

JAVA GOVT



GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1813.

BATAVIA, MAY 3, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in directing that the following Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary be published for general information.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

PORT WILLIAM MARCH 5, 1813.

A dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has this day been received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and which THE RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL has been pleased to direct to be published for general information.

G. DOWDESWELL, Chief Secretary to Government.

JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Secretary to the Government AT PORT WILLIAM.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, copies of papers, containing intelligence of importance this day received from the Gulf of Persia and to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary to the Govt.

BURMA CASTLE, Feb. 14, 1813.

Copy of the report of Mr Levy, arrived with dispatches from the Russian Army. The battle of Borodino, fought on the 26th of August, O. S. is allowed by the most experienced Generals of both Armies, to have been one of the most bloody known in the annals of modern War. The Russians had 25,000 men killed and wounded, among the former two Generals, Touthshou and Kutousoff; among the latter 16 Generals. The loss of the French has been estimated by their own Officers to be near 40,000 hors de combat; the repeated and violent attacks, which they made on the Russian batteries, and which they were continually repulsed with immense loss, easily accounts for the number of their killed and wounded, so much exceeding that of the Russians. From different intercepted letters written by Staff Officers to their friends, it appears that 24 Generals were wounded on the day of the battle. Bonaparte issued a proclamation to his Army, which he assures his followers, that it should be the last, which at the same time, would secure them repose from their fatigues, good winter quarters, and a speedy return to their native Country. He was led to make these promises by the prospect of the great riches and magazines, which he hoped to find in the city of Moscow; luckily the patriotic spirit of the Russian nation has entirely disappointed all those flattering plans. On the approach of the Enemy, the inhabitants themselves set fire to the magazines, and thus destroyed the immense quantities of provisions and stores, which the French had counted for subsisting during the winter. The effects of this determination have been most severely felt, and the Army complained of by the whole French Army, and have led to the taking of many thousands of their Troops, who, driven by the Russians whilst foraging at some distance from the main body of the Army, or by desertion, which is daily increasing among them, during the eight days that the Russian Army was stationed at Kroone Pachni; about 25,000 men on the south of Moscow, and 25,000 more have been made prisoners, and brought away. Since my departure from the city of Moscow on the 14th September O. S. I have been informed at Odessa, that upwards of 10,000 more have been taken in the same manner, and that they are unanimous in their opinion, that nothing but a miracle can save the Army from total destruction.

Bonaparte seems to be aware of this, and had sent at three different times to Prince Field Marshal Kutousoff to demand a truce, which has been refused; and as I am informed, his third letter has been unopened.

All the roads from Smolensk to Moscow is entirely laid waste; consequently no subsistence whatever can be afforded to the French Army, or a retreat even possible, but the position of the different Russian Armies is such, as entirely to cut off the retreat of the French to the ancient frontiers of Poland.

The grand Army under Prince Rouayoff, whilst it covers the fertile provinces of Tula and Kaluga, is so favorably posted as to be able by one day's march, to attain the great road of Smolensk near Mosack, and come in the rear of the French Army.

The Army of General Gittgenstein, which has received considerable reinforcements, is on its march to Smolensk, and will intercept any transport of provisions, or of troops which Bonaparte may be expecting from the Polish frontiers.

But what must ultimately decide the fate of the French, in case they attempt a retreat, is the combined Swedish and Russian Army, which consists of 60,000 men, and is marching from Riga to Wilna.

Another Army of 30,000 men, under the Command of General Tchitchakof, arrived at Bredze Litzewsky, (the frontier town in the Duchy of Warsaw) on the river Bog on the 25th September O. S. and was on the point of entering that Duchy. Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian General, having retreated with his army into the interior of that Province.

The different positions of these respective Armies, whilst they entirely cut off the retreat of Bonaparte, enable the Russian and Swedish Commanders to prevent his receiving any succour from fresh troops or provisions from Germany or Poland.

It is highly gratifying, that whilst the French are thus suffering from cold and hunger, the Russian soldier is richly provided with every thing to make his situation comfortable. He is regularly supplied with Beef and Brandy twice a day. Bread is in the greatest plenty, and every man has a good pelisse cloak to keep him warm.

