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## State Paper.

### TREATY OF CONSORT AND SUBSIDIES BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Signed at Stockholm on the 2d of March, 1813.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his majesty the king of Sweden, equally animated with a desire of drawing closer the ties of friendship and good understanding which so happily subsist between them, and penetrated with the urgent necessity of establishing, the one with the other, a concerted intimacy, so as to insure the maintenance of the independence of the north; and in line, to accelerate the so much desired epoch of a general peace, have agreed to accomplish this double object by the present treaty. To this effect, they have chosen for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name of and for his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the hon. Alexander Hope, major-general of the armies of his majesty, and Edward Thornton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near his majesty the king of Sweden: And the king of Sweden; Lawrens. Count d'Engestrom, one of the Lords of the kingdom of Sweden, minister of state and of foreign affairs, chancellor of the university of Lund, commandant of the orders of the king, knight of the royal order of Charles XIII, grand eagle of the legion of France; and Gustave, Baron of Wettersted, chancellor of the court, commander of the order of the polar star, &c. all of whom, after having duly exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles—to wit:

Article I. His majesty the king of Sweden pledges himself to employ a corps d'armee to consist of at least 30,000 men, to act exclusively upon the continent, against the common enemy of the high contracting parties. This army will act in concert with the Russian troops placed under the command of his highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, in conformity to stipulations to that effect, already existing between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg.

II. The said courts having communicated to his Britannic majesty the engagements subsisting between them, and having formally requested that his majesty accede to them, his majesty the king of Sweden, having, by the stipulations contained in the preceding article, given proof of the desire by which he is animated to contribute also to the success of the common cause; his Britannic majesty being desirous in return to give an immediate and unequivocal proof of his resolution to join his interests to those of Sweden and Russia, pledges himself by the present treaty, to accede to those conventions, already existing between those two powers; so much so, that his Britannic majesty will not only refrain from placing obstacles to the annexation and perpetual re-union of the kingdom of Norway, as an integral part of the kingdom of Sweden, but will facilitate in that respect, the views of his majesty the king of Sweden, either by good offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, a naval co-operation, to act in concert with the Swedish or Russian troops. It being understood, nevertheless, that compulsive measures shall not be used to effect said re-union of Norway to Sweden, unless his majesty the king of Denmark should have previously refused to join the alliance of the North, agreeably to the conditions stipulated in the existing engagements between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg; and his majesty the king of Sweden pledges himself to take special care that in forming this re-union, all possible attention and consideration shall be used to promote the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

III. In order to give greater effect to the engagements contracted by his majesty the king of Sweden in the first article of the present treaty, which have for their object immediate operations against the common enemy of the two powers, and in order to place his majesty the king of Sweden in a state to commence said operations without loss of time, and as soon as the season will permit, his Britannic majesty pledges himself to furnish to his majesty the king of Sweden (independently of other succours which incidental circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, transport, and the maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable monthly, in London, to the agent who may be authorised by his majesty to receive the same, in such a manner that the payment of each month shall not exceed the sum of 200,000 sterling until the payment of the total.

IV. It is agreed between the two contracting parties, that an advance, the amount of which shall be determined at the time of payment by the contracting parties, and which shall be deducted out of the million above stipulated, shall be made to his majesty the king of Sweden, to enable him to put his troops in mo-

tion at the opening of the campaign. The residue of the above-mentioned subsidies shall commence running from the day of the debarkation of the Swedish army, as stipulated in the first article of the present treaty.

V. The two contracting parties mutually desiring a solid and durable guarantee to their relations, both political and commercial, his Britannic majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his majesty the king of Sweden, and to his successors to the crown of Sweden, agreeably to the order of succession established by his majesty and the council of his kingdom, under date of 20th September 1810, the possession of Guadaloupe, in the West-Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish majesty all the rights of his Britannic majesty to that island. That colony shall be delivered to the commissioners of his Swedish majesty in the course of the month of August, in the present year, or three months after the debarkation of the Swedish troops upon the continent. The whole to take place in conformity to conditions agreed to between the two high contracting parties in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

VI. As a reciprocal act to what is stipulated in the preceding article, his majesty the King of Sweden pledges himself to grant, for the space of twenty years, from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the right of *entrepot* in the ports of Gottenburg, Carlsham, and Stralsund, when this latter port shall have fallen under the Swedish dominion, for all kinds of produce and merchandize, either of Great Britain or of her colonies, laden on board of English or Swedish ships. The said articles, whether they be of a nature to be introduced into Sweden by paying the duties, or that their introduction be prohibited, shall pay, without distinction, as *entrepot* duty, one per cent. of the value at their entry, and the same at the time they are carried away. Upon all other objects to which this article relates they will be subjected to the general regulations of Sweden, which will treat the subjects of his Britannic Majesty as those of the most favored nations.

