The 5 h at aix o'clock in the morning the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. 'At 1200 toists in advance of the left, the enemy had begun to fortify a fine heighth, between two woods, where they had placed nine or lo,000 men. The Emperor having reconnolitered it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to car y this position. Orders were given to the King of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowsky, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the enemy's rebubt was carried, with the capnon the enemy's cope driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th at two o'clock in the morning, the Emp-ror surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitering. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position on the day before-backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height crowned by a redoubt planted with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights crowned with redeubts at loo paces from each other, protected their line as far as a large villege which the enemy had destreyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry, and to support the centre. Their right extended behind the Colegha, in the rear of the village of Borodino, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manauvre, and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it; but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisaded nor defended with chemux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were equal; but the superiority of our troops was not doobtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the Emperor was surrounded by the Marshals in the position taken the evening before. At half past 5 o'clock the sun rose without clouds it had rained the preceeding evening. "This is the sun of Auste liz," said the Emperor. Tho' but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen; the 'rum beat and the following Order of the Day was read :--

" Soldiers, behold the field of battle you have so much desired I hence furth victory depends on you, it is necessary to us, it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Friedland, at Austrelius, at Witepak, at Smolensk, and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride-hat it may say of you. ' He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'

at At the Imperial Camp on the beights of Borodino Sept. 7, 2 e'clock A. M."

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which i the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn to the forest on which the enemy rested his left. The Prince of Eckmuhl marched on the skirt of the forest, the Division Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 canuon each commaraing the enemy's position, had been construc-

ted in the night. At 6 o'clock, gen. count Sorbier, who had armed the bartery on the right with commenced the fire-General Peroctty, with thirty pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division Compans (4th of the first corps) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past six Gen. Compans was wounded; at seven the Prince of Eckmuhi had his horse killed. The attack advanced; the musketry commenced. The Vice R y, who formed our left, attacks and carries the vil lage of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the sleft bank of Kologha. At seven the Marshat Duke of Elchingen put his self in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon which Gen. Funcher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre bore upon the centre.

death on all sides. At eight o'clock the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken, and our arullery crowned his heights.

A thousand pieces of cannon spread

The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those strong posi ions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French casnon placed on these heights, thun dered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples, with the cavalry, made various charges. The Duke or Elchingen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance; this movement made us masters of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poulatowsky fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. Gen. Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in thermorning, at tacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre. which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village which was burnt; the division friant advanced thither : eachly pieces of French cannon-immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under chain shot, not daring to advance, unwi ling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory-The King of caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the breaches which our cannon shot had made in the condensed masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers; they dispersed on all sides. The General of Division Count Caulaincourt, Governor of the Emperor's Pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regimen of Cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any unce tainty. The battle was gained. turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redeubt. Count Caulaincourt, who had distinguished himselfin this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet-a glorious death, and worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the afternoon; the enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended, the cannonade still con inued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses have been counted on the field of battle; 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our ower.

We have had 2500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at lo,000 men; that of the enemy from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle. Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians for one Frenchman. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded or taken. General Bagration was wounded.

We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon ball; General Count Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour after-

The General's of brigade Compere. Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight Generals were wounded, the most of them slightly .-The Prince of Eckmuhl has received no injury. The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian

Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of Moskwa, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaisk, and 25 leagues from Moscow, near the little river Moskwa. We fired 60,000 canthe artiflery of the reserve of the guard | non shot, which are stready replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts, which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. A number of Generals and

Colonels are prisoners. The Emperor was never expesed : neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from his entrenchments, not endeavored to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping them, from 8 o'clock till 2, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss.

Every one dissinguished himself.-The King of Naples and the Dake of Elchingen were peculiarly conspicuous. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, J.cc. 7.

Mr. Tallmadge said, it would be recollected by the House, that in the year 1868, a law was enacted making an an nual appropriation of two hum ed thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring "Arms and military equipments," for the whole body of the militia of the U States, He said it would also be recollected that we had now a bill lying on our tables, reported by the military committee, supplementary to the aforesaid act, appropriating the additional annual sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for the same object. To enable the House to judge correctly as to the propriety of passing the bill now lying on our tables, he wished information on the subject of the law 1808, and presumed the House would be glad of the same. For this purpose he had drawn a resolution calling for information from the proper department of the government, which he would now submit for the consideration of the House :- Reagreed to.

