Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Bordeaux, capt. Law, in 51 days from Cadiz, which place she left the first of February.—Capt. Law brought no papers except one containing the affair at Saragossa, (which we published yesterday) of the 22d December. He informs us verbally, that Mr. Erving, the American charge des affairs, who was at Cadiz, had received assurances from the Junta of Seville that the American vessels at Algesiras should be released immediately; that the English army were attacked near Valladolid, and had retreated towards the mountains of Asturias, from whence they would proceed to Corunna (where the British fleet were on their way from Lisbon) to embark for England; that their actual arrival at Corunna was announced by a cutter which reached Cadiz a few days before captain Law sailed; that no account of any battle between the French and the marquis of Romana had been received; that the English under sir John Moore were attacked about the 15th of January, and defeated with great slaughter on both sides; and that general Blake, and the principal officers of the Spanish patriotic army, had deserted to the French.

The following abstract is obligingly furnished us by the supercargo.

"Ship Bordeaux, Capt. Richard Law, left Cadiz on the first of February. A few days before the Bordeaux sailed, accounts were received of a most obstinate battle having been fought near Valladolid, between the English army and sir John Moore, and the main body of the French; after dreadful carnage on both sides, an army of reserve, commanded by Bonaparte in person, arrived on the field; night closed the sanguinary conflict, and the British were forced to retreat to the mountains of Asturias.

"The Capt. of an English schooner which arrived at Cadiz about the same time the above account was received, in a short passage from Corunna, reported that the British were marching into that place when he sailed. Some transport ships were waiting for them, but that they were so closely pursued by the French, that it was apprehended part of them would be cut off, as there were not ships sufficient to receive them all—The government at Cadiz had endeavoured to suppress the foregoing accounts, and several suspected characters had been arrested for having propagated them, but they were generally believed to be too true, and the majority of the people were in consequence very much alarmed. Great exertions were made by the present governor (Don Felix Jones) to render Cadiz impregnable; the Puente de Suazo, (a bridge originally constructed by the Romans, and which joined Cadiz to the continent) has been destroyed, and a great number of labourers were daily employed on the fortifications at the Land-Gates.

"It was also reported, that after the retreat of the British, a division of the French army had marched in pursuit of the marquis de la Romana, who has been somewhere in the vicinity of Valladolid, but with whom the British never effected a junction, and who had in consequence retreated with his army with intention to join the duke del Infantado; the latter was supposed to be in New-Castile, and not far from Madrid, but the Spanish goverment strictly prohibit the publication of all unfavorable accounts, and it was almost impossible to obtain any correct information respecting the situation or force of the armies. A detachment of 6000 of the French had been within two days march of Seville, but had retreated again. It was expected the government would soon remove to Cadiz.

"Gen. Reding, by the latest accounts was at Tarragona with 24,000 men, and another army under the Marquis de Laxun, had obtained some advantages over the French in Catalonia.

"Saragossa was still defended with the most heroic valor. On the 22d Dec. Marshals Monces and Mortier sent a flag in and demanded a surrender of the city, which was refused in the most determined manner by the intrepid Palafox."

FROM SPAIN.

By the ship Bordeaux, captain Law, 51 days from Cadiz, the advices are such as every man who was not infatuated, expected.

The Spaniards, destitute of science, discipline, confidence in each other, or adequate knowledge of the proper mode of using the means which they possessed, have suffered defeat, wherever they have waited for close action, and dismay and disaster pervades the whole of those, who made at first so formidable an array of armies. The 12 great armies of 50,000 men, have disappeared as the snow before the vernal sun; and the usual consequence of imbecility holding the reins of government, has been the total loss of confidence, and the secession of the ablest men, who were placed only in secondary or obscure places.

Gen. Morla, governed Cadiz when the French fleet was summoned to surrender, and who was subsequently appointed captain general of the Spanish artillery; and who was sent to settle terms of capitulation for Madrid, has submitted to the new dynasty, and been reappointed governor of Cadiz, at which place he had arrived, and at that place perfect order and tranquility is stated to have been restored.

The Spanish general, Blake, who in the early stages of the conflict, displayed so much intrepidity in resisting the French, has also submitted to the new dynasty, and with a considerable force under his command, joined the French army.

The fate of some of the unfortunate Spanish generals may, no doubt, have led to this state of things; one commander who was unfortunate, was stoned to death by the troops he commanded.

Another was executed on a public gibbit—Whether these generals were ignorant themselves, or that their soldiery were at once ignorant, undisciplined, and ferocious, or whether the commanders and soldiers were all alike, is not certain; but the fate of these commanders was not calculated to inspire genius nor to stimulate virtuous valor.

The Spanish general Cuesta, escaped barely with disgrace; notwithstanding his prowess and success over Dupont.

The Spanish general *Castanos*, after suffering a total defeat, had no method of escape from the vengeance of those soldiers whose own imbecility was perhaps the true cause of the defeat, than by being placed under a military escort and conducted to Seville as a prisoner.