VII. From the date of the signature of the present treaty, his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Sweden, engage reciprocally not to separate their mutual interests, & particularly those of Sweden, in any negotiation whatever, with their common enemy.

VIII. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm, in the space of four weeks or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned, in virtue of full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Stockholm the 3d of March, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HOPE, EDWARD THORNTON, Le Count D'ENGESTROM, G. Baron WETTESTED.

### SEPARATE ARTICLE.

In consequence of the cession made by his Britannic Majesty in article 5th of the treaty signed this day, of the Island of Guadaloupe, his Swedish majesty engages:

1st. To fulfil faithfully and observe the stipulations of the capitulation of the said Island, which bears date the 5th of February, 1810, in such a manner, that all the privileges, rights, benefits and prerogatives, confirmed by the said act, to the inhabitants of that colony, may be preserved and maintained.

2d. To make to that effect, previous to the above mentioned cession, with his Britannic majesty, all engagements which may be judged necessary, and to execute all the acts caused by said capitulation.

3d. To afford to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe the same protection and the same advantages which are enjoyed by the other subjects of his Swedish majesty, in conformity to the laws actually in existence in Sweden.

4th. To prevent and prohibit, from the period of the cession, the introduction of African slaves in the said Island, as well as into other possessions of his Swedish majesty in the West Indies, and to forbid Swedish subjects carrying on the slave trade—an engagement which his Swedish majesty is the more disposed to contract, as such acts never were authorized.

5th. To exclude, during the continuation of the present war, all armed vessels and privateers belonging to states at war with Great Britain, from the ports and harbors of Guadaloupe—and to forbid, in any future war in which Great Britain may be engaged, and Sweden remain neutral, the entrance into the ports of said colony, of privateers of any belligerent states.

6th. Not to alienate the said Island without the consent of his Britannic majesty.

7th. To afford protection and safety to the subjects of his Britannic majesty and their property, whether they wish to quit the colony or remain in it.

This article will be of the same force and effect, as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

Done at Stockholm, the 3d March, 1813.

### The Subscriber

HAS rooms, ways and means to accommodate a few BOARDERS, on the most reasonable terms, during the session of the legislature. He hopes that application will be made to him: He can take sixteen or eighteen.

STERLING YANCEY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1813.

## Foreign.

### CONTINUATION OF NEWS.

#### FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

On the 28th of August the Minister of Police, Savary, issued the following bulletin:—  
“The Emperor was at Lowenburg on the 21st. He had completely beaten the Russians and Prussians. The Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston had particularly distinguished themselves in this affair. The enemy's troops had suffered much, particularly the corps of Gen. Laureron composed of five divisions. The operations of the campaign were developing themselves with great rapidity, and much to our advantage. It was expected that our troops would be at Berlin by the 28d. His majesty was in the best health. The Prince of Eckmuhl had reached Schwerin.”

“The enemy's loss is estimated at 17 or 20,000 men, of whom the Prince of Moskwa alone made 600 prisoners.”

Among the corps which have fought upon the Bobr under his majesty's orders, are those commanded by Count Lauriston, and Marshal the Duke of Tarentum. They had successive engagements with the enemy's corps, to which they have occasioned much loss. Whilst his majesty acted thus upon the Bobr, several French detachments were marched upon Friedland, Rumburg and Gabel, in order to observe and hold the Bohemian defiles, which debouch upon the right flank of the French army in Lusace and Silesia.”

Several battles are here stated to have been fought upon the Bobr, within the line occupied by the enemy during the Armistice, and the only result stated is, that “these successive battles have occasioned the allies much loss.”

