

Saint Hubert of Bavaria, of the Green Crown of Saxony, of Fidelity and Saint Joseph, Plenipotentiary appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. being provided with full powers from his highness the Prince of Neuchâtel, Vice Constable, Major General of the Army.

The Count of Schouvaloff, lieutenant general, aid de camp general of his M. the Emperor of all the Russias, grand cross of the order of Wolodimir, 2d class, grand cross of the order of Saint Ann, knight of the order of Saint George, 4th class, commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and M. De Kleist, lieutenant general in the service of his M. the King of Prussia, grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Saint Wolodimir, 2d class, and Saint Ann of Russia, knight of the Order of Merit, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, and the Legion of Honor, provided with full powers from his excellency general of infantry Barclay de Tolly, general in chief of the combined armies.

After having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdorf, the 1st of June (20th May) and signed a suspension of arms for 30 hours, having met at the village of Plewitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, in order to continue the negotiations of an armistice calculated to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops at whatever point they may be; have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. Hostilities shall cease upon all points at the notification of the present armistice.

2. The armistice shall continue to the 8th July (20th July) inclusive, and six days further to denounce at its expiration.

3. Hostilities, therefore, cannot begin anew, until 6 days after the denunciation of the armistice at the respective head quarters.

4. The line of demarcation between the belligerent armies is determined as follows:

In Silesia—The line of demarcation of the combined army; from the frontier of Bohemia, passing through Dittersbach, Plaffendorf, Landshut, shall follow the Bober, as far as Rudelstadt, from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striegau, following the Steigantier Wasser as far as Cauth, and will join the Oder passing through Bejtem, Oltaschin and Althoff.

The combined army may occupy the towns of Landshut, Rudelstat, Bolkenhayn, Striegau and Cauth, as likewise their suburbs.

The line of the French army also, from the frontier bordering on Bohemia, will pass through Soillertshauf, Alz Ramnitz, following the course of the small river which empties in the Bober, not far from Berteldorf; then following the Bober as far as Lahn, from thence to Neu Kirch, on the Katzbach, in a direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder. The towns of Parschwitz, Leignitz, Goldberg and Bahm, whatever may be the banks on which they are situated, may, as well as these suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

The whole of the territory between the line of demarcation of the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by landsturns; this disposition of course applies to the city of Breslau.

From the mouth of the Kassiach, the line of demarcation will follow the course of the Oder to the frontier of Saxony, ranging the frontier of Saxony and of Prussia, and will join the Elbe from the Oder not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontier of Prussia in such a manner that the whole of Saxony, the country of Dessau, and the small surrounding states of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army; and that the whole of Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territory enclosed within Saxony shall be considered as neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe, to its mouth, fixes and terminates the line of demarcation between the belligerent armies, excepting the points specified as follows:

The French army shall retain the Island, and every thing that shall be in its occupancy in the 32d military division on the 27th May (8th June) at midnight.

If Hamburg is only besieged, it shall be treated as the other besieged cities—Every article of the present armistice relative to it is applicable thereto.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the date of the 27th May (8th June) at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division that of the demarcation of the armistice, save the military rectifications which the respective commanders may deem necessary. These rectifications shall be done in concert by an officer of the staff from each army, on the principle of a perfect reciprocity.

4. The places of Dantzie, Modlin, Zamosk, Stettin, and Custrin shall be supplied with provisions every fifth day according to the strength of their garrisons, by the care of the commandants of the blockading troops.

5. A commissary appointed by the commandant of each place shall be near that of the besieging troops, to ascertain that all the stipulated provisions are exactly furnished.

6. During the time of the armistice every place shall have beyond its enclosure a surrounding circle of a French league; which space of ground shall be neutral. Magdeburg shall consequently have its limits one league on the right bank of the Elbe.

7. A French officer shall be sent to each besieged place, to acquaint the commandant of the occlusion of the armistice, & of its revivalling. A Russian or Prussian officer may accompany him on the way either going or returning.

8. Commissaries appointed on both sides in each place shall regulate the price of the victuals that shall be furnished. This bill, settled at the end of every month by the Commissaries charged with superintending the performance of the armistice, shall be paid for at Head Quarters by the pay master of the army.

