

EXTRAORDINARY.

ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1813.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.—The Russian official accounts of war operations, (which includes the several events that have transpired since our last despatches from the pursuing army) states, that after the attack and defeat of Davoust and Ney, Bonaparte left Orsha on the 20th, and took the road to Kokhanoff, or Kokhavoro, nearly half way between Orsha and Bobr, on the direct road to Borisow and Minsk. The line of his march sufficiently shews that his wishes and object were to get to Minsk. The army thus marching upon Kokhanoff, was followed by Platow, who seems to have been called off for that purpose from pursuing Beauharnois. Oudinot and Victor, who had been on the Northern road, near New Lepel and Sono descended first upon Borisow, followed by Wittgenstein. The movements of the main army under the Prince of Smolensk, we shall for the present avoid touching upon, in order to render the account of the operations of the other Russian armies more clear and distinct.

While Wittgenstein was following Victor and Oudinot, and Platow was on the rear of Bonaparte, Tchitchagoff was advancing to Borisow.—Dombrowski, with the French advanced guard, had, as we have already shewn, got to Borisow, and defended the passage of the river in that quarter by a *tete de pont*—but Count Lambert, with the advanced guard of Tchitchagoff, drove Dombrowski on the 21st (not 23d, as the French state) from the *tete de pont*, and pursued him on the Orsha road. Meanwhile Tchitchagoff brought up the rest of the army, and was at Borisow, on the 24th November. Thus the three armies under Platow, Wittgenstein, and Tchitchagoff described an angle, Wittgenstein's forming the angular point—or as the Russian official account said, they enclosed the enemy on three sides—Wittgenstein being on their flank, Platow in the rear, and Tchitchagoff in the front.

Victor's corps, which at first took the same direction as Oudinot's and marched upon Borisow, changed its direction, and proceeded up the left bank of the Beresyna. He was closely followed by Wittgenstein, who on the 27th Nov. attacked him, and made about 4000 prisoners. He then surrounded Pantoureaux's division, and forced it to surrender, to the amount of upwards of 8000 men. Bonaparte first endeavored to pass the Beresyna at Borisow, and sent Oudinot and Dombrowski to attempt it, but the *tete de pont* established by the Russians on the other bank, rendered all their efforts fruitless. He then tried it about 10 miles from Borisow, and effected it. Wittgenstein followed him to the Beresyna, and Platow got to Borisow. Tchitchagoff was on the opposite side of the river. Being thus able to act in immediate concert, the three Russian Generals attack the enemy at once on both banks of Beresyna, and defeated him, driving him back three wersts, with great loss in killed and wounded, and 1500 made prisoners. On the 29th (the day Bonaparte says he remained on the field of battle) the Russians took more than 12 pieces of cannon, and forced the enemy to throw a considerable number into the Beresyna. So great a loss also did Bonaparte sustain in baggage and waggons, that "the distance of half a werst was covered with them, so as not to allow persons to pass either on foot or on horseback."

Of Beauharnois' division, the last Russian accounts communicate as little information as the French.

They leave the rest of the French army, which was 70,000 strong before, not after the great battle of the 28th, retreating with all imaginable speed by Plechnechi towards Wilna. Perhaps it is not overrating the loss of the French in that battle, which lasted the whole day, at 15,000 in killed and prisoners. So that the French may be said to be retreating with about 45,000 men, pursued by Wittgenstein, Platow and Tchitchagoff.

We come now to the main Russian army, under the Prince of Smolensk. We have no detailed account of its movements. But Lord Cathcart's despatch of the 30th Nov. stated, that its advanced guard was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopyfs, and that the remainder was to cross on the next day at the same time, marching by Starastle towards Bobr. His Lordship's next despatch, of the 6th Dec. is not more detailed, with respect to its movements, than his previous one. However, we know from it, that the advanced guard reached Borisow; and the rest was still advancing on a line parallel to, and southward of the main road from Smolensk to Minsk, but considerably in the rear of the present operations. We suppose the object of the Prince of Smolensk will be to get to the Warsaw line, thus interposing between the enemy retiring by Wilna and their resources. Of that force, so retiring by Wilna, we think a small part only will ever reach the Vistula. "It scarcely appears possible," adds Lord Cathcart, "that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops with artillery and cavalry regular as well as irregulars."

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Further Accounts of the War in Russia.

Another Despatch from Lord Cathcart, dated Dec. 7, announces more glorious news. Since the last accounts, another division of the French army, including five Generals, has surrendered; and nearly twenty-five thousand additional prisoners taken!

Besides the particulars enumerated in the official despatches of Kutosoff, Wittgenstein, &c. his Lordship says, "The attempt to blow up the Cathedral of Smolensk failed, the match being extinguished before it reached the mine."

