

of Mariopol Hussars, took the standard of honour belonging to the 9th regiment of cuirassiers.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, under date of the 25th December, that on that day he had detached three regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Andrianovitch, to Tikoczin, and that likewise on that day the Austrian corps under Prince Schwartzberg had left the government of Bialistock, which was to be entered by our troops on the 27th.

December 28.—The partisan Colonel Davidoff reports, under date of the 26th, that on the taking of Grodno he rescued the following Russians, who had been wounded and taken prisoners, viz. fourteen officers and 467 men, and that six hundred and sixty-one men were taken prisoners from the enemy; that there were also taken very considerable magazines full of corn of different kinds, as well as of brandy, all which he had delivered to Adjutant-General Korf, who was just then arriving there with his detachment.

General Count Platoff reports, under date of the 27th, that he is proceeding with his regiments to Insterberg, after detaching considerable parties to Braunsberg, by the way of Allenburg and Kreutzburg, in order to prevent the enemy from having any communication between Elbing and Konigsberg.

December 29.—General Count Wittgenstein writes, under date of the 27th, that, on the 26th, the towns of Insterburg and Gumbinnen were occupied by parties from the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff. In the former of these places, forty-two of our prisoners were rescued, and the enemy lost two hundred and twenty men in prisoners. There were also taken from him, four stands of colours. In the hospitals were found one colonel, twenty officers, and twelve hundred men; and in the magazines, twelve hundred bushels of oats, two thousand ditto of flour, three hundred quintals of buck wheat, thirty bushels of peeled barley, two thousand ditto of rye, two hundred ditto of wheat, fifteen barrels of salt, thirty ditto of brandy, and four hundred and fifty muskets. At Gumbinnen they took prisoners the French Commandant, a commissary of war, one colonel, forty-two officers, and fifteen hundred men. The infantry of this detachment and the artillery are at Raudibren, while the cavalry is observing the enemy's movements in the direction of Taurrogen.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, that on the 27th the whole principality of Bialystock was occupied by our troops.

Thus then the frontiers of the Russian empire are entirely cleared of the enemy's troops, with the exception of a few remains of Macdonald's corps, which are likewise making their escape beyond our frontiers.

The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal are at Wilna.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1813.*

IN a former dispatch I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ultimo, with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and

convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms; of this there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps, under General Mussenbach, was included, in the event that orders could reach him: these orders were in time, and, with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amount to fifteen thousand men.

Marshal Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and, while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Labiau. He was closely pursued during the night from the 1st to the 2d instant, and lost six hundred prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post.

The occupation of Konigsberg by the Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose.

His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into several corps, which are advancing in different columns.

I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wintzingerode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

The Emperor moved in the night of the 7th January from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards, and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Merez on the 10th January: it was thought they would continue there for a day or two.

The Austrians under Prince Schwartzberg had retired from Bielestock, and were near Warsaw; but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be opposed to them.

Zambrow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula can be adequate to the defence of the têtes-du-pont and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place upon both banks.

The Emperor remained sixteen or seventeen days at Wilna, where His Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees, for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carrion still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna sixteen thousand corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages; and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continued to be very great.

The Emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals.