





ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 22.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c. to the Hon. the Admiralty, dated the 12th August, 1812.

Sir—You will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letters which I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 4th and 5th inst. stating the arrival of the Russian flotilla of gun-boats at Riga, also detailing his proceedings, and stating intelligence of the operations of the armies, and an account of a severe action between Count Wittgenstein's corps and Marshal Oudinot, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and some cannon.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Riga, 4th Aug. 1812.

The Russian gun-boats, so long expected, and at one time so anxiously desired, arrived here on the 31st ult. and now form a most important acquisition to the defence of the place.

General Cravart, who commands the troops of the enemy in this neighbourhood, during the absence of Marshal Macdonald, sent, on the 27th ultimo, to summon General Essen to surrender, assigning as a reason for doing so, that his battering train would arrive in the course of a fortnight.

There has been a sharp affair in the neighbourhood of Wittepsk, where it seems a strong division of the enemy crossed the Duna, and attacked part of the corps of Prince Bagration; but they were repulsed, and passed across the river to the distance of several miles. The enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed and prisoners, most of them Wittgenberg troops; the Russian loss is not mentioned, except that a General Okuloff was killed.

T. B. MARTIN.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c.

Riga, 5th August 1812.

Sir—I have infinite satisfaction in acquainting you, that a messenger is arrived from Gen. Count Wittgenstein, stating, that a severe action was fought between his corps and that under Marshal Oudinot, on the 30th and 31st ult. in the neighbourhood of Poloch, or Poloch. It appears that Oudinot had crossed the Duna, and was marching with a view, it is supposed, of coming round upon Riga, and cutting off the communication with Pottsburgh, when Count Wittgenstein commenced a most spirited attack, and obliged him to re-cross the river, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and some cannon. The fighting had been very sharp, and the Count was pursuing the enemy when the courier came away. The loss of the killed and wounded is not mentioned on either side; except that Gen. Kolobov, of the Russian honours, is killed, and Count Wittgenstein slightly wounded. We have no accounts from the main army since that of the 29th ultimo, which mentioned Prince Bagration having driven the enemy across the river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c.

P. S. I have this instant received the enclosed from General Essen, confirming what I have stated respecting this affair.

(TRANSLATION.)

Riga, July 24 (Aug. 5), 1812.

Sir—I hasten to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence I have just received from General Count Wittgenstein. He informs me, that on the 18th and 19th inst. (30th and 31st July) he gained a complete victory over Marshal Oudinot. Three thousand prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequalled proofs of his victory. The Count writes, that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced posts are hourly sending in fresh prisoners. Being desirous of transmitting as soon as possible this agreeable intelligence to General Suchtelen, I venture to request your Excellency will forward the enclosed to him by the earliest conveyance. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposable, Colonel Ballabin will more readily send the enclosed to supply me. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant.

Essen, Governor of Riga.

To Rear-Admiral Martin.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 21, 1812.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. to be an Extra Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

HONOR GUARDS, AUGUST 22, 1812.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John William Mackie, Student of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"Russians! The enemy has quitted the Dania, and has proclaimed his intention of offering battle. He accuses you of timidity, because he mistakes, or affects to mistake, the policy of your system. Can he then have forgotten the chastisement which your valour inflicted at Danneberg and Mihl, wherever, in short, it has been deemed proper to oppose him? Desperate counsels are alone compatible with the enterprise he has undertaken and the dangers of his situation; but shall we, therefore, be imprudent, and forego the advantages of our own? He would march to Moscow; let him. But can he, by the temporary possession of that city, conquer the Em-

pire of Russia, and subjugate a population of 50,000,000. Distant from his resources near 800 miles, he would, even if victorious, not escape the fate of the warrior Charles XII. When pressed on every side by hostile armies, with a peasantry sworn to his destruction, rendered furious by his excesses, and irreconcilable by difference of religion, of customs, of language, how would he retreat?"

"Russians!—Rely on your Emperor and the Commanders whom he has appointed. He knows the ardent and indignant valour which burns in the bosoms of his soldiers at the boasts of the enemy. He knows that they are eager for battle; that they grieve at its being deferred, and at the thought of retiring. This cruel necessity will not exist long.—Even now the period of its duration lessens. Already are our Allies preparing to menace the rear of the invader; while he, inveigled too far to retreat with impunity, shall soon have to combat with the seasons, with famine, and with insurmountable Armies of Russians. Soldiers, when the period for offering battle arrives, your Emperor will give the signal, will be an eye witness of your exploits, and reward your valour." (Signed) "ALEXANDER."

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ON THE BREAKING OF FROM DRISA.

"Beloved Subjects!—In pursuance of the policy advised by our Military Council, the Army will, for the present, quit their positions and retire farther into the interior, in order the more readily to unite. The enemy may possibly avail himself of this opportunity to advance; he has announced this intention. Doubtless, in spite of his boast, he begins to feel all the difficulties of his moored attempt to subjugate us, and is anxious therefore to engage; he is desperate, and would therefore put every thing upon the issue of a battle. The honour of our Crown, the interests of our subjects, prescribe, however, a different policy; it is necessary that he should be made sensible of the madness of his attempt. If, urged by the desire of obtaining provisions and forage, or goaded by an insatiable cupidity for plunder, he should be blind to the danger of further committing himself at such an immense distance from his territories, it would become the duty of every loyal Russian—every true friend to his country, to cooperate cheerfully with us in impeding equally his progress or his retreat, by destroying his supplies—his means of conveyance; in short, every thing which can be serviceable to him. We, therefore, order, that such of our subjects, in the provinces of Wittepsk and Plock, as may have articles of subsistence, either for man or beast, beyond their immediate want, to deliver them to officers authorized to receive them, and for which they shall be paid the full value out of the Imperial Treasury. The owners of grain, or crops, within the distance of the line of the enemy's march, are commended to destroy them, and they shall be reimbursed their loss. The proprietors of magazines, either of provisions or clothing, are required to deliver them to the Commissaries for the use of the army, and they will be liberally remunerated. In general, the spirit of this order is to be carried into execution in regard to all articles, whether of subsistence, of clothing, or of conveyance, which may be considered useful to the invaders; and the magistrates are made responsible for the due fulfilment of these our commands." (Signed) "ALEXANDER."

LISBON PAPERS.

LISBON, AUGUST 8.—On the 31st, our headquarters were in Portillo. On that morning, Lord Wellington and his Staff entered Valladolid, the enemy having evacuated it, leaving about 800 sick in the hospitals, and a considerable quantity of various stores. The enthusiasm with which Lord Wellington was received exceeds all description. One of his principal objects appears to be to prevent a junction between the defeated army and Joseph, who, with about 6000 French and 9000 Portuguese, is about four leagues from Portillo. The hostess army, with some trifling reinforcements, which had joined since the battle, was on the 31st at Aranda de Duero.

AUGUST 10.—On the 4th our headquarters were in Cuellar, near Valladolid. On the 7th General Hill remained in situ. Smith was at Seville—and report says, Soult had arrived at Madrid with fifteen thousand men. On Lord Wellington's entry into Valladolid, he was met by all the Magistery, &c. and Don Julian Sanchez, who had arrived before him. The successful hour was received with the most enthusiastic joy. By information received from intelligent officers, who were in the glorious victory of the 22d of July, and accompanied the Allied Army to the 31st, we know that the loss of the French up to that day was twenty-two thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Many corps of the enemy's army threw away their arms to accelerate their flight; at every step our troops found French dead, or lying of fatigue.

Marmont died of his wounds in a village near Valladolid; his remains have been sent to France.

The French now say we had 130,000 men in the field, and that the accident alone of Marmont's being wounded saved us from destruction. It is, however, well known, that we had but six divisions present, of which two were engaged; the remaining four were sufficient to drag the enemy.

The beaten army, commanded by Foy or Grouchy, is in full retreat to Burgos; and on the 14th of August, Joseph, with Jourdan, and 12 or 15,000 men, were in Segovia.

