

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, August 2, 1811.

The translations promised in our last from the Lisbon papers are given in this day's Ledger; and these our readers may infer, that another battle has before this, been fought in Estremadura. Lord Wellington's despatch is dated from a place not laid down in our map, but we understand that it is between Elvas and Badajoz, not more than six or eight miles from either place. The grand point of concentration for the different French armies, is Merida, a town in Estremadura, about 40 miles east of Badajoz. Of the force of the French army when united we are not able to speak with accuracy, but from the dates we have, we suppose it will be thus:

Soult's command after the battle of Albuera, 15,000
Drouet's corps, 9,000
Army of Portugal from Salamanca under Marmont, deducting the reinforcement thrown into Ciudad Rodrigo, 17,000

41,000

Lord Wellington's force, viz.
The allied army under Beresford after the battle of Albuera including one brigade not engaged, 27,000
British reinforcement under general Hill, 10,000

The balance will be made up by troops drawn from the British army in the north of Portugal.

The French army will be under two able generals Soult and Marmont, officers of high reputation, the former we judge is the Senior officer, and we presume will command.

We have said that the probability of another battle, may be referred, but if we judge from the hitherto cautious conduct of Lord Wellington, we should not be surprised to hear that he had retired once more to his strong lines in front of Lisbon, where, if the French follow, they will be exposed to the same if not greater difficulties than the army of Massena experienced for supplies.

Translations for the Public Ledger from Lisbon papers, received by the Sheffield.

Lisbon, June 19.

After the defeat of Soult in the battle of Albuera, and of the conquest of Figueras in Catalonia, the military operations of the French in our Peninsula, have necessarily been changed very considerably. Suchet leaving a few troops in Arragon, and on the frontiers of Valencia, marched to Catalonia to join Macdonald's corps, and to threaten Tarragona, and to endeavour to restore the affairs of his country, which in that province, were in the lowest state.

Soult seeing the 6th army driven beyond Llerena, Olivenza taken, and Badajoz besieged, joined the reserve of the army of Andalusia to the 5th army, drew all the forces he could possibly obtain from Sebastiani, and Victor, and with an army of 26 to 27,000 men, endeavoured to relieve Badajoz, in which he was defeated with great loss. Soult being no doubt directed to keep possession of Andalusia at all events if possible, General Drouet was ordered from the north to his assistance, with an army of about 9000 men. About the same time General Marmont with the remains of the army of Portugal marched to the south of Spain.

The possession of Andalusia, seems a primary, and the relief of Badajoz, a secondary object, if we may judge from these various movements. In the mean time the two great provinces of Old and New Castile and Leon, and that of Arragon remain with very few troops, in consequence of which, the two armies of Galicia and Valencia, have now an excellent opportunity of overcoming the small French garrisons that are in them, reconquering many towns, and of regaining the ground lost, whilst those provinces were occupied by the French.

When we turn to the south of Spain, as it regards the grand armies, it is to be observed that the corps of Sebastiani and Victor, which were left to keep in check the 3d and 5th Spanish armies, are not competent to that object; Sebastiani's corps was routed by General Freyre, and if that of Victor is attacked, the probability is that it will experience the same fate, or at least that it will find itself in a very embarrassed situation; under these circumstances Soult must either join these corps to his and lose Andalusia; or he will be compelled to make detachments from his army to support those other corps, if our excellent general does not think proper to purchase a victory in a great battle, and by the loss of much blood. The French cannot keep united long, as they hold those provinces by the point of the bayonet.

It is not our intention to anticipate what will be done—what we have remarked is the actual state of affairs, from which a judgment of the future may be formed.

June 21.

We have received the Arragon Gazette to the 29th ult. and find in them important news. Suchet had not raised the siege of Tarragona, as had been supposed, but remained before that place, where there had been some actions of more or less importance. Some English ships of war defend the place on the sea side, where it is weaker than on the land side. Marquis Campoverde has landed in the city with a division of Catalan troops, some artillerymen and plenty of ammunition and provisions drawn from the province of Valencia.

June 22.

Extract of a despatch from Lord Wellington to H. E. Don Miguel Forjaz, dated head quarters, Quina de Gramicha, June 13, 1811.

In consequence of the report of the chief engineer Lieut. Col. Fletcher, that the fire from Fort Christopher would considerably obstruct our operations on the left of the Guadiana, and that a breach made in the outworks by the fire on the 6th, was much widened, I determined to attempt to carry that fort by assault, on that very night. In pursuance of this determination, major general Houston, who conducted the operations of the siege on the right of the Guadiana, ordered a detachment of the 85th regiment under the command of Major Mcintosh, to make the attack. The troops advanced under a tremendous discharge of shot and shells from the outworks, notwithstanding which they advanced with the greatest intrepidity, and in the best order, to the bot-

tom of the ditch. Having arrived at the breach, they found that the enemy had removed the rubbish from the bottom of the scarp, and in spite of the application of their scaling ladders, they found the breach impracticable, and were obliged to retreat with some loss.

