

Foreign Intelligence.

SURRENDER OF BADAJOS.

Extract from a dispatch from M. the Duke of Dalmatia to the Prince of Neuchâtel.

Badajos, March 12.

Monsieur—I have the honor to inform your serene highness that the city of Badajos has submitted to the arms of his Majesty the Emperor and King. On the evening of the 10th the breach was rendered practicable and the necessary dispositions for carrying it by assault having been made, the Duke of Treviso summoned the governor, who, after many difficulties, at last listened to reason, and thus avoided a fresh effusion of human blood. In the course of the night, the capitulation which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency was signed; and on the 11th, the troops of his majesty entered Badajos. The garrison marched out with military honors, grounded their arms on the glacis, and were marched as prisoners of war to France. I have the honor to send your excellency a list of the general and superior officers, and a numerical account of the subalterns and soldiers who have set out, their number amounts to 7155, of whom 512 are officers, including a lieutenant-general, two field marshals, four brigadiers, 15 colonels, and 24 lieutenant colonels, or majors. Exclusive of these, there are in the town 1100 sick and wounded, and I have sent home 200 married people and children, who in the last six months have been torn from their families and compelled to serve. We also picked up in the town three hundred soldiers who hid themselves. Thus the whole of the prisoners taken at Badajos amounts to 9060 at least.

We found in the fortress 170 pieces of cannon, mortars and howitzers, of various calibres; 30,000 pounds of powder, 300,000 cartridges and a great deal of projectiles, besides two bridge apparatuses in excellent condition.

In the course of the siege the garrison expended two hundred and thirty thousand pounds of powder, and two millions of cartridges. The soldiers picked up 8000 twenty-four pound shot, and upwards of 600 shells, which were fired back into the fortress. There was no want of provisions. The enemy intended to convert Badajos into another Saragossa. The greater part of the bastions and outlets of the streets had intrenchments thrown up. But it appears even from the avowal of their leaders, that, being in ignorance as to the real point of attack, until the moment that the breaching battery was established, they were incapable of resistance when the breach was rendered practicable. Notwithstanding, the English general, lord Wellington, did not cease to desire him from Lisbon, to hold out, and that he would send him succors. It would appear from several letters which were intercepted, that such was his intention. Without doubt, the English general believed that he had fulfilled his engagements, in getting rid of the Spanish divisions which had joined his army, and particularly when he learned that these divisions had been completely destroyed at the battle of Gebora.

A circumstance took place which possibly contributed to protract the siege for some days. When the enemy made their last sortie, to prevent the covert way from being crowned, general Menacho, the governor, was killed. General Imas, his successor, wished to give some proofs of his talents, and thereby occasioned a longer resistance.

I have the honor to transmit to your highness a copy of "The Journal of the Siege." It contains an account of our loss and expenditure during the operations. I also send a copy of the order of the day, which, on this occasion, I addressed to the army.

Adjutant commandant Azy will have the honor of delivering you my dispatches, and 25 stand of colors, taken from the enemies of the emperor at Olivenza, at the battle of Gebora, and at Badajos, to be laid at his Majesty's feet. I entreat your royal highness to present these honorable trophies.

The surrender of the troops who defended Badajos completes the reduction of the late army of Romana, which two months ago, was 20,000 strong. Of these, 17,500 have been made prisoners of war, and sent to France; the remainder have been killed and dispersed. There are also a great many wounded in the hospitals of Campo Major, and Albuquerque. There only remains the corps of Ballasteros, which is in the county of Niebla, and some wrecks of regiments escaped from the battle of Gebora, which Mendizabel in vain endeavors to re-assemble in Portugal. These important results, obtained in a short space of time, will produce a great effect on the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal.

I must remark to your highness, that among the prisoners at Badajos, there is a great number who have been taken several times before, men, officers and generals.—General Garcia, is one of them; he had been taken at Ferrel, where he took the oath of fidelity.

I have the honor to be, &c

THE DUKE OF DALMATIA.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

[From a London Print.]

