

Europe.

SEAT OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.

Extraordinary Supplement to the St. Petersburg Journal.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN TURKEY.—
OPERATIONS BEFORE CHOUMLA,
FROM 7th to 21st AUGUST.

On the 7th of August, Lieut.-Gen. RUDIGER continuing the operations entrusted to him, the object of which was to reconnoitre the enemy's rear, advanced from Eski-Stamboul, towards the village of Kosteje, from which he drove a Turkish detachment that occupied it, and where he took a piece of cannon and some prisoners. Meantime the enemy, who had received considerable reinforcements, and had rallied to the number of 5 or 6000 men, fell upon our square, on the left, which consisted of two companies of Chasseurs; but they were repulsed with loss, and obliged to take flight.

After his return to the camp, Lieutenant-General RUDIGER was sent to occupy the roads which lead to the Balkan by Eski-Stamboul. Having again advanced towards Kosteje, he routed the enemy who occupied the village and the surrounding defiles a little before day break, on the 15th August, took 1 cannon, 2 standards, and 165 prisoners. In falling back on Eski-Stamboul our detachment was attacked by a corps of Turkish Cavalry and infantry, consisting of 8 or 10,000 men, which had come out of Choumla. Though the enemy had the advantage of numbers, our detachment succeeded in regaining its first position, retaining the glorious trophies which it had just acquired, but after having been obliged to abandon one piece of cannon which fell into a ravine, and all the horses belonging to which were killed. Lieutenant-General IVANKOFF, commander of the 19th division, was wounded by a musket shot in the shoulder in this affair.

The works before Choumla are continued with success; notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy and the fire of his batteries, the construction of three new redoubts has been finished. According to the accounts given by prisoners, the enemy's cavalry has sustained considerable loss in the various engagements which it has had with us, and it is in great want of forage.

On the 3th of August, a detachment of about one thousand Turkish horsemen hastened from the mountains near Yenibazar, and attacked our convoys in all directions, but they were repulsed and put to flight, after having succeeded, however, in carrying off some horses and oxen; after this attack a detachment was sent to erect redoubts and block-houses, and fell the woods between Yenibazar, and Kozioudji, but it did not any where find the enemy, though his tracts were every where visible.

OPERATIONS BEFORE VARNA, FROM 15th to 21st AUG.—The works of the besiegers are continued on the north side of the fortress. The battery of mortars and that of heavy cannon erected on the sea coast kept up an effective fire against the place, and will soon be brought nearer, and placed on the parallel, which was opened on the 11th August. In order to invest Varna as closely as possible on the south side Prince MENZIKOFF had sent some cavalry, with two pieces of cannon, beyond the Liman; but having met with the enemy in very superior force, this detachment could not get near the place, and must maintain itself on the other side of the Liman. Since the sally on the 9th August, the Turks no longer appear in force without the town; but continue to throw up entrenchments to defend their out posts.

In order to harass the enemy on the south bank of the Liman, and to protect the ford which is at this place, an armed sloop and boat have been placed there, which were conveyed over the mountains.

On the 19th August, our fleet, taking advantage of a good wind, sailed twice before the fortress, at the distance of four hundred fathoms from its walls, keeping up an uninterrupted fire as it passed. This manoeuvre succeeded perfectly, and the fortifications of the town suffered very much from the continued fire to which they were exposed for nearly three hours. Our ships on the contrary, suffered but little injury, and did not lose a man. Admiral CAEIGN reports, besides, that the Popeschny frigate, which had been sent on a cruise, has captured two Turkish ships, one a merchantman, and the other a ship of war, and sunk a third near Media.

On the 21st, the Turks made a vigorous sally against our left wing, but they were received at the point of the Bayonet, and repulsed at all points, by the brigade of chasseurs which was stationed there. They lost in this affair two standards, and above 500 men. On our side, the number of killed and wounded is very inconsiderable; but unhappily, the brave and able Chief of the Naval Staff, General Prince MENZIKOFF, who, by his presence at all points where the danger was the greatest, had animated the courage of our soldiers, was struck by a spent ball, which wounded him in both his legs, but did not carry them off.

OPERATIONS BEFORE SILISTRIA, FROM
JULY 23, TO AUGUST 10.

During all this time nothing important passed at the blockade of Silistria. The works which had been commenced all along our line are completed. A great number of works which we found there, have been converted into redoubts, and connected together by intrenchments. Flying detachments have been sent on the roads to Choumla, Bazardjik, and Hirsova, and have cleared them as far as possible from the Turks, who infested the vicinity of the blockading corps.

Rear Admiral ZAVADOVSKY, in a report of the 8th of Aug. states, that he has arrived before Silistria with the second and third squadrons of the flotilla of the Don under his command.

BERLIN, SEPT. 19.—The Journal of Odessa, of September 3, contains the following news, in an Extraordinary Supplement:

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHOUMLA, AUG. 27, 28, & 29.
“From the 22d to the 25th, no remarkable event took place before Choumla.

“In the night of the 15th, the enemy made, at the same time, an attack on both our wings, and on the position occupied by Gen RUDIGER, near Eski-Stamboul.

“On the right wing the enemy, favoured by an impetuous hurricane, succeeded in concealing his approach towards one of our redoubts, and took it almost without drawing a sword. Immediately after this the Turkish cavalry, covered by eight pieces of cannon, and several columns of regular infantry, attacked the next redoubt, while another corps of cavalry attempted to turn our right wing.

