting before it; the Moldavian army upon the left, is moving upon Molodetchno, and the main army, under Count Tormazoff, is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it, while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry, under General Ermaloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing.

The French force, as stated by the Admiral, is evidently much over-rated.

The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nementchina) is one or two stages north from Wilna.

The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal, and a new army of

fifty thousand infantry and twenty thousand cavalry, from some of the southern provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled.

The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

The Field-Marshal is with the Moldavian Army. Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the Commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Divina with the Baltic; his right at Fredericksham, his left at Takuma, and his centre at Eskay.

He menaces Riga, but probably with intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Aide-de-Camp-General Gobeznitschoff Kutusoff's Report to His Imperial Majesty, dated Beresyna, December 2.

BY my last report, I had the satisfaction to acquaint your Imperial Majesty of my arrival, together with my corps, at Babinowitsoby. I there received the first intelligence which reached me of Count Wittgenstein's corps, who was establishing the communication between himself and our grand army. In the mean time, I not only did not cease to act on the enemy's flank during his retreat, but obliged his advanced guard to keep on a regular defensive from Orsha to Boryssoff. On account of the continued attacks of my detachments, the enemy every where met the Cossacks on his road; and the corps under my command took, in the different skirmishes I had with him, three generals, seventy-three staff and other officers, and five thousand

nine hundred and twenty-nine privates. At least as many more have been killed.

Not far from Boryssoff I united myself to the corps under Count Wittgenstein, in conformity to whose orders I am directed to protect his right flank; and in order that there may be no obstacle in the passage of the Berezyna, and to get the start of the enemy on the road to Wileyka, I wheeled my corps to the right towards Berezyna, from whence I am in hopes to be the better enabled to cut him off. Arrived at Lepel, I was there informed by the inhabitants that a considerable corps of the enemy, under General Wrede, was at Doktschitzas. I immediately ordered there a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tetsenborn, who has reported to me, that no sooner had he been perceived by the enemy, than they retreated by the Wileyka road, probably in the intention of uniting with their main body. I am now going in pursuit of the enemy, and shall continue to remain under the command of Count Wittgenstein, conformably to the orders I received to that effect from the Commander in Chief of the Armies.

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated En Bivouac, near Kamen, 4th December.

IMMEDIATELY after Napoleon had effected his passage over the Berezyna, near Stoudenzie, I sent off the Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, who had just arrived, with the whole of his corps of light cavalry to Lepel, in order that, after having crossed the river, he might be enabled to act on the enemy's flank, and at the same time keep observing the remains of the Bavarians, under Gen. Wrede, and who were at Doktschitze. Arrived at Lepel, he learned that these Bavarians had already quitted the place, and were marching by Dolginoff and Wileyka, and endeavouring to unite themselves with the main body of the army at Smorgonia. In consequence of this information, he sent after them a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Tetsenborn. The latter reports to me, on the 2d instant, that having overtaken their rear guard at Dolginoff, it had been beaten, and twenty-six officers and one thousand privates had been taken prisoners; and that in consequence of the occupation of Dolginoff by our troops, the intended junction of this corps had been entirely prevented.

Admiral Tchitchagoff being in pursuit of the enemy by the road to Molodetschno, and in order that our troops should not press one another on the same road, and by that means retard our movements, I am taking the direction of Kostenewitsch, Narotsch, and Nestawischky, thus acting on the flank of the enemy, and endeavouring, particularly with my Cossacks, even to cut him off entirely.

At Nomentshin I shall be enabled to act in concert with Admiral Tchitschagoff; and at the same time to keep in check Macdonald's army.

The enemy's loss, during the three days I have pursued him, and from the difficulties I opposed to him in crossing the Berezyna, must be above twenty thousand men; as I have already sent off as prisoners thirteen thousand, and his loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, must amount to more than

seven thousand. Independently of the twelve pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, and of which I have already most humbly made my report, he has lost three others, besides one eagle, which I have hereby the honour to lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 17, 1812.*

IN my dispatch of the 12th instant your Lordship would find bulletins, containing reports of Major-General Kutusoff of the 2d December, and of Count Wittgenstein of the 4th December. These reports described Buonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zembine upon Wilna, through Vileika; the Admiral and General Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetschno, the latter by Narotch and Nementehina.

In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the enemy; but the light troops which got before him, were not of sufficient force to stop him.

His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetschno instead of Vileika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Smorgono to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th December.

The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its retreat from that town, almost without a halt.

It is said, that an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear guard, this officer found the Russian advanced guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear guard.

Thanksgiving and Te Deum will form part of the church service to-morrow, (being the festival of Saint Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of one hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, and several general officers, together with the occupation of Wilna.

I have the honour to inclose three reports, being the journal of military operations from the 20th to the 26th of November old style; Marshal Prince Kutusoff's report of the 25th of November, from Badaschkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the enemy.

The further report is not yet arrived, but I understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than twenty thousand, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several general officers, or officers of distinction, who were under cure, and could not be moved.

Two general officers were taken in activity. The one, I understand to be General Le Fevre, who was a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish general.

The apparent direction of the enemy's retreat is towards Kovno; perhaps a column may take the road of Olita.

From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating ice.

The Commanding Officer at Riga reports, on the 12th December, that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position.

I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the Te Deum to foreign ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of the Military Operations from 2d to 8th December.

Lieutenant General Schepesoff reports on the 2d December, that Count Goudovitch, was marching with the militia under his orders, seventy thousand men strong, upon Mohelaw.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 1st December, that he was pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sembini and Viamen to Plestschentza, while the detachment which he had sent in advance to destroy the bridges, annoyed him in flank.—The enemy lost on the 30th November, seven pieces of cannon, and on the 1st December two pieces; besides a great many prisoners, which are hourly augmenting.

