

about 300 bomb shells, which occasioned not the smallest conflagration, and only killed two men and wounded five. Our fire silenced that of the Russians, who retreated with loss.

I beg your serene highness to assure his Majesty the Emperor, that nothing shall be neglected for the preservation of this place. The high spirit which prevails among the officers, and the good will with which the soldiers go to action, are sure pledges that in case of serious attacks, their bravery will fulfil my expectations.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)

DAENDELS.

Letters from Gen. Hauke, Commandant of the place of Zamosc, to his Serene Highness Prince of Neufchatel.

ZAMOSC, 13th June, 1813.

MY LORD—I had the honor of receiving yesterday the order of your serene highness, dated from Neumarck the 4th of June.

The good state of health of his Majesty the Emperor and King, together with the new victories gained by his majesty, have given enthusiasm to the garrison. The faithful inhabitants of Zamosc share it with us.

To-morrow, 14th June, one hundred cannon shot fired from the pieces conquered by the garrison from the enemy on the 27th of April last, shall announce these happy events to the inhabitants of both bands of the Bug.

General Rath in leaving the environs of Zamosc, which he was desirous of trying to take by a coup de main, to repair to Lublin, had contented himself with keeping the place invested by the two Cossack regiments of Platow and Terezyininow.

The Cossacks were instantly driven away, and the garrison recovered its communications with Galicia and Sandonur.

The place had been provisioned for two months and a half only; it was in total want of fresh meat; beer, nutriment for the hospitals, &c. I have been fortunate enough to complete the provisions in so much that the garrison has fared very well to the present day, and there remained in store the articles as per statement No. 3. A brewery has been constructed, it was ready by the 1st of April.

Gen. Rath made his appearance again on the 17th of March, with his corps d'armee; composed of

<i>Infantry.</i>	
Regiment Pedziński,	1600 men
Niszinski,	1500
Achocki,	1000
Mingreliki,	200
The 43d of Chasseurs,	1500—5200
<i>Cavalry.</i>	
Dragoons Percialowski,	200
Paraspolski,	200
Two regiments of Cossacks,	800—1200
And 17 pieces of ordnance.	

Notwithstanding the secrecy which he had observed in his march, and the round-about way which his columns took in order to give us the charge, not one of our posts have been carried off. All re-entered the place without the least loss.—Two Russian battalions of infantry, who in the night thought of surprising a detachment of 100 men posted one league from the place, have had the clumsiness to suffer it to escape, and to fire upon themselves during half an hour until the cries of their own wounded informed them of their error.

Some time afterwards, the enemy attempted to burn the mill on the Dyke, called Szezebszeszyn. I caused that important post to be intrenched: every attempt of the enemy has been abortive.

On the 4th of April, before day-break, the garrison alarmed the enemy upon different points, and the captain of grenadiers, Kosakowski, at the head of 230 men, attacked a battery which the enemy had raised at the defile of the Dyke at Szezebszeszyn, he drove the enemy off the battery, took two pieces of cannon, and killed the horses, so the cannon could not be

transported on account of the difficulties of the marshy ground and ditches. At the approach of the succours sent by the enemy, Capt. Kosakowski retired into the place with a trifling loss; that of the enemy in killed was considerable. A Russian officer and some foot chasseurs were made prisoners at Chyze.

From that time to the 26th April, the enemy had succeeded, in spite of the efforts of the garrison, to build eleven redoubts all around, and at the distance of from 500 to 800 toises from the place; these were supplied with 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, with which he kept a constant firing by day and night on the place. Measures had been taken against combustion; all the exposed magazines had been covered with blinds; the garrison was lodged in the level grounds arched bomb proof, in so much that some thousand bomb shells and cannon balls have only killed a sentry and wounded two officers, eight soldiers, two women, a child and a servant man. One hundred and twenty quintals of hay, and two hundred of straw have been burnt, and a great number of roofs and upper ceilings have been damaged; especially at the military hospital, against which the greatest efforts of the enemy were constantly directed.

