



Our are the glass of fair, delightful Peace, Unawar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1812.

No 691

Vol. XIII.

FOREIGN.

GRAT-BRITAIN.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas, in consequence of information having been received of a Declaration of War by the United States of America against his Majesty, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal by the said government against his Majesty and his subjects, an order in council bearing date the 31st of July was issued, directing that American ships and goods should be brought in and detained...

And whereas the said government of the United States of America, upon the notification to them of the said order in council of the 23d of June last, did not think fit to recall the said declaration of war and letters of marque and reprisal, but have proceeded to condemn and persist in condemning the ships and property of his Majesty's subjects, as prizes of war, and have refused to ratify a suspension of arms...

His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, being in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, is hereby pleased to order, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and cargoes of the U. States of America, and others inhabiting within the territories thereof, save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage on which they were detained and released, &c. &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is nevertheless pleased hereby to declare in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that nothing in this order contained shall be understood to recall or affect the declaration which his Majesty's naval commander on the American station has been authorised to make to the government of the United States of America—namely, that his Royal Highness, animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said commander to sign a convention, receding and annulling from a day to be named, all hostile orders issued by the respective governments, with a view of restoring with out delay the relations of amity and commerce between his Majesty and the United States of America.

From the Court of Carlton House, the 13th of October, 1812.

CASTLEBROUGH, Liverpool, &c.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 3.

Twenty-first Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, Sept. 16.

After the battle of Moskwa, the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Stronograd and Kalouga.

The king of Naples was on the 9th at Koubiasske, the viceroy at Rouza, and prince Ponjigowski at Feminskoe. The headquarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Pselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berewka; on the 14th, at midday, we entered Moscow. The enemy had two posts on the Sparrow Mountain, two posts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian

army. He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard arrived in the centre of the city, and was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The king of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 123 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, thro' whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of Moskwa. Prince Bragation was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle; it amounts to between 45 and 50.

Twentieth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, Sept. 17.

The Russians have celebrated Te Deum for the battle of Polotzk. Te Deum have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian Te Deum that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so, for well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the entrepot of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; very house was provided for 8 months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th, the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; and the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600; above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved.

The loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not overrating its value to state it at many millions.

About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the director of the police.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons

liberated from the prison.

The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants during the last 24 hours have saved many articles. They endeavored to stop the progress of the flames; but the governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.

The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee—and in short, provisions of all sorts.

The advanced-guard is twenty wersts on the road to Kassau, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced-guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

The temperature is still that of autumn. The soldiers have found, and still continue to find, a number of pelises and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles.

Twenty-first Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, Sept. 20.

Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses, six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rostopchin had these prepared on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon full of combustible matter amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials, necessary for the execution of his project.

The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other places that beautiful one of Catharine, which had been newly furnished; not above a quarter of the houses remain.

While Rostopchin was taking away the fire engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 600,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder, 400,000 pounds of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th, that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur were discovered at a fine establishment, half a league from the city. This is a matter of importance; we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy.

Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow—they are destroyed. The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia 100 years back.

The weather is becoming rainy—the greatest part of the army is in barracks at Moscow.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) Sept. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness and hope that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow, by overcoming or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a council of war, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants or provisions. The haughty conqueror, imagined that on his entrance into Moscow, he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian Empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectations; he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increased forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of

Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will—not in defence of their countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multitudinous army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is accustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom and property to be trampled upon; she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirits of its sons. Thus, no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavoring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe, (exhausted and enslaved by him) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition.

In the present disastrous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us! It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian Church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of Kings and Nations.

ALEXANDER.

A report was on Friday received from Morlaix, of the commencement of a negotiation between France and Russia. It was said that the Emperor Alexander had solicited an armistice from Bonaparte, which was granted upon the following terms being conceded as preliminaries to a treaty, viz. Moscow to remain in possession of the French during the winter—Russia to become a member of the confederation—to pay seventy millions of francs—to shut her ports against England—and finally, that Prince Constantine shall be sent to the French headquarters as a hostage for the performance of those conditions.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Tract whereon Peyton Wood formerly lived, in Granville County, lying on the main road which leads from Williamsborough to Gosport, Red House, &c. This place is very notable and worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a stand for any kind of public business. By nature it is handsome, and with proper improvements might be made elegant. The soil and water are good, and timber abundant. It contains 380 acres, all clear of rocks, hills or mountains, and about 300 young peach trees. The buildings are old and not valuable. For further information the premises may be viewed and enquiry made of JOHN CRAIG, Orange County, near Chapel Hill, December 1, 1812. 89 3c