INTELLIGENCE FROM GENERAL HILL.

AUGUST 10.—By information which we have received from Lieutenant-General Hill, up to the 4th instant, it appears that in a certain degree the enemy had reinforced their troops in Estremadura, and that the said General had in consequence removed to Zafra.

Soult had heard of the battle, and like a true disciple of Bonaparte, ordered rejoicings and a grand entertainment, in honour of Marmont's brilliant victory; and at the same time put every animal in the country in requisition, and took every possible means of forming depots, and put his camp in motion, avowedly for the purpose of destroying General Hill's force, but his intentions are yet unknown; he has made a movement on the left of the Allied Army, where General Hill is keeping a good look out to act as circumstances may require.

AUGUST 8.—On the 29th ult. the French advanced in force upon Uruecos. General Hill, in order to counteract them, marched on the night of the 28th, and on the morning of the 29th our army occupied the positions of Villa Franca and Alameda; shortly after, our army received accounts of the great victory obtained at Salamanca—the enemy retired on this night by the road of Usage, and in the morning of the 30th our army proceeded to Los Santos and Zafra.—This day, according to some letters, General Hill sent a flag of truce to Drouot, with information of Marmont's defeat, accompanied by 12 French prisoners, who could assure him of this great event.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

The Eleventh Bulletin of the French Army has arrived with the intelligence of the defeat of Oudinot's corps, as stated in Admiral Martin's dispatch, which will be found under the head of *The Gazette*. Our readers will perceive with what caution the French Bulletin is drawn up. In order to make the palpable falsehoods in this Bulletin perfectly evident to every reader, it may be necessary to state, that Count Wittgenstein was left on the right or north bank of the Duna, between Riga and Danaburg, to watch the road to St. Petersburg. On the opposite bank Oudinot was placed to keep Wittgenstein in check; and the former, seizing a favourable opportunity, suddenly crossed the Duna, with a view of turning the Russians, and thus getting at Riga from the north bank of the river. In this attempt Oudinot totally failed, and was driven across the river with great loss; and it is more likely that 15,000 French were pushed into the Duna, than 15,000 Russians. Let our readers compare the two statements. Upon referring to the eleven French Bulletin which we have now received from the banks of the Duna, we find the French enumerate the losses of the Russians in prisoners, killed, wounded, and deserters, since the commencement of the operations, at upwards of 60,000! The loss of the French themselves, calculated from the same authority, does not exceed 1500!—Will any person in his senses believe this?

ELLEVINTH BULLETIN.

Wittepsk, August 4, 1812.

Intercepted letters from the camp of Bagration speak of the losses sustained by his corps in the battle of Mohilow, and of the number of desertions from which it has suffered on the route. Every Pole has remained in this country, so that this corps, which, including the Cossacks of Platow, amounted to 50,000 men, is now reduced to less than 30,000. It will join the grand army on the 7th or 8th of August, at Smolensk.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

PARIS, AUG. 18.—The Army of Portugal, commanded by his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, was, on the 24th of July, encamped on the Douro, in front of the English army. The Duke passed that river on the 16th, at Tordesillas, in spite of the enemy, and after several actions, in which the French had always a marked advantage, the enemy was driven back to Salamanca, when the two armies were in front of each other on the 22d: after a cannonade of some duration on both sides, and while the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, resolved to give battle, was occupied in making his final arrangements, he was struck by a shell, which broke his right arm, and wounded him in two places in the right side.—This accident obliged him to quit the field of battle; his life is not, however, in danger.

RESOLUTIONS.

