

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the London Courier, of February 19th.

An unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament last night approved of the war with America, sanctioned its justice, and determined to support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of it.

London, February 9.

The Gazette of Saturday contains four Orders in Council, dated Feb. 1, 1813. By the first the operation of the Order in Council of the 11th November, signifying that the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies, should not be deemed legal, is confined to France, or countries annexed to France.

The 2d battalion of the 41st foot, now at Brighton, are expected to embark for America, where the 1st battalion has long been.

Sir Francis Burdett's motion relative to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, is fixed for the 22d of this month. His object is to confer the Regency upon her Royal Highness in the event of the demise of the Regent, her father, before the demise of the King, her grand father.

Portsmouth, February 7.

Just arrived, H. M. brig Rein Deer, from a cruise, and has brought in with her a very large long American letter of marque, which she took after a chase of eight hours, as the American sails very fast. It is said her cargo is estimated at 40,000l.

Falmouth, Feb. 18.

Came in, a fine American schooner, richly laden, taken after a long chase, by the Foxhound, capt. Parish.

Falmouth, Feb. 18.

His Majesty's ship La Pique is reported to have captured an American privateer of 22 guns.

The Sceptre is under orders to reinforce the fleet under Sir J. B. Warren at Halifax.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Charleston, April 17, 1813.

By the arrival on Wednesday last of the ship Fair American, Capt. Houson, in 30 days from Cadix, we were favored with a file of Cadiz papers from the 1st to the 9th of March, inclusive. The most interesting article is given in this day's Gazette—it is the following.

Formation of a new Regency in Spain.

Cortes, March 5.

The report was read of the special commission named to make such alterations as might be judged proper for the regulation of the Regency, to the end that concord should be established between the deliberations of the Congress, and the powers of the Executive government. The report being read, two Secretaries of Dispatch came forward and proposed the modification of various articles, and several new ones. The principal are the following: The Regency of the Kingdom shall be composed of three individuals, who are to be removed, one going out at the end of the first year of his election, by lot, and in the same manner another at the end of the second year; and from thence it shall be continued, that the eldest shall go out annually, but without injuring the power of re-election, if the Cortes should see proper.

The Secretaries of Dispatch shall act by themselves in the name of the Regency, without the necessity of giving an account of all the ulterior measures they may think proper for fulfilling the dispositions made by the government.

Every order of the government shall be acted upon in Council of all the Secretaries of Dispatch. If any one of them should dissent, he shall cause his opinion to be entered in a book. Each Secretary may, on his responsibility, name an under Secretary, who shall assist him in his correspondence with the Regency; but no order shall be sealed by the latter, but by the Secretary himself. These under Secretaries shall be removable at the will of him who appointed them, and their functions shall cease when he who appointed them shall be removed.

At every public session of the Congress at least one of the Secretaries shall assist, by turn, without preventing the attendance of the whole, if thought necessary by the Cortes, the Regency, or the Secretaries themselves. The responsibility for the acts of the government shall be altogether on the Secretaries. All the Secretaries shall be individually responsible to the Cortes for all the acts of the government of a general nature, whoever may be the corresponding Secretary; and each one shall also be responsible for the particular acts in his department, without pleading as an excuse the will of the Regency.

The printing of the report was ordered, and the session rose. March 9th. In the session of this day, the foregoing report was taken up, and after a warm debate and some tumult, was put to the vote and agreed to, 86 to 48. The decree was immediately published, and the three members chosen as a Regency were sent for to take upon themselves the government, and take the oaths required. The counsellors of state named to this important place as being the three eldest, were the very Reverend Archbishop of Toledo Cardinal Bourbon, Don Pedro Agar, and Don Gabriel Ciscar.

[The heads of the debates are contained in one of the papers we have received, which we will probably give a translation of in a day or two.—Editor.]

PARIS, FEB. 14.

This day at 1 o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor, with a numerous retinue, went to the Palace of the Legislative Body, where he delivered the following Address:

Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body.

