

### LETTER OF J. O'CONNELL, ESQ. OF GRENA.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

EGAR and Blennerhassett proceeded instantly to a public-house on the road, where they were immediately joined by their colleague, O'Connor, and soon after by the Sheriff, who, though they did not alight, stopped for some time at the door. If their object was, that a duel should take place, would they, the principals, exhibit themselves in an open public-house, with but one room, to which every person going there had an equal right to resort—would they have remained in the Sheriff's office? "Fugit ad salicem, cupitque celerem." But O'Connor—there an arrangement was made by Maurice O'Connor and Eggar, of not only the line they were to pursue going to Uroghale, but of the line the Sheriff was to be sent, so that they should all arrive at the same time. This arrangement they made within the hearing of a very respectable gentleman, who frequently and publicly expresses his disgust at such conduct—and their disposition for "public tranquillity."

The time arrived when they should have been at the place appointed; but, from the length of the route prescribed for the Sheriff, they could not have arrived. An hour, a second hour, passed without their appearance; at length—at nearly the expiration of a third hour after the time, the Sheriff made their appearance, advancing on the north side of the river, and Mr. Blennerhassett and Mr. Eggar on the south—the precise route struck out by O'Connor and Eggar. WELL REGULATED ARGUMENT—MOST EXCELLENTLY FULFILLED, THAT THIS ARGUMENT CONTRIBUTED TO "PRESERVE THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY."

Another appointment was made by Captain Grace and Mr. Eggar for a meeting in another county—the county of Cork; and, in making this appointment, there was much of consideration, whether that or the county of Limerick was preferable; it was, however, determined in favour of the former, as the Sheriff of that county were then engaged in holding an Election, therefore not likely to interfere, and that we would be liable to interruption in the county of Limerick. 'Tis, however, but justice to Mr. Eggar, to say, that the recollection of the near friendship between the High Sheriff of the county of Limerick and his friend Blennerhassett, and of that Sheriff's present disgrace at the time, made him (Eggar) very urgent to have that county named as the place of meeting. Shingus bridge in the county of Cork, however, was appointed as the place, and Monday, the 9th, fixed as the day of meeting. Sunday, the 8th, Mr. Eggar arrived in Killybeg, and called upon Captain Grace, and in presence of Counselor Hussey and some other gentlemen, proposed to change the ground from the County of Cork, to the county of Limerick, on the 10th of the day of meeting. Sunday, the 8th, Mr. Eggar arrived in Killybeg, and called upon Captain Grace, and in presence of Counselor Hussey and some other gentlemen, proposed to change the ground from the County of Cork, to the county of Limerick, on the 10th of the day of meeting. Sunday, the 8th, Mr. Eggar arrived in Killybeg, and called upon Captain Grace, and in presence of Counselor Hussey and some other gentlemen, proposed to change the ground from the County of Cork, to the county of Limerick, on the 10th of the day of meeting.

On the following day (Friday), on my way from home to Killybeg, there was a barbarous—promissed attempt to assassinate me, by O'Connor—the colleague—the adviser—the champion of Blennerhassett and Eggar; by O'Connor—one of the authors of Blennerhassett's publication—by O'Connor, who, from that hour to this, continues to be the avenger and the comforter of Blennerhassett; who, if he had a day of feelings becoming a gentleman, would, indiscreetly, avoid that man until after the final investigation of that transaction,

the particulars of which I shall refrain from mentioning, unwilling in any way to follow unworthy example, by an endeavour to make premature public impression—by O'Connor, I repeat, whose kindness and good nature to the son duped the old father into the Magisterial act of bullying the felony and subscribing a supercedas of his, O'Connor's, composition.