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 2:—

On the 21st of August, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense material, and full of hope, not only of drawing us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine. In five days it has seen its hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded, fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, as many sick, in consequence of fatigue, and the want of provisions (it has been five or six days without bread), have weakened it nearly 80,000 men under arms; it has lost more than one hundred pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1600 ammunition and artillery wagons, which were blown up or fell into our power; more than 300 baggage wagons, which it has burnt or we have taken. There were also taken, 40 colours or standards. Among the prisoners, there are 4000 Russians. The ardour of the French army, and the courage of the infantry, fixed every one's attention. The first cannon fired from the batteries of the Imperial Guards on the 27th, mortally wounded General Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service.”

#### ACCOUNTS OF THE ALLIES.

Second Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.

Head-Quarters, Potsdam, Aug. 16

“The Prince Royal removed his head quarters to this city last night.

“The army is concentrating.

“At the expiration of an availing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th at 1 in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count de Narbonne, at Prague, the Declaration of War by Austria against France.

“His Royal Highness has just addressed to the combined army under his orders, the following Proclamation:—

Combined Army of the North of Germany. THE PRINCE ROYAL-GENERALISSIMO. TO THE ARMY.

“Soldiers.—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valor and perseverance.

“Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany.”

“Your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced, that when such a power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery. Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. 300,000 Frenchmen perished in the expedition against Russia, which had made every effort to preserve peace with France. It was to be expected that terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined Bonaparte to a less murderous system; that he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the continent, and have consented to let the world remain in peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace

which all governments had desired, and which every one proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon. Soldiers, the same sentiment which guided the French in 92—ought to animate the allies now against those who have invaded the land which gave you birth, and hold in chains your brethren, your wives and your children.

“Soldiers! What a noble prospect is now presented to you! the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which had 20 years duration; finally, the peace of the world; will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.”

“CHARLES JEAN, From my Head-Quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 18, 1813.”

Third Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.

The Prince Royal left Potsdam at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head quarters to this place.

“Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Baruth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin: His Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening: Some corps have marched ten German miles in 35 hours.

“Lieut. Baron Winzingerode has made a reconnaissance on the right with 8 or 900 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittenberg and Juterbock on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners, two of whom are captains. The Bavarian Col. Count de Sessel, has been taken with some cavalry.—Lieut. de Vins of the regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zesch, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Hesse Darmstadt cavalry.

“The enemy, as far as it yet known, has not passed the frontiers, except with reconnoitering parties.”

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY GEN. MOREAU.

Groschwitz, Head-Quarters, August 17.

“The sanguinary struggle for our independence is resumed; all the efforts of our illustrious ally, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and our own, to obtain a durable peace without any further bloodshed, have proved fruitless. The design was, that we should have groined under the ignominious yoke for a long time to come. To arms, therefore, ye valiant Russians, Prussians, and Germans! Our power is formidable, as it possesses both energy and a large numerical force.—His Imperial Highness, the Archduke Charles is commander in chief of the Imperial Austrian army, who have made common cause with ours. Courage in battle, united with perseverance, must infallibly prevail.

“In the name of his majesty the King of Prussia; as general in chief of the allied army. “The Russian major general and chief of the etat major.”

#### AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION.

Prince Van Schwarzenburg's order to his army given on the 17th August.

“The great day is arrived! brave warriors! Our country relies on you; hitherto every time she called upon you, you justified her confidence. All the endeavours of our Emperor to restore the long wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the Empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbour, on a solid basis, were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent powers in the Emperor's councils or measures; in short, nothing could bring the mind of the French Government to moderation and reason. On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order, she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings. We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty.—Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well founded and durable peace, reasonable distribution of strength among the different states, and the independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.—What may be performed by the resolution and constancy of nations has been proved to us by Spain and Russia; what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful states will be shewn in the year 1813. In such a holy war we must more than ever preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars. Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavorable times—determination and constancy in the field of battle—moderation and forbearance towards the weak—these qualities must always be found in us. Brothers in arms! I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honour in you, the brave means who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following your footsteps.—I rely on you! I am chosen from among you by our monarch, and his gracious favour has placed me at your head; this confidence, jointly with yours, is my strength. In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole will be fixed by the