The House in committee of the whole again resumed the consideration of the merchant's bonds, After debate, the committe rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 8. On motion of Mr. Poindexter,

Re- Ived, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the several acts extending the jurisdiction of the superior courts, in the Territories of the U. States.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of the bonded goods (in committee of the whole). After debate, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The House resumed the considera-Naples decided their uncertainty-He ition of the bonded goods in committee of the whole.

After debate, the committee rose,

and had leave to sit again. Mr. Bassett, after adverting to the conduct of British naval forces, in detaining the hands of the Wasp and certain others, who were taken in battle in our public vessels- As also to the retaliatory measures of Comm. Rodgers in sending in 6 men to Boston, and 6 to Charleston, as hostages-proposed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas it is represented that Great-Britain has seized sundry persons fighting under the American flag on the high seas, and laying claims to them alike incompatible with the rights' and practice of the U.S. as an independent Nation-

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to be before this House, the information he has received on that subject, and the measures taken to redress an evil which violates the rights and interests, and outrages the feelings of a free and independent people.

Mr. Milnor objected to the preamble. We had seen no "representation."-The preamble colled upon him to state a fact of which he was not conscious. The resolution expressed a positive op nion as to a fact, for which we were asking information. He wished the resolution to be altered in its phraseology.

Mr. Bigelow moved to amend this proposition by adding to the end thereof the following:-" And to accompany the statement with such information as he may possess, which goes to designate whether they were American or Brit sh subjects."

Mr. Seybert could relieve his colleague. He had conversed with his nephew who was a midshipman on board the Wasp. The boatswain who had resided in this country for 12 years, and had a wife and children had been de tained in irons in Permuda, for the crime of fighting our battles. He hoped to enlist the gentleman's sympathy.

Mr. Bassett withdrew his resolution at the suggestion of Mr. Macon, who said it was not usual for the House to assign reasons for asking information. and submitted the following :

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House any information which he may possess, touching the conduct of British Officers towards persons taken on board American armed ships.

Mr. Sheffey moved to amend by inserung after the word persons "ther than British subjects."

Mr. Quincey objected to this. He would not refuse to hear of the usage exercised towards men who had fought our batt'es even if they were not American citizens.

Mr. Sheffey now withdrew his a. mendment.

Mr. Randelph proposed to strike out the word " American" and insert public-lost, only a few in favor. The resolution was then passed and

the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adopting an elementary treatise for the disciplining the army and militia of the United States.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of bonded goods. After debate, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, Dec. 10. Mr. Rainey, from the balloting committee for a Major-General of the 7th division of the Militia, reported that Calvin Jones was duly

Mr. Webb, f: on the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing more suitable accommodations for the Go veror, reported a bill for the better accom-

modation of the Governors of this State. Mr. Vanhook presented a bill making fur ther provision in favor of the owners of strays;

Mr. Stanly, a bill for the better regulating of apprentices; and Mr. Martin, a bill to amend an act direct

ing the methodes f electing Members of the General Assembly, &c.

Received from the Senate, the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of dividing the State into fifteen districts for of chusing Electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, with a bill directing the manner in which the Electors shall be appointed

A motion was made by Mr. Murfree to indefinitely postpone this report and bill, which was negatived of to 33. The bill then passed its first reading 93 to 23.

Mr. Pickett moved a re-consideration of the bril for dividing Rowan County, which was refused 74 to 52.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Stone presented the memorial of John Stephens, on behalf of himself and associates, proposing to establish a line of Steam Boat Navigation, from the waters of the Chesapeake thro' the State to this city of Charleston, and praying for such exclusive privileges to him and his associates as may appear just and proper. Referred.

Mr. Vanhook, from the balloting committee for a Public Freasurer and Comproller, reported that John Haywood was elected Treasurer and Samuel Goodwin Comparoller. On motion of Mr. J. A. Cameron, the com-

mittee on the Governor's message, was instructed to enquire into the propriety of making some provision by law for allowing a salary to the Adjutant General of this State. Mr. E Jones presented a bill to extend

the right of thallenge in certain tases. Mr. Porter, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the disposition of the publicurms, recommended the passage of a bill fife the disposition and preservation of the piblic arms received from the General Government.

