

Domestic.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. on Tuesday last, while the bill making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Russian Mission was under discussion, Mr. Grundy, in the course of some observations on that subject, took occasion to read a statement which he held in his hand, which he said was in the hand writing of the Secretary of State, in reference to the time when and manner the mediation was offered by the Russian minister, and accepted by this government. He said he did this to correct erroneous statements heretofore made, both in and out of the House. He said he had before made this statement to the House at a time which he dare not name, but he thought proper to do it again in this public manner. The following is the substance of the statement made by Mr. G.

On the 26th of February last, Mr. Daschkoff wrote a note to the Secretary of State requesting an interview, without stating its object. On the first day of March the interview took place, at which time he informed the Secretary he was authorized to offer the mediation of Russia, if it would be acceptable to this government. A cabinet council was called in five or six days after that time when the proposition was laid before them, and it was determined to accept the proposal, and he was given to understand that it would be acceptable. On the 8th of March he made an offer in writing, and on the 11th our government accepted it in writing.

In reply to this statement, Mr. Goldsborough said, it was not his intention to engage in the debate on the subject immediately under the consideration of the committee. He rose only for the purpose of noticing what had been said by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) on the subject of the Russian mediation. It was obvious Mr. G. said, that a history of the time when and manner in which the Russian minister had tendered to our government the good offices of his imperial master, as a mediator between the United States and Great Britain, had nothing to do with the question now before the committee, which was, what sum should be appropriated to defray the expenses of the mission to which that mediation had given rise. Yet the gentleman from Tennessee had thought proper to produce to the committee a paper which, as he said, was furnished by and in the hand writing of the Secretary of State himself, and from it to make a statement, the direct and evident object of which was to disprove the truth of a statement made a few days ago respecting the Russian mediation, by his friend and colleague (Mr. Hanson) and thus to impeach the veracity of that gentleman, who happened at this time to be absent from the House. Mr. G. said, that he had the most entire confidence in the veracity and general integrity of his colleague, and as he was not here to vindicate himself he (Mr. G.) deemed it his duty to repel the attack thus made upon the correctness of his friend. This, Mr. G. said, it was very easy to do, as a recollection of what had been stated some days ago on this subject by his colleague, and an attention to the statement now given to the committee, under the authority of the Secretary of State, would at once show that the latter was not inconsistent with and did not controvert the former. The statement from the Secretary of State, now communicated through the gentleman from Tennessee, is, said Mr. G. in substance.—[Here follows the statement as given above.]

Now this statement, Mr. G. said, might all be true, and it certainly was not his intention to controvert its truth, for he knew nothing about the facts, and yet what had been said in relation to the same subject by his colleague remained wholly uncontradicted. That gentleman had not attempted to give a history of what had passed between the Secretary of State and the Russian minister relative to the mediation of the emperor. The material point in the statement of his colleague was, that some considerable time (he believed six weeks were mentioned) before the adjournment of the last session of congress, the Russian minister had made a tender to the President of the United States himself, not to the Secretary of State, of the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; that the President did not appear well pleased with this proffered interposition, and replied, testily, that the United States were only fighting for their just rights, which they were determined to have, and that they did not want the interference of any other power. This, as Mr. G. recollected, was the substance of what had been asserted by his colleague, and it was obvious that it was in no degree contradicted by the statement made thro' the gentleman from Tennessee by the Secretary of State. Indeed if it had any bearing at all on the statement which it was brought forward to refute, it seemed to him rather confirmatory of the truth of it than otherwise. For if the proffered friendship and good offices of the Emperor of Russia, tendered by his minister to the President of the United States were thus ungraciously rejected, it was natural to suppose that some considerable time would elapse, before he could be brought again to renew his friendly offers—and thus the delay in their official communication is naturally accounted for. Mr. G. said that he would make no remarks on the paper furnished by the Secretary of State to the gentleman from Tennessee, further than to state, that the statement it contained was altogether affirmative; that it denied nothing; that it had no reference, either expressly or impliedly, to any thing that might have passed between the Russian minister and the President on the subject of the mediation; and that it was not by express avowment, but only by implication, (and that too rather a remote than necessary inference), that the idea is given, that the Secretary himself, at the time he received the minister's message requesting an interview, was entirely ignorant of the object; it only says, that the message did not state the object.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that as his only object in rising was to call the attention of the committee, particularly to the point, that there was no inconsistency or contradiction between the statement made by his colleague a few days ago,

and that of the Secretary of State now, which was obvious, he would not trespass any further on their time.

From the Fredericksburgh Herald.
CAPT HANCOCK LEE.
COMMUNICATION.

