



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1813

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It is with sentiments of the highest satisfaction that we lay before our Readers the following important intelligence received from India, by His Majesty's Frigate *Hussar*, arrived via Sambas, on the evening of the 18th instant.

**CALCUTTA GAZETTE,**  
EXTRAORDINARY,  
MAY 6, 1813.

An express has this instant arrived in Calcutta from Bombay, communicating important intelligence received over and from Europe, the heads of which we hasten to lay before our Readers:—

The accounts state, that the Russian Army was at Wilna, on the 11th December, in close pursuit of the French, who were all retreating in great disorder; that several actions had taken place, between Smolensko and Wilna, in all of which the French suffered very severe loss; that many of them perished daily, from cold and hunger; and that immense quantities of artillery &c. were constantly abandoned, or captured from the French.

Wilna is in the North of Poland, 250 miles N. E. of Warsaw, and if Tormasow actually in possession of the latter city, Bonaparte's condition is no wise bettered, his having been able to retreat so far to the Westward from Smolensko.

Bonaparte travelled by a circuitous route in cog, by the name of Count Caucourt.

Count Kutosow is delighted in having recovered the whole of the Church State, which was brought in by the reports with suspicious exactness.

A general action is said to have been fought in Spain, on the 18th of November, in which Lord Wellington completely defeated the French with immense slaughter. His own loss had been also very severe.

*Additional Items from private Correspondence.*

The French army passed Wilna on the 11th of December, and Prince Kutosoff afterwards took up his quarters in that city. In the various engagements which took place in the line of march, with different divisions of the Russian army, the loss of the French is stated to be immense.

The excessive cold, and famine, and disease, in the latter part of the retreat, destroyed one thousand men per day.

Such is the opinion not only of the Russian Generals, but also our own reporters, Mr Robert Wilson and Lord Tyrconnel, and I cannot credit every thing that I hear in the reports; they are probably exaggerated.

However, I will extract what Prince Kutosoff writes to Italski, at Constantinople, as it will serve at least to convince you, that the losses of the French have been most severe.

Moscow is evacuated—sixty-two pieces of cannon, many regimental colours, 10,000 prisoners, the equipages of the King of Naples, the military chest, the main of several corps, with their equipages, have fallen into our hands.

The number of those killed is in proportion to these successes, from which the loss of the French in the campaign, cannot be estimated at less than 120,000 men!

Mr. Wery writes from Smyrna, that Captain Clavel, of His Majesty's ship *Orlando*, who arrived at Smyrna, on the 18th December, in ten days from Malta, reports that Marquis Wellington, on the 15th November, writes his brother at Malaga, that an action with Massena was inevitable. Letters from Malta and Mahon merchants at Constantinople state, that a battle took place on the 18th, and that Marquis Wellington was completely victorious, though with great loss to the Allies. This news requires further confirmation.

We are sorry to state, that the H. C. ship *Marquis Wellesley*, in hauling out of Dock, at Bombay, on April 16th, went ashore, near the Dock-head, and it is

feared, will be completely lost, as their attempts of getting her off failed.

**CALCUTTA GAZETTE,**  
EXTRAORDINARY,  
MAY 8.

Rapport du Capitaine aux Gardes Yésimowitch, Aide de Camp du Maréchal Prince Koutousoff, arrivé en Courier.

Après les défaites éprouvées par l'ennemi les 6 (18) et 7 (19) de Novembre, et dont les Bulletins officiels rendent compte, les débris de l'Armée Française commandés par l'Empereur Napoléon en personne se sont portés sur—Tolotchine pour prendre le chemin de Wilna. Mais ayant rencontré l'Armée du Comte Witgenstein qui avait occupé *Sennoï*, Napoléon se jeta du côté de Borissoff, pour prendre le chemin de Minsk.

L'Amiral Tchitchagoff se fait déjà rendu Maître de cette ville et marchait sur Borissoff; le corps du Général Comte Ogárovsky, Aide de Camp de S. M. l'Empereur, après avoir pris *Mobilleff* se portait dans la même direction; de sorte que les débris de l'Armée Française, avec Bonaparte lui même sont cernés maintenant dans les environs de Borissoff, par les Armées réunies du Maréchal Koutousoff, de l'Amiral Tchitchagoff, du Comte Witgenstein et du Comte Steingel.