The fire from our batteries was kept up against Fort St. Christopher and the town without intermission, on the 7th, 8th and 9th, on which last day, the breach in the wall of the fort appeared to be considerable, and I determined to make another attempt to carry it. Major general Houston ordered another detachment under the command of major McGeechy of the 17th Portuguese regiment, for this service. This officer with the others employed on this occasion, had been reconnoitering the breach, & the different approaches, they advanced to the assault at 9 P. M. with the greatest order and intrepidity, under a similar tremendous fire, that was experienced on the 6th. On their arrival at the breach, it was found impracticable, the enemy having again cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the scarp. The detachment suffered considerably, and major McGeechy was unfortunately killed, with some other officers, notwithstanding which the troops kept their ground, until a retreat was ordered by major general Houston.

After the battle of Albuera, I undertook the siege of Badajoz, believing that the means at my disposal would enable me to reduce the place before the end of the second week in June, at which time I expected the reinforcements from the frontiers of Castile, for marshal Soult would arrive, but in the calculation of these means I have been deceived.

It was now evident from the report of the engineers, and my own observation, that the place would not be reduced but by the erection of works, which would require much time and labour, in their construction. An assault upon the works before the town, if it had succeeded, would not have availed, unless we could obtain possession of Fort St. Christopher, for want of room to form the troops, to attack their trenchments within.

On the morning of the 10th I received an intercepted despatch from the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) to the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) of which I send you a copy. This letter clearly shews that the enemy's design was to concentrate all his forces in Estremadura, and I had reasons to believe that the corps under general Drouet, which had marched from Toledo on the 28th and 29th of May, and which was expected at Cordova, on the 5th and 6th instant, would on the 10th form a junction with Soult, towards which it was marching according to all my advices. The movement of this corps would alone have made it necessary to have raised the siege of Badajoz. In addition; on the same morning I received information from the frontiers of Castile which left no doubt on my mind of the destination of the army of Portugal (late Massena's) which was rapidly moving south, and was expected to arrive at Merida on the 15th instant. Under all these circumstances, I determined to raise the siege. [Here Lord Wellington notices the conduct of the officers and soldiers during the siege, and in the assaults.]

[The whole number killed from the commencement to the raising the siege 148, wounded 358—Translator.]

I have not understood that the enemy had moved from his position in Llerena; I suppose the arrival of the 9th corps had been delayed beyond what was expected, and it is probable that Soult will not move from that place, until he is well informed of the motions of the army of Portugal. That army left Tormes on the 3d, and its advanced guard reached Ciudad Rodrigo, on the evening of the 5th. On the following morning he moved forward, and Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer withdrew his advance guard first to Nave de Aver, and from thence to Alfaiates. I enclose you Lieut. Gen. Spencer's despatch relative to those operations.

Official letter of Lieutenant General Sir B. Spencer to Lord Wellington, referred to in the despatch of the latter.

Stoto, 7th June.

My Lord.

In my letter of the 5th inst. from Villa Formosa I had the honour to inform your Excellency, that I had just returned from the heights near Gahegos, from whence I discovered a body of the enemy's troops, composed of 500 cavalry and 2500 infantry, with artillery entering Ciudad Rodrigo, by the road from Salamanca. I requested Col. Waters to remain on the heights to observe if any other troops of the enemy followed, and from his information, I have reason to believe that another body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery entered Ciudad Rodriga, in the course of the night.

According to your Excellency's instructions, as soon as I heard of the enemy's movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo, I concentrated the troops under my command, and made the necessary preparations for a retreat. The enemy, as I had expected, advanced at the break of day in two columns, the one in the direction of Gahegos, and the other in that of Carpio, and Espeja. The first was a heavy column of cavalry, and infantry, with some artillery: the second consisted of 6000 infantry at least, but perhaps much more, as from the nature of the ground, the rear guard of these columns could not be perceived, they had upwards of 2000 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, which marched through the plain which gave the enemy's cavalry the advantage; I ordered the light dragoons under brig. gen. Crawford, to retreat first from Gahegos, and Espeja, to Nave d' Aver. Observing the rapidity of the enemy's movements, I ordered the light division and the horse artillery, to fall back upon Alfaiates; the 1st and 5th division gradually retired upon Aldea da Ponte, and Naves d'Aver to the heights.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's cavalry in number, under general Mounbrune, all his attempts to outflank ours, failed in every instance, and the retreat was made in a masterly manner. The Royals under Col. Clifton, and the 14th dragoons, the only corps employed in covering our front in Villa de Egoa, behaved in the best manner. Our loss on this occasion was 10 wounded, 9 missing, 6 horses killed, 10 wounded and 4 missing.