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the division commanded by Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, dated Elvas, March 27, 1811.—"Since the 5th inst. we have been constantly on the move, long and harassing marches, backward and forward, according to circumstances. On the 24th we came in sight of the enemy and Campo Major, which place they had taken a few days before; their information was bad or they did not think we would move on so rapidly as we had done. The moment they first saw us was the moment of flight: they had no time to fire over the draw-bridge, but made a breach in the bastion next Badajos, pulled down the counterscarp, and moved off in columns. I was in front with the 13th light dragoons and two pieces of artillery, at the time their rear-guard was getting out of the ditch; the artillery opened upon it, but did no harm; the 13th and two regiments of Portuguese cavalry then charged. The road from Campo Major to Badajos runs across the great plain of Badajos and has not even a thistle or briar to intercept the prospect. The French manoeuvred most beautifully all the way, and sustained three charges of our cavalry without breaking. The 13th behaved most nobly. I saw so many instances of individual bravery, as raised my opinion of mankind many degrees. The French are fine and brave soldiers, but the superiority of our English horses, and more particularly the superiority of swordsmanship our fellows showed, decided every contest in our favor; it was absolutely like a game at prison bar, which you must have seen at school, except the three charges. The whole way across the plain was a succession of individual contests, here and there as the cavalry all dispersed in skirmishing parties to cover their rear, &c. it was certainly most beautiful. The infantry followed in columns, one led by the Marshal (Beresford) and the other by General Hamilton, but were not at all engaged only in their movement on the plain. The French columns retiring rapidly before them, the Cavalry skirmishing between, the fire from the out works of Badajos to cover the passage of the bridge, with the fineness of the day, formed altogether a scene that could not be excelled. We had 19,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and two brigades of artillery; we have lost, that is, the 13th and 1st Portuguese cavalry, but chiefly the 13th, 23 killed, 65 wounded, 20 horses killed, 35 wounded, 108 missing; one Cornet killed, two Lieutenants wounded (one died next morning.) The French force, I suppose, did not exceed 5000, but they had a superiority in cavalry. In Badajos and the neighbourhood they have 22,000, with whom we shall have a rattle in a few days.

LATEST FROM CARACAS.

We have accounts from Caracas, which give a most satisfactory view of the steps now taking by the people of that delightful region for establishing their independence and liberty on the same principles and political organization that have rendered the U. States so powerful and happy. To these they look for models of imitation, and notwithstanding the general ignorance in which Spanish jealousy and despotism held the colonies heretofore, they nevertheless contain men who are well acquainted with the political institutions of North America, and who now labor to establish them in the south. Well informed Europeans and North Americans are also arriving daily, in those parts that have declared for independence. They bring with them their arts, their science and civilization, and are well received. One gentleman, a native of Ireland, but last from the U. S. Dr. Burke, is already a very distinguished personage at the Caracas.—To his enlightened mind and republican principles are the inhabitants at the Caracas, in a great measure, indebted for frustrating a scheme of usurpation, modelled on that of Bonaparte. The notorious Miranda was endeavoring to erect a consular government previous to the meeting of a Congress of the Representatives of the people; but Dr. Burke, recollecting the plot of Bonaparte's consular usurpation, cautioned the public against the plan, and recommended to them to wait for the meeting of Congress. This proceeding very much mortified the general, and Dr. Burke having in another paper endeavored to remove one of the great moral distempers of the Spaniards, by enforcing the necessity and justice of religious toleration, Miranda seized the occasion to turn against him the clergy and populace. He first applied for this purpose to the bishop; but he, liberal and enlightened beyond what was expected, approved of what Burke had done, and supported it. The General, still intent upon his purpose, found a fit agent in a monk, and by his means Caracas was thrown into a prodigious ferment for a day or two. But it is honorable to the good sense and information of those who were in authority that they ardently espoused the defence of toleration, and it does credit to the populace themselves that they speedily submitted to the justice of liberal principles.