UNANIMOUSLY VOTED AT A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON, JULY 18, 1812.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the United States, and the liberties of the People; and whereas it is their most solemn conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties; and whereas, in a necessary and humane declaration of war against Great Britain, and the consequent connection with France, if indeed such connection do not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehend, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence, and liberty; as a war, undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, without permitting the return of the rest property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared—a war, whose first, future, and certain effects, will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating States, who will be compelled to lose their principal burdens, and a great majority of whose Representatives voted against it; and whereas the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, from a reluctance to countenance a belief that they are obviously disposed unduly to influence their fellow-citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free and injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their public servants—a belief, which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office, in the National and State Governments, here, since the declaration of war, abstain from any public declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow; but the friends of Administration and of War, not satisfied with this forbearance, have endeavoured to procure an expression of approbation from their deluded followers in this and other States, which is calculated to exhibit a despotic standard of public opinion, and encourage a perseverance in their destructive measures; and that has made it our duty, as far as in us lies, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception.

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Under the Council was not known in America when she sailed.

The following may be regarded as an official statement on this subject:—Schaw, the Messenger who arrived in London early this morning, left this country only a few days after the assassination of the late Mr. Perceval, with the intelligence of that event. He did not reach Washington till the 18th ult. and was dispatched from that place by Mr. Baker on the 23d following—so that he cannot bring any accounts whatever respecting the temper in which the repeal of the Orders in Council has been received by the United States.

Yesterday evening arrived at Spithead the American ship Friends, Hopkins, master, in twenty-four days from Norfolk, Virginia. She came as a cartel, with the following passengers:—Colonel Hamilton (late the British Consul at Norfolk, in Virginia), and family; Captain Wilkinson, Royal Marine; Mr. and Mrs. Hestie; Mr. White, and Miss Combs. In long 25, the Friends spoke the Belvidera, Shannon, and Enlus, which had captured the United States brig Nautilus, and had chased the Coast-guard frigate 36 hours; they were looking out for Commodore Rodgers's squadron, who had come as far as long 20, and our squadron was in hopes of soon falling in with them. The squadron informed Captain Hopkins the home-bound Jamaica fleet were about 100 miles ahead of him. Three days before her arrival, in long 87, spoke the Antigua before, under convoy of the Cherub. She also passed the Mediterranean fleet which went past Portsmouth on Saturday. On her passage, the Friends spoke three American privateers; and previous to her sailing, several British prizes had been sent into Norfolk.

The following are extracts from the Virginia Papers:—From the Public Ledger, July 27. "An English brig from Laguna, prize to the Frigate Essex, Captain Porter, went up the Bay on Friday, bound to Baltimore."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BALTIMORE.

"The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his proclamation, ordering all British subjects to abstain from depredations on the peaceable people of the United States."

"One of Commodore Rodgers's squadron (the Harrier), on the 29th June, imported twelve men from an American brig from Lisbon, telling them they would find no employment if they went home; the seaman had belonged to Commodore American vessels at Fial. Governor Downer, of Canada, had arrested all the persons who were concerned in burning two American vessels at Ogdonsburg since the declaration of war. He has them in jail."

"From the Public Ledger of the 24th July. "It appears that a hostile fleet is upon our coast, and is superior to that of Commodore Rodgers. Reports, which we ought to receive with caution, give rise to apprehensions for the safety of the Constitution frigate, Captain Hall."

RESOLUTIONS.

UNANIMOUSLY VOTED AT A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON, JULY 18, 1812.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the United States, and the liberties of the People; and whereas it is their most solemn conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties; and whereas, in a necessary and humane declaration of war against Great Britain, and the consequent connection with France, if indeed such connection do not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehend, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence, and liberty; as a war, undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, without permitting the return of the rest property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared—a war, whose first, future, and certain effects, will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating States, who will be compelled to lose their principal burdens, and a great majority of whose Representatives voted against it; and whereas the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, from a reluctance to countenance a belief that they are obviously disposed unduly to influence their fellow-citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free and injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their public servants—a belief, which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office, in the National and State Governments, here, since the declaration of war, abstain from any public declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow; but the friends of Administration and of War, not satisfied with this forbearance, have endeavoured to procure an expression of approbation from their deluded followers in this and other States, which is calculated to exhibit a despotic standard of public opinion, and encourage a perseverance in their destructive measures; and that has made it our duty, as far as in us lies, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception.

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