

of the enemy a considerable movement. This movement, I found, was designed to bring into action their troops from every direction, for Count O. D. Nizoff having pressed upon the French towards the left flank, with ten regiments of Cossacks, had excited much alarm and trepidation.

At this favorable interval I ordered my division to advance to the attack with great rapidity, and the result was, that the enemy was driven from every position he had occupied at the commencement of the action. Under these circumstances I continued my approach to the left flank of the enemy, in order to join the force with general O. D. Nizoff.

During these operations I learned nothing of the progress of Count O. D. Nizoff, but I presumed he was with general D. Nizoff, as the infantry of the enemy still kept possession of the verge of the wood which we had passed. In this uncertainty I ordered the infantry to charge with the bayonet, when they rushed into the entrenchments, and both the columns, of which the enemy's force consisted, took flight, and not one man would have escaped if the cavalry could have been at this time engaged in the pursuit.

I now hastened to the division of general D. Nizoff, who, as I supposed, was with Count O. D. Nizoff, and I ordered him to take possession of a third height, which enabled us to molest the enemy by a cross fire. Count O. D. Nizoff at this time attacking the left flank of the enemy, the fortune of the day was complete, so that with the small number of troops I have described, I had the honor of forcing the Neapolitan king's army to disengage itself, taking one stand of colors of the cuirassiers, 38 pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, the equipage of the king, all the officers' baggage, and a prodigious booty. We captured 1100 men in the pursuit of 15000, and among them is one general, and 12 officers of the staff. 2000 were killed and the field was strewn with the insignia of Noblesse. General Gari, captain of the king's guards, was among the slain, and his majesty sent to request his body.

The intrepidity of the troops is beyond all praise. I myself received a contusion, which obliged me to leave the field, but not till the enemy was in flight, but this circumstance renders me unable from my own personal knowledge to state the sequel. I shall inform you as soon as possible of the merits of the officers under my command, but I cannot at present omit to mention with applause major general D. Nizoff, whose bravery confers the highest honor on the Russian arms, and also prince Holstein Olenburg, who conveyed my orders amidst the deathful shower of the enemy, and under his own immediate inspection constructed a battery, which eminently contributed to the success of the day.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Russians!—At length the enemy of our country, the foe of its independence and freedom, has experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggressions had aroused. From the period of his march from Wilna, his army, great in numbers, assured in valor and discipline, and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the Russians. The system which we had thought fit to adopt strengthened that confidence. The sanguinary battles fought on his route, and which gave him temporary possession of Smolensko, flattered him with all the illusion of victory. He reached Moscow, and he believed himself invincible and invulnerable. He now exulted in the idea of reaping the fruits of his toils; of obtaining for his soldiers comfortable winter quarters, and of sending out from thence, next spring, fresh forces to ravage and burn our cities; make captives of our countrymen; overthrow our laws and holy religion, and subject every thing to his lawless will. Vain, presumptuous hope! insolent, degrading menace! A population of 40 millions, attached to their king and country, and devoted to their religion and laws—the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims—cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force which he could muster, even of treble its late amount. Scarcely had he reached Moscow, and attempted to repose amidst its burning ruins, when he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops: he then too late discovered that the possession of Moscow was not the conquest of the kingdom; that his ferocity had led him into a snare, and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former.

Russians! The Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned our efforts with success. Every where the enemy is in motion; his disorderly movements betray his apprehensions. Gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction. The history of his daring must not be told without the terrible catastrophe by which it was attended. A hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presumption attest your valor and devotion to your country, and must deter him from a repetition of his impracticable design. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and that is in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation; destroy every thing which can be of service to him; and our commanders have orders to remunerate you. Render your bridges, your roads impassable. In fine, adopt and execute the suggestions of a brave, wise, and patriotic heart, and show yourselves deserving the thanks of your country and your sovereign. Should the remains of the enemy's force escape to our imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter there, they must prepare themselves to encounter all the rigors of the climate and season, and the valorous attacks of our troops: thus harassed, exhausted and defeated, he shall forever be rendered incapable of renewing his presumptuous attempt.

ALEXANDER.

The French papers contain London dates to the 23d Nov. but nothing of a very interesting nature had transpired in England. Seven sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, had sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate, for Bermuda. The *Georgica*, chased by two American frigates, (the *President* and *Congress*) had arrived, and reported that she escaped from them in the night.

Mr. Barlow, on his way to Konigsberg, passed through Berlin on the 5th.