After this abort ebullition all was quiet and orderly. The Scotch have already found their way to that fine country, and arrive there in considerable numbers, but few or no Irish hitherto. Yet, they would probably be best received of any strangers, in consequence of the long and intimate intercourse of the Spanish and Irish nations, and of the sameness of their religion. Sober and industrious mechanics of every trade meet with great encouragement. The country is rich and populous, and the natives unskilled in the arts, as it was the policy of Spain that they should manufacture as little as possible for themselves.—N. Y. Shamrock.

Domestic.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

New-York, May 21.

On Sunday forenoon, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a back building, near the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets, and the wind being very high, in less than three hours upwards of 100 buildings were consumed, and an immense quantity of property destroyed.

Chatham street is burnt on both sides from Mr. Janeway's fire proof house to the house adjoining Mr. Lorrillard's; about 35 houses in this street are destroyed, besides back buildings.

Duane-street is burnt on both sides from Augustus to Chatham-street, and on one from Chatham to William-street. About a dozen houses are destroyed in this street, besides back buildings.

In William-street there were about a dozen houses burnt. The most of these were old wooden buildings of little value, and occupied by coloured people.

In Augustus-street a number of houses were destroyed, but they were chiefly old wooden buildings.

To give a description of the scene and the distress which it occasioned would be impossible.—All the lower part of the city as far as to the Battery, was threatened with destruction as the wind scattered the blazing shingles in every direction, and several buildings were set on fire in different and very distant parts of the town, but fortunately no damage was sustained except in the streets mentioned above. Among the buildings which took fire from the flying cinders were the steeple of the Brick Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Debtors' Prison, Theatre, a house 14 Broadway, and the house of Mr. Wm. Tough, Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann-streets. The fire took on the steeple about 150 feet from the ground so high that no engine could reach it from below, but it was kept under by a sailor of the name of Wm. Brewster, who ascended the lighting rod, and with water handed to him by a shipmate, on whose shoulders he stood, he was enabled to keep the fire under until a small portable engine was got up into the spire, and the leader was brought so as to play upon the spot from the Belfry below.

About 12 o'clock the wind became more moderate:—this cessation of the gale gave hopes to the firemen and relief to the feelings of the citizens. The fire was immediately so far subdued as to prevent its spreading, and in a short time was extinguished.

The amount of property destroyed cannot be ascertained, but as most of the buildings were of wood and many of them old, it is probable that the loss is not so great as that occasioned by the great fire of 1804, when the old Coffee-House was consumed. But the distress occasioned by present the fire is much greater, as most of the buildings burnt were dwelling houses, and many of them contained several families, some of which have lost their all.

We are informed that a Royal Tyger which was confined in a cellar in Chatham-street, was burnt to death. The owner not daring to release him from his confinement, for fear he might do mischief.—Ev. Post.

The gallant American sailor who preserved the Brick Presbyterian Church, and probably a great part of the city, from destruction, on Sunday last, is a native of Portsmouth, N. H. and first mate of the brig Fame of this port, which cleared on Monday for Martinique. He refused every offer of compensation, alleging that he had only performed a duty which carried its own reward with it; and that any pecuniary recompense intended for him would be more judiciously bestowed by being distributed amongst the unfortunate sufferers. So excellent an example of disinterested patriotism deserves to be transmitted to posterity.—Mer. Adver.

Within the course of a few days past several cases have occurred of impressment by British vessels on our coast from coasting vessels. These impressions, having taken place under aggravated circumstances, have excited as they ought, a very general indignant feeling. The U. S. frigate President put to sea from Annapolis under such circumstances as justify the impression the object of her sailing was to obtain the release of these men. Under these circumstances, rumors of an engagement off the Cape have reached us, which we present to our readers as they follow, barely observing that it is well understood that the commanders of our public vessels are generally instructed to submit to no question from any foreign vessel which shall wear the semblance of a threat, in manner or words. No confirmation of the subjoined rumor has reached us.—Nat. Int.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT OF LAND

Situate on the Yadkin River, in Montgomery county, about 6 miles above the Narrows, CONTAINING about 1100 Acres, with two excellent Fisheries on it, several Islands belonging to the Tract.—The Land is very well adapted for the cultivation of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, with tolerable buildings, and convenient out houses and a Cotton Machine on it. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person would wish to purchase without seeing the premises.—Also, six hundred and forty Acres lying about three miles from the Narrows of the Yadkin River, on Beaver Dam Creek, that runs through the Tract.—Apply to ROBERT PALMER, on the Premises. April, 1811.