Prince Kutousoff's Army is daily gaining new strength by the considerable number of recruits and fresh troops that are organizing in every district, and of which, great numbers are daily arriving to the Army. By this time I compute the grand Russian Army, under the Prince, to consist of about 150,000 men, all of them well provided with arms and ammunition, and furnished with provisions of every kind.

(Signed) ISMAEL MORTER, Chief Secretary to the Govt.

(COPY) ALEXANDRIA, 1st October 1812.

I am happy to have it in my power to state, that the victory obtained by Lord Wellington on the 21st of July last, was much more complete than was at first reported. In that action, the enemy lost 8,000 prisoners, upwards of 15,000 killed, 9,000 wounded, 8 eagles, 32 pieces of cannon, the whole of their baggage and the military chest. Upwards of 3,000 of the troops under Joseph Bonaparte himself, deserted and joined Lord Wellington's Army.

But the best proof that the French in that engagement were totally routed is, that they did not make a single effort to protect Madrid, which Lord Wellington entered on the 12th of August, Joseph Bonaparte having retired towards Toledo. The British Commander in Chief did not remain longer in the Capital, than was necessary to re-establish the Government of Ferdinand the 7th; and marched immediately with his Cavalry and corps of Light Infantry in pursuit of the enemy. Two thousand four hundred men that garrisoned the Buda Retiro, fell into the hands of the victors, together with 89 pieces of cannon, 20,000 muskets, and a great quantity of military Stores.

Russia and Sweden have made peace with Great Britain, and have signed a Secret Treaty.

The system which the Emperor Alexander had adopted, to risk no general battle with the French, but to retire gradually, destroying every thing that might be of use to the enemy, seems to have completely succeeded.

On the 4th of August, the date of the 11th Bulletin of the French Army, Bonaparte was at Vitepsk, and he himself has confessed that, in various "small engagements," his troops had been worsted.

I have in a former letter mentioned, that America had declared war against Great Britain, and that the first act of hostility had been an attack on one of four Frigates by three American Frigates. From more recent advices, we learn, that an English Frigate was pursued and attacked by five American Frigates and a Sloop, but that she escaped.

I have the honor to be, (Signed) ERNEST MISSETT, THEODORE FORBES, Esq. Honorable East India Company's Agent in the Arabian Gulph.

True Copy, F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Extract from a Letter from the Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 5th November 1812, to the Resident at Bagdad.

6. The system of retreat originally adopted by the Emperor Alexander, has been carried to a greater length than was approved of by the Army or by the publick, but there is reason to think that the result will be the more decisive. An immense number of the French troops have been killed in the different engagements that have taken place, in many of which there is no doubt that the Russians have had the advantage. Bonaparte has now precipitated himself into a situation from which it will be difficult, if not impossible for him to escape, and in which the size of his army is daily diminishing, while that of his adversaries increases apace. The road by which he advanced is become impracticable for a retreat, (if he wished to make it) by the complete devastation of the country on either side. Large corps are advancing towards Wilna and Smolensk: to cut off the supplies and reinforcements that might be sent him from Germany and Poland, while the Russians uninterruptedly receive additional corps of Cavalry and Infantry, and plentiful supplies of provisions from all quarters.

7. The prisoners and deserters from the French Army which are daily brought in in great numbers, represent their condition as being miserable in the extreme, and Napoleon himself seems to be perfectly sensible of his danger. He has repeatedly solicited an armistice, and attempted negotiation with General Kutousoff, but he has been uniformly refused.

8. In short, the general opinion in the Russian Army is, that he is in the last act, if not in the last scene of his eventful Tragedy.

Communication from Sir Robert Wilson, forwarded by Mr. Morter, dated Constantinople, 17th November.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17th Nov. 1812.

Letters from Sir Robert Wilson, dated at the Russian Head Quarters, the 19th and 20th October, give an account of an attack, not on a large scale, but of a most brilliant character, made on the 15th October, on the advanced Corps of the French Army, under the command of Marshal Murat (pretended King of the two Sicilies) by a detached force from the Russian position at Ternetsa.

The Enemy was surprised on every point. The Cossacks, five wersts in the rear of his left wing, made themselves masters of 18 pieces of cannon. Beningsen penetrated two wersts higher, and his centre was forced by the Cavalry. The Russians were not for a moment checked; it was a continued victorious operation till the Infantry reached the distance prescribed to them, when the Cossacks charging and defeating bodies of the French Cuirassiers and Carabiniers, who attempted to "repel" them, continued the pursuit five wersts further.