"Ad. Tchitchagoff, in his official letter of the 29th Nov. confirms the particulars of the great battle of the 28th, given by Gen. Wittgenstein. He closes his despatch by stating, the enemy was retreating, and he was marching in pursuit; and that before the battle of the 28th, Napoleon, by calling to his aid, from the Dwina, the corps under Oudinot and Victor, had united a force amounting to near 70,000 men; and that his guards and the corps of Oudinot and Victor, were not in bad order, or deficient in cavalry and artillery.

"Gen. Sacken had completely executed his orders,—

Prince Schwartzberg had twice approached Slonim; but Gen. Sacken had also twice attacked Regnier, and obliged him to rejoin the Prince, after losing a standard and 1000 prisoners."

JAN. 6.—According to the accounts delivered into the War Office at St. Petersburg, from the correct details of the native commanders, the Russians have captured from the French in the present campaign, 128,000 men; 1000 officers, among whom are 25 Generals, and 600 pieces of cannon.

JAN. 7.—Paris papers to the 3d inst. reached town at an early hour this morning. Lord Walpole, we are now told, has left Vienna, and that Austria and France are inseparable. If Lord Walpole has left Vienna, it is probably to be succeeded by another negociator on the part of Great-Britain and Russia.

We have received Paris Papers to the 3d inst. They contain no intelligence from the remnant of the grand French army in Russia—The *Moniteur* says, "Lord Walpole is no longer at Vienna. He was not listened to. No Continental Power will separate itself from France. All will be deaf to your (England's) intrigues."—Such is the statement of the *Moniteur*. Some persons, however, are not inclined to credit it.

JAN. 9.—Paris papers have arrived to the 5th inst. and still we are without a single word of intelligence from the French army. Though left in that dreadful state described in the Bulletin of the 3d December Bonaparte has not thought proper to communicate to the friends and relatives of the troops the slightest information.

We understand that an Austrian messenger, charged with despatches of great importance from Vienna, arrived in town within these few days. He came to this country through Holland, and will set out to-morrow on his return.

There is some reason to suppose the above mission is connected with overtures for a European peace.

The *Star* denies that Lord Walpole was dismissed from Vienna; on the contrary, his Lordship was received at Vienna with every mark of distinction and favor; and how will these wretches tremble for the stability of their favorite dynasty, when we inform them that his Lordship's mission has been attended with effects even more auspicious to the overthrow of Bonaparte's power, than the most ardent friends of humanity could wish.

JAN. 11.—A Squadron, consisting of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates (*razees*) and five bomb-vessels, will instantly proceed to the coast of America, to bombard some of the principal ports. The division of this formidable expedition which is fitting out at Plymouth, consists among others of the *Tyger*, *Queen* and *Abercrombie* men of war, and they will take on board the fine battalion of marines, commanded by Maj. Williams and recently on service with Sir Home Popham.

The Royal Oak 74, *Argmont* 74, *Theseus* 74, *Bellona* 74, *Nemen* 38, *Revolutionnaire* 44, *Desiree* 36, and *Mutine* 18, sailed to cruise off the Western Islands. Another accounts says they sailed with *sealed orders*. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined to America.

A Flag of Truce has sailed from Falmouth for America it is said with important despatches.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk takes out the Squadron about to sail for America.

It is said Lord Wellington is to visit England, to personally communicate his opinion of affairs in Spain.

The British Ministry contemplate opening the trade of the East Indies to English outports.

The *Africa* 64 from Halifax, arrived at Cork, Ireland Dec. 24. Admiral Sawyer and Capt. Dacres' passengers. Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian had reached England and caused much speculation and irritation.

Lieut. Col. Patterson, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Canada.

NEW-YORK FEBRUARY 23.

The following is said to be a copy of an order received in Bermuda, by the British ship *Bamilles*, and transcribed by a passenger in the Francis Freeling Packet arrived there—to wit:

(C O P Y)

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, 9th DEC. 1812.

SIR—The Lords of the Council having signified their opinions for my Lords the commissioners of the Admiralty, that vessels claiming protection from licences issued by Mr. ALLEN, His Majesty's Vice Consul at Boston, or by the Spanish Minister in America, ought not to be exempted from British capture and that such papers shall not be respected by His Majesty's cruizers. I have their Lordship's commands to signify their directions to you to give the necessary instructions to this effect to the captains and commanders of His Majesty's vessels under your orders. I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

J. W. CROCKER.

Admiral the Hon. Sir J. B. WARREN,
Bart. and K. B. Bermuda.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

FROM PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 8th Jan. They state, that Lord Wellington had arrived in Lisbon; that in his retreat from Madrid, he lost 4000 men; that being compelled to force his way through a narrow pass surrounded by the French, this step was found necessary, but that in effecting it, he succeeded in destroying above 4000 of the enemy. The same accounts state, that Gen. Maitland had been placed under an arrest, and was to be sent to England for trial, on the charge of having omitted to make suitable exertions to prevent the junction of the armies under King Joseph and Marshal Soult.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A FORM of PRAYER for Fast Day.