The house took up the bill to suspend ex ecutions for a limited time, Mr. D. Cameron moved an indefinite postponement of it, which was negatived 71 to 56. He then moved to strike out all the amendments. which had been made to the bill by the Senate, and restoring it to the form in which it went from this house. Motion carried 80 to 41. The bill an passed its second reading 68 to 54.

Saturday, Dec 12. Mr. J. A. Cameron presented a bill amondatory of he several acts regulating appeals

in certain cases; and Mr. Stone, a bill for extending and improving the navigation of Neuse river.

Mr. Browne, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to subject equitable interests in real and personal estate to execution, recommended a new bill in the place of that submitted tofthem, which was received

Monday, Dec. 14. The balloting committee for Cavalry of ficers, reported that Robert Locke is elected Colonel; David Caldwell first Major and Nelson Ande son second Major.

The ballging committee for a Major General of the 5th division of the Militia, reported that Mont. Stokes was duly elected. The bill for the distribution of the arms received from the General Government, was on motion of Mr. Stone, recommitted.

The house took up the bill for the better accommodation of the Governor of this State, which, after undergoing some amendment, was re committed.

Tues lay, Dec. 15. The balloting committee for a Major-Ge-

nersi of the sixth division of Militia, reported that Wm. Croom was duly elected. The balloting committees for Brigadier-

General, for the fifth brigade of the seventh division and for the 17th brigade of the 7th division, reported that Jeromiah Slade was elected for the first named brigade and John H. Hawkins for the last.

Timothy Freeman was elected Colonel of Cavalry in the first brigade; Reddick Cross first Major and Dempsey Grundy 2d Major.

Mr. Stone, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Stephens, on the subject of Steam Boats, made a favorable report, and a bill for the encouragement of Steam Boats in the waters of this The Speaker laid before the house a pam-

pliet containing documents tending to prove the superior advantages of railways and steam carriages over canal navigation, which was referred to the same committee to which Stephen's memorial was referred. A message was received from the Gover-

nor, informing the house of the death of Matthew Troy, late Solicitor of the sixth circuit, in order that the vacancy might be

filled. A ballot was accordingly ordered. The committee on the Governor's message recommended the passage of a bill to amend the Militia laws of this State.

The bill to amend the Tuspection Laws in relation to Tar, &c. was indefinitely post Received from the Senate a bill for divid-

ing the State into districts for electing members to Congress, which being read for its 2d reading, Mr Pearson moved to strike out the whole of the arrangement contained in the bill for the purpose of inserting a new one which he had formed. This motion was negatived 96 to 29. The bill then passed its 2d. reading, without a division.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The balloting committee for a Colonel of Cavalry in the sixth brigade of the 3d. division, reported that Isaac Lane was duly elected , and for the Colonel of the 9th brigade, George Kincaunon was elected.

The bill to suspend Executions was read a third time, and passed 68 to 61, and ordered to be engrossed - The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.-Adams, Boyd, Bell, Bynum, Baker, C. Bryan, W. Bryan, Bateman, Beck, Barber, Cux, Croom, Cherry, Copeland, Carver, Dabney, W.Daniel, J. J. Daniel, Dar-den, A. Darden, Eaton, Frink, Fennell, Free man, Garrett, Huckabee, Hawkins, Hudgins, Howard, Humpbrey, Holliday, Hassel, W. Johnson, Joyner, W. Jones, Ingram, Kelly,

T. D. King, Latham, Lanier, Lot en, Lagran Matthis, C. Modre, M. Moore, Murfree Owen, Pickett, Pinkham, Potter, Pierce, Ro. Owen, Pickett, Fingnam, Potter, Pierce, Roberts, Rainey, Randle, Belfe, Stone, Demp. sey Sawyer, Baniel Sawyer, Stant, Sheppard, Smith, Sparkmap, Spencer, Tillman, R. Vanhook, L. Vanhook, Wright, Webb-68