Disappointed in his purpose on the 13th, and, perhaps, desiring to avoid or prevent any legal investigation of that transaction, O'Connor again worked Eggar and Blennerhassett into play; a new consultation was held, and it was then determined, as Mr. Blennerhassett's business was ended without a duel, that Captain Grace's proposal ought to have been acceded to, and, therefore, that Eggar should proceed immediately to Killarney, and say they were ready to meet Mr. O'Connell. Eggar accordingly arrived in Killarney on the evening of the 14th, and immediately wrote a note to Captain Grace, saying, he wished to speak to him. Captain Grace appointed the following morning, and they accordingly met. Eggar then, well aware that his demand would not be complied with, required an immediate meeting, offering to go where he had already refused to go—to the County of Cork—thus admitting the absurdity of what he before advanced—his illusion, his terror about a "mob," the alarming complexion of the County of Cork; and satisfied that Captain Grace would not in any way retract what he had formerly declared, Eggar betrayed cowardice, and was really to fight. When Captain Grace communicated this to me, I thought it but right to explain to Mr. Eggar my feelings on the subject. I requested of Captain Grace to tell him so—but that, to prevent mistake, I wished him to have a gentleman upon his part present. Fortunately, just at that time, a gentleman of very high consideration, Edward Collins, Esq. of Ballybeg, and only agreeing in name with Mr. Collins already mentioned, arrived in town. He was an acquaintance of Eggar's, and was asked by him to be present. Mr. Collins accordingly accompanied him, and was present, as was Captain Grace, at the consultation; and in the statement made to Eggar of his conduct, and though I repeatedly challenged him to contradict me, if possible, to the evident surprise of Mr. Collins, he was unable. To establish the detail, that the public may see the part Mr. Eggar acted; and I am in that detail, unfortunately, for correctness sake, obliged to repeat expressions harsh and disagreeable, which, however strongly melted, and justly so, I regret the necessity of it. Yet, I shall avoid the epithets my warm indignation led me to apply. Mr. Eggar, I am delighted to see an respectable gentleman as Mr. Collins present; it will prevent a renewal of the statement that was attended the transaction upon your part. If you are interrupted by Mr. Eggar, seeking some explanation of the matter, my answer was—

Mr. Eggar, I was anxious to give you my mind and my opinion upon this matter; I shall communicate to you, in my own words, and before you part, so that you may see, and I will not leave you any reason to be angry, or to think of you as not real as you were, and I shall not do you any harm. You are not to be angry, or to think of you as not real as you were, and I shall not do you any harm. You are not to be angry, or to think of you as not real as you were, and I shall not do you any harm. You are not to be angry, or to think of you as not real as you were, and I shall not do you any harm.

did come to the field, although I was upon me ground, you did not bring up your tottering friend—until the arrival of the Sheriff, who you knew was accompanied and brought up by a relative and con-panion of Blennerhassett's. Contradict me, if you can. What was your conduct, Eggar, after the Sheriff had dispersed you, and after your appointment and promise of secrecy to Captain Grace? Did you not, accompanied by your worthy friend, stop at a public-house on the high road—did not the Sheriff's carriage stop at the door, whilst you were talking to your adviser and assistant, O'Connor, with you; and did you not there, in breach of all gentleman-like feelings, regardless of your promise to Captain Grace, regardless of either honour or decency, make an arrangement with O'Connor, that you and Blennerhassett should proceed, by *duce mecum*, along the road on the south side of the river, keeping in view the Sheriff, who was riding on the north side, and taking care not to arrive before him? Did you arrive at the appointed time, or for near three hours after? Did you arrive before the Sheriff? No—you played your game according to your design, and it was an unfortunate thing for Blennerhassett to have had to do with you! You then made an appointment for the County of Cork, having first solicited the County of Limerick as a fitter place—having perfectly in recollection that the Sheriff of the County of Limerick was Blennerhassett's relation, and disengaged; and it was with reluctance you agreed to the County of Cork, because you knew the Sheriff were then holding the election. You withdrew from that appointment, because you knew that there would probably be no Magisterial intervention—you would not undertake, not to disclose it to the Sheriff, and therefore you did not meet at all. What then did you do? Although you knew that Mr. Blennerhassett's business and mine could not meet any discussion until Blennerhassett was finally ended, you let your colleague, O'Connor, represent it as so; and although you were still undecided, you did not communicate it either to Mr. Blennerhassett's friend or mine, and you sought the chance of satisfying Blennerhassett's honour (WELL, MUST BE AS IT IS!) by the possibility of my falling in a duel with him; and you were disappointed. His business was conducted by me so as to give a character to you and your assistance—a man of principle and honour, that he is perfectly satisfied, and your friend, by the means of your cunning and the treachery of your design—by your wish to gratify the vindictive and malicious disposition of O'Connor, not to repair the injured honour of that friend—and to repair the injured state of society. You are aware of O'Connor's attempt to assassinate me; you have been consulting with him since on this subject, and the result of that consultation is your present errand. You shall not go with him. I once tell you, in the presence of these gentlemen, the conduct you have observed. You have not ventured to contradict me. Had you done so, Captain Grace would censure you of the falsehood; he witnessed the most of it. You have been the greatest of all possible; and would it not be degrading to myself, and a breach of the laws of my country, I would cut you through the town with my whip. But, however despicable your conduct—however degraded I consider you in society—however degraded you are, and although I would it to myself and to the country, not to give any man a meeting until after the Assizes—until after I shall have prosecuted O'Connor, yet, you designing, if you have the spirit to call on me for the purpose, I shall give you a meeting with-in five minutes after you send me your friend; and I remain impress it upon you, I am ready.