The enemy abandoned 32 guns and about 50 ammunition waggons, and blew up a great number of others.

He also lost all his baggage, including Marshal Murat's, who narrowly escaped, and is said to have lost a leg.

A thousand prisoners had been brought in at the date of Sir Robert's letter.

A General, supposed to be Sebastiani, from his having had the Order of the Crescent, was seized by a Major of Cossacks, and these Troops have got possession of the Standard of Honour, of the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers, which bears the inscription of Ulan, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau and Wagram.

The Prisoners had formerly reported, that horse flesh was the chief food of the French. Their Camps presented the fullest confirmation of that fact; and moreover, that the horses themselves were perishing for want.

Bonaparte was to have been himself in the Camp on the day of the Combat, and the horses that were stationed for him and his Staff were taken.

The enemy's loss (exclusive of prisoners) exceeds two thousand.

(True Copy) (Signed) J. HINE, Assistant. (True Copy,) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1813.

Yesterday arrived the ship Pembroke Captain Payin from the Gulph of Persia; she left Bussora in the first week of January, and brings accounts from Constantinople of the date of the 27th November, the substance of which we published in our extra of the 9th instant. By this opportunity have been received Francfort Journals to the 5th October, English papers to the 16th September, Gibraltar Chronicles to the 29th September, and Malta papers to the 7th October.

At the date of the last accounts Bonaparte was still at Moscow; but if any reliance is to be placed on the Russian accounts his situation is extremely precarious and perilous. His career has been achieved at the price of enormous sacrifices. In the great battle of the 7th Sept. at Borodino four leagues in advance of Mojaick, the whole of his cavalry was destroyed, and he lost 40,000 men with 16 pieces of artillery. Generals Caulincourt, Montbrun and Friant were killed, Marshals Davoust and Junot, with several other General Officers were wounded. His army is said to be reduced to 35,000 fighting men. On his flanks and in his rear are collecting powerful armies. His communication with Smolensk becomes every day more difficult. On his two flanks are two considerable armies, that of Admiral Tchetchagoff united to the troops under General Turmonssoff is on the Bog, and is marching towards the Duchy of Warsaw, where Prince Schwarzaberg had retired without striking a blow. It is 60,000 strong, without the detachment at Pensk and Mazor, and was expected in force in the beginning of November on the Vistula; on the other side a Swedish corps has disembarked at Riga, and joined to the troops from Finland and under General Essen form an army of sixty thousand men, who are marching on Wilna; whilst Count Welgenstein who has been reinforced by 14,000 men from Petersburg, is advancing to Smolensk.

In this situation Bonaparte has most earnestly and repeatedly demanded an armistice, which Prince Kutousoff has peremptorily refused to grant him. Under these circumstances we may surely be allowed to consider the intelligence from Russia as wearing an auspicious aspect.

The latest accounts from Spain came down as we believe, in later than the 22d September. It appears that the army of Portugal had been reinforced by some detachments from the army of the North.

and having collected together its own remnants, had made some movements which occasioned Marquis Wellington to proceed from Madrid on the 1st September to Valladolid, from which place his last letter of the 8th September is dated. At that time the army of Portugal which had collected between Tomillas and Valladolid, was retreating along the Pessera to Duenas where its rear was expected to halt on the night of the 7th September.

Massena is stated to have entered Spain in the latter end of August or beginning of September with 10,000 men. The siege of Cadix was raised on the 25th August. Scott, who had proceeded to Granada left that place on the 17th September taking the road to Guadix. General Vallerstera was marching in pursuit of him. Carthagen accounts of the 20th September say that he effected a junction with Suchet and Joseph at Jumilla.

A Treaty of Alliance between the Regency of Spain and the Emperor of Russia has been concluded.

The great question of war or peace with America appears still undecided. Amongst the best informed, different opinions as to the probable result of the present negotiations prevail. Some considering peace as the sure determination of the Americans in consequence of the revocation of the orders in Council. Others think that the Americans are indulging such extraordinary pretensions that it will be impossible for England to accede to them.

Every hostile preparation by sea and land is in the mean time going on with great activity in America.

