

Foreign.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Dec. 19. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We lament to state that the Southampton frigate, of 32 guns, Sir James Lucas Yeo, knight, commander, was unfortunately cast away near 1 o'clock, A. M. of the 27th November on a reef of rocks, not noticed in any chart, about 9 miles from Conception Island, on the Bahamas, when Lieut. Gordon, 2d of the Southampton, was sent off in the launch for Exuma, to communicate the same, from whence notice was sent to New Providence of the disaster, and the Rhodian brig was instantly dispatched to their assistance. In the mean time the officers and crew proceeded to Conception Island, and the Rolla and Caledonia privateers, having received information of the accident, called there on the 7th inst. took the people on board and sailed with them for this port on the 9th.

On the 19 ult. the Southampton recaptured the American schooner Helena and Ann, from Alexandria to St. Bartholomews, with flour and a license, and had been detained by the Nonsuch of Baltimore; ordered her for Nassau, N. P.

On the 22d ult in the latitude of Charleston, the Southampton fell in with and captured, after a chase of 9 hours, the U. S. brig Vixen, capt James Read, of 14 18's, and 120 men, out 20 days, made no captures, which vessel was lost at the same time as the Southampton on the Island of Conception.

The Rhodian brig, from Nassau, last from the Island of Conception, with Sir James Lucas Yeo, Knt. his officers and crew, and the officers and crew of the U. S. brig Vixen, arrived at Port Royal on Monday.

After the loss of the Southampton and Vixen, the officers and men of both vessels, from their indefatigable exertions, saved a quantity of sails, rigging, &c. and the Americans behaved so completely to the satisfaction of Sir J. L. Yeo, that he summoned them together, and expressed his approbation, stating that he would represent their conduct to the Naval Commander on this station in its proper light, and obtain for them every preference in his power to bestow. We learn that they will shortly return home in a cartel for the U. S.

It appears from the French papers, that the greatest exertions are making by the continental powers in alliance with France to reinforce the grand army. Skirmishes frequently occur between the Cossacks and French detachments. A detachment under marshal Regnier was ordered to storm the Russian town of Wolkwiska, occupied by 2000 Russian troops; it was carried, and the Russians entirely routed.—The Cossacks and other Russian soldiers committed the most dreadful excesses on the peaceable inhabitants of their own country. They pillaged Moscow after Bonaparte evacuated it, and vented their personal hatred in acts of lawless violence. Russia presents at this time a melancholy picture of ruin and desolation. Winzingerode, aid to the emperor of Russia, arrived at Frankfort, Germany, a prisoner to the French on the 9th of Dec. Napoleon has appointed Murat, king of Naples, his lieutenant-general to command the grand army until he shall resume its direction in person in the spring. On his return to Paris from the army, Bonaparte travelled in a sleigh, incognito, accompanied only by the Duke of Vincence, whose name he assumed. He visited the fortifications of Prague; passed through Warsaw, where he remained several hours unknown. Before his departure thence, he sent for the count Potocki and the minister of finance of the Grand Duchy, with whom he conversed a considerable time. He arrived at Dresden on the 14th, at 1 o'clock at night where he alighted at the house of Count Serra, his minister. After conferring some time with the King of Saxony, he set out again, taking the road to Leipsick and Men z.

The Duke of Cadore acts as minister of state in Paris in absence of count Daru, who remains with the intendant general. As soon as the ceremonies of his arrival were over Bonaparte examined in person into the state of different departments of his government. The anniversary of his coronation was, as usual, brilliantly celebrated throughout the empire.

LATE FROM LISBON.

The ship Eagle, Captain Parker, arrived here last evening, in 38 days from Lisbon—left that place on the 2d ult.

There was no late news of importance from the combined armies—their Head quarters were at Celerico, where they had taken up their winter quarters. The French were on their retreat. The Marquis of WELLINGTON was expected at Lisbon the day the Eagle sailed; great preparations were making by the Portuguese Regency to receive him. The principal object of his visit was to invest Mr. STUART, the British Ambassador, by command of the Prince Regent, with the order of the Bath.—Sir Stapleton Cotton sailed about the 20th December for England. Marshal Beresford and General Leith, were in Lisbon, recovering from the wounds they had received in the battle of Salamanca. Troops were constantly arriving at Lisbon from England—about the middle of December two regiments, the King's Life Guards and Oxford Blues, were landed. The day before they marched off to join the army, they were reviewed by Sir S. Cotton; the former were about 800 strong, and made a very noble appearance, being mounted on elegant black Hanoverian chargers.—Charleston Courier.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.

The bill further to increase the Navy of the U. States, by purchasing or building several sloops of war, has passed the House of Representatives; as also a bill to authorise the appointment of six additional Major Generals and six Brigadier-Generals to the Army of the U. States.

