

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCTOBER 8, 1812.

A despatch has been received from Lord Cathcart, dated at St. Petersburg the 18th September. His Lordship incloses the following official account, published at Petersburg, of the proceedings of the Russian army from the time Prince Kutusoff took the command, to the 8th of September. His Lordship had not ascertained any subsequent movements, but he understood that a change of position was determined on, of the particulars of which, however, no intelligence had been received.

*Official intelligence from the Army, dated the 8th September.*

"The Prince Kutusoff, appointed by His Majesty the Emperor, Commander in Chief of all his armies, arrived at the head-quarters at Czawero Salmische, on the evening of the 29th of August. He found the first and the second armies in junction, but retreating upon Gehatzk, and abandoning Wiasma, General Barclay de Tolly having not thought that position favorable enough for accepting battle. Prince Kutusoff, on his part, resolved not to give battle until he should have received the reinforcements which he expected from Moscow and Kalouga. Our army was thus continually reinforcing as it got nearer its resources; whilst the French armies were getting farther from their reinforcements, and weaker as they advanced. This plan had been judged the most proper in order to compensate for the superiority in numbers, which the enemy obtained by the immense means placed at his disposal by all the Continental States. It was not long before this plan, directed and executed by Prince Kutusoff, afforded a grand and brilliant result. Even before his arrival at the army, he had caused the reserves, commanded by General Milloradovitshe, and the Militia of the Government of Moscow, under the orders of Lieut. General Count Moreoff, to be directed upon Mojaisk. The village of Borodin, situated 12 wersts in advance of this town, is the point on which it was determined to await the enemy. The position behind the village was strong enough on the right and the centre, covered by a ravine, and a deep rivulet. But the left, supported by the village of Semenoffka, did not afford the same advantages. It might be turned by the old road from Smolensk to Mojaisk. The General in Chief, to guard against these disadvantages, gave orders for fortifying that wing. He ordered some redans to be constructed on the left of the village of Semenoffka, and a redoubt in front of it, at one cannon shot an a half off. This redoubt was considered as an isolated work, which, even, if lost, would make no change in the system of defence, and was intended more particularly to be of service in keeping the enemy some time at a distance. These points were scarcely fortified, when the enemy appeared on the 5th, and directed his vanguard upon the advanced redoubt. — A very sharp action commenced, in the first place with the rear guard under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Kanoyntzen, which was just reaching the position and afterwards with the army of Prince Bagration, which formed our left. The redoubt, which the hardness of the ground had prevented us from entirely completing, was vigorously defended from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until night. It was taken and retaken four times by the 27th division, which had the charge of maintaining it, and was not abandoned until night. The 2d division of Cuirassiers, which executed several brilliant charges which the result has been the capture of 8 pieces of cannon particularly distinguished itself during that day. The 6th passed in skirmishes of no importance. The enemy defiled towards his right, the principal part of his forces, and covered his left by batteries. The Commander in Chief, who had foreseen that his left would be the principal point of attack, made the following dispositions—the 2d, the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps formed two lines of infantry, behind which were placed all the corps of cavalry. That if the guards was in reserve between the centre and the left, which was moreover covered by the eighth corps. In order the better to insure the defence of the weak point of the position, Lieut. Gen. Toutschkoff, with the third corps and a part of the Militia of Moscow was placed in ambuscade behind the brushwood at the extremity of the left, with orders to act by the old road from Smolensko upon the right and the rear of the French, as soon as they should attack, and endeavor to turn our left. The grenadiers of Count Woronzoff defended the redans.

"Prince Kutusoff, immediately on his arrival at this position, had assembled the Generals, and harangued the Staff; he was received with acclamations of the warmest enthusiasm. Full of the sacred cause they had to defend, the army manifested a feeling, which even then gave an assurance of the glorious deeds of which the day of the 7th was witness.—At four o'clock in the morning the enemy, availed themselves of a thick fog, began their movement towards our left. Soon after the battle became general, and continued until night. The principal efforts took place on our left. The attack on the redans was extremely sharp, and they were most vigorously defended. They were disputed from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock with an unexampled obstinacy. It was in this sanguinary combat that Major General Count Woronzoff was wounded, in a bayonet charge against the enemy. The Commander in Chief of the second army Prince Bagration, was wounded soon afterwards. Nevertheless, all the attacks which the enemy made against the left of our position, as well with his infantry as with his cavalry, were fruitless, and repulsed with such loss, that towards night he was even forced to abandon the little ground which he had gained in the morning. His attacks upon the centre did not meet with better success. Repulsed at every point, he retired towards the beginning of the

night—and we remained masters of the field of battle. On the following morning Gen. Platow was sent in pursuit of him, and had come up with his rear guard at eleven wersts distance from the village of Borodin.