The war rekindled in the north of Europe offered a favorable opportunity to the views of England in the Peninsula. She has made great efforts. All her hopes have been disappointed—her army has been defeated before the citadel of Burgos, and after experiencing great losses has been compelled to evacuate the provinces of Spain!

I myself entered Russia. The French have successively proved victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensko, Moskwa Malojaroslavitz. No where could the Russian armies stand before our Eagles. Moscow fell before our arms.

After the barriers of Russia had been forced, and the weakness of her arms had been proved, a swarm of Tartars turned their piratical hands against the fairest provinces of that vast empire, which they had been called upon to defend. Without regard to the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscovites, they have, in a few weeks, burnt down upwards of four thousand of their finest villages, and more than fifty of their best towns; thus venting their ancient animosity; and under the pretext of impeding our march, converting the country in a desert. We have triumphed over all these difficulties. The burning of Moscow itself, where they have destroyed in four days the fruits of the industry of forty generations, had not altered in the least the prosperous situation of my affairs. But the early and excessive severity of the winter has drawn upon my army a dreadful calamity. In a few nights the aspect of every thing was changed. I have experienced heavy losses. They would have broken my heart, had I been, under these adverse circumstances actuated by any other sentiments than the interests, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people.

Witnessing the evils which have befallen us, the exultation of England was manifested to the highest degree. Her hopes were unbounded. She offered our finest provinces as a reward for traitors. Her conditions for peace were the dismemberment of this beautiful empire: In other words proclaiming perpetual war.

The energy of my people under these circumstances, their attachment to the union of the empire, their affection for my person, have dissipated all these chimeras, and have taught our enemies more consistent ideas.

The misfortunes resulting from the rigor of the season, have developed the grandeur and solidity of this empire, which is founded on the loyalty and affection of millions of people, as well as upon the territorial resources of the richest countries in the world. With the liveliest satisfaction we have seen our subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, of Holland, and the annexed departments, concur with France in the sentiment, that their future prosperity and happiness depends upon the consolidation and success of this great empire.

The English Agents are disseminating amongst all our neighbors a spirit of revolt against their sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and all the horrors of anarchy. But the finger of Providence has pointed her out to be the first victim to these awful visitations.

I have just signed a concordat with the Pope, by which all existing differences with the church are finally settled. The French dynasty reigns, and shall continue to reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I shall forsake none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states. The Russians shall be driven back into their desolate regions.

I wish for peace. It is necessary to the repose of the world; four times since the capture of the treaty of Amiens, I have most solemnly tendered it; I will never consent to a peace that is not consistent with the honor and interests of my empire. My policy

is not mysterious. I have declared what sacrifices I was willing to make.

As long as the present maritime war shall last, my people ought to be ready to submit to any privation or sacrifice: an unfavorable peace would deprive us of every thing, even hope itself; it would involve our posterity in its ruinous consequences!

[This Speech concludes with the remarks on our War with England, which were given in our last.]

THE WAR.

Baltimore, April 14.

The British squadron, consisting of two 74's, three frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, have advanced as far up the Bay as Sharp's Island; they have taken a number of small vessels, some of which they are fitting out and manning, for the evident purpose of making an attack—others, to the number of 15 or 20 they have burned.

Wilmington (D.) April 11.

Lewistown is free from the British cannon, after 22 hours incessant attack with 18 and 32 lb. balls; only a few houses were injured. The enemy made an attempt to land, but gave up their designs, and left their station and anchored outside of the light house.—It was supposed to be their design to destroy the light or procure water from a pond a quarter of a mile from shore. The Militia went down to oppose their landing on the 8th inst.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis—April 9.

ALARM!—Our alarm guns were fired this morning at 3 o'clock; every citizen was in arms between 3 and 4 I am just discharged for 2 hours—shall be on guard all day. The British are close by; by report they committed dreadful depredations yesterday. His news arrived here by several vessels which ran in here last night.

New-York April 14.

Commodore Lewis arrived yesterday from the Hook, and informs that the Acata British frigate was at anchor on Sunday night on the outer bar, about 5 miles to the eastward of the light-house.