9. Staff Officers shall be appointed on both sides to rectify in concert the general line of demarcation upon points not determined by a water stream, and respecting which some difficulties might arise.

10. All the movements of the troops shall be so regulated as that each army shall occupy its new line the 12th June (31st May). All the corps or part of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall re-enter Prussia.

11. Officers of the French and of the combined Army shall be dispatched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, on making the armistice known. The respective commanders in chief shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

12. There shall be appointed on both sides two Commissioners, general officers, to superintend the execution of the stipulations of the present armistice. They shall be stationed within the line of neutrality at Newmarket, in order to pronounce upon the differences which might occur.

These Commissioners are to repair thither within twenty four hours, for the purpose of dispatching the officers and the orders which are to be forwarded agreeably to the present armistice.

Done and agreed upon the present act, in twelve articles, and by duplicate, the day, month, and year, above mentioned.

Signed, CAULINCOURT,
Duke of Vicence,
SCHOUWALOFF, De KLEIST.

Seen and ratified by order of the Emperor and King, the 4th June, 1813.

The Prince Vice Constable of France, Major General of the Grand Army.
Signed, ALEXANDER,
PARIS, June 13.

Her M. the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 6th of June.

The Head Quarters of his M. the Emperor were at Liedmitz.

The Prince of Moskwa still remained at Breslau.

The Commissaries appointed by the Emperor of Russia to carry the armistice into execution, are the Count of Schouwaloff, lieutenant general, Aid-de-camp General to the Emperor, and M. de Koutousoi, major general, Aid de-camp general to the Emperor. Those on the part of France are the general of division Count Dumontier, commanding a division of the guard; and the general of brigade Flahaut, Aid-de-camp to the Emperor. These Commissioners are stationed at Newmarket.

The Duke of Treviso transfers his headquarters to Glogau with the younger guard; the elder guard returns to Dresden, where it is presumed the Emperor will establish his headquarters.

The several corps of the army are put in motion, to form camps in the different positions of Goldberg, Liebenburg, Buntzlau, Liegmitz, Sprottau, Sagan, &c.

The Polish corps of Prince Poniatowski, which is now crossing Bohemia, is expected at Zittau on the 1st of June.

PARIS, June 13.
Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 7th June.

His M. the Emperor's head-quarters were at Buntzlau. All the corps of the army were in march for their cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats descended from Breslau to Glogau, loaded with artillery, tools, flour and articles of all kinds, taken from the enemy.

The city of Hamburg has been retaken on the 30th by storm. Prince Eckmuhl bestows great praise on the conduct of gen. Vandamme. Hamburg had been lost during the preceding campaign through the pusillanimity of gen. Saint Cyr. It is to the vigor displayed by gen. Vandamme, from the instant of his arrival in the 32d military division, that we owe the preservation of Bremen, and now the taking of Hamburg.

We have taken several hundred prisoners; 2 or 3000 pieces of cannon have been found in the city, 80 of which on the ramparts. Works have been constructed to put the city in a state of defence.

Denmark marches with us. Prince Eckmuhl contemplated marching to Lubeck.—Thus the 32d military division, and the whole territory of the Empire, are entirely free from the enemy.

Orders have been given to make a strong place of Hamburg; it is surrounded with a bastioned rampart, having a large ditch full of water and susceptible of being covered in part by inundations. The works are directed in such a manner as to keep a communication with Hamburg through the Islands, at all times.

The Emperor has ordered the constructions of another place on the Elbe at the mouth of the Havel. Loengstein, Vorgau, Witttemberg, Magdeburg, Hevel, and Hamburg, will complete the line of defence of the Elbe.

The dukes of Cambridge and of Brunswick princes of the house of England, have arrived at Hamburg in time to give more eclat to the success of the French. Their journey amounts simply to this; they arrived, and they saved themselves.

The last battalions of the five divisions of Prince Eckmuhl, which are composed of 72 battalions in the full complement, have set off from Wessel.

Since the beginning of the campaign, the French army has freed Saxony, conquered half Silesia, re-occupied the 32d military division, and confounded the hopes of our enemies.

Monsieur ALTONA, May 29.