I do not exactly know the enemy's designs, I

only know with certainty, that he left Salamanca with 18,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 34 pieces of artillery.—I have the honour, &c.

B. SPENCER.

His Excellency Lord Wellington.

I imagine, that the motive of the enemy's march in this direction was to throw a convoy into Ciudad Rodrigo, as on the following day the 7th, the whole force was put in motion marching towards Moras Nerdas, and the pass of Bantos, near which general Regnier had been posted, since the 5th inst, with two divisions of the army of Portugal, one of those divisions passed through it, on the evening of the 8th, these two divisions, I suppose arrived at Plasencia on the 9th, and the whole army on the 10th.

I have the honour, &c.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received information that the corps under gen. Drouet, concentrated yesterday on the right of the enemy's army in Berlenga and Asuaga; another communication states, that his cavalry was this morning in the direction of Los Santos. The British cavalry composed of the 2d and 3d divisions, were upon the point of marching from Villa Franca, and Almedralejo to Albuera. I have ordered Hamilton's division to march thither, and I shall go myself there the moment I receive a confirmation of this news.

MERINO SHEEP.

A successful experiment has lately been made at Lyons to try the effect of vaccination in preserving woolled sheep, of the Merino breed—from the ravages of the scab, which prevailed among the common sheep in the neighborhood. Forty of the sheep, which had undergone the operation, were placed among an infected flock, but withstood the attacks of the disease, while not one escaped that had not been vaccinated!

WALTER SCOTT, Esq. has written another Poem, called "The Vision of Don Roderick." It was to be published in London early in June.

Ship Rapid, Captain Dorr, of and from Boston, with 80,000 dollars in specie, has been totally lost on the coast N. Holland, captain and crew saved. Captain Dorr and part of the crew of the Rapid navigated to this port the gen. Green, she having lost her captain and most of her crew at Batavia.—Phil. paper.

Stop the Villains!

Broke from Jail in Raleigh last night, three Prisoners, viz.

JOHN OWEN, confined for the Murder of Patrick Conway, of this city. RICHARD KENNON, imprisoned for Counterfeiting; and BRITAIN LASSITER, confined on a charge of Horse Stealing.

OWEN is about 23 years of age, six feet high, slender, pale sallow complexion, blue or dark eyes, brown hair, very little beard, narrow shoulders, has a bad cough, swelled ankles, and is much emaciated by sickness; he wore away, (it is believed) a blue broad cloth coat, white or checked pantaloons, striped home-spun waistcoat, and black hat.

KENNON is a stout man, 6 feet high, has a strong coarse voice, is about 26 or 28 years of age, grey eyes, the whites of which shew red veins, has scars on his cheek bone; he has an old grey surtout and white pantaloons, and may have a variety of clothing.

LASSITER is about 22 years of age, has grey eyes, thick lips, shews his teeth and is badly clothed.

These are villains guilty of the blackest crimes. Owen's offence is well known, and there is no doubt, if proper exertions are made, he will be apprehended. Citizens, friends of justice! examine every man in the least suspicious whether on foot or horseback, and let the vigilance be continued for days and weeks. It is possible these felons will lie some time concealed near Raleigh, unless they have more assistance afforded than is known or expected.

A large reward will be given (it is impossible now to say what it will be, but for Owen particularly it will be very liberal) for the apprehension of these felons or either of them.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Jailor.

Raleigh, August 8, 1811.
It is requested this information may be widely disseminated as speedily as possible.

State of North Carolina,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

In Equity, March Term. A. D. 1811.

John Craft, Stephen Sneed, }
Thomas Critcher, John Tus- }
sel, Robert Bevil and Tho- }
mas Norman. } Original Bill.

Elisha Shammell and Joseph Shammell. }

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph Shammell resides without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that unless the said defendant Joseph Shammell appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county aforesaid on the first Monday of Sept'r, and plead, answer or demurr to the bill of complaints, the same will be taken pro confesso against him; it is also ordered that publication of this order be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva.

Copy from the Minutes.

TEST, NATHANIEL ROBARDS.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES lying on both sides Richland Creek, in the counties of Wake and Franklin, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco and Hemp. On which is a large and convenient Dwelling House, with other out houses. The situation is high and pleasant, and I will venture to say as good water as any in N. Carolina. There is also a good Mill-Seat on the land. A further description is useless, as it is not to be presumed any one will purchase without seeing the place. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JONATHAN DAVIS.

Wake County, July 3, 1811. 97-1.

Patent Washes.

