

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

RUSSIA.

When the French were marching upon Wilna, the Russians, confiding in the steady patriotism and warlike spirit of their numerous armies, anticipated a triumphant close to the hostilities in which they were engaged. Their sanguine hope was only checked by the apprehension, that less dependence could be placed on the firmness of the Court than on the valour of the troops. In the mean time, the enemy continued to advance; and after a succession of sanguinary conflicts, established himself amidst the smoking ruins of their ancient capital. These disasters, which, it was apprehended, would induce the Emperor to conclude a peace, more advantageous to the enemy, than honorable to the Russian arms, have produced in him only a more fixed determination to prosecute the contest. The apprehension of a premature and disgraceful pacification has vanished: and the Court, the Nobles, and the people, are now all animated by the same unalterable resolution to submit to the last sacrifices, rather than yield to a haughty, ambitious, and desolating foe.

While the war was considered to be the war of the Court, and not of the people, its issue was looked forward to with doubt; and might, it was then conjectured, be accelerated or retarded, determined or modified, by the fluctuating course of events. It is now altogether a national war; and the Emperor himself would not dare, for a moment, to listen to a pacific overture, in which would be compromised the rights and interests of the great body of the Russian Nobility, and the general security of the Empire. That the Nobles are most zealous in the cause of their country, is incontrovertibly proved by the numerous military levies which they have voluntarily offered to place at the disposal of the Government; and that the people are as warmly actuated by the same spirit, is equally manifested by the promptitude with which they destroyed their dwellings and their stores, that they might afford the enemy neither shelter nor subsistence. It is a fact not generally known, that, after the battle of Smolensk, the greater part of the peasants inhabiting the tract of country between that place and Moscow, spontaneously set fire to their houses and property of every description, in order to straiten as much as possible the enemy's supplies.

Besides the obvious policy of prosecuting the contest with unrelaxed ardour and perseverance, a policy sanctioned by the unequivocal concurrence of the whole Russian population, there is another motive for it, to which, how unimportant soever it may be thought by some, a considerable degree of influence is to be attributed. It is a matter of notoriety in Russia, that Bonaparte, previously to the commencement of hostilities, lavished upon Alexander every epithet of personal reproach and abuse. To suppose, that such indignities have no weight in biasing the decisions of Sovereigns would betray a gross ignorance of the human heart.—The mutual insults of Monarchs are as poignant, and as unlikely to be forgiven and forgotten, as those of private individuals. Of this the page of history furnishes numerous examples.

The unquestionable fidelity and loyalty of Alexander's subjects cannot be better illustrated than by the simple fact, that no Russian, of the least distinction in titular or official rank, has degraded himself by the acceptance of any provisional authority under the sanction of Bonaparte. The Consul-General Lesseps, who is stated in the last Bulletin to have been appointed Intendant of the Province of Moscow, is a native of France. He was, however, educated in Russia, and has an intimate knowledge of the language of the country. This, together with a total want of principle, has probably been his chief recommendation for the office which he fills. He is by no means wanting in talents, and is of an enterprising disposition. He has derived some little celebrity from having accompanied the circumnavigator, La Perouse, on one of his voyages. His attachment to the French party is merely that of interest. His services on either side are always to be purchased by the largest remuneration.

We are still told, that every day leads to the discovery of magazines of furs, clothes, sugars, &c. but this statement, as was observed in a former article on Russia, is manifestly false. Immediately after the occupation of Smolensk, it was foreseen, that the enemy might probably get possession of Moscow; and even before the battle of Borodino, preparations were made for the departure of the inhabitants, and the removal of all the archives of the Government as well as all public and private property. The first Bulletin from this city admits it was deserted by those whose exertions might have restored order. It cannot, then, surely be believed, that, if the inhabitants were taking measures so early as the beginning of September, for abandoning the town, they would still leave there those abundant supplies which the enemy pretends to have discovered. The main object of this palpable mis-statement is, to impose on the French people, and to render the severity of the fresh conscription less unpalatable.

Reverting to the means of subsisting the French army during a winter of seven months' duration, where, it may be demanded, are supplies for the purpose to be obtained? The province of Moscow does not raise sufficient for the consumption of its population; they are procured from the provinces of Tver, Vladimir, Novgorod, and Kazan. The territory immediately surrounding Moscow is chiefly laid out in kitchen-gardens, which are productive only during a short summer, and afford little or nothing for their winter's consumption. The foraging parties of the enemy will never be able to venture far from the main body of their army, and they can expect no voluntary contributions from a hostile population. The nearer provinces will

continue to be occupied either wholly, or in part, by the Russian forces, and a thousand obstacles will, therefore, oppose every attempt on the part of the enemy to collect from them an adequate supply of necessary stores. To divide his force between Moscow and Tver, for this purpose, would expose him to the most imminent hazard. It would be still less practicable to get possession of Vishnei Voloshok. Such a sub-division of force might prove fatal to the enemy, while the difficulty of providing, on the other hand, for a concentrated force, might, in the end, be no less destructive.

From whence, too, is fuel to be procured in a sufficient quantity for a long winter's supply? Certainly not in the vicinity of Moscow: and how is its conveyance to be secured from distant forests? Not by the rivers, the course of which, while unfrozen, will be interrupted by the natives; nor by the public roads, except within the circle encompassed by their troops. Besides, to the health of that part of his force which Bonaparte has drawn from the southern provinces of the French Empire, the mode of heating by stoves, which universally prevails in the northern departments of Russia, is likely to prove extremely pernicious. Even the Russians themselves are obliged to pay great attention to the temperature of their rooms, in order to obviate its injurious effects.