What other fate was to be expected where *ignorance* and *superstition* exercised the supreme authority; and where genius and virtue were more feared than estimated!

The style of the correspondence which passed between the *besieging* and *besieged* generals at Saragossa, exhibits to every discerning man the different characters of the combatants; Moncey, the talents of a man who knows the art of war, and goes straight forward to his object; Palafox, the inflation of Quixottism, which arrays the progeny of the imagination in arms, and menaces with pomp only as a prelude to a vain glorious submission.

The British division under Baird, had made a rapid march for Corunna, pursued by a French division; there not being sufficient shipping to receive them, it is supposed that a considerable part of the division, &c. has been captured by the French.

The British division under sir *John Moore*, commander in chief, had been overtaken by the French, and suffered in a severe action near Valladolid.—The account of this action is very obscure and inconsistent in the advices received; as sir John Moore is made to retreat after his defeat, in the direction of which the French had possession, and where they could have less chance of rendering service or escaping. We cannot yet believe, that the British were such absolute fools, as to go into action with the French, where they must be certain of defeat; and where they could not hope to reap any thing but disaster. If they, or any part of them, have been engaged, it must be from their inability to make their escape.

The fate of Spain and Portugal was decided at Tudela. The inquisition is abolished. *Aurora.*

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S LETTER.

The following letter of the late president of the United States, the venerable patriot, *John Adams*, was addressed to Daniel Wright and Erastus Lyman, esquires, Northampton, (Mass.) in answer to a letter dated March 3, 1809, which they addressed to him, at the desire of the republicans of this town, requesting him to express his opinion respecting the present circumstances of the nation, with regard to foreign powers and domestic parties.—Mr. Adams's letter was dated Quincey, March 13, and has the post-mark of the Quincey post-office, and franked by Mr. Adams. The original is left at the post-office Northampton, for the inspection of those who may wish to see it.

QUINCEY, March 13, 1809.

Gentlemen,

I have received your very civil letter of the third of this month, with emotions very similar to those which I felt many years ago upon the following occasion:

Returning from Holland to Paris in 1784, I was invited to dine, with my wife and daughter, by the Baron de Stael, Ambassador from Sweden. As I was the first of the corps diplomatic who arrived, the ambassador was shewing me a fine portrait of the King of Sweden, his master, when the Count Deodati, ambassador from the elector of Saxony, came in. After compliments to de Stael, Deodati turned to me, whom he had known several years before, and the following diologue ensued:

Deodati. Very well! Mr. Adams! you are a Republican, I suppose.

Adams. You are in the right, Mr. Ambassador, I have the honor to be a Republican.

Deodati. And your countrymen are republicans, and your government is republican.

Adams. Certainly. My countrymen are republicans, and our government is republican.

Deodati. And you have made your countrymen and your government republican.

Adams. Not at all. Sir, my country and its government have been republican from their origin, and long before I was born.

Deodati. Very well! You have at least made your country very celebrated. You have made it independent. You have made an astonishing treaty with Holland. You have made a marvelous peace with England. You have made her acknowledge your Independence, &c. &c.

Adams. I beg your pardon, sir, you are too polite: You do me too much honor. I have no pretentions to have performed all those great atchievements. I have acted a part in some of those affairs, but—

Deodati. But! Very well!—I will now tell you the recompence you will receive for all you have done.

Adams. I shall be very glad to hear your prognostications concerning my destiny.

Deodati. Your fortune will be that of all the republicans. Of Aristides: of Phocion: of Miltiades: of Scipio: &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I believe it.

Deodati. You believe it.

Adams. Yes.

Deodati. You will experience all the ingratitude, all the injustice of the ancient republicans.

Adams. I expect it, and always have expected it.

Deodati. You will be ill treated, hated, despised and persecuted.

Adams. I have no doubt of all that. It is in the ordinary nature and course of things.

Deodati. Your virtue must be very heroical, or your philosophy very stoical to undertake all these adventures, with your eyes open, for such a reward.

So much for Deodati and his warning voice: and so much for my well grounded anticipations.

This is no fabulous dialogue of the dead: but strict historical truth.

A curious coalition of French & English emissaries with federal and republican libellers, have so completely fulfilled the prophecy of Deodati and my own foreboding, so totally destroyed my reputation by their calumnies, that I have neither power nor influence to do any thing for my country, to assist her in her present distresses or guard her against future calamities.

Nothing remains to me but the right of private judgment, and that I exercise freely, and communicate my sentiments as freely to those who wish to know them.

I am, *totis viribus*, [with my whole strength] *against any division of the union* by the North-river or by Delaware river, or by the Potomack, or any other river, or by any chain of mountains. I am for maintaining the INDEPENDENCE of the nation, at all events.

I am no advocate for Mr. Gore's declaration of war against France.—Knowing, as I do, from personal experience, the mutually *friendly dispositions* between the *people* of France and the *people* of America, Bonaparte out of the question, I should be very sorry to see them converted into ill will and our English prejudices revived. Lasting injuries and misfortunes would arise to this country from such a change.

