

to 9000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Russians withdrew to the garrison, and the Prussian force again took up its position before Riga. This loss is given as having occurred in various actions between the 27th Sept. and 2d October. Lord Cathcart's late despatch from St. Petersburg, speaks of an expedition against Mittau having sailed on the 26th, and adds, that this object was successfully completed, by the possession of Mittau, on the 30th ult. "the enemy every where retiring before it." Both these statements, however, apparently inconsistent, we find nevertheless to be correct; as at this date the enemy had actually fallen back, but having received reinforcements to the extent of 25,000 men, then became the assailant, and repulsed the former with great loss. That sustained by the Prussian troops is not stated.

The rumour mentioned in our last, of a French force having taken possession of Twer, as we then considered, now turns out to be totally void of foundation.

Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated from Villa Toro, the 11th inst. We are sorry to find that the garrison of Burgos still holds out, though, from all accounts we can learn, without being long able to maintain itself against the incessant attacks of the British troops. The possession of the Castle by the enemy is also prolonged from the total want of heavy ordnance on the part of the allies. How this oversight has been occasioned we have no means of being informed. The besieged had made two sallies, in which our works were materially injured, and a considerable loss sustained by the allied troops. In the latter attempt the Hon. Major Cocks, of the 79th, whose zeal in the service has been frequently evinced, was unfortunately killed. The result, however, on the whole, has been favorable to the allies; they have succeeded in establishing themselves within one hundred yards of the enemy's interior lines, and we have every reason to feel confident that the very next accounts will bring intelligence of the garrison having surrendered.

Since writing the above, the arrival of the Mail from the Metropolis has this day brought the agreeable intelligence that every where the Russian troops are in a state of activity—that the peasantry are rising up in a mass—and lastly that *Bonaparte has quitted Moscow*, so that a battle might be immediately expected to take place. Smolensk is again in possession of the Russians; Tormazoff has arrived at Pinsk, and cannot have less than 100,000 men at his command; Wittgenzerode has 30,000 troops in the rear of the enemy, or rather to the westward on the Petersburg road; and the main Russian army, under Kutusoff, possesses the Tula line, with a strong party on the Mojaisk road. Such is the disposition of the forces now hemming in the invader on all sides:—though willing to escape, one battle or one victory would not secure this object; and a series of successes against such an overpowering and well disposed force is more than his most sanguine well-wishers could expect him to attain, weakened and bleeding at every pore. What considerably increases our expectations of finding the Russians ultimately successful are the strong manifestations on the part of their government to continue its exertions with increased vigour, and make the most important sacrifices before yielding to the unwarrantable requisitions of the enemy.

This important information has been acquired through the medium of a Gottenburgh Mail, bringing despatches from Lord Cathcart, and other advices from St. Petersburg. An analysis of the latter appears under our London Article: the former we give at length. They are dated the 4th inst. and only one day subsequent to the former despatches:—

DOWNING-STREET OCTOBER 27.

"Despatches were last night received from St. Petersburg, dated the 4th instant, only one day later than those before received.

"The reports from Prince Kutusow, of the 23d September, state that the army was on the Culurgena road, towards Toula, Calouga, and Orel, and with a strong party on the Mojaisk road. On the 19th he sent General Floraisky, with the 11th division of Cossacks and the Mere Polski Hussars, to watch the enemy, who discovered four regiments of cavalry in the village Snamenska, and made prisoners 400 men, 16 officers, and 40 petty officers, leaving great numbers dead on the field.

"On the 21st and 22d Sept. the Russian parties brought in 500 prisoners.

"On the 23d, he writes he had sent General Dorocoff on the Mojaisk road, who reports having taken six officers and 200 men.

"In the mean while Lieut. Col. Davidoff, with 150 light cavalry, had been active in cutting off the enemy's communications between Gjatck and Mojaisk. Adjutant General Winzengerode was active in the Mojaisk, the Twer, and Jasvierlaff roads.

"The abstract of General Dorocoff's report is just received. He states, that having sent Captain Udina on the Mojaisk road, he had taken two Captains, five officers, 92 men, with 86 waggons of artillery stores.

"Other accounts state, that in successful affairs of parties, 20 large waggons, with artillery stores, and 300 men had been taken."