Baron de Kaas, president of the royal chancery of Denmark, passed through this place lately; he is charged with an extraordinary mission to his majesty the Emperor of the French. All the Danish troops in the Holstein, have been sent by the King under the orders of his excellency Marshal prince of Eckmuhl. It is reported that the Prince Christian, presumptive heir to the crown, who had come into Jutland, is gone over to Norway to put himself at the head of an army which will enter Sweden. All the provisions which the Danish government attempted to send to Norway

have been intercepted by the English and Swedes, and stored in the proximity of the Swedish frontiers. The Norwegians, thus devoted to all the horrors of famine, through the hatred of their neighbours, will retake in Sweden the succours which the paternal cares of their sovereign had destined for them.

PRAGUE, June 3.
Field Marshall Prince of Schwarzenberg arrived here on the 29th in the evening, with a numerous retinue.

Personages of the highest distinction are expected here from Vienna. Every preparation is made for their reception.

NUREMBERG, June 6.
We have just received positive information that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, after the issue of the battle of Wurchem, have conferred the command in chief of the combined armies on General Count Barclay de Tolly. The reason alledged in the order of the day is, that Gen. Barclay de Tolly replaces the Count of Wittgenstein because he is his senior. The truth is that these two generals hate, contradict, and accuse each other mutually.

VIENNA, June 3.
The departure of his majesty for Bohemia, with the minister of foreign affairs, has excited here the most flattering hopes. Our course of exchange has experienced a sudden rise of 19 per cent.

LOUISBURG, June 5.
The Austrian general Count de Rubna, set off from Dresden on the 29th of May for the head quarters of his Majesty the Emperor of the French with a numerous retinue, and such descriptions as announce a stay of long duration.

FRANKFORT, June 9.
The remains of his excellency the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duke of Frioul, arrived here to be transported to Paris.

Yesterday, and the day before, numbers of Russian and Prussian prisoners passed through here. For some days back, the passage of troops, especially cavalry, has been extremely frequent through our city. There are among these troops several regiments of infantry of the Imperial guard, and a numerous train of artillery.

Our garrison is chiefly composed of cuirassiers and dragoons, who perform the guard duty, and are to be re-mounted in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
Communicated for the Register.

GOTTENBURG, May 15, 1813.

"The crown prince arrived here on the 1st instant; the splendor of the illumination and other preparations in and out of the city, was beyond imagination; you saw a little when the princess arrived in 1810, but they hardly admit of a comparison.

"He left here on the 3d for Carlscrona, there to embark for Swedish Pomerania, for which place an embarkation also has been made here. The troops, in all, over 30,000, will enter the king of Denmark's dominions in Holstein, where they will remain, to be supported by the inhabitants, until Denmark agrees to the guarantee of Norway to Sweden, made by Russia, England and Prussia; and they, on the other side, hope to starve the Norwegians into a compliance—and, as a most severe weapon to this effect, the British have brought into this port every Danish vessel, either with or without license, and the Swedes have stopped them. There is already more than 100,000 barrels or 400,000 bushels of grain now in the port, taken from the poor Danes; all this was destined for Norway, and in consequence, they have but about six weeks means of subsistence. Captain Holstein left here on the 11th by order of this government; he was the last of the Danish functionaries in this country.

"The head quarters of Bonaparte is at Erfurth; the army is at different places on the left bank of the Elbe; a small force is at Harburg opposite Hamburg. Dantzie, Magdeburg, Steuin and Glogau, are still in possession of the French; and however you may suppose from British accounts, yet the confederacy, in my opinion, will soon have to concentrate their forces a little nearer the borders of Russia. It is impossible to form any idea of the immense force of the French, as all communication has for a long time ceased between the contending powers—at Hamburg they are as much in the dark as we are; and although all are of opinion his force is very great, yet many think he will remain idle, contrary to his most characteristic principle."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Secretary's Office, July 14 1813.

The Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina since July Term 1804, to July Term 1813, inclusive, are now filed in this office and ready for publication. These reports, it is believed, will fill up at least 1000 pages of the common octavo size. The Legislature having directed these reports to be published for the benefit of the State, sealed proposals will be received at this Office up to the 10th day of December next for the Copy right of said reports for seven years. The person contracting for the Copy right will furnish this Department with sixty six Copies of said reports for the use of the State.

WM. HILL, Sec. of State
902,3.