*L'Armée Française est en déroute, rejetée déjà au delà du Dneper sa fuite est si précipitée, que les troupes Russes ont de la peine à la joindre. Les victoires brillantes du 6 Octobre près de Taroutino, du 12 près de Malojeroslovetz, du 22 près de Wiasna, et du 2, et 6 Novembre près de Krasnoy, rendent les Armes Russes, à jamais mémorables. Les suites de ces combats, ont procurés d'innombrables trophées aux vainqueurs, plus de 500 canons, 65,000 prisonniers, 26 Généraux, et 31 drapeaux sont tombés aux pouvoirs des Russes; Le soldat Français abattu, démoralisé, et découragé, n'ose plus tenir, et accuse hautement Napoléon de tant de malheurs.*

*Au quartier Général de Staroselie sur la rive droite du Dneper ce 18 (25) Novembre, 1812.*

*Extract of a Letter from Earl Tyrconnel, dated Minsk, 19th Nov. 1812.*

We arrived on the 12th at Nesvij, the advanced guard under Count Lambert reached it the preceding day, and had taken upon the march a considerable number of prisoners. He again moved forward upon the 12th, and advanced with such rapidity, that he obtained possession of the Bridge over the Niemen before the enemy had time to destroy it, killed a great many of the enemy and took above 150 Prisoners.

From Novo Svergen he again moved forward, and on the evening of the 14th, arrived within a few miles of Koidanoo, a large Village between Novo Svergen and Minsk.—He had received information that a strong body of the enemy was posted here, with orders, from General Dumbrowsky to maintain themselves in their position as long as possible, as he was advancing to their support. Upon his preparing however to attack them the following morning, the enemy finding him much stronger than they expected, retreated towards Minsk; they had effected their retreat to a small village about midway, when their Cavalry was charged and completely overthrown by the Russian Dragoons and Huhlans, and the Infantry seeing the fate of their companions, and suffering severely from four pieces of light Artillery, laid down their Arms.

The result of this affair is that near 2,600 men, amongst whom are 80 Officers and a Battalion of French have been made prisoners, about 500 were killed and wounded, and two guns, some baggage and two standards have fallen into the hands of the Russians, whose loss does not amount to 100 men.

From Koidanoo, Count Lambert marched without delay upon Minsk, which he entered on the 16th without further opposition. The head quarters arrived on the following day, and yesterday General Volhineff's Corps, which was upon our left,

having joined us, the whole Army except the small detached parties was concentrated in this town and its vicinity.

The enemy from the detestation in which he is held by the population, had not the slightest idea of the force with which we were advancing; in consequence of this want of intelligence he had not time to save the large Magazines which were collected in this town, which have fallen into our hands.—They consist principally of flour, oats and biscuit.

Above three thousand sick and wounded have been taken in the town whom they had not time to remove.—On the 16th, 800 Prisoners were made upon the road to Borisow, and above 1,000 sent in from the Wilna road by one Regiment of Dragoons, consisting only of 260 men.

A Cossack Officer arrived yesterday from Col. Witgenstein, who left him on the 14th at Teshniki.—He occupied Witebsk and Lupel, and had sent his parties to Siemno and Borisow. Marshal Victor was at Tchereya, where I do not suppose he will remain when he hears of our advance, unless he is sure of being joined by the remainder of the Grande Armée.

The advanced guard, which is very strong and admirably composed, marched to day towards Borisow.—It will be there on the 22d, and the whole of this Army, between 30 and 40,000, will arrive there on the 23d.

COPIE.

Le Genl. Ct. Witgenstein ayant emporté d'assaut la ville de Polotzk, a complètement battu le Ml. St. Cyr, et continuant de le poursuivre lui prit 45 officiers, 2000 prisonniers, un canon, and beaucoup de caissons.—Dans la ville de Polotzk on a trouvé une très grande quantité de Provisions.—Le G. Lieut. Ct. Steinheil dans la poursuite de l'ennemi outre la grande quantité de prisonniers, a pris les drapeaux des Regimens de Bavière au nom re de 22, six canons and la caisse.

*Extrait du Bulletin du 28 Octobre, (9 Novembre)*

(Signé.)