In addition to this official intelligence, there are private accounts of the 4th from Petersburg, which state that Winzengerode had had a brilliant affair with Murat's cavalry, and taken two guns and 3000 men prisoners.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 2d contains a notification from the Emperor, stating that precautionary measures had been taken for removing heavy articles of value from thence before the frost sets in, from whence we may conclude that some apprehension is ascertained of a visit from the enemy. The Emperor concludes with declaring, that "he is determined rather to drain the last drop of the cup of misery, than by a scandalous peace to subject Russia to a foreign yoke."

A Letter from St. Petersburg, of the 2d of October contains as follows:

"The Emperor's Manifesto has had a magic influence on all classes; every one takes up their arms and marches off, and this they do voluntarily; and although we have the best hopes of a happy result, yet preparations are every where made to meet the worst that may happen, and I believe, should Napoleon get possession of St. Petersburg, (which God prevent) he will not thereby be a greater gainer than he was by the taking of Moscow, where he found nothing but mere articles of household furniture. All the inhabitants had left the place—all merchant goods were long before sent away, and there was nothing more left him to take."

It is with much satisfaction we also learn from undoubted authority, that the Russian loss in the sortie from the garrison of Riga did not exceed 2000 men—no prisoners were taken. The Prussians and French are estimated to have suffered to a far greater extent.

Not the least important fact of which we have this day got notice, is that communicated exclusively by our Correspondent, who states, that all British property which had been formerly placed under sequestration in Russia, was given up to claimants.

We have but one cause of regret on the perusal of these interesting advices which is, to find, that Prince Bagration, without doubt, the bravest of all the Russian Generals, has fallen a victim to the wound he received at the battle of Borodino, after having suffered the amputation of his leg.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The letters by the Gottenburgh mail were delivered this morning, and we understand that three Couriers have arrived by the packet. Our dates from St. Petersburg are to the 4th, from Riga to the 9th, and from Gottenburgh to the 17th inst. We have also information by a gentleman from the Baltic, who has reached England by the same opportunity, furnishing us with accounts to the last hour from that situation.

It appears to be mistaken, that the army of Tormazoff had united with that of the Danube; the former was at Minsk, and the latter at Pinsk, under General Tschitschagoff. According to our accounts, General Wittgenstein was advancing upon Smolensko, which point of union the two before mentioned armies were approaching.

It is stated to be the fixed determination of Alexander to maintain the contest, but it is alleged, on the other hand, that his ears are assailed by an insidious, and powerful party, the advocates of negotiation and peace. The whole country from Moscow, westward, is in a state of disorganization; continual robberies are committed by wanderers from the army, and a Courier to Lord Cathcart has been plundered, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Murat has been defeated, with considerable loss, but in one account it is said that his success was obtained by the right wing of General Winzengerode, and in the other, by the left wing of Field Marshal Kutusoff. As these wings touch each other, near Mojaisk, the mistake may be easily explained. Mojaisk was not, as stated, entered by the French without opposition, but was surrendered under capitulation, and 48 hours of valuable time were gained, during the adjustment of the conditions. Kutusoff, in a Proclamation, states, in many terms, the mischiefs arising from the want of a more resolute defence at Smolensko, and expresses his regret at the suffering of the inhabitants of Moscow, who were not provided with the means to protect themselves, and rescue their property. Smolensko is, in several letters, alleged to be in the hands of the Russians, and the most important consequences are anticipated from this acquisition.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

By His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His MAJESTY.

**A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE P. R.**

Whereas we are informed, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, His Majesty's natural-born subjects, are in the service of divers foreign princes and states, to the prejudice of His Majesty's kingdom; and whereas attempts may be made to seduce some of His Majesty's subjects, contrary to their allegiance and duty to His Majesty, to enter on board ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against His Majesty or his subjects, or otherwise to adhere or give aid or comfort to His Majesty's enemies upon the sea; now we, in order that none of His Majesty's subjects may ignorantly incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby notifying and declaring that all persons, being His Majesty's subjects, who shall enter, or serve, or be found on board any ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against His Majesty or his subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere or give aid or comfort to His Majesty's enemies upon the sea, will thereby become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of high treason and piracy; and we do hereby declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, our intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders according to law.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, the 26th October, 1812, and in the 53d year of His Majesty's reign.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER, 7.