Capt. Hancock Lee, of Fauquier County, visited Hampton just before the British, actuated only by the feelings of a parent, in the anticipated satisfaction of seeing his son, a soldier in a volunteer company stationed at that place.—When the action commenced, he took his stand at or near the lower battery, and with musket fought and opposed the enemy till they entered the camp; and was then taken prisoner and carried on board of Admiral Cockburn's ship, (the Marlborough a 74 gun ship.) During his stay on board the ship, in a conversation with Admiral Cockburn, the admiral informed him that they had killed two hundred and odd of the Americans in the action; to which Mr. Lee replied, if he had killed that number, he had left but very few to run away. The admiral then said that he was well informed that he had full fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Lee was carried on board on Friday evening, and returned to Hampton the Sunday following about 10 o'clock, landed at Blackbeard's point, and walked into Hampton. He saw but very few persons during his walk to Hampton; among the number not more than two or three women, but from their appearance he judged them not to be of the genteel class. After his arrival at Hampton, he met with Doctor Coulton, and associated with him for upwards of three hours; and accompanied him to the hospital, returned with him, drank tea with himself and his mother, and was very generally engaged on the various circumstances relating to the action, &c. All this time the Doctor never expressed a syllable concerning any violence committed on Females.

On Monday, Mr. Lee associated with Mr. Jennings, a respectable old gentleman with whom he was previously acquainted, and with him he also conversed upon all the topics of the engagement; but he neither intimated nor stated any thing about any violence offered to females; but in his remarks observed to Mr. Lee, that he was extremely sorry that his wife and himself had left the town during the action, but that when he saw Mrs. Jennings in the act of going he was obliged to accompany her.

Mr. Lee was also at a Mr. Robert's, who lives at a place called Little England, where he dined on Sunday, spent the night, and breakfasted there on Monday morning. With this gentleman he also conversed, and principally about the battle, but not a word did he hear from Mr. Robert's concerning any outrage on the females. With this Mr. Robert's, Mr. Lee boarded from his first arrival in Hampton.

His reason for taking his stand at the battery was his inability to retreat with the same speed with the rest of the army.

Mr. Lee is now, and always has been, a true Republican in principle; and at this moment is a firm advocate and a friend to the present war. He was at Hampton on a visit to his son.—He was seen with his musket, and in the act of firing at the enemy at the moment of their entering the camp. This can be proved by respectable personages who were in the engagement, and entreated him to retreat with them.

Mr. Lee's motive in visiting Hampton was parental. His former statement, as noticed in the Herald, emanated from a pure love and veneration of truth and virtue, and a desire to wash out, as far as strong circumstantial evidence could do, the stain which current reports had stamped indiscriminately upon feminine chastity.

SWEDISH TREATY.

Substance of the engagements between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg the 24th of March, 1812, so far as the same are referred to in the treaty between his majesty the king of Sweden, signed at Stockholm, on the 3d March, 1813.

The object of the emperor of Russia and king of Sweden, in forming an alliance, is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their States and possessions against the common enemy.

The French government having by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the tranquility of the empire of Russia, the Contracting Parties engage to make a diversion against France and her Allies, with a combined force of 25, or 30,000 Swedes and of 15 or 20,000 Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the King of Sweden cannot make his diversion in favor of the common cause consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, His majesty the emperor of Russia, engages either by negotiation or by military co-operation to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to His Swedish Majesty.

The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the emperor of Russia promises to place for this object at the disposal, and under the immediate orders of the prince royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to that Sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his Danish majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish majesty will accede forever his right on the kingdom of Norway to the king of Sweden.

In case his Danish majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish majesty to operate with

his troops in Germany in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark or in consequence of military operations, his majesty the King of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

His Britannic majesty to be invited by both powers to accede and to guarantee the stipulations contained in said treaty.

By a subsequent convention, signed at Abo, the 30th of August, 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men.

An account of bills of exchange drawn on the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and of monies issued under their lordship's warrants, for the service of the Swedish government, in virtue of the treaty of the 3d March, 1813.

[Here follow a list of the bills drawn in favour of the Swedish government which amount to 7324,992, 5, 2 1/4 sterling.]

This Treaty excited a very lively debate in both Houses of Parliament; but was finally agreed to by a stout ministerial majority.

NOTICE
OF M. CAREY,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A GENERAL ATLAS,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED:
BEING A COLLECTION OF
MAPS OF THE WORLD AND
QUARTERS,
THE PRINCIPAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, &c.

