

the Bog without giving the Admiral an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral Tchichagoff & Count Wittgenstein had reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each other's position.

Sir Robert Wilson, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; his last dispatches are dated at Viasma the 4th of November; his accounts tally with the official bulletins which have been published here.

Lord Tyneconal has joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention; his letters of the 23d of October have been received by Sir Robert Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His Lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of that army, which he had until then had the means of seeing.

Having obtained the Emperor's permission for Major-General Dornberg to serve as a volunteer in the army under General Count Wittgenstein, I have given to that General Officer instructions similar to those of Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Tyneconal; and I expect by the next Courier, to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head-quarters of that army.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CATHCART.

NOVEMBER 13.

It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning. I have now the honor to inclose herein the report of the capture of Witepsk by General Count Wittgenstein, who has made prisoners the Commanding Officer of the enemy's forces there, General Count Pongel, and the Governor of the town, Col. Chavoudes.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 11, 1812. Witepsk is taken by Count de Wittgenstein. The General Count Pongel, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavoudes the Commandant of the town.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13, 1812.

My Lord, I avail myself of the departure of a Spanish Courier to acquaint your Lordship, that several officers arrived here in the course of last night, dispatched from the head-quarters of Marshal Kutousoff, at Elnee, on the 9th November.

The Field Marshal reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation; and that the pursuit, by the several corps of the Russian army, has been constant, vigorous and successful. A part only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place here, as yet, been published; the remainder is in the press: the following are the most important particulars:

On the 5th Nov. Gen. Mallaradovitch reached a village 40 versts from Viasma, on the road to Smolensk, in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavor to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved on the left of it, under the Field Marshal, towards Elnee.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march on the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food; peasants' houses every where on fire, ammunition carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed that the frost is set in, and is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees (Reaumur).

The effect of famine, fatigue and cold upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of this march the Cossacks took two standards from the Hungarians of the Imperial Guards, who are left behind with the army now retreating, and the enemy also abandoned a howitzer.

On the morning of the 7th of Nov. Gen. Mallaradovitch entered Dorogobuzh. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of 300 men taken prisoners, exclusive of the sick and wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of 150 ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were re-taken on this occasion. The enemy are stated to be in a state of much insubordination, and it was understood that their march is directed to Smolensk.

On the 9th of Nov. Marshal Kutousoff had arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from Gen. Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French army under the command of Beauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobuzh to Doughovitchichina.

That General states, that the Cossacks charged through this body, dividing it into parts, with great slaughter and the capture of 62 pieces of ordnance, which had been already brought in and counted, and some standards; many plans and papers of consequence,

and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of this corps fled in the direction of Dorogobuzh, and the other part in the direction of Doughovitchichina, closely pursued by the Cossacks and light cavalry.

Gen. Sanson, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, was taken, and 500 men of different ranks, upon the right flank of Gen. Platow, near Doughovitchichina.

Major-General Kutousoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of Gen. Wiazingerode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

An officer has been intercepted with letters from Beauharnois, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford indelible proof of the state in which Bonaparte has left this part of his army. These letters are addressed to Berthier.

It does not appear that the march of the French guards and of the 1st division has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-Marshal Kutousoff intended to continue his march upon Krasnoy, two stages beyond Smolensk, leaving that town upon his right hand and intersecting the communication towards Mohiloff.

I have not heard that it is ascertained where Bonaparte himself was on the 9th of November.

The first bulletin, containing Gen. Platow's report, is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CATHCART.

[Here follows Marshal Prince Kutousoff's Report to his Imperial Majesty, dated from the village of Buthovo, near Viasma, Nov. 5, 1812.]

To this are added, two intercepted letters from the Viceroy of Italy to the Prince of Neuchatel.]

LONDON, DEC. 10.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

GOTTENBURG, DEC. 5.

During the retreat of the French, General Angereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschichagoff have joined.

Kutousoff with his General Army is at Kolona.

Smolensko is completely surrounded.

Sun Office, half past 3 o'clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars:

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to the 30th Nov. No dispatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—Gen. Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces of cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensko.

A corps of 2000 men, under the command of Gen. Angereau, brother to the Marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutousoff were dated the 13th Nov. at Lobkovo, forty versts to the southward of Smolensko. Nothing at that time was known of Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from Count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two messengers arrived to night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Bonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack General Benningsen, but he was driven back. Bonaparte then attacked Kutousoff in person with great desperation, near Maloyaroslavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle; and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there to remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutousoff time to come up with them near Viasma, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle, Bonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with six thousand men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by Gen. Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten and obliged to fall back on the grand army.

He has now in front of him Tommasow's, Tchichagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear Prince Kutousoff, with 150,000 men.

The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

[Capt. Eldridge, who brings the above foreign news, is the bearer of dispatches from Russia to the government of the U. States handed to him in London by Mr. Bensley, which are said to be of considerable importance.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 25.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the law for calling out the militia, &c. as amended by this House, was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the war bill.

Mr. Milnor moved to amend the bill by inserting after the provision authorizing the loan, the words "at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum."

