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Highly Interesting and Glorious News from the North of Europe.

BOSTON, JANUARY 25.

The New-York papers, received by yesterday's mail, are crowded with the most interesting and highly gratifying News from the North of Europe. The limits of our paper being insufficient to communicate the whole of the welcome tidings, we have omitted no exertion, or been sparing of any expence, in presenting a supplementary sheet, that our readers might be in possession of the whole mass of matter, which we have been so fortunate as to receive, on the eve of our publication.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 21.

This morning arrived at this port, the brig Marmion, from London, which place she left the 10th of December, and sailed from the Downs on the 14th. She has brought highly interesting London papers to the evening of the 10th. It will be seen that Bonaparte's army has been nearly, if not quite destroyed in its retreat. Captain Eldridge brings important despatches from Russia, handed him by Mr. Beasley in London.

The late report of the loss of 42,000 Frenchmen in one body is confirmed. Intercepted letters from Eugene Napoleon represent his distresses and sacrifices as almost incalculable—400 horses, he says, perished yesterday, to-day probably we shall lose double the number. Whole trains have perished in the harness at once.

It is impracticable to give even a detail of the astonishing events that crowd our papers. They present a picture that makes one shudder as it is beheld. The example of such an immense army so soon reduced to every extremity, and of such a flight, has never been seen since the memory of man. Pursued by an active, numerous and continually increasing, ever vigilant enemy, nothing short of a miracle can save it from utter extinction. We adopt the language of the English Morning Post and say, "The consummation for which we have so long panted, may, therefore, now be considered as achieved. The hordes of human victims which have been hired out to Bonaparte by their brutal sovereigns, for the undisguised object of massacring the inhabitants of Russia, [because she would not shut her ports against England, as we have done] may now be considered as annihilated; and in this awful scene may be viewed the exhibition of the Divine vengeance, at length, overtaking the murderers and oppressors of their fellow creatures, constituting forever a most tremendous example of the justice of Heaven, in punishing the most infamous invader and oppressor that ever tyrannized over or trampled on the rights of mankind."

IMPORTANT NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

What a change in the face of affairs has taken place in the short space of three months! What a change in the fate of that man who seemed born to control fortune, and to be almost above those vicissitudes to which the human race are subject! He entered Russia at the head of a force, perhaps including the Polish reinforcements, of not less than 300,000 men. And all this army, formidable as it was in number, was rendered still more so by its science, its discipline and its experience. This mighty army was thrown upon an empire earnestly wishing to avoid war, and seeking only for neutrality. But, happily, the wish to avoid war was not accompanied with the fear of encountering it, and the most determined valor was sustained and supported by the most devoted patriotism. We all recollect the language that was held by a party in this country, when Russia dared to enter the list again with her tremendous opponent—no cheering hope was indulged—no generous sentiment expressed—no success anticipated—no honorable result deemed possible—her Councils were sneered at—her Emperor ridiculed—her Generals treated with contempt—her population described as a race of slaves and barbarians—and final rout and ruin confidently predicted to her arms.

On the 14th Sept. the invader sat down in the Palace of the Czars, in the ancient capital of the Empire, anticipating the immediate submission of the enemy, and promising to return in triumph and glory with his conquering army to Paris before Christmas. And two months afterwards where is this boasting conqueror—this insulting invader! In disgraceful flight, abandoning all his ideas of conquest, slinking away from his ruined army, and anxious only about his own personal escape and safety. Like Xerxes, he has left his Mardonius behind him, to bring off, if possible, the wreck of his army, while he is hastening in fear and dismay over all that territory he had passed but two months before with such pomp and parade, to get back to his own country. Of the 300,000 men he carried with

him into Russia, there was but 85,000 efficient firelocks remained when he evacuated Moscow. And here let us take a rapid sketch of the losses and sufferings they have experienced since that period.

The day before Bonaparte quitted Moscow was signalized by the defeat of Murat, who lost 2,500 killed and wounded, 1000 taken prisoners, 38 pieces of cannon, and 40 waggons.

Two days after the evacuation of Moscow Bonaparte fought the battle of Mala-Jarostaff, which cost him 6000 men at least and 16 pieces of cannon, and entirely deranged his plan of retreat. Platow in the mean time detached towards Smolensk, attacked the enemy at Medina on the 25th Oct. and took 11 pieces cannon. Again, on the 1st, he came up with the retreating enemy at Holotsk and took great part of their baggage waggons. On the 3d, Gen. Millaradovitch, following them up, gave them a signal overthrow near Viasma, where they lost 6000 taken prisoners, 2500 killed, and 63 pieces of cannon. Still pursuing them through Viasma, he made 1000 more prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. On the 7th he entered Dorogobugsh, and made himself master of 140 waggons! Meanwhile Platow, the indefatigable Platow, with the Cossacks, gave the enemy a fresh overthrow between Dorogobugsh and Doughovishina, and took 3000 prisoners, 62 pieces of cannon, besides killing and wounding 12,000.

Whilst the enemy were suffering defeat after defeat in their main army, Wittgenstein and Steinheil were ruining St. Cyr's and Victor's divisions, which lost at Polotsk and in the retreat to Lepel 6000 men taken prisoners, 9 pieces of cannon, and 20 waggons.

RECAPITULATION.

Murat's loss on the 18th Oct. in killed, wounded and prisoners, 3500—Battle of Mala-Jarostaff, 6000—At Medyna, on the 25th Oct. 1000—At Kolotz, on the 1st Nov. 1000—Near Viasma, on the 3d, 8500—Beyond Viasma, on the 4th, 1000—At Dorogobugsh, on the 7th, 2000—Beyond Dorogobugsh, on the 9th, 15,000—Near Doughovitchina, 500—Loss of the main Army from the 18th Oct. to the 10th Nov. 38,500—Loss of Victor's and St. Cyr's divisions, at Polotsk and to Lepel, 10,000—At Tchasniki, loss not known.

