

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRAGUE, August 18.

The King of Prussia arrived here to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor went a mile from our capital to meet him. To-morrow their Majesties the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, will review the Austrian Army, which is concentrated upon the Banks of the Elbe. Their Majesties will in the evening return to Prague.

AUGUST 19.

Lord Cathcart, the English Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, Sir C. Stewart, English Minister, to the Prussian Court, Count Loewenheilm, Swedish Minister to the Russian Court, and the Chancellor of State, Baron Hardenbergh, are at present here. The Duke of Cumberland is expected every moment, as well as the Earl of Aberdeen, who is to fill the post of English Minister to the Austrian Court.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 5.

Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 26th Aug.

The enemies denounced the Armistice on the 11th at noon, and stated that hostilities would commence on the 17th at midnight.

At the same time, a Note from Count Metternich, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to Count de Narbonne, gave him to understand, Austria having declared War against France.

[Here follow the positions of the Allied and French Armies, and the particulars of an engagement before Goldberg, in Silesia, on the 23d August, between an Allied Russian and Prussian Force, and a Division of the French Army, commanded by General Lauriston. The French claim the victory, and announce the retreat of the Allies towards Janer.]

The enemy being thus defeated in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, left the command of the army in Silesia to the Duke of Tarente, and arrived on the 25th at Stolpen.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated August 28:

On the 26th, at eight in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The Grand Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Sovereigns, was before it; it crowned all the hills which surround Dresden, at the distance of a short league upon the left Bank. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharpshooters the fortifications which surround the suburbs. All was tranquil at noon, but to the skilful eye, this calm was the precursor of a storm; an attack appeared imminent.

At four in the afternoon, at the signal of the firing of three cannon, six enemy's columns, each preceded by 50 pieces of artillery, formed, and a few moments after descended into the plain; they marched towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the fire became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being silenced, the assailants turned it, and made efforts at the foot of the fortifications of the suburbs, where a good number met death.

It was near five o'clock. A part of the reserves of the 4th corps was engaged; some shells fell into the town; the moment appeared pressing. The Emperor ordered the King of Naples to march with Gen. Latour Maubourg's cavalry, upon the enemy's right flank, and the Duke of Treviso to march against the left flank. The four divisions of the young guard, commanded by Gen. Dumoutier, Barrois, Decouz, and Reguet, then debouched—two by the gate of Pirna, and two by the gate of Plauen. The Prince of Moskwa debouched at the head of Barrois's division. Those divisions overthrew every thing before them; the fire immediately got to a distance from the centre to the circumference, and was soon driven back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with dead, cannon, and wrecks. General Dumoutier is wounded, as are likewise Generals Boyeldieu, Tyndal, and Compelles. The Officer of Artillery, Beranger, is mortally wounded, he was a young man of great hopes. General Gros, of the Guards, was the first to throw himself into the ditch of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were already at work in cutting down the palisades, he received a bayonet wound. The night became dark, and the fire ceased, the enemy having failed in his attack, and left upwards of 2000 prisoners on the field of battle, which was covered with dead and wounded.

On the 27th, the weather was dreadful, and the rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water.—At nine o'clock in the morning we could plainly perceive the enemy lengthening his

left, and covering the heights, which were separated from his centre by the Valley of Plauen.

The King of Naples departed with the corps of the Duke of Belluno, and the divisions of cuirassiers, and debouched on the road of Freyberg to attack this left wing. He performed it with the greatest success. The six divisions which composed this wing were broken and scattered. The half of them, with their colours and cannon, were made prisoners, and amongst the number are several Generals.

In the centre a brisk cannonade fixed the enemy's attention, and some columns shewed themselves ready to attack him on his left.

The Duke of Treviso, with General Nansouty, manœuvred in the plain, with his left to the river, and his right to the heights.

Marshal St. Cyr's corps joined our left with the centre, which was formed of the Duke of Ragusa's corps.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy decided on making his retreat; he had lost his grand communication with Bohemia on his left and right wings.

The result of this day is 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 pair of colours, and 60 pieces of artillery.

We may reckon that the enemy has lost 60,000 men. Our loss, in killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to 4000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory. The Etat-Major of the cavalry will publish the details, and mention those who distinguished themselves. The young guards have merited the praise of the whole army. The old guards had two battalions engaged; its other guards were kept in reserve in the villages, to beat disposal. The two battalions which were engaged beat down every thing before them. The city of Dresden ran great risks of danger.

The conduct of the inhabitants has been such as we should expect from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family remained at Dresden, and have shewn the example of confidence.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 30th Aug.

On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, we followed up our success, General Castix, Doumère, and de Oudinarde, of Gen. Latour Maubourg's corps, have taken 1000 caissons, or waggons of ammunition, and collected many prisoners. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded. We already reckon ten thousand of them.

