



FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 11.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1812.

MY LORD—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and *Te Deum* is 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. Wiazingerode on the 22d October. The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honour to enclose 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 Polotsk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by General Steinheil.

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

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

[Translation of the First Enclosure.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—On the 18th October, Marshal Kutousoff, 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 the standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom is a General. Two thousand men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is inconceivable.

On the 22d, the corps of General Wiazingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it to evacuate the capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power.

[Second Enclosure.]

Extract of the Report of General Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated Polotsk, the 20th Oct. 1812.

After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvon St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotsk, with the corps entrusted to my command. On the 6th instant I directed Lieutenant-General Prince Jaschewit to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Goussatchine, whilst Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.

The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Goussatchine, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody; it began at six in the morning and lasted till eight. 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 anything, because I waited for the attack of Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly.

I drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotsk. 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 morning of the 7th, at five o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchment, to which success Lieut.-General Count Steinheil's movement greatly contributed.

The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double palisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides from behind the palisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to be directed by my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Major-Generals Platoff and Dietrich, and the other under the command of Colonel Rievlier, of the Grenadier regiment of Hussars.

Lieutenant-General Casanow, as soon as he perceived that his troops were close before Polotsk, 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 all the places of action are covered with dead bodies; and, according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employing the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded to the other side. Marshal Gouvon St. Cyr is himself wounded in the leg. We have taken prisoners forty-five staff and superior officers, and two thousand men; and 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 Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil had been able to follow them to Polotsk, but, to his great mortification, he was stopped by the intervention of a superior force from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable; of the Generals, we are wounded, Major-General Bolk in the head, Prince Labirgkoi and Harman, who have slight contusions, Colonel Rote, of the 26th Jagers, severely wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the Belchamber, Mordisio, 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 1st Petersburg Militia, upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body here 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 the direction of their brave leader, Senator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its being almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's batteries and lines.

There is also a report of the 21st of October, by Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil, 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 Utechtch. He drove them, in concert with Count Wittgenstein, who was at Polotsk, at the same time that the darkness of the night prevented further proceedings.

Without counting killed and wounded, General Steinheil made one Colonel, one Staff Officer, 37 other Officers, and 500 Non-Commissioned Officers and privates, prisoners. The Lieutenant-General speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of Major-General Phos.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Judgment pronounced by the Military Commission created at Moscow by orders of His Majesty the Emperor and King, for the trial of the authors and abettors of the conflagration of the 13th and 15th September, and the following days. The Commission having met in the Palace of Dolgorouky, the Session was opened by the reading of the process verbal of the information, and pieces tending both to the crimination, and acquittal of the accused. This reading finished, the President ordered the guard to bring in the accused, to the number of 26, who were accordingly brought in without fetters. After having stated to them the facts of their charge, and heard, separately, the depositions and testimonies of the witnesses; after having heard the accused, taken in the fact of setting fire to different houses, and examined the means employed by the incendiaries, as matches, fuses, phosphoric vessels, sulphur, and other combustible matter found upon the accused, or placed purposely in several habitations.

The Commission found that, for the last three months, the Russian Government, foreseeing, no doubt, the danger of the contest in which it had engaged, and the impossibility of preventing the French army from arriving at Moscow, had resolved to employ in its defence the extraordinary means of conflagration and destruction, reproached by civilized nations; that it had accepted, for that purpose, the proposition of a certain Doctor (Schmidt), an Englishman (though calling himself a German), a mechanician by profession, who being invited into Russia in the beginning of last May, and after several secret conferences with the principal Authorities, went to reside at the Castle of Woronzow, situated six wests from the city, on the road to Kalouga; that a detachment of 100 infantry, and twelve dragons, repaired to the castle, to protect the mysterious operations of Schmidt, and prevent the curious from gaining access to him.

That it is generally known, that he constructed an aërostatic balloon, of a considerable size, pretending that he meant to enclose in it a destructive machine, which, he asserted, he could guide at pleasure.

That, about a fortnight before the entrance of the French Army into Moscow, seven large barrels of gunpowder were sent to Woronzow, with artificers, who were to work under the directions of Dr. Schmidt.

That it is proved, that this pretended construction of a balloon was merely for an imposition, and that nothing was done at the Castle of Woronzow, but the preparing of fire-works, and making other incendiary machines.

That it is certain that all the expenses incurred in the making of the balloon, and the machines, were defrayed by the Russian Government.

That Count Rostopchin, the Military Governor of Moscow, being certain, after the battle of Mojsk, of the speedy arrival of the French, determined them to carry into execution the plan for burning that capital by all the means in his power.

That he issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants, in which we remark the following passage: "Ain yourselves, it matters not with what arms; but particularly pitchforks, which are so much the more suitable against the French, because in weight they resemble trees of straw. If we cannot vanquish them, we will burn them in Moscow, should they enter it."

That, to attain his object with more certainty, the Governor Rostopchin, before his departure, caused to be opened the gates of the prisons, called the Ostrog and Yamow, where malefactors were confined; that about 800 issued from them; and

that, as the price of their liberty, they were required to set fire to the city 24 hours after the arrival of the French troops.