Some arrangements favorable to American Commerce it was expected would be concluded by our minister with the French government. Markets were high in France.

The conscription for the navy was going on with vigor in the different marine departments of France.

Doct. Robert Morrell came passenger in the *Lynx*, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Barlow.

Preparations are making in Paris, for the reception of the Emperor.

A number of persons have fallen victims to the plague which had broken out in Constantinople.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1813.

VACANCY IN CONGRESS.

The following is the result of the votes at the recent election for a member of congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of gen. Thomas Blount:

	KENNEDY, (peace.)	CLARK.
Beaufort county	404	80
Hyde	127	56
Pitt	513	1
Edgewood	117	243
Washington	174	22
Cyrill	109	
	1145	502

Thus the Hon. William Kennedy is chosen by a majority of more than two to one over the war candidate, Mr. Clark. This is a pleasing result.

War in Spain.

It is certain that the English and Spanish forces have abandoned Madrid, and that it is repossessed by the French. The Spanish general Ballesteros has retired in disgrace, for murmuring at the appointment of Lord Wellington to the chief command of all the forces.

War in Russia.

There are several accounts that a wing of the French army, 42,000 strong, have laid down their arms to the Russians.

Capt. Graham, of the *Sour Climax*, confirms the account of the loss of the British Frigate *SOUTHAMPTON*, and U. S. brig *VIXEN*, on the *Bahama*—he read the account in a Nassau paper of the 30th ult.

New York Blockaded.

A British squadron of three ships of the line, several frigates and smaller vessels are blockading New York. They have captured several vessels. Amongst others, the U. S. brig *Syren*.

Clothing for the army.

On Friday last three Pennsylvania wagons, laden with clothing for the troops, reported in this state, passed through Raleigh on their way to Wilmington.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The match races, to be run at Camden on the 12th, between Mr. Allen J. Davis, of N. Carolina, Messrs. James and Charles Richardson, and Wm. Taylor, of South Carolina, were declined owing to a disagreement about weights. But the parties matched horses, and ran on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. as follows:

Little Bill, the property of Wm. R. Johnson, a two mile heat beat a Florida filley from 60 to 70 yards. The stake 750 each. Time, 3 m 55 s.

On the 14th, for the Jockey Club purse of 350 dollars, three mile heats. Munroe, the property of Burwell Wilkes, beat Precursor and a Virginia horse belonging to Mr. Turpin, with great ease.

On the 15th 3 mile heats, for 750 dollars, Atlanta, the property of Mr. Drummond, beat the mare *Clogia*, by Bedford, with great ease. Time, 6 m. 4. s.

Reward of Merit.

A motion has been made in the House of Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, to present the thanks of that Common-wealth to Commodore Decatur and Lieut. Biddle, with a silver Urn to the former, and a Sword to the latter.

THE SAN DOMINGO and DRAGON of 74 guns each, are said to have arrived off the Capes of Virginia, within a few days past.—*Nor. Led.*

Cartel for Liverpool.

The passports for the Cartel brig *Catharine Ray*, for Liverpool, and also a Messenger who is to go in her with government dispatches, arrived in town yesterday morning. We understand she will sail this forenoon.—*Mer. Adv. Jan 13.*

The bill contemplating a compromise of the Yazoo claims, having passed the senate, yesterday came before the house of Representatives. A motion to reject the bill on its first reading was negatived by a majority of four votes only.

Useful Discovery.

A anecdote and drawings have been lodged at the patent office Washington City, by Mr. Harrison of Connecticut, which secures to him an invention called a *Double Lens*, which is composed of glass, a liquid substance, the use of which is particularly adapted for reading, writing, the fine arts, &c. The lens placed near a lamp or candle, diffuses a clear and conspicuous light, tinged with a beautiful green shade which has a delightful appearance upon the book or other object illuminated; the use of which has a most salutary effect upon the eyes; and those who have weak eyes, or whose eyes are failing, are enabled to see with much more clearness than with the common lights. The light produced by the Lens from one light is equal to the light of three candles; of course a great saving is manifest where a good light is requisite.

