

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.
By His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, RE-
GENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His
MAJESTY.

A PROCLAMATION
FOR GRANTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES
DURING THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES.
GEORGE P. R.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council, dated the 14th day of October instant, we have ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States of America, (save and except any vessels to which His Majesty's license has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage in which they were detained and released), so that as well the fleets and ships of His Majesty, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or to any persons being citizens of the United States of America, or inhabiting within any of the territories thereof, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions, duly authorised and required to take cognizance thereof; we being desirous to give due encouragement to His Majesty's faithful subjects who shall lawfully seize the same, and having declared in Council, by our Order of the 13th of October instant, our intentions concerning the distributions of all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods during the present hostilities, do now make known to all His Majesty's loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council, that our will and pleasure is, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, that the net produce of all prizes taken, (save as herein before excepted), the right whereof is inherent in His Majesty and his Crown, be given to the takers; (save also the produce of such prizes as are, or shall be, taken by ships or vessels belonging to, or hired by, or in the service of the Commissioners of Customs or Excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our farther pleasure, and also, save and except as hereinafter mentioned;) but subject to the payment of all such or like customs and duties as the same are now, or would have been liable to, if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be given in proportion and manner hereinafter set forth, viz.

That all prizes taken by ships and vessels having commissions of letters of marque and reprisals (save and except such prizes as are or shall be taken by the ships or vessels belonging to or hired by, or in the service of, the Commissioners aforesaid) may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others to whom such letters of marque and reprisals are granted, for their own use and benefit, after final adjudication, and not before.

And we do hereby farther order and direct, that the net produce of all prizes which are or shall be taken by any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with His Majesty's land forces, in which case we reserve to ourselves the division and distribution of all prizes and booty taken, and also save and except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other Commissioned Officers in His Majesty's pay, and of the seamen, and marines, and soldiers on board His Majesty's said ships and vessels at the time of the capture, and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been finally adjudged lawful prize to His Majesty, and not otherwise.

[Here follow the regulations for the distribution of Prize money, which, and the remainder of the proclamation, are in the form usually adopted on the commencement of a war.]

OCTOBER 28.
The accounts of Bonaparte's having quitted Moscow, and a battle being expected, reached Riga from Petersburg late on the 9th inst. just as the Courier was setting off. The Berlin Paper of the 6th, states that he had left Moscow and fixed his residence in the palace of Petrowitz, three leagues on this side of Moscow. This may have been done previously to withdrawing his army from Moscow. The last Bulletin was dated on the 27th ult. It informed us that Bonaparte still inhabited the palace of the Krenlin, and that the weather was about the same as at the end of a Paris October.—But the Paris Papers of the 19th and 20th stated, on the authority of private letters, that the frosty weather had set in, that it was three degrees below the freezing point, and that Bonaparte was still at Moscow on the 3d. If that be true, we can hardly think that any account of his having quitted Moscow after the 3d, could have been transmitted to Petersburg, and from Petersburg to Riga by the 9th. Moscow is about 470 miles from Petersburg, and Petersburg is about 180 miles from Riga; so that the account would have to travel between 6 and 700 miles. But the accounts in the private letters in the Paris Papers, of the 19th and 20th, may be incorrect; and it is to be remarked that the statement of Bonaparte's being at Petrowitz, three versts from Moscow, is stated in the Berlin official Paper. The Paris Papers of the 21st and 22d are totally silent respecting the operations of the army. The three or four last Bulletins have been meagre and barren; but though they disclosed little or no military in-

