

FOREIGN.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

(From the Petersburg Gazette of August 8.)

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, July 27.

"The first army had taken an important position near Witepsk, and during their march to that position, the enemy did not venture to attack a single corps; the small skirmishes which happened with the rear guard along the river Duna, over which our cavalry often swam, to surprise and pick up the enemy's pickets, in all instances have proved successful.

"After the arrival of the army at Witepsk it was requisite to make strong reconnoitring parties, to observe the enemy, and to complete our movements for the junction of the second army.

"In the night from the 26th to the 27th, the Commander in Chief received information that the enemy's patrols shewed themselves upon the high road of Beschenkowsky; he ordered Count Ostermann Tolstoi to take, with his corps, the direction of that road; but he had scarcely marched three wersts, when he fell in with the enemy's out posts, and two of them were surprised and taken, but the third succeeded in giving the alarm to the enemy's advanced guard, which were almost immediately in motion. One regiment and two squadrons of our Guard Hussars charged and threw them into confusion, but, being too hasty in pursuing, they fell in with the whole of the enemy's cavalry, by whom they were pursued near to our infantry.

"Count Ostermann continued his movements and found the enemy in order of battle at a small distance from Ostrowna, and the battle began with a cannonade for several hours. On both sides the battle was fought with great obstinacy; the French Force was much superior to ours, but the bravery of our troops conquered every thing; we not only remained masters of the field of battle, but also pursued the enemy four wersts beyond his own position.

"It is obvious, that such an important battle could not be obtained without severe loss on our part.—The loss of the enemy was immense; the King of Naples commanded in person, and, according to the report of the prisoners, the Viceroy of Italy was wounded."

SECOND BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, July 30.

"The Corps of General Doctorow, who had directions to observe the motions of the enemy in the vicinity of Beschenkowsky, where a part of their troops were discovered marching towards him, began to make motions which retarded their progress. It was therefore necessary to suffer them to pass the Duna in order to join the army which was stationed near Witepsk on the left bank of that river. In order to perform this, the Commander in Chief deemed it necessary to confine him back to these places, where on the 25th instant, Count Ostermann had stopped him, with a much smaller force than that of the enemy. Count Konownezyn was ordered on this service. He replaced the corps of Ostermann, and his division was, the whole of the 26th, continually engaged. Our troops evinced equal valour and constancy.

"The enemy did not gain a single foot of ground of them. Lieutenant-General Konownezyn repulsed all their attacks, and did not leave the spot till night, when he received orders from the Commander in Chief to take the position ordained to him for a general battle. Meanwhile General Doctorow passed the Duna, and arrived at the same place. The whole rear guard came under the command of Major-General Count Von Pahlen. They were drawn up at ten wersts distance from the head position, and the enemy was reported to be bearing towards them.—In the interim the Commander in Chief received intelligence by a courier from Prince Bagration, who informed him, that having been advised of the approach of the first army, and finding Mogileau already in the possession of the enemy's troops, altered the direction of his march to Pisch, and had taken the road to Moteslaw and Smolensk—that his vanguard had, on the preceding day, had an engagement, in which Lieutenant-General Rejewsky had defeated the van guard of Marshal Davoust's army, and forced it to retreat a distance of twelve wersts.—This intelligence changed the Commander in Chief's first plan, and determined him, instead of giving battle in the vicinity of Witepsk, to march towards Smolensk, and so much the more, as Marshal Davoust could take his march thither, with his whole force, and by the same road. He took this bold determination at the very moment when the rear guard was engaged in the hottest fight—he manœuvred in the face of the enemy, and drew himself back in three columns.

"The Commander in Chief attributes the good effect of this undertaking chiefly to the admirable disposition of Count V. Pahlen, who, by covering the army, has, on this occasion shewn proofs of every thing that can be produced by skill, and the art of war. Our troops have given wonderful proofs of courage; they have taken advantage of every position; the borders of the small river Lutchev were defended with such obstinacy, that the enemy lost a number of men in killed.—General Von Pahlen likewise understood how to render the smallest defile of utility, and an ambush was laid in a suitable place in the vicinity round Gaponow-schlochesna, and, on the march of the 29th, he cut up seven French squadrons.

"This day the second and third columns have joined at Pontchye; the first, which goes over Lisna and Rudna, covers their march; General Platow, who is only at the distance of two days march, has received orders to draw up his corps in front of Smolinsko, in order to cover the operations of the first army. Prince

Bagration, on his side, is pushing with rapid marches towards Smolinsko. According to accounts from Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein, he still continues to hold himself at Drissa; he states that Major-General Kilnow, who was sent to the other side of the Duna, has attacked the French, and made 700 prisoners."

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, August 2.