Political.

From the National Intelligencer

SOLON—No. III.

We have said that it is to the agency of the government, either positive or negative, in repressing that speculation, which is ever prone, without labor, to a mass wealth at the expence of the industry of others; that it owes the incessant calamity that traduces all its measures.

Before we proceed to prove this allegation, it is important to premise, that if there be any feature, that pre-eminently characterises a free and good government, from one that is despotic and vicious, it is the repression of this baleful spirit, which is the real foundation of all the odious and destructive monopolies in existence. While the physical and intellectual powers of man are left free to employ themselves as the judgment of their possessor may direct, every thing valuable finds its proper level and its due value. Equal exertions are always accompanied by the same rewards. No one occupation or profession is either elevated or depressed above or below its just standard. An active industry and lively competition constantly tend to equalise, and consequently to distribute among the greatest numbers the good things of this life. Honest industry, almost invariably affording comfort and respect, is considered honorable, and rarely fails to obtain an adequate reward. Under such auspices there is no stagnation; the stream of human exertion flows with a constant and equal current; the whole riches and industry of the community are in steady motion; and the condition of every individual as that of the nation is in a progressive state. A better definition of happiness cannot, perhaps, be given than afforded by such a state of things. He may confidently be pronounced happy to whom every passing day brings an accession however small, of those things which administer to his comfort and to the comfort of those most dear to him.

Reverse the picture, and contemplate effects of a system, under whose gloomy auspices industry is ground to the dust, is totally bereft of the main spring of exertion, is considered grovelling and debasing. Under a system, which, trampling the laboring classes under foot, raises upon their degradation separate orders of men, who, acquiring no part of their vast possessions from their own labor, can only subsist on the vassalage of those who do labor. For these yokes and chains must be forthwith prepared; fear and force can alone keep them under and compel them to work; for no axiom is better established than this—that the sole voluntary inducement to labor is the reward it brings. Once withdraw this and man will become idle and vicious, and work only under the lash of a master.

Our Republican government have established no monopolies, unless, indeed, the Bank of the United States be denominated one, which has been permitted to fall with the period of its charter; it has abstained systematically from the creation of new debts whereby a monied interest detrimental to the freedom of labor and the general liberty might have been formed; it has, indeed, so far from increasing the old debt reduced it to nearly one half; it has kept the public lands entirely out of the vortex of speculation by the high price at which they have been sold, and the facilities afforded to the settlers; it has kept down the military establishment, and has thereby prevented the increase of the unproductive class of the community, which in most of the governments of Europe has risen to a dangerous height; and it has preserved within moderate limits the naval force, which in other countries has been such a voracious gulph of expence, and which in this country, however fostered, would but too probably prove an empty pageant whenever a collision with Britain called upon it to display its prowess.

Had Banks been extended, had the public debt been rapidly increased, had the public lands been wantonly thrown in great masses into the market, and the army been swelled to the usual European extent, wings would have been given to speculation. Thousands and tens of thousands would have deserted the plough, and have rushed into the raging vortex from which no one ever returns. These men would have rallied round their great patrons, and by clamor or the bayonet have forced down all their measures, however unjust or tyrannical. Indeed the more unjust and tyrannical they should be, the more steady would have been the devotion of men, conscious that their reward, if not their existence, depended upon the oppression of the people. No reflection is intended, by these remarks, to be cast upon the existing army. They are only applicable to those overgrown establishments, which are the deadliest scourges ever inflicted on the human race, and which invariably closely precede, accompany or follow despotism.