From a New Libon (Ohio) paper.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public, that John Rutting, first lieutenant of captain Seely's troop of dragoons from Washington, Penn. on Wednesday last arrived in this place express from

general Harrison, with the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the Indians 2 or 3 miles above the Rapids of Miami, on the east side of the river, by a detachment of volunteers, consisting of between 1500 and 2000 (the enemy, 300 British regulars and 6 or 700 Indians) under the command of brigadier general Tupper, on the 13th ult. He states, general Tupper, having been apprised of the position of the enemy, ordered a small detachment in advance to commence the attack, then to retreat, keeping up a running fire, which induced the enemy incautiously to pursue, until completely surrounded by general Tupper's superior force; at this moment the general ordered a charge, the enemy were with considerable slaughter repulsed in all quarters and put to flight, leaving 14 or 15 British and 70 or 80 Indians on the field, exclusive of many who were killed in crossing the river, into which they precipitately plunged, being the only alternative they vanquished had of escaping, and that too by swimming.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

As far as information is received, there has been a considerable increase of the majority in favour of peace in the Second District, composed of the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset and Hunterdon, since the election of last fall; there remains therefore no doubt in our minds that Messrs. SCHUEMANN and STERON are elected. All the accounts from the Third District, composed of the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, agree that the advocates of war made but little exertion—of course Messrs. COX and HURRY, the Peace Candidates, are elected. In the First District we believe the war ticket has succeeded. The representation of New Jersey in the 13th Congress will be four for peace and two for war.

Middlesex, according to our intelligence, gives at least an increase of 200 majority for peace since the October election. *Trenton Paper.*

The following article relative to the National Intelligencer, printed at the seat of government by G. L. and Seaton, is taken from the *Kentucky Gazette*, a Democratic paper of high tone:

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The name of this paper we would advise its editors to change into that of *Court Gazette*, as its face has lately become very courtly, and it attends as minutely to the parade and motions of the great men and their ladies at Washington, as it does to the politics of the nation and in a style too, such as is used by the English papers when noticing the queen, their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia, Caroline, &c. If the Editors pursue this course, we may expect their columns will be disgraced with details of all occurrences at the balls and other parties of Washington, for instruction of the rustics in the interior, and as at the court of Paris before the revolution, where "the king smiles," or "the king looks serious," or "the king was chatty," or "silent," rung through the city, we expect all these details of the President. Scarcely an appointment is now made, which is not published, headed with the president has been pleased to appoint, &c. If he attends a review of the Columbia militia, his approbation and the lines of his countenance are published with as much pomp as Bonaparte would use in relating the particulars of a victory that decided the fate of an empire. Such stuff may amuse and afford tattle to the city inhabiting the wilds of Washington; but are loathsome to the republican yeomanry of the west.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MACEDONIAN.

Are now in our harbour and have been examined by hundreds of our citizens—those who have enjoyed this pleasure may not want any information as to the comparative size and force of these frigates; but our friends at a distance have, doubtless, some curiosity on this subject, and it may be gratified by the following statement. It is not without regret that we add, England has friends and devotees among us, who would triumphantly correct the most trifling error we might commit on an occasion like the present.

The frigate *United States* is one hundred and seventy six feet deck; forty two feet beam, her gun deck is six feet six inches high; has fifteen port holes on a side, and carries on the gun deck, twenty four pounds.

The frigate *Macedonian* is one hundred and sixty six feet deck, forty two feet eight inches beam; her gun deck is six feet three inches; has fifteen port holes on a side; and carries on her gun deck eighteen pounders.

From this statement it will be seen that the *Macedonian* has more beam, and is higher between decks than the *United States*; but that the latter is about ten feet longer. To men not acquainted with nautical affairs, it would seem that in this respect, the American frigate had the advantage, whereas the reverse is the fact. From the great length of the *United States* she will neither wear or stay as well as the *Macedonian*; or, in other words, she cannot be put about as soon; and so perfectly satisfied are our officers of this fact, that we are authorized in saying some of the most intelligent of them have recommended, that the 44's which we are about to build, shall have from 6 to 10 feet less deck than those now in use have. Thus adopting, in point of size, the model of the *Macedonian*, as best calculated for effective service.

The next consideration is the weight of metal. It is well known, that the British were formerly in the habit of carrying 24 pounders on board their frigates; that the *Acasta* mounted them when first built; but that they have abandoned this system, and adopted the 18 pounders, as the most advantageous piece of ordnance; because, she handled and managed with so much more ease and facility to the men; and consequently fired oftener; and, because, it is generally admitted, that at a distance

no shot can be fired with more certainty than an 18 pound ball.