"According to His Majesty's command, the corps entrusted to my orders is destined to act separately.—In consequence of which I remained on the banks of the Duna, at the advanced work of Pokaseuze, to observe the enemy stationed opposite to me on the other bank; and having thrown bridges across the river in the course of the night, I sent my cavalry out several times on expeditions, and which in the course of eight days took eight officers and about 1000 men prisoners, from the corps of the General of Brigade St. Genie, and almost entirely destroyed the 7th and 11th regiments of the French Yagers; the 8th Uhlans, and the 10th regiment of foot Yagers, both Poles, are nearly cut up.

"Finally, on the 17th of this present July, I received information from my detachments from Drissa, that Marshal Oudinot, (Duke of Reggio) after having passed the Drissa with his corps, was on his march to Sebesch from Dunaberg. I was informed that Marshal Macdonald had crossed the river at Jacobstadt, and was shaping his march for Lusye; and according to the statement of a French officer of the General Staff, who had been taken prisoner, those troops at the churches were destined to cut me off from the road of Ptschkow. In this station I resolved to attack the enemy nearest to me in the church of the Village Klastiga, and discovered the corps of Oudinot stationed before the village of Jakuhow, at the distance of five wersts, and which was already approaching to meet me from Klastiga. I attacked it with impetuosity, and after one of the most bloody engagements, which lasted without intermission for three days, from morning early till late at night; we at length, thanks be given to our gracious God, and praised be the victorious Russian troops, obtained this victory over the most deceitful and greatest enemy of our native country;—By this victory the corps of Marshal Oudinot, which consisted of three divisions of the flower of the French infantry, is totally beaten and thrown into the greatest confusion; it has retired in disorder, and only escaped by means of woody places, and by crossing over the small rivulets, the bridges, of which they set on fire and destroyed, and at the same time laying hindrance in our way at almost every step, to stop the rapidity with which he was pursued by us.

"The Commanders of divisions Le Grand and Verdier, are both wounded. I shall pursue them along the Duna to Polotsk. These three days battle has crowned our Russian army with fresh laurels, and the corps entrusted to me have performed incredible actions by its valour and its discipline, which I am unable sufficiently to describe. Whatever was opposed to it, batteries and strong columns, it has, without paying attention to the strongest and most obstinate opposition on the part of the enemy, overthrown and annihilated, by the bayonet, and by the effect of the artillery, all the villages and fields through which we passed, were covered with dead bodies. We have taken about 3000 prisoners, among whom are 25 officers, 2 pieces of cannon, and several powder waggons, and both the Crown and private baggage, among which is the General's equipage, has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the victors. So soon as I shall have driven them over the Duna, I am determined, as I attack them on each side, to turn myself against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, to attack it; and as I hope, with the assistance of God, and with the spirit of our troops, invigorated by these successes, likewise to perform something, I shall endeavour to clear the lines of demarcation allotted me from the enemy, and if this can be effected, the enemy's troops must necessarily withdraw themselves from before Riga. The loss on our side is not small, particularly in having lost the brave General Kilnow, who yesterday had both his legs carried away by a cannon ball, of which he died on the spot; and I myself am wounded by a bullet in the cheek, near to the temple, but the wound is not at all dangerous."

OFFICIAL, FROM KOBRIK, JULY 16 (28.)

"I have the honor to congratulate your Imperial Majesty on the total defeat and taking of the whole Saxon corps prisoners, who had occupied Kobrik, and defended it nine hours on the 15th (27) of July. The trophies of this victory are eight pieces of cannon, and a great number of arms. Among the prisoners are the Commander of the corps, Gen. M. Klengel, three Colonels, six Staff-officers, 57 Officers, and 2234 men; above 1000 men left dead on the field. The loss on our side is inconsiderable. The Saxon corps, under the French Gen. Regnier, marches from Slonim. The first corps was here, Prince Schwartzberg marches through Sluzk to Minsk."

ACCOUNTS FROM RIGA OF THE 9TH:—
FROM THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"Gen. Barclay de Tolly and Prince Bagration had joined at Smolenski. The third army, under General Tomasoff, defeated a Saxon corps at Kobrik, took four standards, eight pieces of cannon, and made prisoners Gen. Klengel, 70 officers, and 3000 men. Gen. Platoff, commanding the advance guard of Gen. de Tolly's army, had daily skirmishes, which had always proved favourable to the Russian arms.

"The army employed in Turkey had reached the province of Volhynia. It was reported by the deserters, that Bonaparte was not up with the army. The Austrians remain quiet, and are said to be greatly dis-

contented with the interference of the French in re-establishing the kingdom of Poland.

