

FOREIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 12,

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Official account of the Russian Army.

"The general in chief, Kamenekoy, having left lieutenant general Count Langeron before Rudschuk, marched on the 5th September, against the enemy; he arrived on the 6th, in the evening with the army, forming five columns, in the vicinity of the Tur and ordered a general attack to be made the following day. It began at ten in the morning, and at 7 at night the Turkish army was no more; a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry and perseverance of Russian troops; that memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, major general Howaiski attacked and carried three redoubts, and rendered himself master of the whole entrenchment, which covered the enemy's camp on his left flank, near the Danube. In the mean time major general Kourouff arrived from the other side also on the Danube, and engaged another Turkish camp which had been formed there. In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our troops, but notwithstanding his hopeless situation and a very brisk cannonade kept on our part, he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner. An attempt made against his left flank having proved unsuccessful, the general in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measures of ordering Count Kamenekoy, general of infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to surround the entrenchment by assault, while he on his part detached major general Sabanajoff with two battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear. This general soon after entered the Turkish camp, and this unexpected attack executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy fled on horse or on foot, and was pursued by our cavalry, who killed a large number of them. The general in chief without the least delay ordered major general Sabanajoff to lead on part of his troops against the last and strongest Turkish entrenchments, but observing that the darkness of the evening prevented the troops to act he postponed the attack until the next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time colonel Berlier attacked the enemy's flotilla, captured some vessels, sunk a great number, and dispersed the rest.

During the night the Turks finding themselves surrounded, sent an officer to capitulate, and soon after surrendered at discretion. The whole camp, all the arms, baggage and artillery, 173 stand of colours, and upwards of 5000 prisoners, have fallen into our hands. Among the prisoners is Achmet, a Pacha of three tails, the commander of the flotilla, a Pacha of two tails & a great number of officers of distinction. The Seraskier Couchand Hali Pacha, was killed. All the entrenchments and their environs were covered with slain Turks. The enemy's loss in killed exceeds 5000; our loss is trifling. Thus was an army of 40,000 men dispersed and destroyed in nine hours time."

A Paris paper at the 8th of October, contains an account of Murat's attack upon Sicily—of his landing with some detachments at San-Stephana—of his dislodging the enemy at that place amid the cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* And after all he thought it prudent, having completely failed, to order the return and disembarkation of his troops!

It appears by a Russian official account of the battle with the Turks, before Rudschuk, on the 6th of Sept. That the latter surrendered by capitulation. The Turks lost 5000 killed, and 5000 prisoners. Among the prisoners is Achmet, a Pacha of three tails. The battle lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 at night.

Mr. M'Kinzie still remained at Morlaix. It was feared no negotiation for the exchange of prisoners could be effected with the French.

In consequence of the persevering intercession of the agents of the French Emperor, the Danes had conceded so far to their importunity, that 500 of their troops were to be admitted into Zealand progressively, until the whole force intended to be conveyed to Sweden, should have passed through the island; and it is added, that under no pretence whatever, more than the 500 specified should at any time remain in the territory.

The late King of Sweden was at Memel on the 17th ult. it was said, on his way to Finland through Russia, to endeavour to excite a movement in his favour. A letter from Koningsburg, of the 28th last, states, that he had hired a boat at Pillau, for the purpose of being conveyed to Sweden, but that his intention was discovered, and he was arrested by the police officers when about to embark. It is added, that he was immediately sent off under a strong guard to Riga.

The princess Amelia was very ill at Windsor on the 12th ult.

Lucien Buonaparte is expected in England, in the brig Pomona frigate from Malta.