

## Foreign Intelligence.

Philadelphia, May 15.

Yesterday arrived here the brig *Levant*, capt. Forman; in 45 days from London. The editors of the *Freeman's Journal* have received files of the *Globe*, the *Courier*, the *Observer*, and the *Day* to the 24th of March, inclusive. Their contents however, have been generally anticipated by former arrivals. One article in the *Globe*, however, is deserving of consideration. Palafox, it seems, did not die 7 days before the surrender of Saragossa, as stated in former arrivals. The *Globe* contains extracts from Paris to March 11, which, after mentioning the surrender of Saragossa, says, "the life of Palafox is despaired of." The report of his death then, was not true, it is even possible he is yet living.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 10.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Saragossa, the life of Palafox is despaired of. The people hold him in such abhorrence, that had been found necessary to have a guard before his door to prevent his being stoned. Every square gibbets were raised to hang those who spoke of surrendering. The commission who carried these sentences into execution consisted of six monks. Two of these assassins of Palafox, Basalis and Asface, were publicly shot. The inhabitants of Saragossa manifested the greatest pleasure to see themselves delivered from two wretches whom they ascribed all their sufferings. There have been found at Saragossa more than 100,000 muskets of English manufacture, and 400 pieces of cannon. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war have been sent under the escort of the division of Morlot, by way of Pampeluna, towards Bayonne. General Neille is dead.—The duke of Treviso is one against Lerida.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A gentleman who arrived from the continent on Tuesday last, states, that France had declared war against Austria, and that the declaration was published at Paris on the 17th inst.

At Dresden (Saxony) measures have been taken to protect the town from attack, which were become the more necessary, as a great quantity of Austrian cavalry were cantoned near the Saxon frontier, and the archduke Charles was arrived at Prague. The garrison of this city has already marched, and it is said that a powerful Austrian army is already collected at Egra.

Letters from the south of France received at Frankfort the 7th of March, state, that the communication with Spain, by way of Perpignan, through Catalonia, is not altogether free. The French have strong garrisons in Rosas and Figueras; but in the neighbourhood of Gerona, and beyond, there are still numerous bands of insurgents, who are dispersed as soon as regular troops approach, but as soon as these retire, they appear again and render the plains insecure. At Perpignan, an army of reserve has been formed, probably destined to besiege Gerona, while St. Cyr has advanced towards Arragon, in order to unite with the French marshals. In Barcelona also a strong garrison is left behind.

[*Delf Courier*, 6th March.]

### Model of an impregnable Castle.

Mr. Gillespie has invented a model for a covered battery, which is intended for guarding the coast of the United Kingdom. It is upon a moveable principle, and carries only one gun, (an 84 pounder,) which can be directed in a moment to any one given point. This gun can be elevated or lowered by the most simple machinery, and having a tube at the end to parallel with its axis, it may be brought to take surer aim than by the mode now in use. The machine is so wonderfully ingenious, that it is calculated to turn the most ponderous mortars or guns of any calibre with the greatest ease, and the whole can be worked by five men, who remain inside the battery in perfect safety. It is so constructed, that it resists the most powerful engines used in besieging of towns, &c. This wonderful invention has excited the admiration of all who have seen it. The board of ordnance have borne testimony of its merit. Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Thomas Tholope, and Gen. Debeig, are among its admirers.—The impregnable castle resembles in shape a polygon moving round upon an inclined plane, so as always to present an acute angle to the point of attack. It is intended to be completely bomb proof, by being lined on the outside, with iron; from two to four inches in thickness, which would render it impregnable to any shot, if even taken in a flank direction, which never presents itself, the sides of the battery being an inclined plane. The door or entrance consequently is in the back part of it.

## Shipwreck and Miraculous escape.

We stated in a former paper, that the ship *Monticello*, from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.

This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact. It was also said that the crew cast lots which of them should die to sustain the lives of the remainder; but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that where any of his comrades died from hunger or thirst, he was driven to the necessity of existing upon their remains.