Head-quarters of the army at Mawenitza. December 3d.

General Count Platoff reports on the 1st December, that in pursuing the enemy he had taken one cannon, and made three hundred prisoners, and some officers.

The Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky was on the 2d December, with his detachment at Logoiski.—The general of infantry arrived this day with the advanced guard at Kosino.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 2d December, that Major-General Lanskoj, whom he had sent with a detachment by Jourieff to Plestschentza, on the 29th November, had fallen in with a detachment of the enemy, occupying quarters for the Emperor Napoleon, and had made prisoners General Kaminsky, thirty officers belonging to the staff, with others, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The approach of the enemy's columns compelled him to quit this spot, and to move to the left, in order to impede the enemy, and to put as many obstacles as he could, to the continuation of their march. Admiral Tchitschagoff having surrounded the enemy on the 1st December, entered with him into Chotinisschi, took five pieces of cannon, seven officers, and above five hundred prisoners. The road by which the enemy is retreating, is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, and we have found there thirty artillery tumbrils and many waggons.

The main army halted at Ravenitza December the 4th. Major-General Toutschakoff reports, on the 2d, that he arrived with his corps from Bobruisk on that day, at Golinki. General Field-Marshal Prince G. Kutusoff Smolensko, wishing

to approach the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, has removed, to day, his Head-quarters to Kosino.

December 5th.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 1st, that he had joined the advanced-guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff, and was at Chotimitsche. Having the same day pursued the enemy, he took one piece of cannon, and about one thousand prisoners. The French officers who have been made prisoners, confirm, that, on the 28th of November, Generals Oudnot, Dombrowski, Sayontschick, and several other Brigade Generals, were dangerously wounded.

Head-quarters at Beloroutschie.

December 6.—Head-quarters at Modaschkowitsch.

December 7.—Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, on the 4th, that the advanced guard, while pursuing the enemy as far as Latigal, Major-General Orounka's detachment took from the Guards two pair of colours, one piece of cannon, and without reckoning the invalids and the wounded, made one thousand five hundred prisoners, amongst whom were a great many officers of all ranks, and General Preysiny. In this affair Count Platoff himself headed his regiment of Cossacks.

The commander of a party, Colonel Sesslavin, reports, that having made a successful attack upon Sabress, he made General Dorgesal prisoner, and eleven officers of different ranks, and that he was marching direct upon Wilna, in order to overtake the enemy upon his march, and attack him at the head of his columns.

General Count Platoff reports, on the 5th December, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and upon driving him from Molodetschina, he took six pieces of cannon, and five hundred prisoners, and that Colonel Kaysaroff, whom he had detached with a strong party, had attacked the enemy's cavalry of guards, who were escorting the baggage of Napoleon, killed about five hundred of them, took one standard, and a part of the baggage, together with some papers of great importance. The head-quarters is with the advanced guard of General Miloradowitsch, in order to be near the centre of the military operations.

Colonel Koussiny reports, that he found at Minsk, besides a considerable quantity of bread, about three thousand excellent French muskets, fabricated at Liege.

Report of the Commander in Chief of the Army, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, dated Head-Quarters at Radaschkewitsch, the 7th December 1812.

THE French army, having passed the Berezyna, that of Admiral Tchitschagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Plestschentza, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni, to Wilna. Major-General Lanskoj, who had been sent on the 26th November by Jourieff to Plestschentza, after having gone twelve miles by cross roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced guard of the enemy at Plestschentza, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of General

Kaminsky, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, twenty-four officers of different ranks, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotinitzchi, took from them five cannons, one colonel, six officers, and above five hundred prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-General Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, was, on the 3d December, overtaken at Latigal, and vigorously attacked by Major-General Count Ozouzka, when two Saxon standards were taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet by the hands of the Sub-Lieutenant of the Guards Feutsch), and one cannon, and more than fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one general, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major-General Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took five hundred prisoners and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetschno.

By the report of Admiral Tchichagoff, of Lieutenant-General Sacken's engagement with the corps of General Regnier, which forms the rear guard of Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard, which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty.

Report of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to His Imperial Majesty, of the 12th December 1812.

AFTER a slight resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty under the command of Admiral Tchichagoff immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there; we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced guard and all the army under Admiral Tchichagoff are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of twenty versts from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated St. Petersburg, December 22, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 8th to the 13th December, and of Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko's report, dated 14th December.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations from the 8th to the 13th December.

December 8.—Admiral Tchichagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Orourka had pursued the enemy to Molodetschno, taking five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th December, it appears that his vanguard, under the orders of Major-General Tchablitz, had pressed so close upon the enemy's rear, as to carry off his piquets, and subsequently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such precipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to twenty-five pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners.

Head-quarters, Molodetschno, 9th December.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Orourka as far as Belitz, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon, and above one thousand prisoners, a great number of tumbrils and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the great want of provisions, the numbers of persons perishing along the high roads have considerably increased, amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschna, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the grand army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzberg. Admiral Tchichagoff reports on the 8th, that his vanguard, commanded by Major-General Tchablitz continuing to pursue the enemy and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon sixty-one pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordegnasse, Aide-de-Camp-General of the Staff, the Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust, and two thousand men were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Oschnisany was so completely strewed with dead bodies, and dead horses, and so covered with artillery wagons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops, has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgonie, December 10.—Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalzeff.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchichagoff's army in a parallel line; he was on the 9th at Nestawisch-

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