On the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, Mr. Milnor modified his motion so as to leave the rate of interest blank.

The motion was negatived, 65 to 37. Mr. Milnor then renewed the motion in the form in which he first proposed it, viz. to insert six per cent. per ann.

The motion was also modified on the suggestion of Mr. Pitkin, by adding thereto the words "payable quarterly yearly," and negatived 69 to 36.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to amend the bill by adding to the first section the following words "Provided that no such stock shall be sold under par."

This motion was negatived 69 to 44.

Mr. Pitkin moved to add the following as a second section to the bill:—"That the President of the U. States cause to be laid before Congress, within twenty days after the commencement of the next session, an account of all monies obtained by the sale of the certificates of stock by virtue of the power given him by the preceding section, together with a statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold."

A desultory discussion took place on this motion; in the course of which it was said, in support of the motion, by the mover and by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Goldsborough, that when so great a latitude of power was given to the Executive, it was proper that an early, due and regular account should be rendered of it to Congress; that there could be no objection to it in any day, no matter how early, because if there should prove to be a difficulty, under the provisions of this bill, in procuring the Ways and Means on reasonable terms, they might be otherwise provided for by Congress, and thus a great public benefit would ensue. Much stress was laid on the necessity of accountability in our public officers, &c.

On the other hand, Mr. Cheves expressed his acquiescence in the principles of the amendment, if so modified as to render it of practicable use. He contended that, as the next session of Congress might occur in the course of the summer, if the proposed amendment were adopted, the government would be bound to render an account of the operations under that act before they were completed, and in such stage of the business as might be injurious to the country, as having the effect to prevent the government from obtaining loans at as low a rate as they otherwise would. It was said besides, by Mr. Cheves and Mr. Wright, whilst they acknowledged the necessity of a proper accountability, that it was preposterous to require of the government an account of the execution of a law, before the time limited for its execution, which in this case was one year. The amendment was said to be altogether unnecessary, however, because it was always in the power of the House, by a specific call for it, to obtain any information on the subject of financial operations that they thought proper.

In the course of this discussion, Mr. Stow, who concurred with the mover of the new section, in wishing a proper and reasonable accountability, as he said, but no other, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words in Italic, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "on or before the 1st day of February, 1814," or words to that effect.

The question on this motion of Mr. Stow, was carried 75 to 37.

The question then recurred on the original amendment proposed by Mr. Pitkin, as amended, and was carried 100 to 8.

Mr. Sheffy moved to amend the bill by adding to the end of the 2d section the following clause. "Provided, That no part of said stock shall be sold at more than ten per cent. under par."

Negatived 72 to 37.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the words "one quarter" of the one per cent. proposed to be allowed to persons receiving subscriptions, and making sales of the stock, with a view to inserting a smaller per centage.

The motion was negatived by a large majority; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill for raising an additional military force for one year.

[The amendment requires the concurrence of the Senate in all appointments which shall be made under it, during the time that body shall be in session.]

Mr. Williams having stated the entire concurrence of the Military Committee in this amendment, it was adopted without a division.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Archer reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for certain shares in the Ches-

apeake and Delaware Canal Company in behalf of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

The amendments reported by the naval committee to the bill respecting pensions to persons on board private armed vessels, were taken up and agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill authorizing a loan not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, for the service of the year 1813, was read a third time and passed 72 to 58.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, reported by the committee of Ways and Means, "authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1813."

[The bill authorizes the President of the United States to cause to be issued Treasury Notes to the amount of five million of dollars; and also, if he shall deem it expedient, to issue a further amount not exceeding five millions of dollars; provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed and held to be in part of the span of sixteen millions of dollars authorized by the bill passed this day. The notes to bear interest at the rate of five and two-fifths per cent per annum, to be redeemed one year after the day to which they are respectively issued.]

The bill having been read through by sections, & no objection having been made thereto, the committee rose and reported the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division. And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The bill for the relief of Jared Shattuck, after much discussion on to-day and yesterday, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill relating to pensions to persons on board private armed vessels, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes for the year 1813, was read a third time and passed, 79 to 41.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by him a few days ago, calling on the President for a list of the names of persons holding offices under the government of the U. States; which, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Wright, by adding after the words "holding office or employment," the words "of a public nature under the United States"—was agreed to, 69 to 39.

THE WAR.

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from a Volunteer in the N. Western Army, to the editor of the Chillicothe Freeman, dated

"Head-Quarters, Upper Sandusky, January 14, 1813.

"You may soon expect to hear of interesting events from the N. Western Army. The snow here is about 8 inches deep, and the prospects daily brighten for a speedy departure from this place to the place of destination. The roads, for the first time, are in excellent order for the transportation of the necessary supplies for our Army; and the Quarter-Master's & Ordnance Departments at this place exhibit a striking picture of preparations for an early and serious undertaking. The troops here progress more rapidly to the discipline of regulars, than any Militia I ever saw—they are ambitious only to excel. At this time, however, they are somewhat sickly—several have died within these two days past. The Brigade of Ohio Militia at Lower Sandusky, under General Perkins, are pronounced to be the best disciplined militia in the N. W. Army, nay, in the world. When once this Army is consolidated, they will be able to cope with an equal number of His Majesty's choicest red coats or their worthy allies the Indians. I understand the British and Indians are making great preparations to give us a warm reception at Brownstown. I trust this may be the case. We only want an opportunity to "get our hands in," that we may "be at the rub."—General Winchester actually marched some days since for the Rapids."