The enemy, according to the report of prisoners, had eight Generals killed or wounded.

The Duke of Ragusa has had several affairs of advanced posts, which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

General Vandamme, commanding the 1st corps, on the 25th debouched by Koeneigstein, and on the 26th took possession of the Camp at Pirna, of the town, and of Hohnsdorf. He intercepted the grand communication from Prague to Dresden. The Duke of Wittemberg, with 15,000 Russians, was charged with observing the debouch.—On the 28th General Vandamme attacked and defeated him, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove him into Bohemia. The Prince of Reues, General of Brigade, an officer of merit, was killed.

On the 29th, General Vandamme took a position upon the heights of Bohemia, and established there. He caused the country to be scoured by different parties of light troops, to obtain intelligence of the enemy, annoy him, and seize upon his magazines.

The Prince of Eckmuhl was on the 24th at Schweren. He had no affair of consequence. The Danes had distinguished themselves in several trifling affairs. The opening of the campaign has been most brilliant, and allows us to form great hopes. The quality of our infantry is much superior to that of the enemy.—(Moniteur, September 6.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 3.

We have this instant received the following letter from Dresden:—

"I cannot give you the particulars, but our successes astonish ourselves. Almost without loss, we have destroyed, or nearly so, the formidable Austrian army. I believe that we have already brought into Dresden, between 30 and 40,000 Austrians, prisoners. We are in pursuit of the vanquished, and I trust that they will not be let off so."

According to private letters from Dresden, dated the 29th in the evening, the result of the affairs, which have taken place since the 26th of August, is 50,000 men killed or taken prisoners, besides which a great number of cannons and colours have been taken. There is a talk of a train of 300 carriages of artillery taken by us on the road to Freyberg.

It is said that the two roads by which the

enemy inclined upon Dresden, that of Freyberg, and that of Peterswalde, have been cut off by the first manœuvres ordered by the foresight and genius of his Majesty.—The enemy has now, in order to retire into Bohemia, only very difficult roads, in which they must suffer very considerable losses of every kind. The enemy's retreat resembles a flight. Letters from Hamburg which have just arrived, announce some new successes gained by the Prince of Eckmuhl, on the side of Rostock.—(Gazette France September 4.)

SEPTEMBER 5.

We continue to receive the details of the prodigious success of the French army. As the letters are written by different persons, it would be impossible not to find repetitions which we suffer to remain, in order to preserve the necessary connexion of the statements. Here follows the substance of a letter, dated at Dresden, the 28th August in the evening.

"The number of prisoners, cannon, and colours taken from the enemy, have augmented considerably since yesterday.

"We estimate the loss of the allied armies on the days of the 26th and 27th, in prisoners, and in men killed and rendered hors de combat, at upwards of 50,000. The Emperor Alexander was an eye-witness of their disasters.

"He commenced his retreat yesterday at seven o'clock in the evening, not being able to debouch by Freyberg, he has taken the road of Maxen and Dippodiswalde. We are in pursuit of him. We no longer hear the cannon. His Majesty the Emperor arrived yesterday at Pirna—he is not yet on his return; but it is, nevertheless, believed that he will enter Dresden this evening.

"Among the prisoners there are a good number of superior Austrian and Prussian officers of all ranks."

Another letter of the same date, says, "that General Vandamme, who is manœuvring on the left wing of the coalesced army, has taken from them a great number of chariots and covered waggons, and made 2000 prisoners. He continues in pursuit of the enemy."

## GOTTENBURGH PAPERS. FOURTH BULLETIN.

POTSDAM, AUG. 21.

"It announces the position of the Crown Prince's army from Potsdam to Trebbin and Belaz—that the enemy had under Oudinot, 20,000 men at Luckenwalde. Some affairs of advanced posts had taken place.

"Gen. Walmoden reports that two battalions of Lutzow had been attacked near Lauenburgh, on the 17th and 18th, by six battalions but they had been repulsed."

## FIFTH BULLETIN.

RUHLSORFF, NOON, AUG. 24.

"All the reports of the secret agents having announced on the evening of the 21st August, that the Emperor Napoleon was concentrating the corps of the Dukes of Reggio, Belluno, and Padua, and of Gens. Bertrand & Regnier, forming more than 80,000 men, in the environs of Bareuth, and every thing announcing on the part of his troops a rapid march upon Berlin, the Prince Royal made the following dispositions:—

"The third Prussian corps, commanded by Bulow, placed two divisions between Hernsdorf and Kelm Berlin. One division already occupied Mittenwhale, and another Trebbin, in order to mask the whole movement. The fourth Prussian corps, under Tauenzen, united at Blankenfelde. The Swedish army left Potsdam on the 22d, at two A. M. proceeded upon Saarinund, passed the defiles, and took post at Raulsdorf. The Russian army followed the Swedish army, and took post at Gutergatze Gen. Czernicheff guarded Beletz and Trendritzen, with 3000 Cossacks, and a brigade of light infantry.