When the captain of the *Monticello* took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of cloaths and linen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutriment he gave him was two cups of coffee and a small piece of toast, and by adhering to this system, in the course of a few days, the man was quite restored to health. He proved a most excellent sailor, and was a great acquisition. But it is a curious fact, that not one of the crew of the *Monticello* would, for a length of time, associate with him on account of the diet he had fed upon: hoping to cure them of their prejudice, the captain kindly invited the unfortunate seaman to his table; on the contrary, those persons who usually messed with the captain deserted his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man, restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, he abstained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hung up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

Particulars given by the wrecked mariner are these:—his name is Thomas Moorhead, a native of the county of Durham; he served his time to the seas in the coal trade; the ship in which he was wrecked was the *Acorn*, captain M'Leod, of Stockton, to which they were bound, from America, when on the 30th October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled and overfet, in lat. 51, long. 48, by which misfortune the carpenter, and a black man, were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away the mainmast and she righted again. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but she could not well sink, being laden with timber. The master, Andrew Brass, and John Simpson, a boy, were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again, having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck.—All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in five hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after the timber-man, Francis Bradley, Christopher Baly and Thomas Bales, boys, nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of November. Thomas Charlton, and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d. The master prolonged a miserable existence to the 12th of December, on which day he died. William Pearson fell a victim to thirst. All the water casks were swept off the deck when the vessel upset on the 31st; the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell, and which they caught in their hats, &c. in the foretop. The *Monticello* fell in with the wreck of the *Acorn* in lat. 41, long. 25, when the captain humanely sent a long boat for Moorhead. He was taken out of the top where he had been fifty-one days, and towards the latter end expecting to share the unhappy fate of his companions.

### OPORTO CONVOY.

Ten thousand pipes of wine are safely arrived in the river from Oporto, which is about the fifth of the annual consumption of England and her dependencies.

It is calculated, that nearly 2,000,000l. sterling, 185,000 stand of arms, 932,000 yards of broad cloth, have been sent to the Spaniards, from the 1st of July last, up to the 1st of September—and that 20,000,000l. sterling will not pay the expense of every kind incurred by England since the commencement of the insurrection.

According to intelligence from the Maine of the 3d of March, Russia is labouring to compose the differences between the two powers.

Science has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Dr. THOMAS BEDDOES, of Bristol, (England,) in the maturity of his talents, and at the meridian of his reputation and usefulness.

## American Intelligence.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

From the West-Indies—Late.

Capt. Jackson who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Martinico, informs of the arrival there of admiral Duckworth's squadron of six sail of the line, in pursuit of the L'Orient French squadron; and had failed for the Saints. This squadron will augment the British blockading force to ten sail of the line.

We have a letter from Gloucester, (Cape Anne) which announces the demolition of the *United States' fort* at that place. The accident is said to be occasioned by the vibration of the air, on the discharge of two 4 pounders from a vessel sailing out of the harbour. No ridicule is meant to be thrown upon government by the recital of this fact, but it may serve to shew the unskillfulness, at least, of those persons employed, at a great expense, in erecting this particular battery.

MAY 16.

In Cumberland, R. I. near Attleborough, an extraordinary trembling of the earth has been repeatedly noticed of late; sometimes so hard as to break crockery ware. Several persons have removed. It appears to be local.

### NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.

British vessels are continually arriving in the U. States from England, with various merchandise, which are anteriorly destined to Nova-Scotia and Canada, to take home ship timber, masts, &c. Between 5 and 600 ships are said to be employed in this business.

[*Bost. Centinel*.]

### Election.

At length we have information on this subject which we consider as authentic. A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the steam boat, informs that all the returns were received at the office of the secretary of state on Wednesday morning. The following is the result:—

Assembly.	Federal	63
	Democratic	49
	Federal majority	14

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

The invaluable chemical laboratory of Mr. John Harrison, in the Northern Liberties of this city, was on Sunday morning between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock consumed by fire; the laboratory stood several hundred yards from the high road and from the habitations of the neighbourhood, and as no work was going on at the time, there is from this and other causes, strong ground to believe that it was purposely set on fire; an attempt was made sometime since to poison Mr. Harrison and his wife, and the poison had actually been taken in a small quantity, the black boy who made the attempt is now in prison for the crime; a similar attempt had been made to set fire to his house, but the combustibles were timely discovered.

Independent of the atrocious crime of this mischief, the destruction of this most important work is to be deplored, as it might, from its comprehensive means and perfection in all the most important branches of chemistry, be deemed a national establishment; having been the fruit of research made with great diligence and industry by Mr. Harrison in various parts of Europe, it had reached after 12 years of indefatigable labour and unremitting industry that point of completion, which with only a small protection from the fostering hands of government, would have rendered the U. States perfectly independent of Europe in every article produced by chemical science. Mr. Harrison's loss cannot be much less than 60,000 dollars.