formation, we must not suppose that military operations or preparations were therefore inactive. They are the forerunners, in all probability, of most important events: it is the silence before the storm. Whilst Bonaparte has opened the path to Moscow, where he expected to find plenty and good quarters, and where he has been miserably disappointed, the Russians, who, after the battle of Borodino, did not oppose his march to Moscow, have been rapidly closing round him, on the North, and the West, and the South. He calculated perhaps on their retiring far beyond the Oka; he calculated also upon striking terror by the capture of the ancient capital of the empire; and hence he made proposals the moment he got there. Both these calculations were erroneous.—The main Russian army never retired farther than 20 miles from Moscow; and the population and the stores of Moscow were carried with the army.—His proposals were indignantly rejected, and where he thought to inspire fear he created fortitude; where he hoped to produce despondence, he gave to patriotism a more determined resolution and a more sublimed devotion. Since his entrance into Moscow the different Russian armies have been largely reinforced in every point.—Wittgenstein has maintained his position on the Dwina; Winzengerode has driven back the enemy who wished to spread themselves on the Twer road; Doctorow has harassed the road near Smolensk; Kutusow has closed the southern roads, while Tormasow and the Moldavian army have been moving from Volhynia to the Dnieper. This has straightened the enemy for provisions, and though he boasts of the plentiful manner in which the markets of Moscow are supplied, we find that he is forced to send large detachments to the East and South East of his position, to collect cattle and forage. Nor has he been successful in these expeditions. Murat, with about 10 or 12,000 men, lately left Moscow, and took the Kolomna road to collect supplies. At Bronnitsi, midway between Kolomna and Moscow, he was attacked by a force under General Bagavoust, and an obstinate action took place, in which Murat is said to have lost 4000 killed and wounded and 2000 prisoners, and to have been obliged to retire with precipitation to Moscow.

This is the first war in which Bonaparte has been very much incommoded in his flanks or his rear. He has therefore been forced to call up all his reserve, and to press for reinforcements from all parts.

If he has left Moscow, it is not, as the Party would insinuate, to march to Petersburg, but to re-open the communication with Poland. Hence he must attack Kutusow, who will not refuse a battle.

And here again we have to notice another instance of the bad fortune that attends all the assertions of the broken down Party. They say that, "all that the Court of Russia demanded from England in the way of succour was arms, of which there is a lamentable deficiency in Russia. It does not say much for our avarice or vigour in the co-operation that it is only now that the supply of arms is to be sent."

Against this assertion, we have to state that 50,000 stand of arms, from this country, have already arrived at Petersburg—that a very large additional supply is on its way thither, and that more are going.

JOHN KNUTTON,

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 Lenos 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.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

Has Received by the WILLIAM, ROBERT BAIRD master, from LIVERPOOL,

AN ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

SUPERFINE, Second and Coarse CLOTHS, double mill'd and single Cassimeres and Serges, Salisbury and other Flannels, Calicos, Shawls, Cambrics, Ladies color'd Cotton and Worsted Hose, Men's do. Cotton Shirting, Irish Linen, Slops comprising shirts, trousers, round and pea-jackets, and watch coats, Men's fine and coarse Hats, cod and pollock Lines and Hooks, a fashionable assortment of coat and vest Buttons, &c. &c.—Crates of well assorted CROCKERY, and Tierces of GLASS WARE.

Also, A quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT, and 50 tons of COALS, which he will sell very low if taken out of the vessel.

He has Likewise for Sale,

Prime and Mess BEEF and PORK in barrels, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, Cordage, bolt, flat and square Iron, Spikes, Nails, Iron Pots, Kettles and Bake Pans, Paints and Paint Oil, Stone Jugs and Butter Jars, &c.

CARDS.

MERRY ANDREW and HENRY the VIIIth, Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. Morr'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 Paint 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 demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WOODHOUSE, of 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,
GEORGE LAURIE, } Administrators.

Miramichi, July 2, 1811.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JOHN M'NEIL, late of Maugerville, 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

JAMES TAYLOR, Administrator.

Maugerville, 30th January, 1812.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES PLACE, late of Maugerville, 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

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 ISRAEL BECKWITH, 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, } Admini-
DONALD MACKAY, } strators.

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'LEON, Adm.

Fredericton, April 10, 1812.