Several coasting vessels arrived late on Thursday night from Eastern harbours, one of which had been boarded by the Revenge privateer of Salem, at one o'clock that afternoon near Jedore, and had a few articles taken out—Early on Friday morning His Majesty's Schooner Paz sailed in pursuit of her, and fortunately succeeded in capturing her that day.—Both vessels arrived yesterday.

The Revenge had captured the Brig Bacchus, from Port Glasgow for Pictou.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1812.

Arrived, Monday evening, H. M. schooner Bream from Dipper Harbour, with the disabled seamen lately belonging to H. M. Brig Plumper.

Wednesday, H. M. Brig Young Emulous, from Annapolis, and government Schooner Hunter, from Halifax.

Saturday, Letter of Marque ship Rosina, Capt. Potter, from Greenock.

By the Rosina we have received London and Greenock papers, the former to the 28th, and the latter to the 30th October, from them we have made several extracts of the highest importance; they will be found in the preceding columns.

We understand that the Bream on her late cruise drove on shore two privateers between Little River and Machias.

The following is a correct list of the unfortunates who perished from the wreck of H. M. brig Plumper, on the 5th December, 1812.

Lieut. Bray, Commander; — Marley, Master; — Wright, Surgeon; Mrs. Wright; Mr. Killop, and Mr. Niven, midshipmen; Thomas Matthew, boatswain; Geo. Swinland, carpenter; Wm. Melvin, Wm. Wilson, Jos. Wells, Jos. Green, An. Lawrence, John Haskius, Wm. Brown, John Armstrong, Henry Spence, James Colvin, John Drew, John Wilson, Wm. Crownin, John Morris, Wm. Kelly, John Grandison, Wm. Burges, John Elitt, John Bradford, Wm. Watkins, Martin Conway, Geo. Giffin, James Luckey, Andrew Aldow, Step. Ryan, Henry Patterson, Hugh Burns, and John Chapman, seamen; John Whimpey, and Wm. Jackson, marines.

PASSENGERS—Messrs. Cunningham, and Crawford, Commissariat; Master Wm. Crawford, Mr. Alexander Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Tye.

Those saved are—Mr. Stephen Hall, midshipman; Mr. Samuel Simpson, pilot; Wm. Hayes, serjt. marines; Abraham Colhew, Eben. Alixon, John Frederick, Jas. Lumley Hugh M'Grath, John Rench, Peter Campbell, John Thomson, Thos. Henwood, Thos. Carnes, Anth. Smith, Nicholas Dumel, James Sample, Richard Marshall, James Martin, John Riley, Thos. Conoly, Jos. Antonio, James Golding, Wm. Rutherford, George Shandreff, James Adams, Abraham Nelson, Jeremiah Sloon, James Ranshaw, James Luke, Peter M'Bay.

MARRIED] Lately, at St. Andrews, Mr. DANIEL GREEN of this City, to Miss ABIGAIL FAHY, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, Mr. MATTHEW GORDON, to Miss ELIZABETH JACOBS—all of this City.

**Valuable Fast Property for Sale,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION**

On WEDNESDAY the 20th day of JANUARY next, THE two HOUSES and LOTS in Prince William Street, formerly belonging to JOHN RYAN, Esq. and now owned by the Subscriber—This property is well known for its value, and needs no description.

Terms of Payment will be made known at the time of Sale by ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq.
S. BRANNAH.

St. John, 7th December, 1812.

**CURRIE and HANFORD,
HAVE FOR SALE,**

Just landing from on board the HARMONY, from CADIZ, A FEW PIPES CHOICE

London Particular Madeira Wine, Which will be Sold on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

St. John, 21st Nov. 1812.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

By HUGH MACKAY, Esq. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom these presents may concern; that upon the application of Colin Campbell, and Joseph N. Clarke, of the Parish of St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, in the said Province, to me duly made—I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within the said Province of New-Brunswick, of Niel M'Kinnon, late of Saint Stephens, in the same County, which said Niel M'Kinnon, is departed from the said Province, and hath not resided within the same for the term of six months preceding the aforesaid application of the said Colin Campbell and Joseph N. Clarke, to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Niel M'Kinnon, doth return and discharge his said debt within six months from the publication hereof; all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Niel M'Kinnon, within the Province aforesaid, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Niel M'Kinnon.

Dated at Saint Andrews, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

HUGH MACKAY, J. C. P.