THE undersigned presents to the public a new patent invention of washes; for stone, brick or wood, of various ornamental colourings, (consisting of a new composition of materials) superior in durability and cheapness, to any before invented or used, at least one eighth of the expense of painting ground in oil, to imitate a stone coloured paint, or a genuine free-stone color. Also a patent invention of wash for the roofs of wooden buildings, to make them of a light or deep slate color, red or oker, and render them incombustible—also in the same last mentioned patent, the method to make a clear stucco white wash for plastered walls, stone, brick or inside wood work, (consisting of a composition of lime and other materials of a chemical nature never before used for such purposes,) which said washes unite cheapness, beauty, and durability. Extracts from the patent, giving the specific articles of the composition of the several washes, the method of mixing them, and putting on the same, will be printed and conveyed by deed to each individual purchaser to wash all his buildings of every kind, either of stone, brick or wood, or roofs of houses, or plastered walls, &c. as above described, which the purchaser now owns or may hereafter possess; with a covenant by the purchaser not to convey the knowledge of the composition, for the small sum of five dollars for each of the two washes; the stone color and the free-stone color being considered as one; and the incombustible and stucco white wash considered as the other. The wash to imitate stone colored paint, and a free-stone color is so very cohesive to stone, brick or wood, as to retain its color for six years; one more washing of the last kind of wash at that period, will give it the durability of paint ground in oil, and prevent brick and wood from decay. The same durability may be attached to the incombustible and stucco white wash for inside work; and the proportion of expence may be calculated by the following ratio; the free stone color and incombustible wash, in point of economy (besides the calculation of safety to the buildings) are not more expensive than eight to one, compared to paints ground in oil, and as six to one, to Spanish brown and oil, (which are very combustible) and may be done by hired men or servants, without the cost of painters or masons, in which two thirds of the expence of labor may be saved. This incombustible wash has this excellent preserving quality, that no moss will ever concrete or vegetate on the shingles ever after, not even in the shade; but will have as neat and clean appearance as slate. The cheapness, permanency and excellence of these stone colored and free-stone washes, cannot be more truly and justly described than in the subjoined letter of B. Henry Latrobe, Esq. who is surveyor of the public buildings of the United States, whose skill and experience in architecture and compositions, &c. are second to none in the U. States—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1810.

Oliver Whipple, Esq.
SIR—I hereby certify that the wash which is described in the annexed or foregoing schedule appears to me to possess the properties ascribed to it. The composition of the wash is such as to authorize every rational expectation, that it will unite durability with cheapness. I can give no stronger proof of my good opinion of its properties, than that I have employed it in covering the stone and brick work of the east wing of the President's house, where it may be viewed by every passenger; and that it is my intention, with the approbation of the President, to extend its use to such parts of the public buildings as require economy in their construction, and to which it is yet desirable to give a handsome appearance. It is, however, in justice to you, to add, that the situation it has been used, is the most unfavourable in every respect which could be chosen; and that if it had failed there, it might have succeeded in almost every other aspect and upon any other stones.—Its permanent and handsome appearance therefore, in such a situation, is a better proof of the merit of the composition, than any thing I can say on the subject.

Your's respectfully,

B. H. LATROBE.

Surveyor of the Public Building of the U. States.
A Certificate of the Incombustible Wash and White Wash, &c.

GEORGE TOWN, Dec. 8, 1810.

STR—I hereby certify, that those washes composed by you, are deserving the attention of every individual owning buildings &c. as well as of the public. I have seen and employed the washes with the best effect. The chemical properties of the composition are new, and never before in use, among Masons or Plasterers, and are efficacious for the purposes designed, and to give a handsome appearance. I have no question about their durability and coloring. The comparative cheapness and preservative qualities of these washes to paints, are alone sufficient to bring them into general use. and they are so penetrative and cohesive in their nature, by the manner in which they are put on, there is every rational expectation that they will unite durability and safety.

DAVID TWEEDY, Master.

To Oliver Whipple, Esq.
The real and permanent benefits resulting from these washes will at once be acknowledged, when their composition and properties shall be practically known; their principles are rational and their use feasible. Every individual, therefore, who wishes to preserve and ornament his buildings, &c. and give them greater durability, and a permanent and handsome appearance, may procure a patent right for himself, for the consideration above expressed, by applying to the undersigned, at his office, High Street, Georgetown, who has a right to sell for any Town, County or State.

OLIVER WHIPPLE.

George Town, March 19th, 1811.

Be it known that I, the subscriber, have authorized Henry Gorman, of the city of Raleigh, N. Carolina, my Attorney or Agent, to sell and dispose for me, as my attorney, the above named Washes. By application to him, he will dispose of the several specifications and execute conveyance thereof in due form of Law.

OLIVER WHIPPLE.

Georgetown, August 1, 1811.