"The secret agents announced that the Emperor Napoleon was to pass by Luckan to proceed to Bareuth. Gen. Czernicheff executed his orders with his usual intelligence and carried alarm and uneasiness on the rear of the enemy's columns.—General Hinchfeldt, who had received orders to proceed from the environs of Magdeburgh to Brandenburg and Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Saarmund, made a rapid movement of five Swedish miles in ten hours.

"Affairs were in this state when the enemy attacked Gen. Trumen at Trebbin on the 22d in the morning. Their superiority determined the General to evacuate that post. The enemy advanced successively, and occupied all the interval between Mittenwalde and the Saarer, covered by woods and flanked by marshes. The advanced posts fell back slowly, and covered the front of the line. On the 23d, in the morning, the corps of Gen. Bertrand debouched upon Gen. Tauenzen. The latter repulsed him, and made some prisoners.

"The village of Gross Beren, against which the 7th French corps, and the strong reserve, was directed, was taken by him.—The Duke of Reggio's corps proceeded upon Ahrendorf. By the occupation of Gross Beren, the enemy was at 1000 toises from the centre of the camp. Gen. Bulow received orders to attack it; he executed it with the decision of a skilful General. The troops marched with the calmness that distinguished the soldiers of the great Frederick in the seven years war.—The cannonade was warm for some hours.—The cannonade advanced under the protection of the artillery, and fell with the bayonet upon the 7th corps, which had deployed in the plain, and which marched boldly upon the camp. There were several charges of cavalry against the corps of the Duke of Padua, which do great honour to the Prussian General Oppen.—The Russian and Swedish army were in battle, and waited the deploying of the other enemy's corps to attack them at the same time. General Winzingerode was at the head of 10,000 horse and the Count de Woronzow at the head of the Russian infantry. Marshal Count Sardinsk in front of the Swedish line, had his cavalry in reserve.

"The village of Ruhlsdorf, situated in front of his camp, was furnished with infantry in order to keep open the communication with General Bulow. The other corps of the enemy's army not having debouched from the woods, the Russian and Swedish army did not stir.

"However, the enemy menacing the village of Ruhlsdorf, and having already pushed his Trailleurs against the light Swedish troops placed in front of that village, the Prince ordered some battalions, supported by artillery, to reinforce the advanced posts, and Colonel Cardell was directed to push on with a battalion of flying artillery to take the enemy in flank.

"Hitherto the results of the affair of Gross Beren, are 26 cannon, 30 caissons, and much baggage, and 1500 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers, the Colonel of Uhlans of the Saxon Guard, and several Lieutenant Colonels and French Majors.—The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is very considerable, and the woods are filled with stragglers, whom the light cavalry are bringing in every moment.

"The enemy have retired beyond Trebbin, which is already occupied by two regiments of Cossacks—General Bulow, Tauenzen and O'Rourke, are in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the whole light Russian cavalry.

"The Prince Royal found among the prisoners, officers and soldiers who had served under his orders, and who shed tears of joy on seeing their old General again.

## EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

Tellow Aug. 24.

"The successes of the Crown Prince ensure the tranquility of Berlin, and will force the French troops to fall back behind the Elbe. Their retreat will be difficult, on account of our superiority in cavalry. The Prince means to march to-morrow, proceed to Saarmund, and follow the movements of the enemy.

"Silesia is evacuated. General Bennigsen is advancing. His advanced guard is at Lissa, and some Cossack regiments at Crossen.

"Count Walmoden has intercepted a letter from Napoleon to Davoust, dated Butzen, 17th August. He announces that the Duke of Reggio is to advance from Bareuth with 80,000 men, and he orders the Prince of Eckmuhl to act on the offensive.

OFF ROSTOCK, AUG. 28.

"We hear the enemy are at Wismar, and we expected them here yesterday, but we have just been informed that they have found it necessary to fall back. If they are it must be in consequence of what is going on with the Crown Prince or in Saxony; for there is no force in Mecklenburgh adequate in its defence against the enemy.

"Sir Thomas Tytwhit is safely landed, we hear, at Stralsund.

"The Royalists will be there as soon as the wind is fair."

LONDON, August 24.

The new battalion of the 60th regiment is intended for North America, and to be formed into a rifle corps for that service.

AUGUST 30.

The subsidy to Austria, contingent on her alliance, is already in progress of payment. Four bills, of £25,000 each, drawn on Vienna, at three days sight, have actually been paid in London, under instructions from the Treasury.

SEPTEMBER 11.

The Castilian sailed from Cork on the 2d inst. having under charge two transports, with the 70th regiment on board, for Canada; the Mary transport victualler, for Halifax, and Herald, for do.