NAYS .- Allen, Bunch, Barringer, Boddie, Browne, Callaway, Campbell, Coffield, 1 Cameron, J. A. Cameron, Carson, Culing Dickson, Dobson, Edwards, Forster, Farmer Flowers, Flury. Greenlee, Horton, Hoyle Hoke, Harris, Hill, Holt, Horn, How ... Jones, E. Jones, K. Jones, W. W. Jones, W. R. Johnson, S. King, R. Lindsay, J. Landsay, Lenoir, Leak, Lamb, Lynn, Long. Macal pin, Martin, Massey, Newsome, O'kelly, Odeneal, Phifer, Porter, Pearson, J. Stewart, J. Seawell, Sullivan, Street, Locumb, Steele, H. Seawell, A. Stewart, Taliaferro, Wood

The bill directing the manner of appoint ing Electors to vote for a President & Vice President of the U. States, was real for m second reading; when Mr. Murice moved to amend the bill by striking out the district principle and introducing the General Fig. et, which motion was negatived 73 m31the bill then passed its second reading. Personal Street or other Designation of the last of th

WARRENTON ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the Statents of the Academy, commenced on the 20th, and ended on the 21st inst. Myer of the Trough were pro at and expressed much ple sune witnessing the rapid and solid progress of the d fferent Glasses in all their stolles. Tiele lowing report was made by the committee Examination,

CI.ASS I-Gor erii. Lewis Williamson-very good. CLASS II Selecte Profanis, Henry Marshall, David Williams-good

> CI. ASS III- Casar. John Plunkett-good. CLASS IV-Ovid.

John Hall, Austin Plummer, John Marshall, Adam Hawkins, Dudley Peebles/ William Tunstall, Benjamin Boikin, Macon Green, Arthur Gloster. John Hall and Austin Plun. mer, equal and best in this Class. The res good, in the order they are named.

CLASS V-Vigil. Lewis P. Hart, Haywood Johnson-beth very bood-Mr. Hart the best, CLASS VI- Virgil.

Alexander Broadnax, Henry Hawking James Jones, Charles Johnston, Henry Jones. Broadnax and Haws ns very good-Broadnax the besr-The rest of the Class good in the order they are named. CLASS VII - Hrage William Baskerville-good.

CLASS VIII-Harace Joseph Tun ! .!!-very good. CLASS IX -Cicero. Edward Broadnax-very good.

CLASS X-Virgel's Georgica John Battle, William Plummer, Blake ? ker, Thomas Green. Battle and Plummer ve ry good, and equal-Baker and Green, good a al equal.

CLASS XI\_Virgit Albert Ruffin. Cnomas Rufin-both very good, Albert Ruffin the best, CLASS XII-Xenophon.

Joseph Punstall, Blake Baker -- both very good, Tunstall the best. CLASS XIII - Homer.

Henry Plummer, Henry Fitts, William Hall, James Fitts, John Battle, Wilham Plummer-H. Plummer, H. Fitts and William Hall, very good and equal; the rest good and nearly equal.

CLASS ZIV-European Generatby. Henry Plummer, Henry Fitts, William Hall, ames Fats, James Campbell-very good indeed, and little or no distinction CLASS XV - American Geography.

Edward Broadnaw, Daniel Turner, Edward Hall, Hubbard Alston, James Jones, William Parsons, Thomas Christmas-very good and nearly all equal. CLASS XVI - Fruelid.

Daniel Turner, Edward Hail-very good and equal. CLASS XVII—Euclid

Hubbard Alston-very good. CLASS XVIII-Euc.id. Albert Ruffin, Thomas Ruffin-very ged and equal-

The next Session of the Warrening Academy, will open on the first Monday it January next, under the direction of Mr. Ha Bert, who is well qualified for a ful a scing! of all the duties of a Teacher.

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Now offort in the Potomac & Shenan douh Navigation Lettery. Second Class. of \$20,000 1 Prize

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tended to. Prize Tokets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment. All Lotter, in formation gratis.

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CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby causered again. receiving or trading for a No . Jrayno William Delk, to which I am secu Ly for ill. or 125 dollars, dared in the summer if fell, as no value has been received for a sol DAVID'ISAD

it be paid. Wake County, Dec. 8, 1912.