*Chef d'Etat Major YERMOLAW. Précis des Evénemens Militaires jusqu'au 19 Novembre, (1 Décembre), 1812. Zembin, Quartier Général de l'armée d'Occident.*

L'occupation de Minsk par l'Armée d'Occident, en nous rendant maîtres d'une des principales routes militaires, de magasins considérables, et d'une foule de prisonniers, devint pour nos Armées le prélude de succès majeurs. Le Général Dembroosky rallia son corps, dont l'avant garde avoit été faite par la notre s'établit sur la riviére de Berezhina dans une tête de pont en avant de Borissoff, dans l'espoir d'arrêter dans cette forte position notre marche, et de menager à l'Armée Française une retraite sur ce pont. Dix mille hommes de Troupes Polonoises, Westphaliennes et Autres garnirent les redoutes. Notre avant Gardé sous les orders du Gén. Comte de Leinbert forte de 8,000 hommes, les attaqua le 8 (12) Novembre. Nos braves soldats, guidés par un Chef aussi habile qu'intrepide surmontèrent tous les obstacles que la nature et l'art opposoit à leurs efforts. Les retranchemens furent importés à 4 heures de soir. Deux mille Cadavres ennemis joncherent les redoutes et le pont qui conduisoit à la ville.—Plus de 2,000 prisonniers, 6 pieces de canon et une aigle Française furent la prise de la victoire.

Le Comte de Wittgenstein avec son Armée avoit quitté Polotzk et se dirigeoit par *Lepel* sur Borissoff, en faisant retrogarder devant lui les Corps des Maréchaux Oudinot et Victor—22 (Novembre) A l'approche du Corps d' Oudinot, le Gén. en Chef fit repasser la riviére à ses troupes pour occuper la forte position élevée la veille et fit détruire le pont sur lequel Napoléon avoit fondé l'espoir d'un trajet facile et peu disputé.—Dans cette occasion nous perdimes quelques bagages qui ne put sortir à temps des rues, étroites du bourg que nous abandonnions à l'ennemi.—Notre avant Gardé regretta l'absence du Général Lambert blessé à la glorieuse affaire du

8.—Elle tint tête à des Forces superieures en se retirant.

Cependant Napoleon reuni à Oudinot et Victor fit monter ses forces à plus de 80 mille hommes; il n'osa point malgre son enorme superiorité, hazarder une attaque contre une position défendue par 30 mille braves soldats venus des bords du Danube.—Après plusieurs demonstrations tendantes à distraire notre attention et à disséminer nos forces, il se porta en masse sur sa droite, couronna les hauteurs de batteries, et fit travailler à deux ponts, pour effectuer son passage.—(27 Novembre, Ses Gardes et quelques autres Corps privilégiés, au salut des quels il sacrifia sans scrupule les forces de la France et de L'Europe, passerent les premiers.—Le Gen. Czaplitz avec son corps leur tua beaucoup de monde, et tint en échec l'Armée Française pendant toute la journée.—(28 Novembre.)—On ne tarda pas à le soutenir.—Le lendemain nous engageames une affaire.—L'ennemi se défendit à la faveur des bois.—Notre Cavalerie ne put agir contre lui—Néanmoins sa perte fut enorme.—Trois Pièces de canon et mille prisonniers tombèrent en notre pouvoir. En même tems le Gen. Ct. Witgenstein attaquoit l'arrière garde, portée sur l'autre rive.—7,000 hommes du Corps du Maréchal Victor se rendent avec armes, baggages et huit piéces d'artillerie.—La journée du lendemain (29) Nov. fut signalée par une catastrophe plus complète et plus sanglante. Au moment où ces Brigands achevoient d'établir un 3<sup>me</sup> pont pour faire passer un attirail immense, huit du pillage de nos Villes et de la profanation de nos Temples les Troupes du Ct. Wittgenstein puéssamment secondés par les notres parurent sur les hauteurs.—Quelques Coups de canon firent entendre les accents de la vengeance.—On fut le Signal de la deroute du canon et de la mort.—Tout fuit, toute précipite; tout perit dans les eaux ou par le fer.—Quantité de fourgon; des Caïsses des Equipages de ses satellites et des ses Coups, pièces, composant le train de l'armée Française, est livré à nos Soldats. Des milliers de blessés sur les deux rives, de milliers de guerriers de toutes les nations, auxquels le Tyran refusoit la nourriture pour la donner à ses prétoriens, perissent sur les neiges, extenués par la famine ou dévorés par l'incendie de Borissoff et des villages d'alentour.—On cherchoit vainement des expressi ons pour peindre aux yeux de l'univers entier la trace horrible de destruction qu'il laisse sur son passage.—Partout les gemissemens des François et de ses autres victimes qui expirent, annoncent qu'il a fui—Le seul trajet de la Berzhina lui couste 20 pieces de canon, 25,000 hommes et tout le fruit de ses depredations.—Le jour meme notre armée a continué la poursuite.—Le General Platoff s'avance sur notre gauche et il est suivi par le General Moradovitch qui conduit l'avant garde de la grande armée.—Le Ct. Wittgenstein marche sur notre droite. Le 18 (30) Le Gen. Czaplitz a delogé son arrière garde de Zembin et lui a pris 2 pieces de canon et beaucoup de prisonniers L' Auteur de ces Calamités précipite sa marche sur Wilna.—Il n'est point encore au terme des ses defastres.—Tous nos Corps d'armée et la notre qui en fait le centre concourront à la multiplier.