The number of cannon taken within the same period amounts to 134 pieces, besides what the French have buried and destroyed; and of waggons to 270, besides what have been blown up.

Thus, of the 85,000 efficient men carried away from Moscow, nearly one half have been put hors de combat on the road from Moscow to Smolensk, whilst Victor and St. Cyr's divisions have been entirely ruined.

Thus the whole moral of the enemy is nearly destroyed, whilst the spirits of the soldiers, yielding to the pressure of defeat, sickness, and want, have left them incapable of active or vigorous exertions; and Beauharnois, who, we may be sure, draws a faithful picture of his army, declares, in the two intercepted letters we have published, that his men "are driven to such desperation as to suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy."

A more deplorable account of the situation of an army cannot be conceived—and its sufferings are not yet at an end. Beyond Smolensk we know they had not got on the 11th of last month—and before that time Wittgenstein was at Vitepsk and Orsba directly in the front, communicating, no doubt, with the Moldavian army, fresh and entire, under Tormazow and Tchitchagoff. On the 9th Kutousoff was at Elua, but three days march from Smolensk, on his road to Krasnoi, which is on the west of Smolensk. Meanwhile Platow, Millaradovitch have driven Beauharnois from Dorogobuz out of the main road to Smolensk, and having forced him to fly to Doughovitchina, have increased the difficulties of his march, and lengthened his distance from the French head-quarters.

In this situation, full of peril, woe and want, we leave them, remarking, however, that the Austrians seem to be little inclined to share the miseries of the French, having crossed the Bug, with the apparent intention of finding that which their friends are seeking for in vain—comfortable winter quarters.

Of all the French armies, the only one entire and the most numerous (what a change!) is that under Soult. What should hinder him, if he chose, from playing the part of Monk?

SECOND EDITION.

HALF-PAST 2 O'CLOCK.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

GOTTENBURG, November 25—During the retreat of the French General Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschitchagoff have joined.

Kutosow with his General Army is at Keloona. Smolensk is completely surrounded.

THIRD EDITION.

Sun Office, Half-Past 3 o'Clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars.

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to 30th November. No despatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description.—General Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces of cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensk.

A corps of 2000 men under the command of Gen. Angereau, brother to the Marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutousoff were dated the 13th November, at Lobkove, 40 wersts to the southward of Smolensk. Nothing at the time was known of Bonaparte.

A Manifesto is said to have been issued at St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor Alexander solemnly retracts all former acknowledgments of Bonaparte as Emperor of France, and once more declares, that he will never conclude a peace with France while that villain is acknowledged as her Ruler.

LONDON, December 6.—The following intelligence was yesterday reported to the Admiralty, from Captain Farquhar, of the Desiree frigate, which arrived on Friday at Yarmouth, from the coast of Holland:—

On Tuesday last, when off the Dutch coast, the Desiree spoke a galliot, laden with butter and cheese, bound from Amsterdam to London. The Captain of the galliot informed Captain Farquhar, that when he left Amsterdam it was reported, and universally believed, that Bonaparte's army had been totally annihilated in Russia, and that Bonaparte was killed in his flight to Poland.

HARWICH, December 8.—This morning arrived the King George Packet, Capt. King; she brings a report (which was generally credited) prevalent at Stockholm, that Viceroy Beauharnois had surrendered at Smolensk and that Bonaparte, who has deserted his main army, with 15,000 men had reached Mohilew, where however they were fallen in with by Tschetchykoff, the result of this rencontre not known.—The Russian fleet was expected to leave Wingoe Sound the day after the Packet came away.

Extract from the Daglish Allehanda of November 24.

The great Russian army is moving from Jelna to Krasnoi. The Cossacks perform wonders: they not only destroy the columns of infantry, but attack the artillery with the greatest bravery. The French have lost between 30 and 40,000 men in their retreat from Moscow. The whole road is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, ammunition chests, baggage, gun carriages, in one word, there never has been an example of such a flight in the memory of man. All the valuable articles which have been plundered at Moscow are retaken, upwards of 100 waggons have fallen into the hands of the victors. The French are in want of every thing, and are reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh. Their cavalry no longer exists, and they are daily losing part of the little artillery they have left; 15 Officers of the Italian Guards have arrived in our army, and requested to be taken into our service. We are assured that the strength of the whole French army does not exceed 60,000 men.

Intelligence received from Count Wittgenstein states, that he is at Orcha.—Major General Harpe who was sent forward by Count Wittgenstein, reports, that the head of the French columns had arrived at Smolensk.

Moscow, October 25. The following was yesterday made public by Major General Stowaiskji:

The enemy, who is daily put into difficulties, and beaten by our troops, was forced to abandon Moscow on the 11th inst. but even in his flight, he thought of a diabolical expedient to depress the pious Russian nation with a fresh cause of sorrow, and by means of mines to blow up the Kremlin and the Temple of God. But wonderful is God in his sanctuary. A part of the walls of the Kremlin, and nearly the of whole the buildings flew into the air, or were destroyed by the flames, but the Dome and Temple, where the relics of the Saints are kept, were preserved undamaged, as a proof of the Lord's mercy towards the Russian Monarch and the Empire.

A traveller from Konigsberg states that a Russian army, 30 to 40,000 men strong, under Admiral Tchitchagoff, was on its march against that city, after having totally defeated Prince Schwarzenburgh, and retaken Warsaw and Grodno.

Another report says that the Russians were 10 German miles from Warsaw, and marching on Dantzick.—A corps of 10,000 men was organizing at Konigsberg, for the defence of that city.