"Moscow had contributed towards the war three millions of silver rubles, and 100,000 men equipped. At St. Petersburg immense subscriptions were making, and 70,000 men were there organizing. The enthusiastic patriotism of all ranks in Old Russia, in succouring the army, is beyond description."

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

We have received news from the Grand Army, dated the 12th. His Majesty was still at Witepsk. He continued to review the different corps of the army.

Intelligence from the Head-quarters of the Grand Army, dated the 15th, states, that his Majesty the Emperor continues to enjoy the best state of health.

Letters from Warsaw, of the 17th inst. speak of an important advantage obtained by Gen. Regnier and Prince Schwartzberg, over the Russian Gen. Tomasow, who, from Volhynia had penetrated some time ago into Slonim.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night, and the letter from Gottenburgh of the 24th, published in a morning paper, had made us more than usually anxious for its arrival. The account in that letter is not confirmed, and some persons consider the writer as having magnified the three days actions of Wittgenstein and Oudinot into a great battle. But these three days actions took place on the 29th, 30th, and 31st July, on the other side of the Dwina, as was well known at Gottenburgh on the 24th ult. and the great battle was stated by the writer of the letter to have taken place on the 15th ult. at Breslaw on this side the Dwina. However, the Gottenburgh advices of the 25th, a day later than the date of the letter, are wholly silent on the subject. But a general battle was expected, the French being on their march to Smolenski; where it was understood the Russians meant to make a stand. So they said before; Bonaparte expected they would fight him at Drissa and at Witepsk, and made his preparations accordingly. Whether having effected a junction with Bagration's corps, they feel themselves, more able to risk a battle, we know not; but as it appears to be Bonaparte's interest to precipitate a battle, it seems to be their interest to decline one, and rather to continue acting upon the defensive and protracting system, which has hitherto been of service to them. However, this is a point upon which of course we cannot be competent to pronounce a decisive opinion. The Russian Gen. has hitherto acted with such judgment and skill, that if he chooses to risk a battle, we ought to presume that he risks it upon good and solid grounds.—Success attend him! He has a gallant army and a good cause, and never had a Gen. a more commanding station and more important interests confided to him.

The general outline of the intelligence more particularly detailed in the papers that arrived last night, was communicated in our Paper of yesterday, viz. the defeat of the Saxon General by Gen. Thomassow; the sudden appearance of the Russian Army from Turkey, in Volhynia—Wittgenstein's severe actions with Oudinot, and the positions of the armies under Barclay de Tolly and Bagration in front of Smolenski. Nevertheless the three Russian Bulletins which we publish to-day, will be read with considerable interest; they do not bring down the operations to so late a date as the last French Bulletin; but they shew that in the principal encounters which have yet taken place, particularly between Bagration and Davoust, and Wittgenstein and Oudinot, the enemy have been worsted. It was only in this way that the sudden halt of Bonaparte at Witepsk could be accounted for.

By the second Russian Bulletin, it appears to have been the intention of the Russian General to have risked a battle at Witepsk, but receiving intelligence of Bagration's approach to Smolenski, and aware probably of the difficulty he would have in effecting his march to Witepsk, he suddenly resolved to abandon Witepsk himself and push on to Smolenski, for the purpose of joining Bagration. This resolution he executed with admirable presence of mind and promptitude. Bonaparte, as appears by the 10th Bulletin, had made every preparation for a battle; he had spent the whole night in reconnoitring and chusing his positions; but the Russian General drew off his whole army in perfect order to Smolenski, and Bonaparte was not able to molest his march in the smallest degree.

Gen. Wittgenstein seems to have conducted himself with consummate skill in defeating all the efforts of the enemy. Two divisions, it now appears, were destined to act against him—Oudinot's and Macdonald's. The former was to march to Sebex; the latter having crossed the Dwina at Jacobstadt, proceeded towards Lusye. Wittgenstein was between them; and the enemy hoped to give him a decisive defeat, the consequence of which would have been, that Riga and the Petersburg road would have been open to them. But Wittgenstein attacked Oudinot, and after three days battle drove him back to Polotsk. Macdonald, in consequence of this defeat of Oudinot, appears to have fallen back, and the Eleventh Bulletin left him at Dunaburg—His covering army has also been withdrawn from before Riga.

These successes, together with the popularity of the war in Russia, gives to the contest a favourable appearance, and we confess that we contemplate the state of affairs with increasing confidence.

The accounts from Gottenburgh state, that the whole of the Swedish army destined for embarkation, were to muster on the 24th; and that the Crown Prince had set out to have an interview with the Emperor Alexander and Lord Cathcart.

Accounts have lately been received by Government, announcing that a definitive treaty of alliance has been concluded between this Country and Persia by Sir G.