An important bill was yesterday reported in the H. of Representatives for modifying the non importation act and to increase the duties on foreign baggage. Its passage is doubtful; it will at least

meet with great opposition. We shall publish the bill in our next. The report and correspondence which accompanied it will be found in subsequent columns.

The Treasury Note bill has not yet passed the Senate, it having been, on its third reading, re-committed for amendment.

Extract of letters from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs, dated

Head Quarters, Portage River, Jan. 30.

A Frenchman arrived here this evening by way of Lower Sandusky, from the River Raisin; which place he left on the night of the 23d. He says that there must have been six hundred of our troops taken prisoners—that the greater part of our men fought most desperately, and would have beaten the enemy, if the centre of the line had not given way and they had been well supplied with ammunition, which had been unfortunately placed at a house at some distance. He counted sixty one of the enemy killed, which were removed after the action in sleds, and he asserts that he heard a British col. admit, that the loss on their side was equal to ours. I sent two men two days ago to ascertain the situation of the enemy and our wounded. The Frenchman states, that the latter were left at the river Raisin. I shall march the day after to morrow for the Rapids; and from there as soon as I get up the artillery; the progress of which has been stopped by the excessive rains. The Frenchman is certain that General Winchester, col. Lewis and brigade maj. Gerrard, are among the prisoners.

Head Quarters,

PORTAGE RIVER, 31st Jan. 1813.

This morning two spies whom I had sent to the river Raisin, have returned. They gave a still more favorable account of the action than that before received. They say, that a considerably larger number of the enemy were killed, than of our men, and that after resisting every assault of the British and charging the latter successively several times—they did not surrender until after the return of the Indians, from the pursuit of those who had retreated in the commencement of the action? There were two thousand one hundred men on the side of the British.

NAVAL TRIUMPH!

WILMINGTON DEL. FEB. 17.

GLORIOUS AND BRILLIANT VICTORY!

We have been obligingly favored by Major Robert Carr, who has just arrived from New Castle, with the following interesting account of another splendid naval victory.

The account was brought to New Castle by an officer of the Constitution who had landed from a schooner prize to the Hornet, who was in sight at the close of the action, and from whose journal Major C. extracted it. The officer, whose name is not received, has gone on to Washington City with despatches.

Dec. 15. 1812. Mer. lat. 18 50, long. 36 W. 10 leagues from St. Salvador, descried a sail which was soon discovered to be an English frigate. We took in main sail and royals, tacked ships and stood for her. At 50 minutes past 1 P. M. within half a mile and to windward, and heeled down all his colors except the union jack at the mizen mast head, the Constitution fired one gun ahead of the enemy to make him shew his colors, on which he gave us his whole broadside. A general action with round and grape shot now commenced, the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than we wished, but we could not bring him to close action, without exposing ourselves to severe raking. Both vessels manoeuvred some time to rake and to avoid being raked.

At 2 P. M. commenced action within good grape shot, cannister distance. At 20 min. past 2. our wheel was shot entirely away. At 40 min. past 2, determined to close in with the enemy, notwithstanding his raking fire: set fore a d mainsail, and luffed up close to him. At 50 m. past 2, the enemy's jib boom got fore of our mizen rigging. At 3, head of enemy's bowsprit and jib boom shot away by us. At 5 minutes past 3 shot away enemy's bowsprit by the board. At 5 min. past 3, shot away enemy's main topmast, just above the cap. At 40 min. past 3, shot away their gaff and spanker boom. At 55 min past 3, shot away their mizen mast by the board. At 4 P. M. completely silenced the enemy—and his colors on the main being down, we supposed he had struck, and shot ahead to repair our rigging, which was much cut, leaving the enemy a complete wreck. Soon after we discovered the enemy's flag was still flying. At 20 min. past 4, we were ship and stood for the enemy. At 25 min. past 5, got down to her in a very effective position for raking. Athwart his bow, and at the very instant of our preparing, to give her a broadside the enemy prudently struck. Lieut. Parker was sent on board to take possession of the prize, which proved to be his majesty's ship Java, rating 36 but mounting 49 guns, commanded by Capt. Lambert, a distinguished officer (was mortally wounded) with a crew of upwards of 400 men, besides 100 supernumeraries going out to the East Indies for ships here. There were on board a number of passengers, among which were Lieut. Gen. Hislop, Governor of Bombay; Major Walker, master and commander in the Royal Navy, and several officers appointed to ships in the East Indies.

On board the Java were 60 killed and 170 wounded. The Constitution had 9 killed and 23 wounded.

She had on board despatches for St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, and the different establishments in the East Indies and China; and copper for a 74 and two frigates building at Bombay. The Java was an elegant ship, and fitted out in the most complete manner, for the purpose of carrying out the Governor to Bombay.

