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## GREAT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

### WAR IN RUSSIA.

Earl CASTLEREAGH has just received the official despatches from Lord CATHCART, dated

St. Petersburg, October 18, 1812.

The Marshal Prince Kutusow, in his report addressed to His Majesty the Emperor from the village of Sarantino, of the 4th October, states that no important event had taken place up to that day, except affairs of advance guard, and detachments sent to cut off the line of communication of the enemy.

The 25th of September, Major-General Dorochoff had sent to Head-Quarters a Mail, intercepted by a detachment, containing two sealed boxes and two cases filled with ornaments pillaged from the Russian Churches.

On the 24th, the same detachment had stopped two couriers with despatches, and on the same day 20 caissons of the enemy, laden with ammunition, and taken three officers and 200 men prisoners.

On the 27th they took prisoners 4 officers and 287 soldiers; and on the same day, two squadrons of dragoons of the guard had defeated a battalion and two squadrons of the French guards, taking two officers and 86 privates prisoners. The enemy received some reinforcements during the action, these were, however, equally defeated with loss.

On the 28th, Colonel Eprinoff, having at the head of a detachment fallen in with the enemy near the village of Nishuffiska, in the direction of Podol, completely defeated them, and made 500 prisoners.

General Krof reports in the same day that this detachment had taken from the enemy some baggage, amongst which were found some most interesting papers.

On the 30th September, General Milordorawitsk attacked the enemy near the village of Toberikow.—The volunteers from the militia charged the enemy with the bayonet with the most exemplary courage, and dislodged them from this village.

It was in this affair that General Ferrier, Chief of the Staff to the King of Naples, and the Capt. of cavalry Count Polozky, Aid-du-Camp to Prince Poniatowski were taken. This is the General Ferrier of whom mention was made in the Bulletin of the 1st of October.

The Prince Wadbolzky, with 500 Cossacks, is advantageously posted near the village of Rossondro to harass the enemy on the side of Mojaisk.

The Aid-de-Camp General Baron Krof, in his report of the 30th September states, that the enemy, with an escort of ten squadrons and its artillery, had marched on the village of Kiemovo, in order to forage. Col. Bulubin attacked them with success. The French lost in this affair 200 men killed; 100 privates were made prisoners, of which 44 were cuirassiers.

On the 1st of October, some detachments of Cossacks made 102 prisoners; on the night of the 2d and 3d, they made 83 prisoners.

On the 4th October, the advanced guard of General Milarodowitch had defeated near the village of Snas, all the attempts of the enemy to carry it; 14 pieces of cannon, placed at the edge of a forest, had overturned whole French columns.

Three pieces of the enemy's flying artillery were dismounted, four caissons of ammunition blown up. The well directed fire of the Russian artillery obliged the enemy's cavalry to retreat. Ten officers and 150 privates were taken prisoners. Four French regiments, viz. 11th and 12th Chasseurs a Cheval, the 5th and 9th Housards, a Wertemburg regiment of Prussian Hussars, and the Polish Hussars, suffered considerable loss in this action.

Marshal Kutusow had received a report from Gen. Tomasow and Thirchacow, of the 26th September, stating that their army had passed the Styra, on the 2d, which movement had obliged the Prince Schwartzburgh to fall back on Bresch.

Lord Cathcart's despatches speak in the highest terms of the state of the Russian army.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.  
Foreign Office, November 11, 1812.

Lord CASTLEREAGH has this day received the following despatch from Viscount CATHCART:—

St. Petersburg, October 27, 1812.

My LORD—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and *Te Deum* to be sung to-morrow, in the Cathedral, for a most

brilliant affair on the 18th, between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow, by Gen. Winzingerode, on the 22d of October.

The Bulletin is not yet published; but I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the note I have this morning received, by the Emperor's command.

I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr, by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polotzk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by General Steinhall.

Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of General of Cavalry, and *Te Deum* for his victory was sung yesterday.

It appears that Prince Schwartzburg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps, which have been cut off; that the province of Volhinia is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that Admiral Tchichagoff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st October.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

### TRANSLATION OF FIRST ENCLOSURE.

St. Petersburg, October 27, 1812.

“On the 18th Oct. Marshal Kutusoff having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being 45,000 strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded; thirty eight pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well as a standard of honor belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made 1500 prisoners amongst whom is a General. 2000 men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is considerable.”