"Such are the impressions which result from the first report despatched from the field of battle. The loss of the enemy is immense in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these last is the General of Brigade Bouami. Our loss has been severe; besides the two Generals above mentioned, the Lieutenant Generals Toutschkoff, Prince Gostchakoff, and Kanovnitzen; the Major Generals Bochetieff, 1st and 2d, and Kretoff, are among the wounded.

"Prince Kutusoff reports, that the troops surpassed themselves in valour on this memorable day; and that it is impossible for him to do justice to the courage of the Militias of Smolensk and Moscow."

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

*Report of the General in Chief Kutusow, to His Imperial Majesty, from the village Chilin, dated September 4, (16)*

"After the sanguinary though victorious battle fought by your Majesty's troops on the 26th ult. (September 7,) I was obliged to leave my position near Borodino, for reasons of which I have already had the honor to inform your Majesty. After that battle the armies were much weakened. Under such circumstances we approached Moscow, having daily much fighting with the enemies advanced guard. The reinforcements which I hoped to meet with had not yet arrived. The enemy formed two new columns, one on the Borowsk, and the other on the Zwenigo roads with the view of acting against my reserve near Moscow. In consequence of this, I could not risk another battle; the issue of which would not only have been destructive to the army, but would have reduced Moscow to ashes. In this truly lamentable situation, and after consulting my Generals, amongst whom there were some of a different opinion, I was compelled to let the enemy enter Moscow, out of which all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously conveyed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. I take the liberty most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the entrance of the enemy into Moscow is not yet the annihilation of the Empire. I am making a movement with my army towards the Toula road. This will enable me to keep open my communications with the neighboring Governments. Any other measure would have prevented this, and also have separated me from the armies of Tormazow and Tschichagow. I must confess, that the abandonment of the capital is very hard; but considering the advantages which must accrue to us from it, and particularly the preservation of our armies, it is no longer to be lamented; and I now proceed to occupy, with my forces, a line, by which I shall command the roads leading to Toula and Kalouga, annoy the whole line of the enemy extending from Smolensko to Moscow, and be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. By thus occupying the attention of the enemy, I hope to compel him to leave Moscow, and to change his whole line of operations.

"The General Winzingerode has received orders from me to post himself on the Twer road, and to detach a regiment of Cossacks on that to Jaraslow, to protect the inhabitants from being molested by small bodies of the enemy. I am at no great distance from Moscow, and as soon as I have collected my troops, I can with confidence await the approach of the enemy. As long as the army of your Imperial Majesty is entire, and animated with its known courage and zeal, the loss of Moscow is not yet the loss of the Empire. For the rest your Majesty may be assured, that this event is the necessary consequence of the loss of Smolensko."

NOVEMBER 7.

*Despatches from Lord Cathcart.*

Yesterday Government received despatches from Lord Cathcart, containing highly important and satisfactory intelligence respecting the military operations in Russia. The substance of the despatches was made public by the circulation of the following

BULLETIN.

"By a Bulletin from Gen. Essen, dated the 4th ult. it appears that the advanced guard of Count Steinheil had been attacked five times by Marshal McDonald, without success, after which the Marshal retreated, thereby giving great advantages to Count Wittgenstein.

"A Bulletin of Prince Kutusow, of the 1st October, states, that in the last ten days he had made above 5000 prisoners, a great number of officers of all ranks, and Lieut. Gen. Ferrier, Chief of the Staff to Morat.

"General Tormazow had sent three standards of O'Reilly's regiment of light cavalry to the Emperor taken by Count de Buxhoveden.

"Prince Kutusow adds, that two hundred Cuirassiers, taken prisoners in the environs of Moscow, state unanimously, that the enemy is in the greatest want of provisions.

"It appears by other accounts, that the Austrian corps had been driven back upon the Erezek.

"Bonaparte had sent a message offering peace by Count Lauriston, to Prince Kutusow."

Very few private letters were received from Petersburg by the mail which arrived yesterday, but the following is an extract from one of the latest date:—

*St. Petersburg, October 14.*—We received the official account, that the Army of the Danube, commanded by General Tschetschangow, has joined that of General Tomasoff. All the Russian produce is now shipped off.

In consequence of the Insurrection at Paris, all the Theatres were shut on the 25th and 26th ultimo.