The crew with the officers' baggage being taken out, the ship was set on fire on January 1st, and blew up, as she was so crippled as to render it impossible to bring her into port. Commodore Bainbridge was slightly wounded.

CONFIRMATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Another brilliant naval achievement by the United States Frigate CONSTITUTION, Commodore

Bainbridge, in the capture and total destruction of His Britannic Majesty's Frigate JAVA, Captain Lambert, of 49 guns and above 400 men.

The U. States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, arrived at Boston on Monday from a cruise having performed the gallant action which is detailed in the subjoined account, for which we are indebted to an officer belonging to the Constitution, who passed through this city yesterday for Washington, and obligingly furnished it to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

We rejoice at every circumstance which adds new laurels to the naval glory of our country, and particularly so when they are gathered with so small a sacrifice of human life, 9 men only being killed and 25 wounded. To the enemy, indeed, the carnage has been dreadful, in the loss of 60 killed and 101 (or as another account says 170) wounded, besides the total destruction of the vessels. It is an additional evidence that whenever an opportunity occurs, in which an American vessel comes in contact with an equal force of the enemy our gallant naval heroes will at all times "deserve well of their country."

On the 29th December, in last, 136. S. long. 38. West, about ten leagues from the Coast of Brazil, the United States frigate Constitution fell in with and captured His Britannic Majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns and manned with upwards of 400 men. The action continued one hour & fifty five minutes; in which time the Java, was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit and every mast and spar shot out of her. The Constitution had 9 killed and 101 wounded. Amongst the latter was her commander, Captain Lambert, a very distinguished officer, mortally. From a letter written by one of her officers while on board the Constitution, it is evident that the wounded must have been considerably greater, and many must have died of their wounds previous to removal. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

The Java was rated at 38 guns, but mounted 49. She was just out of dock, and fitted in the completest manner to carry out Lieutenant General Hislop, Governor of Bombay, and his staff; Captain Marshall, and a commander in the British navy; and a number of naval officers going to join the British ships of war in the East Indies. Besides these, and having her own complement of officers and men complete, she had upwards of one hundred supernumeraries of petty officers and seamen for the admiral's ship and other vessels on the East India station. She also had despatches from the British government for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and to every British establishment in the East Indies and China Seas and had copper on board for a 74 gun ship and two sloop of war building at Bombay, and it is presumed many other valuables all of which were blown up in her on the 31st of December, when she was set on fire.

The Constitution was considerably cut in her spars, rigging and sails; but not so much injured but that she could have commenced another action immediately after the capture of the Java, which latter vessel was made a perfectly unmanageable wreck.

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were paroled by commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of January at St. Salvador, Brazil.

The following is a list of his Britannic majesty's military and naval officers paroled at St. Salvador, by commodore Bainbridge:

- 1 Lieut. General
- 1 Major
- 1 Captain
- 1 Post Captain
- 1 Master and Commander
- 5 Lieutenants
- 3 Lieutenants of Marines
- 1 Surgeon
- 2 Assistant Surgeons
- 1 Purser
- 15 Midshipmen
- 1 Gunner
- 1 Boatswain
- 1 Master
- 1 Carpenter
- 2 Captain's Clerks

28 Officers.

323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys, exclusive of nine Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador, and 8 passengers, private characters, whom the commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted to land without any restraint.

The following is a copy of the letter above alluded to from an officer of the Java:

Prisoner on board the American frigate Constitution, St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 1st, 1813.

My dear Sir—I am sorry to inform you of the unpleasant news of Mr. Gascoine's death. Mr. Gascoine and myself were shipmates in the Marlborough, and first came to sea together. He was shot early in the action by a round shot in his right thigh, and died in a few minutes afterwards. Four other of his messmates shared the same fate, together with 60 men killed and 170 wounded. The official account you will no doubt have read before this reaches you. I beg you will let all his friends and relations know of his untimely fate.

"We were on board the Java for a passage to India when we fell in with this frigate. Two parcels I have sent you under good care, and hope this will reach you safely. Yours truly,

"H. D. CORNECK.

"Lt. Peter V. Wood, 22d regt. foot, Isle of France, or Bourbon, East Indies."