Savannah Jan. 14.

Arrived on Monday last, the ship Walter, Whitney, of Philadelphia, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to N. Orleans. On the 19th ult. off Cape Antonio, was captured by the Narcissus British frigate.

The mate and all hands were put on board the frigate and the ship put in charge of a prize master and 7 men, also permitting the Captain, cook and boy to remain on board. On the 21st, the frigate took the Schooner Active Trader, from La Guira in ballast—put the Crew of the Walter on board of her, and permitted her to proceed on her voyage to Philadelphia. On the 1st of January, 1813, the second watch below, the prize master on deck asleep, Capt. W. availed himself of the opportunity of fastening the watch down and tying the prize master, shutting him up in one of the state-rooms, and made immediately for this port, where he arrived safe after being in such a situation 13 days.

The American privateer Schooner Hiram, of 1 gun and 34 men, that sailed from Bristol (R. I.) on the 24th July, lat. 19 45, in consequence of some sparks from a pistol having communicated with the powder magazine, of the men succeeded in getting the boat tally destroyed, and a boy was afterwards taken up, but he was so much bruised, that he died shortly after; and were in the boat had partaken of his body for four days previous to her making land. They have since arrived at Antigua, and give the melancholy information that several of their comrades were left floating upon spars, the boat being too small to admit any more than the number thus providentially saved by it. Jamaica paper.

The following instance of British generosity to American prisoners, is given in the Boston Patriot:

"The cartel ship Royalist, which arrived at this port a few days ago, with part of the brave 4th Regiment, prisoners of war to be exchanged, was becalmed on her passage from Quebec, on the Grand Bank. Of these prisoners some have died of a disease produced by having been long kept on old salt beef and wormy bread; and the remainder were sick, debilitated and emaciated. In such a condition, a little fresh provision of any kind was to them luxury above all price. During the calm, the officers of the ship baited their hooks in order to catch some fresh fish; and, with the assistance of the prisoners, caught about thirty cod; which the Captain (Clark) magnanimously sold to the prisoners, who had helped to catch them, AT A DOLLAR A PIECE."

We believe no instance can be shown in which British prisoners have experienced a want of humanity and tenderness.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

We understand that a general court martial will assemble in Philadelphia on the 25th inst. for the trial of Brigadier General Wm. Hull, and that the court is to be composed of the following members:

- President—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton.
Members—Brig. Gen. Jos. Bloomfield, Brig. Gen. J. P. Boyd, Brig. Gen. H. Burbeck, Col. G. Izard, Artillery, Col. A. Macomb, do. Col. J. Burn, Cavalry, Col. J. Simons, Infantry, Col. J. Kingsbury, do. Col. T. Parker, do. Col. H. Brady, do. Col. W. H. Winder, do. Col. P. P. Schuyler, do.
Supernumeraries—Lt. Col. W. Scott, Artillery, Lt. Col. J. Christie, Infantry, Lt. Col. R. Dennis, Infantry.
Judge Advocate—A. J. Dallas, Esq.

We understand that Horace Binsley, Esq. is to be the counsel of Gen. Hull.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT & DEFERRED STOCK

DURSUANT to the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act authorizing a Subscription for the OLD SIX PER CENT and DEFERRED STOCKS, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the 1st day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several local offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving Subscriptions, of the Old Six Per Cent, and Deferred Stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New Certificates, bearing interest from the 1st day of the quarter in which the Subscription shall be made, at the rate of Six Per Centum Per Annum, payable quarterly yearly, for the undeposited amount of principal of the Old Six Per Centum and Deferred Stocks which may be Subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Local Offices respectively where the Old Stock Subscribed may at the same time stand credited. The New Stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the Stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the Commissioners of Loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Treasury Department: September 10, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEING desirous to remove into the County, offers the HOUSE and LOTS which he now occupies in Germantown, for sale. He deems it unnecessary to give a particular description, as he supposes any person inclined to purchase, will view the premises, and to say, that the advantages which this property possesses, either as to local situation, convenient improvements, (for a Store or Tavern), are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and perhaps not surpassed by any in the upper country.

Cash or Negatives will be expected in payment, and possession given whenever required. ANDREW BOWMAN, Stokes County, June.

ALMANACKS.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at J. Gales & Seaton's Store in Raleigh, and at the Store of Ochlittree, merchant, in Fayetteville, and retail at most of the Stores in the State.

Gales & Seaton's

N. CAROLINA

A L M A N A C K,

For 1813.

The Astronomical Calculations by P. Bowditch of Richmond County, and the Weather predictions by John Beasley, of Wake County. Its miscellaneous matter is, as usual, interesting, useful and entertaining.

The highest Price given at the Office FOR CLEAN LINEN OR COTTON RAGS.