On vient d'apprendre que nos troupes légères sont déjà sur les flanes de l'ennemi, à la hauteur de l'avant garde et que le Genl. Lonskoy leur a fait 300 prisonniers parmi les quels le Genl. Polonois Kramonskoy et quelques officiers de la suite de L'Empereur Napoleon.

*Constantinople, 9th January 1813.*

An Express arrived last night from Smyrna with accounts of a victory gained by Lord Wellington, which (though not official) I am induced to send you in the shape in which they reached me that you may be able to judge of the degree of credit to be attached to them.

Mr. Consul Wery writes from Smyrna, that "Captain Clavel of H. M. S. the *Orlando*, who arrived on the 28th December, in ten days from Malta, reports that *Marquis Wellington* on the 14th Nov. offered battle to Massena who refused it. And on the 18th the

"Marquis writes to his brother at Cadiz, it would be inevitable. Letters from Malta, to our Merchants say their advices from Gibraltar and Mahon state the battle to have taken place on that day; the French beat with very great loss and a considerable one to the allies.

Extrait d'une lettre de Gibraltar du 3 Decembre 1812.

L'on assure que Lord Wellington a livré bataille aux Maréchaux Massena et Soult, et ces derniers ont été entièrement défaits, ayant perdu plus de 30 mille hommes; mais cette nouvelle n'est pas encore officielle et elle merite confirmation; l'affaire a eu lieu dans les voisinages de Madrid.

Extrait d'une lettre du Consul Espagnol à Malte en date du 18 Decembre 1812.

Nous venons d'apprendre par quelques Bâtimens qui sont arrivés à ce Port de Majorque et de Minorque, et même par une Fregate de Guerre venue d'Alicante, que Lord Wellington avoit fait sa jonction avec le Général Hill, et avec plusieurs Chefs de partis de Guerrillas aux environs de Madrid où les Marechaux Soult, Suchet et Jourdan avoient dirigé leur marche, et que le dit Lord Wellington leur avoit livré bataille qui a été la plus décisive à nos armées, ayant essuyé l'ennemi une perte de plus de 35,000 hommes entre tués, blessés et prisonniers. Notre perte s'élève à 20 mille hommes tant tués que blessés. Quelques partis qui entrèrent à Madrid furent sacrifiés par les paysans le General Castanos étoit mort. De tout côté l'on étoit à la poursuite de l'ennemi qui déjà faisoit retirer de Valence tout ce qu'il y avoit, ne le considerant pas un endroit sûr.

L'on assure que le célèbre Mina a pris la place de Pampelune; que le Chef de parti Longa étoit à Pancorvo, et que Massena n'étoit point parti de Bayonne.

L'Expedition de Sir Wm. Bentinck, partie de Sicile étoit arrivée à Alicante.

Constantinople, 14th January, 1813

Some trifling obstacles having further procrastinated the departure of the messenger for Bagdad, I am happy to have it in my power to send your Lordship very favourable accounts from the seat of war as late as the 11th of last month.