*Portsmouth, November 6.*—The Indefatigable, 40,

Capt. Tyffe, and Loire, 38, Capt. Brown, are ordered to be fitted immediately at this port for America; and are to have an addition of 20 men each to their present complement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

An expedition to some vulnerable part of the French coast is preparing—it will comprise 30 sail of the line, and 24,000 soldiers.

NOVEMBER 3.

Government this day received despatches from Lisbon to the 17th ult. but they bring nothing new respecting Lord Wellington's operations.

Massena was fortifying the points of St. Juan de Luz and Orduna, at Bayonne.

Despatches to the 21st ult. from Cadiz were also received by Ministers.

Ballasteros was at Grenada with 16,000 men.

It appears by the latest advices that Soult and Suchet were near Chinchilla and San Clemente. Joseph had gone to Saragossa.

The extraordinary precautions which have been adopted on the French coast to prevent any intercourse with this country tend very strongly to confirm us in the opinion, that the recent insurrection at Paris was more formidable in its nature, and more extensive in effect, than it was represented in the *Moniteur*.

The most urgent orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the other naval depots, for the immediate equipment for sea of every ship of war in a state of forwardness, and urging and increased degree of activity in the impress service.

A letter received yesterday from Liverpool, contains the melancholy intelligence, that the Orozimbo cartel, from Baltimore, for Liverpool, has been lost on the coast of Ireland. Out of 200 passengers only five were saved.

NOVEMBER 5.

We understand, that a Gentleman has arrived who made his escape from Paris, and who states, that all the shops were shut, and that some of the goldsmiths had been plundered either by the populace or the Government. "No Conscription," was placarded during the night in many public situations; and we are told that the vigilance and energy of the Magistracy were incompetent to the restoration of tranquillity. We very much doubt the truth of many of the stories; but it is certain that the severity of the Conscription, which requires the surrender of boys from the academies, at 14 years old, has excited much serious discontent; and one family at Bourdeaux, has unsuccessfully offered a sum equal to £800 sterling to obtain a substitute for a boy devoted to the Conscription.

NOVEMBER 7.

Last night we received sets of Paris papers, but not of a later date than those which have already reached town. They of course do not enable us to communicate any further particulars respecting the Conspiracy, or any other intelligence of importance. Private letters received from the French coast, however, state, that the plot was first discovered to the Police by a brother of the Gen. Phillipon, who lately fled from his parole in this country. The disturbances lasted two days, but the information which Bonaparte's Ministers had received, gave them time to make preparations, which rendered all the efforts of the insurgents unsuccessful. When the National Guards, led by the three Generals, proceeded to attack the Officers of the Government, they found them strongly guarded by bodies of troops, which the Police had collected. After the insurrection was suppressed, a great number of arrests took place.

A Gentleman has arrived in town, who left the French coast on Tuesday morning; he informs us, that all intercourse between Paris and the coast has been interdicted for several days; that on the 25th and 26th of October, the barriers of Paris were shut; and that late in the evening of the 26th the three disaffected Generals were carried to the Bois de Boulogne and shot. None but military were present, and the execution was conducted with the greatest privacy. Mallet is said to have exclaimed before he was shot, "We are not the last of the Romans!"

*DEAL, SEPTEMBER 28.*—Arrived, His Majesty's ship Indian, with a few ships from Halifax, last from Portsmouth.

*PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 5.*—Arrived, the British ship Diana, Gillis, master, from Santa Cruz, with a cargo consisting of rum and sugar, bound to Liverpool; was captured a few days since by an American privateer, and recaptured shortly afterwards by the Polyphemus man of war.

*HARWICH, NOVEMBER 6.*—The number of passengers on board the Earl of Leicester packet, Capt. Hammond, which arrived yesterday, after a short passage from Gottenburg, is twenty. They state that the Russian affairs are, generally speaking, going on well. Wittgenstein has had another successful battle, but is represented as having lost in his continued actions, since the commencement of the campaign, upwards of 17,000 men, which is more than the total amount of his reinforcements; and as Oudinot and Macdonald are constantly receiving an accession of strength, it is much feared they may ultimately succeed: Wittgenstein has been hitherto the saviour of St. Petersburg. A sensible informant, who very lately left Riga, states his positive conviction, that should the French suffer themselves to be wintered at Moscow, they must be straightened and cut off in detail; that they will be incapacitated from attempting any thing as an army in the spring; but adds, that Bonaparte being aware of this, it is thought he will make a dash at St. Petersburg before the snow falls, and although the progress of the enemy may be retarded between Twer and that capital, by the blowing up of the numerous bridges and aqueducts; yet it is apprehended (which God avert) that they may