I then turned out to Capt. Grace and Mr. Collins, and recommended to them no longer to defend themselves by keeping such company. This I partly the result of the "determination." The "steady" Mr. Eggar, from whom I have since heard nothing other than a proposal to shake hands; a "strong proof" that his perseverance was not to be regarded as trifled with.

My respect for Mr. Blennerhassett, who since that time waited upon me on behalf of Richard Francis, his character, the great regard that subsisted between him and my family, and his known liberality, induced me with him to enter into a detail of my reasons for refusing Rich. Blennerhassett any further notice—besides that, to any one else coming from Richard Blennerhassett, I should not consent to enter into, and that he seemed surprised at.

I have trespassed much upon public attention—but I have trespassed upon it, and I shall conclude, making only an observation or two upon some of the extraordinary passages in that publication. Mr. Blennerhassett says, I could not fight without my advocates. I know not whom he means, or to what extent his "advocacy" carries him; but the public will judge whether I could have had any "public advocates," in the pulchre behind his Fallin's house at Blennerhassett, or in the dining-room of that house, in either place, than a meeting. Mr. Blennerhassett mentions, too, that a concourse of people were assembled, prepared with fire arms, and armed with murderous weapons, which they had concealed. It is true, that a great number of persons assembled, as there always are upon such occasions; but the number was increased considerably by his having, for preservation of public tranquillity, "gone round about" to build mention of "passing the village of Mallow, the inhabitants of which, almost to a man, attracted by his "alarming complexion," followed his carriage to see the duel; but there were not any arms, or other "murderous weapons" other than what his adviser and abettor, O'Connor, might have had "con-

cealed." That, like honest and hearty men, before, and illumination on the 2d Aug. is of a nature creation; and it is strange that any man can be so intoxicated and bewildered as to describe a battle so utterly unfounded, and by subscribing it, and giving it circulation, exhibit himself as the author of what is "AS UNJUSTLY MANICRED AS IT IS FALSE."

I am, Sir, &c.

J. O'CONNELL.

Grena, Dec. 5, 1812.

The following paragraph has appeared in *The Dublin Evening Post*.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

A paragraph under this title appeared in the Paper about three weeks ago. It was afterwards contradicted in *The Liberator's Journal and Patriot*. The Friends of John O'Connell, Esq. are authorised by the persons present at the transaction, namely, Lieut. Col. Crobie, Capt. Teis, John Bateman, Esq. Mr. John Hussey, jun. and Doctor Crumpe, to state, that such contradiction is totally unfounded in fact.

Lord Harrowby has been the fortunate competitor for the rich Denary of Wyde. He has got it for his brother, Mr. Henry Hyder, a young Gentleman who had previously obtained that patronage, which should be exercised for the benefit of the public, one of the valuable Caenons of Windsor. As Ministers persist in this mode of distributing the preferments of the church, dividing its loaves and fishes among their own connections and Parliamentary supporters, without any regard to the claims of professional merit, it is to be hoped, if they value the appearance of a decent constitution, that the arguments drawn from the priests, which are said to surround the establishment, will no longer be used against the efforts of those friends of Liberty, who, to unite the nation in a bond of cordial union, would sweep from our statute book the remains of a dark and bigotted intolerance.

The following paragraphs are extracted from letters dated Messina, Oct. 26:

General Maitland is returned to Sicily, on account of ill health; he arrived here on the 15th of October. General Clinton is going to succeed him in his commands. It is expected that about 4000 Neapolitan troops will shortly embark, to reinforce the expedition to Africa. Transports are already collected at Palermo for the purpose of receiving them. Lord W. Bentinck has been for some time past employed in organizing them. By a late Dispatch, it is stated that his Lordship has the whole and sole disposal of the Sicilian army; numbers of the best officers have, in consequence, resigned, many of whom are gone to Naples, to enrol themselves under Murat's banners; no difficulty is, however, found in filling up the vacancies arising from their departure.