By the enclosed report transmitted by Admiral Tchitchagoff to the Chevalier d'Italinsky, it appears that Bonaparte's retreat from Bownisow to Wilna has been more precipitate and more distressing than any former part of it; The Admiral (in a separate letter to M. d'Italinsky) computes that the number of men who have died of cold, fatigue and famine, has not been less than a thousand a day; and I have a letter from Lord Tyrconnel who has been for some time with M. de Tchitchagoff's army, which confirms the calculation.

A very important piece of news received through different channels from Paris, is that the Senate has declined giving its sanction to the last levy of Conscripts ordered by Bonaparte.

There is a report, but supported by no authority, that Bonaparte attempted to kill himself, but was stopt by some of his Generals.

NOUVELLES DES ARMÉES RUSSES.

Quartier Général de Wilna le 29 Novembre (11 Decembre) 1812.

Depuis les affaires sanglantes et ruineuses pour l'Armée Française, qui eurent lieu à son passage de la Beresina, elle a continué sa retraite sur Wilna avec la plus grande précipitation. L'Amiral Tchitchagoff poursuivit les traces de l'ennemi sans lui donner aucune relâche; l'arrière Garde de l'Armée Française battue à Molodetchna, fut entièrement néfaite près d'Oschmjani le 25 Novembre (8 Decembre).

Plusieurs Généraux, un grand nombre d'Officiers, 15,000 Soldats Prisonniers, deux aigles, 150 pieces de Canon, 700 Caissons, des Armes de toute espèce furent le prix de la célérité que l'Amiral Tchitchagoff déploya dans cette poursuite, et qui empêcha l'ennemi de détruire les ponts, et de faire usage de ses magasins, et de les brûler. Napoléon perdit outre cela tous ses blessés, qu'il fut obligé d'abandonner aux Russes, et 17,000 hommes morts sur la route tant de froid que de misère.

Dans ce même tems le Genl. Platow's étoit porté avec ses Cosaques sur les flancs de l'ennemi, auquel il causa un très grand dommage; l'on ne peut évaluer sa perte durant l'espace des deux dernières semaines, à moins de 53,000 hommes.

Hier 28 Novembre (10 Decembre) l'avant garde de l'Armée de l'Amiral Tchitchagoff, commandé par le General Czaplitz, entra dans Wilna, que l'arrière

Garde Française avoit évacuée dans le plus extrême désordre après une résistance de quelques heures. On trouva dans cette Ville des Magasins considérables, quantité de Canons, nombre de munitions de guerre, des caisses militaires, et l'on fit prisonniers à cette occasion environ 5,000 mille hommes, parmi lesquels se trouvent les Généraux de Division la Houssaye & Zayonezek.

Aujourd'hui 29 Novembre (11 Decembre) l'Amiral entra dans cette ville avec la plus grande partie de son Armée. Le Ml. Prince de Kutusoff y fit son entrée à 4 heures de l'après midi.

Les Français se retirèrent dans une confusion difficile à exprimer par les routes de Kowno & de Meretz. Ils ont été obligés d'abandonner une partie de leurs baggages à 15 Verstes de la Ville au pied d'une hauteur escarpée que leurs Chevaux exténués n'ont pas pu franchir. Les différents Corps de l'Armée Russe poursuivent l'ennemi sans lui donner le tems de prendre haleine.

Le froid très vive depuis quelques jours aggrave les maux de l'Armée Française à un tel point que ses plus cruels ennemis tout en s'applaudissant d'un succès inouï dans les fastes militaires ne peuvent s'empêcher d'éprouver un sentiment d'horreur et de commisération.

L'Empereur Napoléon n'a point passé par la Ville de Wilna, il a pris un détour, et voyage en poste sous le non d'une Comte de Caulincourt; il est superflu de faire mention du découragement et du mécontentement extrême qui regnent dans son Armée.

Bengal Hurkaru, May 8, 1813.

The community of this settlement were yesterday evening surprised by the unexpected intelligence of the arrival in this river of a small American vessel from Salem. She proves to be the *Aligator*, of 75 tons burthen, Mr. J. W. Stark, Supra-cargo. She left Salem on the 7th of December, and has on board two missionaries for Aracan, to which place she is stated to have been destined, but meeting with severe weather at the head of the Bay, was compelled to steer for this port.