Cincinnati (O.) April 3.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Harrison left this place for the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes. It is said some unfavorable news had reached the General by express from that quarter, which induced him to set off for that place sooner than he had contemplated. It seems the Virginia and Pennsylvania volunteers' time would expire on or about this time, and they had threatened to leave camp as soon as it did expire; that news was received there of a considerable reinforcement, 5 or 6000, having arrived at Malden; and that if the troops above alluded to should leave the Rapids, that place would be in danger; but from the best information had, we are of opinion that that place is sufficiently strong to hold out against many thousands, if well manned.

Four companies of Kentucky Volunteers arrived here on Monday and the remainder of those that have been ordered from that state are daily expected. They are to proceed to the Rapids of the Miami with all possible expedition.

Georgetown (K.) April 1.

The most flattering accounts are received from various quarters that the mounted regiment (to be commanded by R. M. Johnson) is rapidly filling its ranks. This suits Kentuckians. In the old war, they were all carried to the enemy on horseback. They are prejudiced in favor of a corps of this description. All seem to be aroused—men above 45, and boys under 18 years of age, are volunteering, anxious for an opportunity to avenge the blood of their slaughtered friends.

NORFOLK.

By letters from Norfolk, as late as the 7th, we learn that it was not considered in danger from the enemy's cruizers. The difficulty of access to vessels of war is so considerable as to render the approach dangerous, and the means of annoyance which have been prepared are such as to place it in a very respectable state of defence.

By letters from Norfolk, of the 12th inst we learn, that the day before, a pretty severe gale having blown from the East, the Baltimore schooner Flight, Capt. Kelly, 35 days from Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo, passed the British squadron about 4 o'clock in the morning. One of the 74's dispatched four boats after her, three with a lieutenant and 30 men each, one with a midshipman & 14 men. The pilot ran the vessel on the Horseshoe where she went to pieces. They got out the crew and passengers, consisting of 35 persons. The gale had increased so much, that the boats could not get back to the ship, and were obliged to put before the wind. The smaller boat came up to the frigate Constellation, the crew almost perished. The Revenue Cutter, of Norfolk, took the other three barges, and sent the prisoners to Hampton.

One of the British tenders sunk the other day off Willoughby's point on the Rip-raps.

CAPTURE

Of the British Cutter Caledonia.

Arrived at Savannah on the 10th inst. the U. States Schooner Nonsuch, Jas. More commander, from a cruise, with her prize the British cutter Caledonia. The following is an extract from the former's log-book:—On the 9th inst. 30 miles south-east of Tybe

light, at 2 P. M. standing to the northward, made four sail ahead, gave chase; at 5 P. M. two of the vessels came up with us, finding them to be enemies, engaged them (one a cutter the other a schooner) when they made all sail they could. After two broadsides, the cutter struck her colours. She proved to be the Caledonia of eight guns (with eleven other guns in the hold, the metal of which is ascertained to be 7 six pounders, 2 threes and 4 fours) and 40 men, commanded by John W. Hinson, from Nassau, N. Providence. The schooner got clear.—We were informed she was the Mayflower, privateer, of two long guns and 40 men. The Caledonia has been out a month—has taken the sloop Morning Light, from Charleston, bound to St. Mary's, and a Spanish schooner. The Caledonia had four men killed and five wounded—the Nonsuch two wounded. The engagement lasted 7 minutes. The Mayflower made all sail, and bore away before the Caledonia had struck.

Extract of a letter from

Sacket's Harbor, 28th March.