For Sale,

IN the city of Raleigh, two LOTS well improved, convenient to a fine spring, and in an excellent neighbourhood, and well situated for the convenience of private families; one of them including two acres, a most elegant seat, the other has not as much ground attached to it. Apply to STERLING YANCEY.
Raleigh, July 27, 1813.

YANCEY & BRANSON
OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on a Credit for Negotiable Paper—a handsome Assortment for many places, and well laid in.
May 6, 1813. 803—1f

ATTENTION!
The absent members of the Raleigh Volunteers are commanded to follow the company to Newbern with all possible dispatch.
JOHN R. CLARK Capt.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY

Lottery.			
1 prize of	\$ 2000	is	\$ 2000
1 do	1000		1000
1 do	500		500
3 do	200		600
6 do	100		600
20 do	20 tickets each,		2000
20 do	50		1000
40 do	20		800
80 do	15		1200
100 do	10		1000
800 do	6		4800

1072 prizes, Not two blanks \$15,500
2028 blank, to a prize.

3100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$15,500
The cash prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each.
First drawn Ticket, 200 dolls.
Ditto on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 50 dolls. each.
Ditto on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, 20 dolls. each.

The said 20 prizes to consist of the Number from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 39th.

First drawn on the 40th day, Dolls. 200
Ditto . . . 42d day, Dolls. 100
Ditto . . . 45th day, Dolls. 50
Ditto . . . 48th day, Dolls. 100
Ditto . . . 50th day, Dolls. 100

The Managers present the foregoing Scheme to the public, in the confidence that not only the laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to adventurers, will ensure a speedy sale of the Tickets. The proportion of prizes has seldom been exceeded, and they are so arranged as that the purchaser of a single number, by having the prospect of drawing twenty others, may calculate on his chance of obtaining at least three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of \$5.

The drawing will commence on the first day of October next, and be finished without delay.

TH: B. LITTLEJOHN,
WILLIAM ROBARDS,
WILLIS LEWIS,
THOMAS HUNT,
WILLIAM M. SNEED,

TICKETS at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Albemarle Office.
March 26, 1813. 86—till Oct.

Navigation of Roanoke.

IN conformity to an Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for improving the Navigation of Roanoke River, from the town of Halifax to the place where the Virginia Inland Waterway intersects the same," the undersigned, Commissioners named in the said act for the city of Raleigh, have opened a Book for Subscriptions for Shares in the Capital Stock for accomplishing the said undertaking, which will continue open till the 1st of October, at the Bookstores of J. Gales and W. Boylan.

The proposed Capital Stock is limited to 100,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. A general meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Halifax on the 4th Monday in October next; and if 400 shares be not subscribed before, or at said meeting, all subscriptions made to be void. But if a sufficient number of shares be then subscribed, a Company is to be organized, under the title of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," and subscribers must then pay ten dollars on every share subscribed, and the remainder when called upon, except that more than 33 1/3 dollars on a share not be called for in any one year.

H. SEAWELL,
W. BOYLAN,
J. GALES.

April 10
Subscription Books are also opened at Edenton, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrenton, Ouseford, Rocksborough, Caswell C. House, Westworth and Germantown, under the direction of three Commissioners at each place.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing 320 acres, situated in the county of Orange, within four miles of the town of Hillsborough; this land is well watered, a river or creek running quite through it, and the soil equal to any in the neighbourhood. It is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the land, therefore a further description is deemed unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase is invited to view the land, and the terms will be made known by the subscriber, living on the premises, or in his absence Mr. Levi White's whose land adjoins the aforesaid tract.
ROBERT R. READE.
June 15, 1813. 900—6f

WILMINGTON ACADEMY.

A PERSON of decent manners and unimpeached morals, capable of teaching the English Language in all its branches grammatically, and the Latin Language in its earlier stages, also Writing and Arithmetic, is wanted in this Academy, to commence his duties on the first day of the ensuing November, and to continue until the first day of the subsequent August. Applicants are requested to hand in their proposals on or before the first day of September next, to
JAMES W. WALKER, Secy.
July 23, 903.—1sp.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Wednesday, the 25th of June, a negro man named NED, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. Said negro was brought from Hill of Roekingham county, N. C. but was brought to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it is supposed he will be found in that place. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him in any jail that may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
THOMAS LEE.
Chatham, S. C. June 29, 1813. 85—6f