The *Aligator* is protected by a passport from Sir John Boscawen Warren, the Naval Commander in Chief on the American station.

When she sailed from the United States the hostilities between that country and Great Britain continued, but were conducted on both sides with great mutual forbearance and humanity.

An American force, under the command of General Vanhansalaer, had been defeated at Queenstown, with great loss in killed and prisoners. It was in this action that General Brock was killed while rallying an English Regiment, which had for a moment given way before superior numbers. The American militia are stated to have greatly misconducted themselves in the above action.

A great number of American merchantmen had sailed from different ports, with grain cargoes, for Lisbon and Cadiz, under licenses from the British Admiral.

There was reason to believe, that the result of the ensuing Presidential election would be favorable to Mr. Madison.

In addition to this intelligence, we are enabled to state:

That the accounts of the victory said to have been obtained by Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, rest principally on the authority of a letter received at Constantinople from Malta, dated the 23th of December. The news were brought to Malta by a vessel in ten days from Alicant. The date of the battle is not precisely assigned, but it is supposed to have been fought between the 18th and 20th of November. The loss on the part of the French is given at 35,000 men, while that of the allies is said to have amounted to 20,000. Gen. Castanos was among the killed. The scene of action was to the southward of Madrid. A very large Spanish regular force, besides various bodies of Guerrillas, were engaged on the occasion. A French corps retreating by the route of Madrid after the action, is stated to have been totally cut to pieces by the enraged populace and peasantry; and so complete was the overthrow of the enemy, that he was obliged to withdraw all his posts from the interior, and had actually begun to evacuate Valencia.

The same accounts add, that the celebrated fortress of Pampeluna had been taken by Espoz y Mina, and that another strong place near the Pyrenees had fallen into the hands of Longa and his party. Sir Robert Wilson's letters to Mr. Liston present the most dreadful picture of the sufferings of the French army in their retreat.

Bonaparte travelled in a close carriage, surrounded by his guard, and was

inaccessible even to his General officers: all communications passed to him through the medium of Berthier. His anguish of mind was said to be extreme.

It was the advanced division only of the French army, that had passed through Wilna. The troops under the command of Beauharnois had taken the route through Minsk towards Warsaw; and, at the date of the last accounts were so completely surrounded, that it was conceived next to impossible that they should escape. The losses sustained by this division, had been even greater than those of the other; and Beauharnois himself had experienced many narrow escapes.

It is stated on good authority, that the Conservative Senate had negatived a requisition from the Emperor, for calling out the conscription of 1814.

The Austrians took no active part in the war. And Lord Walpole had set out from St. Petersburg on a political mission to Vienna.

The late English papers mention, that Mr. Joel Barlow, the American Minister to the Court of the Corsican, had proceeded to his Camp to solicit 12 ships of the line, and 36 frigates, to be manned by Americans—we hope he will succeed, as it will be the means of their putting to sea, and carried into our ports. But it is not likely he will find Bonaparte in such good humour, on his arrival in Camp, as to induce him to grant such a request, putting the difficulty of his getting through the clouds of Cossacks out of the question.

The *Indispensable* commerce by licences, between France and England, seems to be more active than ever—one person from the Corsican Camp, was taken by the Cossacks, with 65 licences, which he was bringing to Paris, under the usual protection; but which the Cossacks seem not to have understood or regarded.

One of the Halifax papers mention, that a large American Privateer, of 20 guns, and 200 men, had proceeded to the Cape, to cruize for prizes.—Considering the naval force we have at the Cape, it is very unlikely she will do our ships any injury—it is much more probable that, if she cruizes there, she will become a prize herself to our cruizers.

Late accounts from Manila state, that a royal edict had arrived there, from the local Government at Cadiz, prohibiting all foreigners from settling in the colony, in which British subjects were included. This decree had been put in force, and many had suffered severely from it, not only considerable inconvenience but loss.

The intelligence from Sambas is highly favorable. The Batteries and Town of Sambas have been carried by assault, and all the armed vessels of that piratical state have been captured. We hope in our next Gazette to be enabled to publish the particulars of this gallant enterprize, the result of which may be considered as highly important to the tranquillity and commerce of these Seas.—It is understood, that the Detachment of Sepoys destined to recruit the Battalions serving in Java were detained at Malacca for final orders, and may be expected to arrive shortly.