On her passage to Boston the Constitution fell in with the Hornet, and was informed that she had recaptured the American ship William, a prize to the Java; and that she had also captured on the same day the schooner Ellen, bound from London to St. Salvador, with dry goods, &c. to the amount of 200,000 dollars—had taken out the whole of her cargo and ordered her for the first American port.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Charles Readheffer has published in *Rel's (Philadelphia) Gazette*, a long vindication of the reality of his discovery, to which he has subjoined certain depositions. He introduces the statement with a very cavalier notice of the committee of the Legis-

lature of Pennsylvania, and their report; in which he uses the following very strong expressions: "their report is not merely a garbled selection of circumstances, but is a direct and wilful perversion of truth; in short, it is an absolute string of falsehoods!" He indulges in a great many very harsh and (truth to tell) abusive epithets; a liberal share of which he lavishes on Messrs. Voight, Patterson, and Evans. If his powers of invention is self-moving, or crank moving, he certainly insists on it, most manfully, that he can and will "set his machines agoing, and guarantee with security; that they shall continue going." This, on the whole, would be the most satisfactory evidence in his favor; and worth a hundred volumes of angry railing.—Balt. Pat.

Law intelligence—Yesterday before the Court of Sessions for this city and county, a soldier by the name of M'Donald, belonging to the Garrison's Regiment, was indicted for stabbing Mr. Keith in the public street at Whitehall ship. It appeared in evidence that a file of men had been sent from Governor's Island to apprehend a deserter;—they found the man and took him to Mr. Hatfield's grocery store near Whitehall ship, and placed M'Donald as a sentinel on the well between the house. The marching of the guard to Hatfield's excited some curiosity among the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and several went towards the door to see what was going forward.—The soldier (M'Donald) ordered them off, and the man refusing to step back, was stabbed in two places, and driven from the walk; at the moment Mr. Keith came out of a neighboring house, not knowing that any soldiers were near, or that any disturbance had taken place, and in attempting to pass Hatfield's house, received the point of the soldier's bayonet in the thigh.

The Jury found M'Donald guilty. The Recorder immediately ordered him to be brought to the bar for sentence.—Addressing himself to the prisoner he said, that tho' he was sorry the prisoner was like to suffer for doing what he might have been erroneously taught was his duty, yet, as such outrages could not be tolerated in a state of civil society, the Court had thought itself called upon to take an especial notice of this case. He said that it was a principle to be maintained at every hazard, that the military must be subservient to the civil authority, and it was high time that officers and soldiers knew it, if they did not know it already. It had become indispensable to make a public example, and to make it now, that this evil might be checked in the bud.—He added many very pertinent and impressive observations on the duties of the citizen and soldier, and concluded by sentencing the prisoner to one year's confinement in the city prison.

On the same day another soldier was convicted of obscene behaviour in the public street of the city, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the city prison. The conduct of this prisoner was so outrageously indecent that we cannot report it.

FOR THE MINERVA.

To the Freemen of North Carolina

Engaged in war with a great and powerful nation, destitute of the munitions of war, and consequently of the means of defence; holding among ourselves a species of population ready to fly to the standard of rebellion; in the power of our enemy to land on our coast troops of the same color, already disciplined and trained to the use of arms, are considerations that need no comment, which connected with the extraordinary appearance of the times, imperiously require that every able bodied freeman should be armed—for in a republic every freeman is a soldier.

The candid manner in which His Excellency Governor HAWKINS recommended the arming the Militia to the consideration of the legislature, at the commencement of their late session, met with the approbation of every thinking man; but strange to tell, that a proposition, appropriated \$25,000 to the purpose of arming the militia, was rejected in the senate by a small majority. While viewing this subject my heart felt indignant at that contracted policy which refuses to put our country in an attitude of defence, where so much is at stake; and the patriotism that glowed in my breast suggested a plan I shall submit to the consideration of my fellow citizens.

I would propose that a company be formed for the purpose of manufacturing arms.—That the sum of 20,000 dollars be raised by subscription, at 25 dollars per share, one fourth to be paid down, one fourth when the machinery, shops, work houses, &c. are ready to go into operation, the other two fourths in six months' instalments.

I am convinced that a plan of this kind, under proper regulations, would be productive of great public good, while it would afford a handsome profit to the company.

I am persuaded that markets or rifles can be made by the company at eight or nine dollars per gun, and perhaps less, as coal, boarding and fitting of hands, &c. can be had very low, and a great part of the labor performed by water.

For the encouragement of those who are willing to assist in this laudable enterprise, I will engage for 1500 dollars to build, at my mills on Bear creek, Moore county, a Machinery to go by water, that shall be sufficient to bore and grind off ten gun barrels per day; the Machinery shall also contain one water blast and trip hammer for the purpose of drawing gun sculps.

I will also give to the company 25 acres of land convenient to the machinery, and furnish the lumber at the place, to build any number of shops and work houses, at six dollars per thousand feet. I will also engage to superintend the whole business for three years at 750 dollars per annum, and will make any kind arms, such as rifles, muskets, shot guns, pistols, swords, &c. that the company may think proper to direct.

Should this plan, or any other of the like, meet the approbation of my fellow citizens, and they be desirous to engage in the business, they may rely on my greatest exertions to put the business into operation as soon as possible.

DAVID KENNEDY.

February 22, 1813.