ANOTHER BREVET.—This measure we understand our more to be in progress; and, for the purpose of benefitting two or three personal favourites, the British army already numbers in its ranks the already numerous and disproportionate list of Generals. In looking into the Army List, our readers will find, that the number of general officers in the British army already amounts to within a very few of six hundred; of which about two-thirds are living in retirement, and unemployed. The proposed grounds for this new Brevet, the alleged inability in this rank in the course of the campaign; but these are known not to have exceeded ten or twelve at the utmost, and, under present of replacing those ten or twelve, about eighty new ones are to be appointed. In truth we cannot see why a subject of this nature is not as much a question of Parliamentary approbation, as the one intended community of rank with our own officers to those of the German Legion; for, if there is to be no limitation, or rule of authority, on the subject of Brevets, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent might some morning, in the effusion of his bounty, extend the rank of General, by one comprehensive grant, to all the Colonels and Lieutenants-Colonels of the British Army. Meanwhile, should this whippersnapper Brevet be really forced upon the army, we are to hope that some of the double commissions of the H—G—ds, as well as some of the sincere Staff situations, with all their beneficial allowances, held by favourites, will be given up, as provisions to some few at least of the many meritorious officers who will otherwise be thrown out of bread by their uncorrected promotion.

BIRTH.—At the Cove of Cork, the late of Lieutenant-Colonel Needham, 3d Garrison Battalion, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Shanrone, King's County, Mrs. widow of the late W. Dooley, Esq.—in Cork, Mrs. Logan.—At Sion-hill, the son of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter to her Grace, and wife of John Spencer, Esq. her Grace's nephew.—Mr. Charles Daniel, son of Mr. Stephen Daniel, of Sionmount—in Spain, Lieutenant Colonel Donnell, and Eustace W. Ireland, brothers to Lieutenant Ireland of the 24th Regt., who fell before Fuerte Monteone, sons of R. Ireland, Esq. of the County of Mayo, and nephew of the late John Ireland, Esq.—in Cork, Mrs. Smith, daughter of the late Alderman M. Smith, of that City.—In Dublin, William Hartigan, Esq. M.P.—At Milton, Mrs. Ann Pegg, at the advanced age of 102 years.—In London, the Rev. Dr. Gosset, well known in the literary world.—At Kinale, David Howell, Esq.—At Monaghan, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Henry Mitchell, Esq.—David Owyer, Esq. late Clerk to the Hon. Secy. of the County of Limerick.—At the residence of Mrs. Dorchester Cornack, eldest of the Cornack of Brittas, Esq.—in Cork, Mrs. Sauer, wife of John Sauer, Esq.—At Hampstead, the wife of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Post-office.

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### RAMSEY'S WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

NO. 11,386. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1812. PRICE FIVE PENNY.

#### WELL SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT OF 2000L. ARRANGING OUT OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, AND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, FOR A TERM OF 20 LIVES AND 999 YEARS IN REVERSION.

For particulars, as to Title, apply to JOHN V. VAN ATTOREY, Waterford, December 22, 1812.

#### DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

AT THREE STORES, HANOVER-STREET, TWENTY Pachaona old Jamaica RUM, fine quality, and highly taxed—a large supply of prime old TRINIDAD, not much inferior to fine Madeira—PORT, of pure and genuine quality, remarkably old and fine flavoured—OLD LISBON WINES, in Wood and Bottle, which they will sell on pleasing terms, and a considerable statement made to those who buy to sell.

They are, as usual, largely supplied with the best Quality of BENECALO WINE, in Wood and Bottle, which they continue to sell on the most reasonable Terms—Fresh TEAS, from last Sale—Raw and Refined Sugar.

Waterford, December 19, 1812.

#### PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, A PARTNER (who may or may not take an active part) in a most lucrative Manufacture, which does not require a large capital. Netty miles off this City, from which distance this City and all the adjacent Towns are obliged to be largely supplied.

A line addressed to C. D. at the Printer's bereof, will be duly attended to.

Waterford, December 19, 1812.

#### TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, CERTAIN SHARES, OR INTERESTS, IN FIVE DWELLING HOUSES, situated on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a neat single Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rents. For further particulars apply to HONORABLE ATTORNEYS, Queen's Street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be seen. After the expiration of the first two Years, these Premises will rise considerably in value. Waterford, November 26, 1812. TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. ABOUT SEVEN ACRES OF LANDS OF GRAVE DILL, the property of the late PATRICK COSGROVE deceased, all in high condition—Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD BURKE, Barrister at Law, or Mr. JOHN COSGROVE, of Carrick-on-Suir, F. G. Waterford, December 5, 1812. NOTICE. THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are ready to receive Proposals for the Conveyance of His Majesty's MAILS, in Dublin Counties, drawn by four Horses, between DUBLIN and WATERFORD, passing through BLENKINGTON, BALSINGLASS, and CARROLL, for a period of Seven Years. By Command of the Postmasters-General, EDW. S. LEES, Secy. Dublin, December 13, 1812. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—DEC. 29. | | | |-----------------------|-------------------| | Butter, first Quality | 119s. 0d. | | second | 114s. 0d. | | third | 107s. 0d. | | Tallow (rendered) | 110s. 120s. 0d. | | Lard (flake) | 84s. 0d. 90s. 0d. | | lard (cast rendered) | 86s. 0d. 90s. 0d. | | Bacon Pigs | 56s. 0d. 50s. 0d. | | Pork | 50s. 0d. 50s. 0d. | | Beef | 32s. 0d. 38s. 0d. | | Oatmeal | 22s. 0d. 26s. 0d. | | Flour, first Quality | 96s. 0d. 91s. 0d. | | second | 76s. 0d. 74s. 0d. | | third | 56s. 0d. 64s. 0d. | | fourth | 46s. 0d. 54s. 0d. | | Wheat | 52s. 0d. 65s. 0d. | | Barley | 30s. 0d. 32s. 0d. | | Oats (common) | 20s. 0d. 21s. 0d. | | potatoes | 24s. 0d. 24s. 0d. | | Malt | 45s. 0d. 45s. 0d. | | Canal | 48s. 0d. 58s. 0d. | | Tallow (rough) | 12s. 0d. 12s. 0d. | | Potatoes | 5s. 0d. 5d. 0d. | | Beef (quarters) | 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. | | Mutton (quarters) | 45s. 0d. 45s. 0d. | | Veal (quarters) | 64s. 0d. 64s. 0d. | | Pork | 5d. 0d. 5d. 0d. | | Butter (rough) | 24s. 0d. 24s. 0d. | | Tallow Oil | 26s. 0d. 26s. 0d. | | Whisky | 17s. 0d. 17s. 0d. | Whiskery for the Week ending on Saturday last. Barrels Wheat 60s. 0d. 60s. 0d. Do Oats 10s. 0d. 10s. 0d. Do Barley 5s. 0d. 5s. 0d. Dec. 26. JAMES H. REYNOLD, Mayor.

#### FRENCH COURT CALENDAR.

The following list of the French Generals, with their Titles, together with an account of the different branches of the Imperial French Court, most prove extremely useful to the Public, particularly at the present moment:

- Sovereign of Holland—*France Bonaparte*.
- King of Naples—*Marshal Murat*, Prince Joachim Napoleon.
- Prince of Naples—*Caroline Bonaparte*.
- King of Spain—*Prince Joseph Bonaparte*.
- King of Westphalia—*Prince Jerome Bonaparte*.
- Victory of Italy—*Prince Eugene Bonaparte* (4th Corps).
- Prince of Baden—*Sebastian de la Pagerie*.
- Grand Duches of Florence—*Elisa Bonaparte*.
- Grand Duke of Berg—*Prince Charles Louis Bonaparte*.
- Grand Duke of Warsaw—*Frederick Augustus III.*
- King and Elector of Saxony.
- Prince of Sardinia—*Marshal Bernadotte*, Crown Prince of Sweden.
- Prince of Neuchâtel—*Marshal Berthier*, Vice-Constable of France.
- Prince of Essling—*Marshal Massena*.
- Prince of Benevento—*Talleyrand*, Vice Arch-Chancellor.
- Prince of Eckmühl—*Frederick Drouot*.
- Duke of Abrantes—*Marshal Janet*.
- Duke of Angoulême—*Cout Scherzer*.
- Duke of Anhalt—*Marshal Drouot*.
- Duke of Bassano—*Mardi*.
- Duke of Belluno—*Marshal Victor*.
- Duke of Cadore—*Campagna*, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Duke of Castiglione—*Marshal Angereau*.
- Duke of Corfoglio—*Marshal Marmont*.
- Duke of Dalmatia—*Marshal Soult*.
- Duke of Dantzig—*Marshal Leffer*.
- Duke of Elchingen—*Marshal Ney*.
- Grand Duke of Florence—*General Baccouch*.
- Duke of Friuli—*Marshal Duroc*, Grand Marshal of the Palace.
- Duke of Montebello—*Marshal Lamar*, killed at Wagram.
- Duke of Istria—*Marshal Bessieres*, Commander of the Imperial Guards.
- Duke of Otranto—*Apache*, Governor of Rome.
- Duke of Padua—*General Artigas*.
- Duke of Parma—*Cambraceri*, Arch-Chancellor.
- Duke of Piacenza—*Marshal Le Brun*, Prince Arch-Treasurer.
- Duke of Ragusa—*Marshal Marmont*.
- Duke of Tarento—*Marshal Goussier* (8d Corps).
- Duke of Valmy—*Marshal Artillerie*.
- Duke of Vicenza—*General Gudin*, Grand Chamberlain, and Master of Saxony.
- Ex-Marshal *Houton* (supposed to be murdered).
- Ex-Marshal *Leprieux*.
- Ex-Marshal *Prignans*.
- Ex-Marshal *Serrurier*.