"We received orders to march to this post on the evening of the 28th of Feb. commenced the march the following morning, and by forced marches arrived here on the 5th, a distance of 1800 miles. The troops here turn out every morning at 4 o'clock, and remain under arms until day light, as an attack was expected every morning from the British and Savages from Kingston: so confident was Gen. Dearborn of being attacked, that he never undressed himself, nor would he suffer his aids to do so, during their stay. Patrols from the Dragoons, are stationed on the islands between the British side and ours, and patrolling parties all night on the lake for fear of surprise. We may manoeuvre nearly 3000 troops on the ice at this time, with field pieces and cavalry; so you may judge how strong the ice is, and how intensely cold the weather. I went a few days ago on the ice 24 miles to Grenadier Island to visit our picket stationed there, who informed they had gone within 5 miles of Kingston; when the attack was expected, the militia crowded in great numbers to Sacket's Harbor, to their honor.—But as soon as Gen. Dearborn ascertained that the British had given over their intention of attacking this post, the militia were dismissed. Sacket's Harbor will be the place of concentration, and I have no doubt but on the breaking up of the ice, an attack will be made by our troops on Kingston, as it is positively asserted there will be 8000 troops here in 4 weeks, and a great number of row boats are building, besides a quantity of them finished. The regular troops of this cantonment consist of a strong force of the light and heavy artillery, the 6th, 15th and 16th regiments, a detachment of Warden's 14th regiment, 350 dragoons of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, and Forsyth's rifle corps which retreated from Ogdensburg, 2 troops of volunteer cavalry and some companies of volunteers, among which is the Baltimore Company, besides the land force there is 500 seamen and 400 marines; the second Dragoons are going for a few weeks to Utica, and I think we will march this week."

We had yesterday the pleasure of conversing with the Surgeon of the privateer Dolphin, one of the vessels taken by the British in the Rappahannock. He confirms in all essential particulars the statement which we extract from the Baltimore papers, copied from the Coffee House Books of that place. Capt. Stafford of the Dolphin, narrowly escaped death, a cannon ball having glanced along his side and considerably injured him. There were no men killed on our part, and but four wounded. The British had from forty to fifty killed and wounded, as our informant thinks, he having assisted in dressing many, and seen many dead. But for the perfect calm which prevailed, and the misconduct of a few, a different result would probably have been exhibited. The British landed marauding parties on each side the Rappahannock, and took whatever they could get. They declared their determination to go to Annapolis, and were anxious to know whether they could approach near enough to throw shells or Rockets into the town. Our informant was politely treated, with the exception of the abuse habitually heaped upon the government of America, in which the British officers were far from being sparing.—Nat. Lu.

THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE.

Boston, April 10.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbour of the U. States frigate Chesapeake capt. Evans, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she ran down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verdes; thence down on the equator, between long. 16 and 25, (where she cruized 6 weeks)—thence down the coast of South America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacock the day after she left it) down by Barbadoes, Antigua and most of the Windward West-India islands, thence on the coast of the United States, between Bermuda and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New York within 20 leagues, thence through the East Channel to this port.

The Chesapeake has taken during the cruise the American brig Julia, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English licence [arrived at Boston and condemned]; British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Brazil [arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.]; British brig Liverpool Hero, from Liverpool to Brazil, cargo dry goods, hardware and jewelry—cargo taken out, and vessel burnt; and brig Earl Percy, from Cape de Verdes, with salt, for Brazil, ashore at Long Island she has on board 58 British prisoners. January 1, off the Western Islands, discovered two large sail to windward, apparently men of war, bearing down; lay to for them, and when near enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About 10 days since, off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a sloop of war, and continued chasing for 2 days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

Just at the entrance of the Narrows, blowing very fresh at S. the Chesapeake, carried away her main-top-mast, (which was broke in 4 pieces and fished each side) just above the cap; and her fore-top-sail yard. A number of men were aloft when the top-mast went over and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but conjectured to be 5; two of them have been taken up badly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a boat was stern which must have seen them. The officers and crew on board the Chesapeake are generally very healthy.

Charleston, April 10. Arrived private armed schooner Diva, cruise of 108 days, in company with United-we-Strand, in which they captured given up (drogers) one sunk, and one leased, being captured in neutral waters. The most valuable prize (the British ship the United we Stand on the 4th ult. off the Isle of Ash, the 4th ult. with the privateer schooner Defiance, of this port. She had taken a brig, retaken same day, a cargo of fish, which D. flance had an engagement with a Spanish ship of 16 guns, from Cadiz (supposed to be British) in which the second mate and two men were killed, and the wounded. The Defiance fell in with just before night and gave chase, on approaching her, the ship opened a fire of 12 guns, which was repeated at intervals during the night. At daylight, the frigate hoisted her colours, and ranged with the Spaniard, who still kept up the fire and when they were in the act of boarding the 2d lieutenant fell, by the discharge of a carronade.