“This attack, however, was repulsed by our Cossacks, supported by the division of Chasseurs on horseback. The repeated attacks of the enemy on our second redoubt met with the same fate. He was driven back by the fire directed against him, as well by the neighbouring redoubts as by the 15th and 16th regiments of Chasseurs on foot, and a battalion of the regiment of Tamboco. A battery of horse-artillery, which came up, decided the retreat; and soon after the defeat, the Turks, who took flight, abandoned the redoubt, of which they had made themselves masters, and sought protection behind the walls of Choumla. They had, however, succeeded in carrying into the town the six pieces of cannon which they found in the redoubt. Our loss at this point amounted to 163 killed, and 424 wounded; among the former is Major-General Baron Von WREDE, Commander of the 3d brigade of the 3th division. He fell in the redoubt taken by the Turks, a victim of the negligence with which he had defended the post intrusted to his care. We have also to lament the loss of the brave Colonel EFEMIEW, who had the 15th Regiment of Chasseurs on foot, and fell at the moment when he was putting himself at the head of his soldiers to recover the redoubt already occupied by the enemy. On our left wing the Turks attacked with the same violence the extreme left to the 7th corps. Their object appeared to be to make themselves masters of the village of Marasch, and of the baggage wagons, as well as of the hospital which is at that place; but all their attempts were baffled by the bravery of two battalions of the regiment of Upha. The first battalion, which was repeatedly attacked by the very superior force of the enemy, lost 300 men in killed and wounded. Here, too, one cannon having been dismounted, fell into the hands of the Turks. Lastly, at Eski-Stamboul, Lieutenant-General RUDIGER repulsed the enemy, who attacked him with a corps of infantry and cavalry, the latter of which sustained great loss.—In consequence of these engagements Field Marshal Count WITGENSTEIN judged it necessary to concentrate the troops, and accordingly Lieutenant-General RUDIGER, left the position of Eski-Stamboul and approached the two corps blockading Choumla. The enemy did not delay to take advantage of the retreat of Gene-

ral RUDIGER, and on the 28th threw some reinforcements and some provisions into the fortress by the road of Tschalikavak. On the 29th August nothing at all occurred.”

OPERATIONS BEFORE VARNA.

After the engagement on the 21st, in which Prince MENZIKOFF was unfortunately wounded, the works were carried with the greatest activity, under the direction of Major-General PIROWSKY, chief of his MAJESTY'S suite.

On the 23d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, the Sappers, in spite of the uninterrupted fire of the besieged, continued their works to within 80 toises of the fortress itself (*corps de la place*), and a new battery of five mortars erected and mounted. This work produced such an effect, and surprised the garrison to such a degree, that on the evening of the 26th, when the new battery opened its fire, the 13th and 14th Regiments of Chasseurs took at the point of the bayonet, the counter approach of the enemy. Above 100 Turks were killed in the trenches.

On the 27th and 28th, nothing particular happened. The sappers proceeded in their works, and we fortified all the points of our line which needed it.

On the 29th, Count WORONZOW arrived, who was appointed by the EMPEROR to take the command of the siege, instead of the Prince MENZIKOFF.

In the night of the 31st August, the enemy made a sally against the redoubt that covers the right wing of our line, but was repulsed with loss, by two companies of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S regiment.

However, when Count WORONZOW, on viewing the works, came to the redoubt, the enemy made another sally in greater force, but with as little success. The Turks lost many men, and were obliged to take flight even before our reserve came up.

One of the enemy's detachments, however, took advantage of the nature of the ground, and occupied a strong position before our right. The enemy planted five standards in this place. Count WORONZOW, having invited volunteers to take this position, a company of the Regiment of Molleu, commanded by the brave Captain PAULOW, offered to perform the service. At night fall they advanced in profound silence, attacked the enemy unawares, took the five standards, and bayoneted the greatest part of the enemy who defended it. The EMPEROR has conferred on Captain PAULOW the well-merited cross of St. George.

On the 30th of August, Admiral GREIG, who had learnt that the Turks had formed an arsenal at Neada, on the other side of Bourgas, and had collected there a considerable quantity of stores of all kinds, sent two frigates, a sloop, and a cutter, under the command of Captain KRITZKY, to take and destroy the magazine. The efforts of the officers were crowned with success. In spite of a vigorous opposition he took all the Turkish batteries, and razed them, took away twelve guns of the Imperial calibre, spiked the remainder, or broke their carriages, and blew up the magazine, and all the ammunition and other stores. This exploit, which gives new glory to the fleet of the Black Sea, was performed in the short time of ten hours, and cost us only one man killed and eight wounded.

The EMPEROR left Odessa for Varna on the 2d inst. where the corps of the guards will have arrived, under the command of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke MICHAEL.—*Prussian State Gazette*, September 19.

[The number of the 20th Sept. contains no further news.]

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS OF MONDAY.]

PARIS, SEPT. 21.—The affairs of the East are now wearing an aspect, which disconcerts all the speculations of the last three months, but which astonishes no one at the present moment. When it is understood, that Russia confided in her innumerable legions for the success of her ambitious views, there was but one opinion as to her probable success; the general opinion was, that the Emperor's troops would encounter but few difficulties, and that, by a bold push, they would soon lie encamped under the very walls of Constantinople. This opinion appeared the more just, as it was generally understood, that the Ottoman Empire was the victim of langour and inertness. Actual events, however, have now placed Turkey in a very different point of view. She was supposed to be destitute of soldiery, and of ammunition; but her smallest fortresses, on the contrary, are found to present the most formidable aspect.

It was supposed that the Russians had profited by their knowledge of the military school of Napoleon;