It does not appear that any engagement had been fought. Commodore Rodgers sailed in pursuit of the Jamaica convoy; it has however arrived safe, and Commodore Rodgers is, we believe, chased in his turn by our ships of war who were in convoy of the fleet.

TIMES, SEPTEMBER 9.

A Dublin paper says, that Lord Moira has at length, at the earnest entreaty of the Prince Regent, accepted the situation of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with full powers to satisfy the Catholics.

On the 13th August, the following noblemen and gentlemen kissed hands on their promotion to the following offices.

Lord George Beresford on being appointed Comptroller of the Household.

Mr. Robert Peel, Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Rocelyn, Vice Chamberlain.

Mr. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

Lord Charles Bentinck, (we understand) Treasurer of the Household.

EAST INDIA SHIPS.

BOMBAY AND CHINA. — Charles Grant, 1200 tons, Captain J. Lock, Perseverance 1200 tons, Captain —, New ship building by Mr. Cumberland 1200 tons, Captain —, Marquis of Ely 1200 tons, Captain J. Dalrymple, New ship Earl Camden 1200 tons, Captain —.

The Fleet which sailed from Bengal on the 18th of March arrived in England on the 4th September.

Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bt. made an Extra Knight of the order of the Bath.

EUROPE.

DEATHS. — On the 22d August, Major General William Kirkpatrick. Major General Bowles, of the Bombay Establishment.

Eighteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army. Moscow, 10th Sept. 1812.

On the 4th, the Emperor set out from Ghat and encamped near the post of Grituova.

On the 5th, at six in the morning the Army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon the Russian Army was discovered, having its right towards Moscow, and its left on the heights of the left bank of the Kolocha. At the distance of twelve hundred toises in front of his left, the enemy had begun to fortify *un beau mamelon* between two woods where he had stationed between 9 and 10,000 men. The Emperor, having reconnoitred him, resolved not to wait a moment longer, but to drive him immediately from this position.

He ordered the King of Naples to pass the Kolocha with the Compans division and the cavalry. Prince Poutsatowsky, who had advanced on by the right, found himself able to turn his position. At four the attack commenced. In one hour's time the enemy's redoubt was taken with its artillery, the enemy were driven from the wood and killed, having left a third of their force on the field of battle. At 7 in the evening the fire ceased.

On the 6th at two o'clock in the morn-

ing the Emperor ~~in the advanced~~ posts of the enemy; the day was spent in reconnoitring. The enemy's position was very strong. His left was weakened by the loss of the post on the preceding evening; it rested on a large wood, supported by *un beau mamelon* crowned by a redoubt furnished with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other Mamelons covered by redoubts, a hundred paces distant from each other, protected his line, as far as a large village which the enemy had demolished with a view of covering the main body of artillery and infantry and protecting his centre. His right passed behind Kolocha in the rear of the village of Borodino and rested on two Mamelons crowned with redoubts and armed with batteries. This position appeared an excellent and strong one. It was easy to manoeuvre and oblige the enemy to evacuate it; but it would have been putting off the opportunity, and his position was not considered so strong as to render it necessary to avoid the engagement. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half finished, the ditch of little depth, with neither palissades or chevaux de frise. — The forces of the enemy were computed to be from 120, or 130,000 men. — Our forces were equal but the superiority of our troops, not at all doubtful.

The 7th at two in the morning, the Emperor, surrounded by the Marshalls, was on the position taken the day before. — At half past five, the sun rose, unobscured by a single cloud; the evening before it had rained. "It's the sun of Austerlitz" said the Emperor. — Although in the month of September, it was as cold as in Moravia in the month of December. — The Army accepted the Omen, on battle in ban and the following order was read.

Soldiers! Behold the battle you have so much desired? Henceforth victory depends on you: It's necessary to us; it will insure us plenty, good Winter-quarters, and a speedy return to our native country! Behave as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, at Witepsk, at Smolensk; and let the remotest posterity cite with pride your conduct on this day; let it be said of you, he was at the Great Battle under the Walls of Moscow!

At the Imperial Camp, on the heights of Borodino, the 7th September at two o'clock in the morning.

The army answered with loud acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was covered with the carcasses of the Russians killed in the engagement of the evening before.