On the 27th I went in person to reconnoitre an isolated redoubt which the enemy had just been erecting on the road to Loublin, 600 toises from the place: I conceived it to be good prize. The same day at 6 P. M. the chief of battalion Kosinowski, at the head of 500 men divided into three columns, attacked and took the redoubt in spite of the most obstinate resistance. The Commandant of the redoubt, 3 artillery and some other officers, together with 200 soldiers, were killed within the redoubt itself. One hundred and twenty men, among whom were 4 officers, were made prisoners; two 12-pounders, two 6 inches howitzers with their caissons, were taken and brought in the place, where they now make a figure on the ramparts. Seven field pieces, placed on the flanks of the columns entrusted with the attack of the redoubt, carried death among the enemy's battalions, which poured from all parts in full gallop to afford it relief. They dismounted one of the pieces of artillery which these battalions had with them. The sun being set, night put an end to the combat. The Chief of battalion, Kosinowski re-entered the place having received a slight contusion.

The enemy, besides the artillery and ammunition, has lost 300 men in killed wounded and prisoners. The foot Chasseurs of the 43d regiment, and the cannoniers who defended the redoubt, were almost every one of them decorated with crosses and medals for having taken by assault the place of Bazarzick. Not a single man escaped from the redoubt.

Our loss, though sensibly felt, is however not great: it consists of 2 officers and 23 men killed, and 2 officers and 70 men wounded. This brilliant affair caused the enemy to reflect. During the two following days he abandoned all the redoubts, removed beyond the reach of cannon, and converted the siege into a blockade.—Since that time, in the daily skirmishes of our out posts, the enemy has experienced sensible losses. The Voltigeurs of the 13th regiment of infantry are particularly intent against the Cossacks of the Don, who are always well supplied with roubles; they bring in some of them every day.

The loss of the enemy, from the 17th March to the 12th of June, may be estimated at 2000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. He has lost 3 pieces of ordnance with their caissons, which now help the defence of the place; three have been spiked, two dismounted, besides those which the firing of the ramparts may have dismounted in the redoubts. Two of his caissons were blown up by a bomb shell from the

place on the 15th April. The garrison has lost, in the same space of time, in killed 46, and in wounded 139.

The several intrenchments, the number of block houses which I caused to be constructed in the covered ways during the siege, and the considerable repairs done to the old works, render this place stronger than it was at the opening of the campaign.

I am very much pleased with the sub-director of artillery Placzynski; he is very active. Some few pieces of ordnance, whose touch holes were damaged, have been repaired; a great many carriages of reserve have been constructed.

Colonel Zymirski, commanding the brave 13th regiment of infantry and the whole infantry of the place, has not ceased giving proofs of zeal and devotedness. Upon the whole I esteem myself fortunate in having to command so brave a garrison, and one so faithful to the interests of his majesty the Emperor and King. The body of officers is excellent.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

HAUKE, Gen. of Division.

FRANKFORT, 1st July.

PROCLAMATION.

The Marshal of the Empire, Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, commander in chief of the army of observation in Bavaria, governor general of the grand duchies of Frankfort, Wurtzburg, Saxe Coburg, Saxe Meinungen, &c. &c.

Soldiers! Our Emperor has just been giving me a new proof of his confidence by putting under my orders six divisions which compose the army of observation of Bavaria. All the troops that join this army, are finer and older than those who have immortalized themselves at the fields of Lutzen and Wurtchen, and who in so short a time have been able to confound the fallacious hopes of our enemies.

Soldiers! You have already deserved the eulogium of the Emperor at the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and the campaigns of Spain. I hope you will show yourselves worthy of the reputation you have acquired.

Soldiers! Keep in mind the laurels with which your eagles are crowned. You have astonished the universe by your valor, let your discipline be the admiration of it. Never pollute the honorable title of Frenchmen by pillage and devastation.

You will always find in me a chief as equitable as severe; several amongst you are not ignorant of it.

Respect to religion, persons and property; love our sovereign and country, and victory will crown our efforts.

At the camp at Wurtzburg, the 1st July.

(Signed)

AUGEREAU,
Duke of Castiglione.

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