FOR SALE, A few State Certificates, Which are received at the Treasury in payment for Land. Enquire at J. Gales's Office.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Trustees of the University of North Carolina are happy in being able to make known to the Public, the prosperity and the increasing opportunities of this establishment. In erecting a College among ourselves, it was the object of its founders to provide for our Youth means of improvement similar to those which are enjoyed by the young in other parts of the world, and by the few in our own who were competent to the expense of distant education. To accomplish this object, worthy of a free and enlightened people, essential to their liberties, and in the present state of the world peculiarly so to their respectability, it was necessary to encounter many difficulties. If the whole of these could have been foreseen from the beginning, there is reason to apprehend that they might have appeared too great to be attempted. But it is the wisdom of Providence to fortify our minds under the pressure of instant evils by the prospect of approaching success, and by its occasional smiles, to animate us for the struggles which are yet to come. Of this nature have been the vicissitudes that mark the progress of this Seminary. It is now ascertained, that in six months from the present date, the Principal Building will be ready for the reception of inhabitants. As soon as it shall be finished, the number of rooms in the two buildings will be sufficient to contain eighty students. There will be an apartment also for each of the two Societies, one for the Library, and a Public Hall, in which the students will attend prayers evening and morning. The opportunities of Libraries will be understood, when it is considered that each of the Societies has, it is believed, from 800 to 1000 volumes, and that there are 1500 volumes in the Library of the College.

A Society has been lately constituted for the cultivation of Sacred Music, and an Organ is now probably finished in New-York for the use of this society. It will be transported to the College, and set up as soon as practicable after the beginning of the year. And every Sunday public worship will be conducted for the benefit of the students in Person Hall.

A list of the members that compose the Faculty is here inserted, to show the provision which has been made by the Trustees for the instruction and moral government of the College. The Rev Robert Chapman, Professor of Moral Philosophy and President; the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Professor of Mathematics; Mr. Andrew Rhea, Professor of Languages; and Mr. Wm. Hooper, Tutor.

The Academy at Chapel-Hill will be under the conduct of Mr. Abner W. Clopton, subject to the superintendance of the President of the College. The Gentlemen acted formerly as Tutor in the University, and it is believed that in his talents and virtues the public will find ample security for the good conduct and proficiency of the youth who shall be placed under his charge. There will be four classes in the Academy, to which the students will be attached, and every possible attention will be given to the improvement of the scholars in Reading, Writing, Spelling and English Grammar. The House is now repairing, and will be in a better condition for the accommodation of the School than it ever has been.

In addition to these opportunities, Mr. Merrell has become a resident at Chapel-Hill, for the purpose of teaching the French Language, and we can assure the public that he is well qualified for the business which he has undertaken.

The first session of the year will commence on the first day of January, and end on the 24th of May. The second session will begin on the 20th of June and conclude on the 15th of November.

The following are the expenses of the year, to be paid semi-annually in advance. For the first session in the dining-room and college. Diet \$30. Tuition 10. Room rent 1. Servant-hire 1 50. Library 50 cents. Washing \$8. Candles & Wood 4. Bed 3 50. Together \$58 50

For the second session the payments are precisely the same. From this view, and from the plainness of dress and manners which is fashionable at this Institution, it is believed that liberal education can scarcely be obtained at any other, on conditions less burthensome.

With respect to the opportunities of acquiring knowledge and invigorating the faculties, it is not intended to make any remarks. It is a subject on which the public must be left to their own apprehensions, and the dictates of experience. These are the proper arbiters, and not we who are the parties concerned.

Those who propose to become members of this Institution, ought to come provided with the necessary books, and a punctual attendance on the first day of the session, is of the utmost importance to every student as well as to the College. Dec. 8.

\* The expenses are nearly the same to a boarder in the village as in the college.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Onslow County, on the 3d Friday in January next, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1810 and 1811, with the expenses of sale. O.

Tract of LAND, lying on Quinn's creek, in said county, containing 100 acres, adjoining the land of John Montfort, the property of the heirs of Osborn Jeffreys, dec'd. JAS. THOMPSON, Shf.

MISSING,

A BOX of BOOKS, sent lately by the Mail Stage, from Brunswick in Virginia, addressed to Dr. Wm. Chapman, Greensboro, Guilford county. Any information of the said Box will be thankfully received by Dr. Chapman, or at J. Gales's Office. Dec 16.