That many officers and military men of the Russian Army, and agents of police, secretly ordered orders to remain disguised in Moscow, to direct the incendiaries, and give the signal for conflagration.

That it is notorious, that to take away all the means of extinguishing the flames, the Governor Rostopchin, on the morning of the 13th, caused to be carried off all the fire-engines belonging to the twenty quarters of the city, with the water carriages, buckets, &c. as well as the horses destined for that service.

That the inflammable materials of all kinds, and particularly the boxes full of phosphorus, wrapped in canvas dipped in sulphur, deposited and placed in different houses, evidently show that the fire originated in a concerted plan.

That the matches and squibs seized in the hands of many Russian soldiers and individuals, at the moment of their arrest, mark out unequivocally the true authors of the fire, of whom a great number taken in the fact were, from a spontaneous movement of indignation, shot by the French patrols, or knocked on the head by the inhabitants themselves.

The Judge Reporter having heard in his report and conclusions, and the accused in their defence, and the latter having declared that they had no more to add, the President demanded of the Members, if they had any observations to make; and on their answering in the negative, and before he proceeded to take their opinions, ordered the accused to withdraw; the Council deliberating with closed doors, in the presence of the Imperial Solicitor only.

The President, for each of the accused, separately put the following question:— [Here follows a list of the names, age, profession, and place of birth of the twenty-six persons accused.]

Are these guilty of setting fire to the houses of Moscow, with the design of burning down the city?

The votes being collected, beginning with those of the lowest rank, and the President having given his opinion last, the Commission declared unanimously that the ten individuals named below were guilty.

[Here follows a list of ten out of those before named, with their ages, profession, place of birth, &c. as before.]

On which the Imperial Attorney applied for punishment.

The votes being again collected by the President in the form indicated above, the Commission unanimously condemned the above ten individuals to death.

The sixteen following, the Military Commission considering as not sufficiently convicted, condemned to be detained in the prisons of Moscow, to prevent the mischief they might do.

[List of sixteen names, with ages, professions, place of birth, &c.]

Ordered besides, the printing, fixing up, and distribution of 1000 copies; and that the Judge-Reporter is enjoined to read the present judgment to the condemned, and cause it to be executed in its whole extent within 24 hours.

Done, concluded, and judged in public Session, on the day, month, and year above mentioned, and the Members of the Commission have signed with the Judge-Reporter and Registrar, the minute of judgment.

Signed by the Members of the Commission.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

We have received Paris Papers to the 7th inst. They contain the 24th Bulletin of the French Army, dated Moscow, the 11th of October. It admits the junction of the Russian army of the Danube, and notices the movement made on the St. Petersburg road from Moscow, as stated in the Russian military Reports. The private letters from Moscow, dated the 18th, four days later than the Bulletin, and represent Bonaparte in that city in perfect health. If correct, they completely satisfy the Carlsbam article, which stated that he was, on the 26th, at Koenigsberg, on his return to Paris. Koenigsberg is 900 miles from Moscow, and it is impossible that he could in so short a time have travelled so great a space, so that the news of his arrival at Koenigsberg should cross the sea, and reach Carlsbam on the 26th. The Carlsbam article we therefore consider as entirely exploded.

The trials of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy at Paris ended on the 29th of October. Of the three Ex-Generals, originally mentioned as leaders, Malet was charged as principal, with having conspired against the state with intent to destroy the government and succession to the throne, and excite the people to take up arms against the Imperial Authority; and the other two Ex-Generals, and 21 other persons, were charged as accomplices. Malet was convicted and sentenced to death, as were also the Ex-General Laborie and Guidal, and eleven others, including Bochechampe, a Corsican, who is described as having been a prisoner of state for ten years. The rest were acquitted. The whole of the trial, excepting the Ex-Generals and Bochechampe, either belonged to the regiment of the guard at Paris, or were officers of the national guard stationed at Paris. Twelve of those condemned suffered the punishment of death on the 29th ult. and two were reprieved. No particulars of the conspiracy are given.

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concentration, however, still prevailed, and an insurrection is said to have already broken out among the regenerated Poles.

We have seen an American Gentleman who has arrived from Paris; he informs us that the American Minister, Joel Barlow, had set off for the headquarters of the French Army, for the purpose of personally soliciting from Bonaparte 12 sail of the line and 36 frigates, to be manned by Americans. He also informs us, that Paris was in a most agitated state when he left it, and confirms the report which was received a few days since, of the death of Savary.

The Earl of Moira had an audience yesterday, of the Prince Regent, at Carlton House. The Earl, who is 68 years of age, has lately undergone a thorough repair at Woolwich, was yesterday ordered to be fitted out to take his Lordship to India.

Lord Castlereagh was the only person who made a speech yesterday at the Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall. On the health of the Emperor of Russia being given, his Lordship said he wished to correct some erroneous reports which he understood had gone abroad respecting his Imperial Majesty. He undertook to say, that so far from being in the cause, or likely to enter into a compromise with France, that Royal Personage was firmly fixed and determined on resistance, and defend his country to the last extremity.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11