NOTICE.

A S Attorney for Messrs. Livingston & Co., Patentees for Steam Boats in the States and the territories there of, to receive subscriptions to form a stock to complete a line of Steam-Boats through the Carolina waters, &c. to the East Florida and will appoint suitable and respectable persons through the different States, to receive subscriptions, of which, when appointed will give due notice.

JOHN DEV DE LA.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain John Stevens of Hoboken, did obtain from the Legislature of North-Carolina, during their session, a law granting to him the exclusive privilege to navigate the waters in said State, with steam-boats, to the manifest prejudice of Robert Fulton, Esq. the inventor, and of R. Livingston, Esq. his associate in the patent granted to him by the U. States for a new and useful invention; in which patent and in all things concerned therewith, Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, are joint patentees.

And whereas the said John Stevens has an instrument of writing, under proper form and seal, acknowledged fully, and unequivocally, that the said Robert Fulton is the inventor of new and useful steam-boats, and the first that has shown the superiority of water wheels over all other propelling steam-boats, and demonstrates relative proportions of the several parts, whereas the said John Stevens has no right, title, claim or authority from the said Livingston & Fulton, the true and actual patentees, for using and vending to be used within the U. States and the territories thereof, the sole and exclusive right to navigate with boats propelled by fire and wheels; but did, unwarrantably and unjustifiably, apply for, and surreptitiously, by misrepresentation, or otherwise, obtain a law, in order to wrest, under color of the said patentees the well-earned and just reward of their ingenuity, labor and perseverance, and thus made the subject-vent (though unknowingly) to the public, which may possibly involve the public in tedious, troublesome and expensive suits, and defend their rights from invasion by events, or any ignorant or unprincipled persons who may be seduced to join with and hold him in so flagitious an invasion of the rights of individuals. And whereas the law, passed as aforesaid by the State of Carolina is not only voidable, but also void and nugatory, inasmuch as it is in hostility to the law of the United States, which the patent has been granted to the Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, legislating upon and granting of which the Constitution exclusively assigned to the States.

I do, therefore, hereby give notice, That I will, for and in the name of every patentee, prosecute all each and every (severally and individually who shall copy or conspire with said John Stevens to use the exclusive privilege and property of the patentees, or injure or subvert their interest in any unlawful manner, at or in any State, from the City of Baltimore to the said line.

JOHN DEV. DE LA CAY.

Attorney pro Pat.

Feb. 22, 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ISAAC R. EVES, late of Dorchester County, is dead, and the Subscriber retained Letters of Administration on the deceased's Estate, at April Term, 1812. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them forward proved, within the time prescribed by law, they will be found barred of a recovery, all those indebted to said Estate, by Account, to make immediate payment, or may expect them placed in the hands of a receiver for collection.

D. WRIGHT.

March 24, 1813.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a first instant, a BLACK MAN, of the name of Walker, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, rather slender, black face. He has as well as I recollect, a scar over his left eye, on his forehead, and upon the hair on his head. I will give up reward to any person who will bring said Negro to me in Chatam county, or in the River, N. Carolina, or lodge him in any State, so that I get him again.

THO. FAHNS.

March 20, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Complete Set of COPPER STILLS and BOLLERS, on the plan of A. S. and Wiltmer, with Condensing Tub, &c. in complete order for a Distillery, &c. in complete order for a Distillery, &c. These were made in Philadelphia about three months ago, and are of very superior quality. Three other Copper Stills, which have been used for the distillation of Turpentine, are of different sizes, one very large, and are in good order, and will answer very well for Grain. Apply to the Subscriber at Wilmington, Beaufort County.

WM. W. RODM.

March 26.