In a former article, on the subject of Russian affairs allusions were made to the unhealthiness of Moscow, at certain seasons of the year; but it was not observed that the diseases which then prevailed, are fevers of the most dangerous kind. Among the natives of Moscow, the number of deaths from this cause is considerable; but in no proportion to the ravages which disease produces amongst the foreigners resident there. The water of the Moskwa, and the other small rivers, which run either through or near the town, are also very unwholesome; and the general unhealthiness of the place has, within a few years, been increased by the ruinous state of the common sewers which have been left for some time in a dilapidated condition. When the rainy season which precedes the winter, sets in, the sewers, from their defective condition carry off but a part of the water, and a considerable proportion of the remainder penetrates into the cellars. The richer inhabitants have the means of protecting themselves from the injurious consequences of this flood; but many of the poorer classes are exposed to all its ill effects.

If these statements be correct, and that they are so is attested by the experience of a twenty years residence at Moscow, it may readily be believed, that the enemy will not find his winter-quarters there so favorable as to promise a reconquest of hostilities under circumstances peculiarly advantageous. Straitened in supplies of every description—materially reduced in numbers by disease—surrounded by a hardy, loyal, patriotic, hostile people—the ranks of their adversaries easily recruited—their own reinforcements either entirely cut off, or very frequently intercepted—what (if the Emperor Alexander, the nobles, and the people, remain steadily true to their own sacred cause) can the French hope to gain by the prosecution of the Russian war? It is the fixed opinion of many equally illustrious and enlightened individuals of that Empire, that a determined perseverance in hostilities must certainly terminate either in the extinction or the impulsion of the enemy. The fear once entertained of the vacillation of the Emperor, no longer exists. His sentiments are identified with those of the nobility; and the latter are equally so with those of the people. One clear and distinct feeling of national interest pervades the whole: it is strengthened by the disasters which have been experienced—by the blood that has been shed—but, still more by the hope of retribution—a hope founded in a just confidence in themselves.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Report of the Raising of the Siege of Burgos.

Despatches were yesterday received from Lord Wellington, which were brought to Plymouth by the Sparrow sloop of war, from Corunna. It is reported that these despatches contain an account of the Marquis of Wellington having raised the siege of Burgos, and proceeded to form a junction with the troops lately under General Hill, and now commanded by Sir E. Pagett. This movement, which we understand took place on the 22d ult. was rendered necessary by the advance of the united French armies from Valencia towards Madrid; and it is, therefore, probable that a general action would soon take place, when another victory, like that of Salamanca, may be anticipated.

JOHN KNUUTTON,

Has received by the Ship PENELOPE, from GLASGOW, a large assortment of fashionable and other GOODS which he is now opening at his Store in Prince William Street; as they were purchased on the lowest terms he will sell them very cheap for CASH or BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

PELISSE CLOTHS, Cotton Cambrics, a variety of elegant Leaps and Muslins of the newest patterns, Printed Calicos, Gingham, a variety of Shawls, Dimity, Muslinet, Counterpanes, Nankeens, Silk and Cotton Velvets, several kinds of Silks, Thread and Cotton Lace and Edgings, Lace Veils, Gloves, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Childrens Hats of different kinds, Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers, Linen Cambrics, Irish Linen, Cotton Shirting, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Rattinet, Shalloon, Calimanco, Durant, Bombazeen, Bombazet, Wildbore, Black Crape, Mattrasses, &c.

MERRY ANDREW and HENRY the VIIIth, Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. MOTT'S Office, by the dozen or single pack.

DONALDSON and HAY,

Have received by the late arrivals from BRITAIN, an assortment of GOODS suitable to the Season. Also, Bar and Bolt Iron, Canvas and Sail Twine, Cordage, Nails and Spikes, Paints and Faint Oil, Pots, Ovens and Tea Kettles, Window Glass, Loaf Sugar, a few handsome Stoves and Grates, Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms at their Store adjoining Mr. John Bentley's, in Prince William-Street.

N. B. They expect the remainder of their Goods by the Vessels from London, now daily looked for.

Saint John, April 20, 1812.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GARDEN, Esq. of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JANE GARDEN, Administratrix.

JAMES FRASER, Administrator.

Fredericton, 14th November, 1812.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of HENRY M'KAY, late of the Parish of St. Mary's, York-County, deceased, are requested to send their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to DANIEL BLACK, Administrator.

Hempstead, (Queen's-County) March 12, 1812.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES DAWSON, late of Dipper Harbour, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET DAWSON, Executrix.

JOHN FERGUSON, Executor.

Saint John, February 10, 1812.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the Reverend JOHN AGNEW, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Twelve Months from the Date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to STAIR AGNEW, Administrator.

Monkton, June 13th, 1812.

ALL persons having any legal demand on the Estate of the late JAMES WOOD Miramichi, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNCAN, } Adm.

GEORGE LAURIE, } Adm.

Miramichi, July 2, 1811.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JOHN M'NEIL, late of Maugerville, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES TAYLOR, Administrator.

Maugerville, 30th January, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES PLACE, late of Maugerville, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JONATHAN HARDING, Administrator.

Maugerville, March 31, 1812.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of GEORGE HARTLEY, late of the Parish of Woodstock in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ABIGAIL HARTLEY, Administratrix.

JAMES HARTLEY, Administrator.

Fredericton, 3d September, 1812.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ИСАИИ БЕКВИН, late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, } Adm.

DONALD MACKAY, } Adm.

Miramichi, 1st August, 1812.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES H. LAMB, late of Fredericton, Merchant, deceased, are requested to send them in, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HARRIET LAMB, Sole Executrix.

Fredericton, 20th May, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM CHEW, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber within twelve months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN M'LEOD, Adm.

Fredericton, April 10, 1812.