The following Generals of Division are also Barons of the Empire, &c.

- Borde-Sault—*Baron Valter*.
- Rajol—*Baron Subervie*.
- Denon.

The following Generals of Division are also Counts of the Empire, &c.

- Andreotti.
- Baraguey de Hilliers.
- Belliard.
- Brissot.
- Coste de St. Cyr.
- Defrance.
- De Tallein, Governor of Warsaw.
- St. Germain.
- Grunow.
- Hamp, Governor of Dantzig, and First Aid-de-camp to the Emperor.
- Regnier.
- Sebastiani.
- Vandamme, Commandant of Boulogne.
- Laum, Vice Admiral.
- Grondy.
- Hugonard, Governor of Konigsberg.
- Hulin, Governor of Paris.
- Laumon, Governor of the Imperial Palace.
- Masberg.
- Mombrun.
- Morand.
- Nansouty.

#### PARIS PAPERS TO THE 21ST DECEMBER.

#### TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

MOROCCHINO, DEC. 3.

To the 6th November the weather was fine, and the movement of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th, from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, which died in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensk we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th the Emperor was informed at Smolensk of this change in the line of operations, and concurred what the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the necessity of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresina, before the enemy; on the 13th he quitted Smolensk, on the 16th he slept at Krasnoy. The cold, which began the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer

was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice, the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses perished every night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses. In a few days more than 30,000 horses perished; our cavalry were on foot, our artillery and our baggage were without country. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our common ammunition, and provisions. The army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports; without cavalry we could not recapture a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery, we could not risk a battle, and Army would be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from doing; it was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and encircled the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, hindered our situation miserably. Those men whom nature had not sufficiently steered to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared short, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and drowned but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and their artillery manners, and saw a fresh glory in the different difficulties they were surmounted. The enemy, who blew upon the roads traces of the frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it: He surrounded all the columns with his Camps, who carried off, like the Arabs in the desert, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible policy, which only makes noise, and is not capable of penetrating through a company of Volunteers, rendered themselves formidable, by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless the enemy had no regard of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they were overthrown by the Victory, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

The Duke of Elchingen, with 5000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity, with which he is periodically distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night made a movement on the right, passed the Borysthene, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy. On the 19th the army passed the Borysthene at Orsa, and the Russian army, being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts. The army of Volhynia had inclined on the 16th upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisov. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisov, with 3000 men. On the 23d he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position. The enemy then passed the Beresina, marched upon Bobruisk; the division Lambert formed the advanced-guard. The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tscherehin, had received the order of the passage of the Beresina, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina. On the 24th the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert, 40 leagues from Borisov, attacked and defeated it, took 3000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 400 baggage wagons, of the army of Volhynia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina. General Berthier, with the 4th column, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 600 toises in length. Nevertheless the enemy occupied all the passage of the Beresina; this river is 40 toises wide; it had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 304 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different débouchés, where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass.

On the 25th, at break of day, the Emperor, after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzianka, and camped, in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and led him fighting two hours. The enemy retired upon the left bank of the river. General Legrand, an officer of the first-rate merit, was badly, but not dangerously, wounded. During the whole of the 26th and 27th, the army passed. The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the vanguard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzianka. Portuanaux's division set out at night from Borisov. A brigade of which was charged with burning the bridges, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not

