

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 Tchaplitz 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-