MAY 17.

A duel took place yesterday morning between Sir George Macklin and Capt. F——, lately of the French army, near the Black Horse tavern, within a few miles of this city. Sir George Macklin was on the ground about half past three, attended by his second Mr. O——y, and Dr. B——k; a short time after which, Capt. F. accompanied by his second, made his appearance.

The ground had been previously measured, twelve paces, but at the instance of Sir George, the distance was reduced to ten.—They both fired at the same moment, by signal. Sir George received a ball near the groin, and Capt. F. was wounded in the left arm. When Sir George received the wound he beckoned to his opponent to make his escape, as he was convinced his wound was mortal. Mr. O. and Sir George's servant, supported him to his carriage and he returned to town.

The circumstances that produced this unfortunate affair, will not be uninteresting.—

Sir George Macklin is enthusiastically attached to the prince of Wales, and has, when it has been necessary, without ever consulting his personal safety, been a zealous defender of his character. Capt. F. is only a few days from France, and in company with Sir George and some others, the conversation unfortunately turned on the present royal family of Great Britain, when Capt. F. uttered the most illiberal abuse against every branch of it—but particularly against the prince of Wales. At which Sir George Macklin demanded if he knew that he was a subject of Great-Britain. Capt. F. replied in the affirmative. When Sir George informed him of his assertions with respect to the prince of Wales were base and unmanly, equally devoid of probability and truth, nor would ever suffer him or any of his nation to be produced with impunity the character of the prince. Words of such import followed, that the parties exchanged cards. In a few days Sir G. received a challenge from Capt. F.

Sir George Macklin had been absent from his native country (Ireland) about two years and during that period had visited Germany, Sweden and these States. He was returning from a visit to the British ambassador, previous to his setting out for Ireland, when an unfortunate circumstance occurred.

[*U. S. Gazette*.]

MAY 19.

A letter to the Editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, dated New-Orleans, April 21, contains the following intelligence:—"We are in a considerable bustle here, troops flowing in from all quarters. The general exhibited himself yesterday; and reports are afloat, that he is to proceed immediately to take the Floridas; but this is contradicted with his having touched at St. Augustine, Pensacola and Havana, on his passage thither. The troops here are extremely numerous; of 2000, at least 500 are now on sick list, and the number daily augmenting."

### LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 21.

Gen. James Wilkinson arrived in this city on Wednesday last, his arrival was announced by a federal salute and the ringing of bells.

### KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, (K.) APRIL 26.

This day Col. William Russell, of the U. S. regt. with the regimental staff, and detachment of 110 infantry and riflemen, passed the Rapids in 3 flat boats, on their way to the Mississippi. Lt. Col. Biffell accompanied and passed expeditiously in a barge.

### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, MAY 6.

By the brig *Eliza*, Capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday morning, in 10 days from St. Beaufort, we learn, that the British troops under Beckwith, and the naval forces under Cochrane, after having taken Martinique, have proceeded against the Island of Guadaloupe. The Saints, two fortified islands of Guadaloupe, were the first object of their attack. A French squadron of three frigates, the line and five frigates (part of the fleet which lately escaped from Brest) were there at anchor. About the 17th ult. the British fleet commenced the bombardment of the forts, which were surrendered to them the 19th or 20th. The French squadron, being that the whole island must ultimately surrender, departed in the night; but as Cochrane's force, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 3 frigates and 4 brigs, were lying at anchor close in with the harbour, the British men were not expected to escape. The admiral, on passing adm. Cochrane, immediately gave chase, when the British frigates effected their escape into Pointe-a-Pitre, but the line of battle ships stood out. The last information which reached St. Bartholomews respecting them, left adm. Cochrane in chase, while one of the British frigates had gained so much on the French as to be able to fire into their sternmost ship.

The inhabitants of Guadaloupe, supposing that the island must fall into the hands of the English, were quitting the island by every opportunity—the island was in great want of provisions although they had received a partial supply by the French frigates from France together with a reinforcement of troops.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MAY 19.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A postscript to a letter from St. Beaufort, dated the 28th of April, contains the following important news which follows:—

"I open my letter to say, that by a letter yesterday from Liverpool, we have received the 28th ult. [8 days later than by the mail by which it certainly appears, hostilities commenced between Austria and France, that peace between Russia and Britain, before this supposed to have taken place."