Prince Poutsatowski, who formed the right, moved to take in flank the Forest on which the left of the enemy rested; Prince Eckmul skirted the forest; the division Compans leading. Two batteries of sixty pieces of cannon each bearing upon the enemy's position, had been erected during the night.

At six o'clock General Count Soltikoff who had armed the left battery with the artillery belonging to the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pirnely, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the Compans division (4th of the 1st corps) which skirted the wood; turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past six General Compans was wounded. At seven, Prince Eckmul had his horse killed under him. The attack proceeded, the Infantry engaged. The Viceroys, who formed our left, attacked and carried the village of Brodina which the enemy were unable to defend; this village being on the left bank of the Kolocha. At seven the Marshal Duke d'Elchingen moved, and under the protection of sixty pieces of cannon which General Toucher had placed the evening before, against the enemy's centre, bears down upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon scatter death on all sides.

At eight o'clock, the enemy's positions were carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery planted on its heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries possessed during two hours was now our own. The parapets which were assigned during the attack, were then for us. The enemy saw the battle ended which he thought was scarcely begun. Part of his artillery was taken, the rest fallen back in his rear. To this extremity he resolved to restore the fight and to attack with all his forces those strong positions which he had not been able to maintain. Three hundred pieces of French cannon, planted upon those heights, overthrew his columns, and his soldiers die under the very parapets which they had the day before erected with so much care, and looked upon as impregnable.

The King of Naples charged several

times with the cavalry. The Duke d'Elchingen covered himself with glory, and shewed as much coolness as intrepidity. The Emperor ordered a charge the right in front — this movement made us masters of three parts of the field — Prince Poutsatowsky fought in the wood with various success.

The enemy had still his redoubts on the right; General Comte Morand advanced against and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy encouraged by this success, advanced his reserve and his remaining troops to try again his fortune. The Imperial Guard was among them. He attacked our center, upon which our right had wheeled. Apprehensions were for a moment entertained that he might carry the burnt Village. The division advanced towards it. Eighty pieces of French cannon stopped at first and then crushed the enemy's columns, which remained during the day exposed to our grape, not daring to advance nor willing to recede, or give up all their victory. The King of Naples put an end to their doubts; he ordered a charge of his corps of cavalry, penetrated through the breaches made by our grape in their compact masses and the squadrons of their Cuirassiers; they took to flight on all sides. The general of division Count Caulincourt, Governor of the Emperor's Pages, putting himself at the head of the 5th Cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the left redoubt by the gorge. From that moment no doubts remained; the battle was gained. He turned against the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which he found in the redoubt. The Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself by this brilliant charge had terminated his career. He fell by a cannon shot — Desirable and enviable death!

It was two in the afternoon. All hopes forsake the enemy; the battle is done, but the cannonade still continued. He sought to cover his retreat for some time but no longer for victory.

The enemy's loss was enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men and from 8 to 9 thousand Russian horses were counted on the field of battle; 60 pieces of cannon and 5,000 prisoners remained in our possession.

We have had 2500 men killed and three times that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10 thousand men, that of the enemy at 40 or 50 thousand. Five Russian and many Russian Generals have been killed; wounded or taken. General Bragation was wounded.

We have lost the General of division Moutbrun, who was killed by a cannon shot; General Caulincourt who was sent to replace him met with the same fate an hour after.

The Generals of Brigade Compans, Platonow, Maron, and others, were killed or wounded. The Emperor's army received no hurt. The French Generals covered themselves with glory and shewed their great superiority over the Russians.

Such in a few words was the battle of Moskwa, fought two leagues in the rear of Majaisk and twenty-five leagues from Moscow and near the right river of Moskwa. We fired sixty thousand rounds of cannon, which have already been replaced by the arrival of 100,000 rounds of Tumbrels which had passed before the battle. The Emperor's army was never exposed to any danger. The Emperor was never exposed; his guard did not lose a single man; victory was never doubtful. If the enemy after being forced from his position had not attempted to retake it, the battle would have been greater than this, but he died of his army by keeping it exposed to our eight to two to the advantage of our batteries, and by persisting in the attempt to regain what he had lost.

That is the cause of his immense loss. All have distinguished themselves. The King of Naples and the Duke d'Elchingen particularly signalized themselves. The Artillery, particularly that of the guard, performed wonders. The detailed reports will particularise the actions of this day.

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