Various reports have been circulated in Town relative to the arrival of the outward bound China fleet at Anjier, but appear to be without foundation, as we cannot learn that any dispatches or letters have been received from that quarter.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 29. Private letters from Moscow, of the 10th, communicate the agreeable intelligence that the Emperor enjoys the best possible state of health.

A considerable degree of curiosity has been excited by the *Gens-de-la-Science* attached to the Grand Army, to be made acquainted with the principles upon which the grand aerial machine was made, with which the wretch Rostopschin undertook to annihilate the French army—it was no less than a Balloon, which was to carry up into the air fifty men, with rockets, hand grenades, and cannister shot, which they were to pour down upon the troops; but all experiments totally failed—for the invention of this wicked, but ridiculous device, the Russians were, as usual, indebted to their allies, the English—and perhaps the English General Wilson, who was lately in Moscow, was the Engineer. The following are the particulars of this business, as communicated to the Emperor:

In the first week of June last, I arrived at Moscow a person who called himself Schmidt, and said he was a native of Wurtzburg. This man, who, there were strong reasons for suspecting to be an Englishman under a feigned name, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp Prince Odenbourg's, who had assumed a fictitious name. Both established themselves in a house at Waron four wersts from Moscow, on the Kalot road. A few days after their arrival upwards of 500 workmen were stationed at all the gates leading to the place, and no person except those actually employed, was allowed to enter the premises.

The Directors of the Establishment then made a demand of an enormous quantity of iron filings, and gave an order on a merchant in Moscow, of the name Preitre, for 45,000 roubles worth of vitriol. Preitre speedily made the first delivery, and immediately received 20,000 roubles in ready money. A second delivery, which consisted of 15 pounds, was found at his warehouse about 20 wersts from Moscow; it was the disposal of the Governor Rostopschin the latter, on the 4th September, published a notice to caution the people against being alarmed at an explosion which was to take place next day: it was, he said, the trial of a machine which was to exterminate the French army, and he was himself sure of success.

The machine was not ready until the 8th: an experiment was made with it the same day, but it would not leave the ground. A report was then spread that some alterations were necessary, but a few days afterwards Rostopschin and his associates renounced this mighty project, order to manufacture the fire-works, which they set fire to the city, when the army entered.

It appears that the above named Schmidt had arrived from Vienna, furnished with passports, to enable him to enter Russia, and with letters of credit, furnished to him by the Russian Minister at the Imperial Court of Austria. He did not leave Moscow until two or three days after the entrance of the victorious French army into the Capital.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 29th inst. the following goods, will be sold by Auction, in the presence of Commissioners from the Commercial Committee, at the Warehouse-keeper's Office, on account of Government—

Lady's Cloth,  
Superfine Broadcloth,  
Long Ells,  
Printed Cottons,  
Bugguese Cloth and Handkerchiefs,  
Madeira and Port Wine,  
Gin,  
Oil,  
See's-wax,  
Ironmongery,  
Glass-ware.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be cleared out at the expense of the purchasers, and payment to be made three months after the sale.

Such goods as may not have been removed before the expiration of four days after sale, will be liable to be re-sold, and any loss that may arise from such subsequent sale to be borne by the first purchaser.

By order of the President and Members of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Secy.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat den 26te aanstaande, in byzzen van eene Commissie uit het Commercial Committee, by Publicke Venditie zal verkocht worden voor rekening van het Gouvernement—

Vrouwe Lakens,  
Superfijne Lakenen,  
Dito Long Ells,  
Chitzen en gedrukte Catoenen,  
Boegineesche Kleedjes en Hoofdoekjes,  
Madeira en Port Wijn,  
Genever,  
Oly,  
Wax,  
Yzerwerken,  
Glaswerken, enz.

VOORWAARDEN.

De goederen zullen ten kosten van de kopers moeten worden weggehaald, en betaald zal gedaan worden drie maanden na den verkoop.

Zulke goederen die na ommekeer vier dagen na den verkoop niet mogten weggehaald, zullen weder verkocht kunnen worden, en het minder rendement van die daage der verkoop zal vergoed worden door de eerste Koper.

Per order van President en Leden van het Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Secy.

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