The justness of these last observations will be disputed by no virtuous and enlightened man. It is impossible for chaste minds to entertain different views of the subjects on which they have been offered. But in approaching the last topic noticed, some diversity of opinion will be found to exist among the

best men. Whether commerce can be ought to be protected by arms in the present state of the United States and the world, in what degree, and by what means it should be protected, are questions not so easily solved.

On such an occasion a proper respect for the judgment of others should restrain a public writer from all acrimonious remarks, and when the superior obligations of truth call upon him to speak in a decided tone of particular classes of men, he should so qualify his strictures as to steer clear of every thing like personality.

That commerce is a blessing, that it greatly promotes, if indeed it is not essential to the prosperity of a great state, we shall not question.

It is, nevertheless, not the less true, that the merchant and the sailor constitute an unproductive class; and that they are only so far beneficial as they advance the interest of those classes that are productive. This has been very lucidly shewn by Adam Smith, Turgot, and several other economical writers.

The aid derived by the productive classes from commerce consists in the facility given them to part with their surplus products, and receive in exchange for them either gold or silver, or the surplus products of other nations.

So far as such a trade is pursued it may be justly considered as the proper legitimate trade of the nation that carries it on. To such an extent it has a right to pursue it; because by so doing it merely advances its own interests without invading the interests of others. While this principle is maintained, all nations commercially connected enjoy a community of interests. Such a commerce a nation has a just right to maintain by all honorable means; the sword may lawfully be drawn in its defence.

Whenever a nation oversteps these limits, she invades the interests of other nations, and, as a long experience evinces, makes them her enemies. Force is resorted to, and wars, with all their train of horrors, ensue. Often, indeed generally, the trade fought for, to say nothing of the inappreciable loss of human lives, is worth less than the sums expended in the contest.

Here then are the boundaries which ought to circumscribe the trade of the United States. It may be made a question, whether in her infancy she ought to go so far; every consideration of policy or justice forbids her going beyond them.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

MR. PICKERING, in the letters recently addressed to the nation, in form and substance so nearly allied to those of his political predecessor, Mr. Elliot, which have long since gone to the tomb of the Capulets, tells us, with an imposing solemnity, that the draft of the Declaration of Independence, as it originally flowed from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, differs in several points from that finally adopted. He says, he possesses the original in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, and either alleges or insinuates, that it would, if published, derogate from the reputation which that gentleman has earned from the belief that he was the penman of the official paper. This is the impression, at any rate, attempted to be made—by means, just such as we should expect from the Ex-Senator—Not by exhibiting the proofs, which he says are in his hands, but by passing them through the crucible of distorted prejudice, and by giving us in lieu of them mere opinions—opinions, too, of a political and vindictive foe, of a disappointed man.

We call upon Mr. Pickering for something better than mere opinions. A great majority of the American people care not a fig for his opinions. Let them have facts. They can then judge for themselves, and decide between the accuser and accused. We too have seen the original draft of Mr. Jefferson, which it may be confidently affirmed, will lose nothing in comparison with the splendid state paper definitively ratified.—Nay more, we affirm that it contains features, which were from policy omitted in the official paper, that, when known, will serve to reflect additional lustre on Mr. Jefferson, and to shew his undaunted adherence to justice and principle on points that have divided our best men.—Let Mr. Pickering, then, for once, be just. Let him not only speak the truth, but the whole truth. Let him publish the original draft. If he forbears to do this act of justice after this public call, let him prepare himself for that indignation, if not contempt that he vainly seeks to heap upon the head of one of our best and greatest men.

COMMUNITED

To the Jail of Wake County, on the 21st Instant. A Negro man who says he belongs to Pea and Harris or Harrison, and escaped from them on their way to Georgia, about the 18th inst.—says he was purchased in Norfolk, and formerly belonged to Matthew Hubbard. He is a black fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his hair long before and short behind, and has on a red flannel jacket, and a blue round about. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Wm SCOTT, Jailor. Raleigh, May 22, 1811.

CASH OR BOOKS

Given at this Office for clean Linen or Cotton R A G S.