“On the 23d the corps of Gen. Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it, to evacuate the capitol in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power.”

### SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Report of Count Wittgenstein, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, 20th Oct. 1812.

“After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command.”

“On the 6th inst. I directed Lieut. Gen. Prince Jatcheril to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst Lieut. Gen. Count Stringell continued his march this way on the left of the Dwina.”

“The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody, it began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his entrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing, because I waited for the attack of Count Stringell on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. I received this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at 5 o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchments, to which success, Count Stringell's movement greatly contributed.”

“The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musquetry on all sides, from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Maj. Generals Plastoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of Col. Rlediger, of the Grodno regiment of Hussars. Lt. Gen. Cazanove, as soon as he perceived his troops were close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th the place was carried.”

“The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily great, for the places of action are covered with dead bodies, and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is himself wounded in the leg.”

“We have taken prisoners forty-five staff and super-

rior officers, and 2000 rank and file; among the former there were two Colonels. We have also taken one piece of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time to destroy.”

“The enemy's loss would have been much greater if the Lt. Gen. Count Stringell had been able to follow him to Polotzk, but to his great mortification he was stopped by the intervention of superior force five wersts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable. Of the Generals, are wounded Maj. Gen. Balk in the head, Prince Libirgkoi and Harman, who have slight contusions. Col. Role, of the 26th Yagers severely wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the bed-chamber, Mondvino, a commander in the first Petersburg militia, has lost his leg by a cannon shot.”

“I can say nothing further of your Imperial Majesty's troops, than that they have fought with the greatest possible valor; that the first Petersburg militia, upon its arrival in my camp was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body, these warriors have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers, and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under direction of their brave leader Senator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its having been almost impossible to keep the men back in columns, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's batteries and lines.”

“There is also a report of the 21st October, by Count Stringell, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of Macdonald on the left bank of the Dwina, having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th near the river Uteatch. He drove them, in concert with Count Wittgenstein within four wersts of Polotzk at the same time that Count Wittgenstein stormed that place. The extreme darkness of the night prevented further proceedings; without counting killed or wounded, Gen. Stringell made one Col. one Staff Officer, 37 other officers, and 500 non-commissioned officers and privates prisoners. The Lt. Gen. speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of Maj. Gen. Phox.”

### FURTHER OFFICIALS.

NOVEMBER 13. Rear-Admiral Hope has transmitted to Mr. Crocker, despatches, dated Gottenburgh Nov. 6, 1812, covering.

A bulletin of the operations of the Russian Armies under Prince Kutusow and General Winzingerode, and an extract from the report of Gen. Wittgenstein, of his operations.

### DEFEAT OF MURAT.

These documents state, that on the 18th October, Kutusow, understanding that Victor's corps had quitted Smolensk to join the grand army, decided to attack Murat's advanced guard, of 45,000 men, before Victor should join, and so suddenly, that Bonaparte should not have time to come to his assistance with the main army. The attack completely succeeded—the Russians took 38 pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners and the standard of the first regiment of Cuirassiers—2000 French killed remained on the field of battle.

### RECAPTURE OF MOSCOW, &c.

On the 22d, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode, entered Moscow, having obliged the French Garrison to evacuate the place with such precipitation, that they abandoned all their hospitals.

On the morning of the 20th, Count Wittgenstein stormed Polotzk after two days hard fighting—45 staff and superior officers, and 3000 rank and file, were made prisoners, and an extraordinary number of the French were killed.

The Russian loss also was considerable, but their success was complete.

The Petersburg militia and volunteers had joined before this battle, and distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The intelligence from Russia will be received throughout Europe with the most lively interest. The accounts are official, and so explicit on the main events, as to render comment unnecessary.—It does not however appear, that the main body of the French at and near Moscow were engaged, when Murat was defeated, and they could not have been in Moscow when Gen. Winzingerode entered that city, for he says merely, that he entered Moscow on the 22d Oct. Whether the main body had retired on Smolensk on its return to Poland, or on some other route, is not stated. It has been understood by military men, that the great road to Smolensk had been closed upon, by the right and left flanks of Kutusow and Winzingerode's corps, and that the whole of the Cossacks under Gen. Platow were in that vicinity.—*Morn. Chron.*