On this point, however, capt. Carden gave his opinion to capt. Decatur some months previous to the war, at Norfolk. After examining both frigates capt. Carden preferred his own; and speaking of the weight of metal he remarked to capt. Decatur, that as to 24 pounders on board frigates they had been completely tried in the British navy; that after long practice they had been abandoned and the eighteen pounders adopted; and, sir, added he, when the American officers have had as much experience as we have had, they too will prefer 18 pounders. The frigate *Macedonian*, is only two years old, and we venture to assert, in every respect, is one of the finest frigates that ever floated on the ocean. Comments on the result of this action, between these two frigates, under such circumstances are useless.

Nat. Advocate.

From the *Nashville*, (Tenn.) *Whig*.
Extract from the order book. "Camp of Volunteers near Nashville, Dec. 24, 1812

Col. Benton, officer of the day.
"Oliver Bush, a private in Capt. Wallis' company volunteers, was convicted of the crime of desertion. He was ordered to be drummed out of camp; his name, his crime, and his sentence to be published at the head of every company; he was prohibited from ever appearing again in the camp of the volunteers, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the volunteer corps were forbid ever again to associate with him.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon, the sentence was carried into effect.—The two regiments of infantry, were drawn up in line, and occupied a front of quarter of a mile. The deserter, surrounded by bayonets which pointed at his sides, was conducted to the head of the line by a detachment of capt. Carroll's company of Nashville volunteers, followed by the music of a very fine drum and file. A profound silence reigned, and perfect order was observed throughout the time. Having arrived at the head of the first company, the guard with the deserter, was halted, and the music ceased to play. The officer of the day on horseback advanced; he addressed himself to the company before which the deserter was halted:—

"I am commanded by the general to superintend the execution of the sentence which a court martial has pronounced upon Oliver Bush.

"Oliver Bush, a private in Captain Wallis's company of volunteers, has been convicted of the crime of desertion. By this crime, the most infamous which a volunteer could commit, he has rendered himself unworthy of associating with the voluntary defenders of the country. The court martial has sentenced him to be expelled from the camp of the volunteers; and have forbid him again to enter it. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the volunteer corps are forbid ever again to associate with him; his crime having brought a disgrace upon their name which can only be wiped off by driving him eternally from their presence. In expelling him from the camp, in turning him loose exposed to the scorn of his fellow citizens, which will pursue him wherever he goes, the court martial has pronounced upon Oliver Bush, the severest sentence which it was in their power to inflict."

"The officer of the day then directed the officer of the guard to move the deserter forward. The music struck up, the guard marched; and being successively halted at the head of each company the same address was repeated until he reached the foot of the line, when he was marched straight off by the guard at a quick step, the music march playing in their rear. Having been conducted a mile and a half from the camp in this manner he was turned loose. His coat turned wrong side out, to receive the footings of the people, with which he was greeted whichever way he turned, but not a hair of his head was hurt by any living soul."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Lisbon gazettes of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Nov. state, that Lord Wellington was at Salamanca on the 13th Nov. The Spanish generals Elio and Viruas entered Madrid on the 8th with 16,000 men. It was evacuated by the French at 8 in the morning. King Joseph entered Madrid on the 23, and as he did not find the city as he left it, he published a decree depriving Madrid of the privileges of the capital and transferred the same to Valladolid, for which place he had set out.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED, from the subscriber, living in the upper end of Wake county, near the Cumberland line, a Large Black Horse, about five feet five inches high, with a white spot on his left side; a scald on his withers; his right fore hoof cracked up to the hair; a small white speck in his forehead; and a tolerably long tail which has been nicked. He was missed on Monday the 11th instant. Five dollars reward, besides all reasonable expences, will be paid to whoever shall bring him to, ETHELDREED JONES.
Wake county, January 29, 1813. 78,34p

Stray Horse.

THE Subscribers, on a bill called on by Capt. Wm. Scott to appraise a Black horse supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, upwards of five feet high, a star in the forehead, a small snip on the nose, has the appearance of lately being cured of the fistula, a white saddle spot on each side, both hind feet white, which horse they value to be worth fifty dollars. Given under our hands this 27th January, 1813. *Johnson Busbec, Junr. & Atkins.*

Sworn to before me the day above written, WM. BOYLAN, J. P.

William Scott requests the owner of said horse to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WANTED.

A person who is acquainted with the making and burning of Brick, to superintend and manage a Brick Yard during the summer of 1813. An industrious and sober man, who can produce testimonials of his character, will receive good wages on application to the subscriber in Raleigh.
Dec 13—G Wm. FOLEY