- CONTAINING
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Map of the World, | 30 Massachusetts, |
| 2 Chart of do, | 31 Rhode-Island, |
| 3 Europe, | 32 Connecticut, |
| 4 Sweden, Denmark and Norway, | 33 New-York, |
| 5 Russia, | 34 New-Jersey, |
| 6 Scotland, | 35 Pennsylvania, |
| 7 England and Wales | 36 Delaware, |
| 8 Ireland, | 37 Maryland, |
| 9 United Provinces, | 38 Virginia, |
| 10 Netherlands, | 39 North Carolina, |
| 11 Germany, | 40 South Carolina, |
| 12 France, divided into departments, | 41 Georgia, |
| 13 Hungary, and Turkey in Europe | 42 Kentucky, |
| 14 Spain and Portugal, | 43 Tennessee, |
| 15 Italy, | 44 Mississippi territory, |
| 16 Switzerland, | 45 State of Ohio, |
| 17 Poland, | 46 North Western Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana Territories, |
| 18 Asia, | 47 State of New-Orleans, |
| 19 China, | 48 Louisiana, |
| 20 Hindoostan, | 49 Carraccas, |
| 21 Islands and Channels between New China and New Holland, | 50 Peru, |
| 22 New South Wales, with Norfolk Island, Lord Howe's Island, Port Jackson, &c. | 51 Chili, |
| 23 Africa, | 52 South America |
| 24 North America, | 53 West Indies, |
| 25 British Settlements in America, | 54 Countries round the North Pole, |
| 26 United States, | 55 Captain Cook's Discoveries, |
| 27 Vermont, | 56 Seven Ranges of Townships, laid out by Congress, |
| 28 New Hampshire, | 57 French Port of St. Domingo. |

TERMS.

1. The Maps shall be handsomely printed on superfine paper, and neatly coloured.
2. The work shall be bound in one large Folio volume, with red backs.
3. Prices to subscribers, twelve dollars, payable on delivery. To non subscribers, fifteen dollars.
4. Those who procure nine subscribers, and guarantee the payment, shall be intitled to a tenth copy gratis.
5. The subscription will be closed on the 15th of October, and the work be delivered early in November next.

N. B. Such Maps of the General Atlas, lately published by M. Carey, as do not require alteration, will be introduced into the above work, retouched. Such of them as describe Countries that have undergone considerable alterations, will be delineated and engraved anew, viz. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, &c. &c. besides the above, there will be various valuable additions, viz. State of Ohio, North Western Territory, Mississippi, Louisiana, State of New Orleans, Caracas, Peru, Chili, &c. &c.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1813.
Subscriptions received at the Book Store of William Boylan, Raleigh.

Louisburg Fall Races

WILL commence on Wednesday the 22nd of September next, and continue three days.

1st day. The Jockey Club Purse for the whole amount of the subscription, say two hundred and eighty dollars, three mile heats, free for any thing; entrance to subscribers twenty dollars, non subscribers thirty dollars.

2d day. The Proprietor's Purse of \$125, two mile heats, free for any thing except the winner of the first day; entrance fifteen dollars.

3d day. The Ladies Purse of \$100, one mile heats, the best three out of five, with ninety on each, except three year olds, and them a feather; entrance fifteen dollars, free for any thing except the winners of the two first days.

The following weights to govern: seven year olds and upwards, 126lbs. on each; six year olds, 120; five year olds, 110lbs. four year olds 100lbs. and three year olds, 86lbs. three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

Stables and litter furnished race horses gratis.
JOHNSON & POTTER,
Proprietors.

BALLS will be furnished every evening during the races by the proprietors.
August 6, 1813.

(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 } \$ 15,000
2028 blank, } to a prize.

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

Stationary Prizes as follows:
First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dolls. each
First drawn Ticket, 2000 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

Ditto on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets each.
The said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers 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. 500
Ditto . . . 48th day, Dolls. 1000
Ditto . . . 50th day, Dolls. 1000

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 arranged as that the purchaser of a single number may calculate on his chance of obtaining two or 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 Office.
March 26, 1813. 85—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 line 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.

Subscription Books are also opened at Edenton, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrenton, Oxford, 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 first 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 Whitehead whose land adjoins the aforesaid tract.

ROBERT R. READE.
June 15, 1813. 900-61

WILMINGTON ACADEMY.

A PERSON of decent manners and unpeached 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 22. 903.—tsp.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Wednesday, the 23d of June, a negro man named NED, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. Said negro was bought from the Hill of Rockingham county, N. C. but was brought to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it is supposed he will be found at Salisbury, N. C. as his wife was sold to Judge Lee of that place. Whoever will apprehend said negro and bring him in any Jail that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS LIDE.
Chatham, S. C. June 23, 1813.