I am averse also to a war with England, and wish to maintain our neutrality as long as possible, without conceding important principles. If *either* of the belligerent powers force us into a *war*, I am for fighting *that* power, which ever it may be.

I always consider the whole nation as my children: but they have almost all been undutiful to me. You two gentlemen are almost the only ones out of my own house, who have for a long time and I thank you for it expressed a filial affection for

JONN ADAMS.

MR. DANIEL WRIGHT, and
MR. ERASTUS LYMAN.
Northampton.

The above letter of the venerable revolutionary patriot *John Adams* ought to be preserved as a lasting evidence of his unshaken patriotism. Superior to the calumnies of the day, he looks with the penetrating eye of a statesman in futurity. Perceiving the dangers which may befal his country from faction, from foreign attachments, and from wars, he warns his countrymen against the excesses into which they may be plunged by designing men.

The points established by this letter are important and deserving the serious attention of all friends to American independence. It appears

1st. That like his great predecessor, Washington, he is *opposed* to a division of the states

2d. That he is *opposed* to a declaration of WAR against France, as recommended by Mr. Gore of the Legislature of this state, at the last session.

3. That he is *opposed* to the doings of the Legislature of this commonwealth, at the last session, inasmuch as Mr. Gore's WAR REPORT has been accepted and approved of by that body.

4. That in accordance with the views of the present administration, he is for maintaining the "rights and independence of this country, at all events," and wishes to avoid war with both England and France, as long as possible, without sacrificing the essential interests of the nation.

Let not the people of Massachusetts be hurried into excesses by the intemperate proceedings of the state Legislature, who have declared "*the laws of the union not to be binding*," recommended a War with France, and endeavoured to prove, that there is a difference of interests between the people of New-England, and the people of the Southern states. Let Massachusetts rather listen to the counsels of the first revolutionary statesman and patriot. Let her regard the warning voice of a man grown grey in the services of his country, of one who, aloof from party politics, can view the passing scenes with impartiality. The Romans had great respect for the counsels of the aged.—Let us imitate their example, and harken to the advice of this venerable man, whose virtue is truly Roman.

It is to be regretted that he ever placed confidence in Pickering and Hamilton, as he thereby subjected himself to the unmerited abuse of some republicans who had always respected his revolutionary services. Surrounded by a British faction, it was difficult for him to extricate himself from their toils. Yet at the close of his administration, by dismissing Pickering, and others of the same stamp, from his councils, he made a noble sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. Since that time he has been slighted, and calumniated by the leading federalists, or rather, by the Essex Junto, who now control the federal party. The republicans, on the contrary, hail him as the firm revolutionary whig, the enlightened statesman and honest man

NOTES.

Mr. Adams was Minister to France from the United States, in the year 1784. He assisted in making the treaty of peace. In the early stages of the revolution, he was Minister Plenipotentiary to the states General in Holland.

The declaration of WAR by Mr. Gore, referred to by President Adams, is made by Mr. Gore in his report to Mr. Crowninshield's resolutions. It was taken up in the House of Representatives, on the 2d February, and accepted. The report was printed in the Springfield paper, of the 2d instant, and in all the federal papers about the same time. The following extract is taken from it.

"Let Congress repeal the embargo, annul the convention with France, forbid all commercial intercourse with the French dominions, arm our public and private ships, *and unfurl our republican banner* against the imperial standard.

Account of a dead body found under the porch of Christ Church, in Boston, Massachusetts, in a high state of preservation.

A circumstance occurred a short time since, while the workmen were repairing Christ Church in this town, and erecting some new tombs under, that deserves to be recorded. The ground under the porch at the entrance of the Church was directed to be dug up, this spot having been given for the erection of two tombs. At the distance of six feet from the surface, a grave was discovered, in which was found a coffin of hard pitch pine, commonly called the Norway pine, very little decayed, which on being opened, contained another of the same wood, very handsomely made, and not at all injured; the lid of this being lifted showed a body wrapped in tarred sheets, that on being removed from the face, presented the countenance of a man that appeared quite recently to have died; his face was fresh and florid as though just shaved; the flesh hard to the touch, and every appearance of a new corpse, from a short and not painful illness;—two or three sprigs of myrtle or box, green as just cut from the stock, were also laying on the outside of the tarred sheets.

Both coffins had on their lids, in brass nails, the letters I. T. and a grave stone, at the head of the grave, declared the person interred there, to be Mr. John Thomas, of the island of Barbadoes, aged 45 years, who died 25th June, A. D. 1726, more than *eight-two* years ago. The number of persons who came to see this curious fact, from the fineness of the preservation, and the manner of it, induced the wardens to direct the coffin to be closed again and buried, which it is, at the N. E. corner of the church.—The soil under the porch was a yellow clay, mixed with small stones and some gravel. Whether the body had been partially embalmed previous to interment is not known: but the verdure of the sprigs of myrtle induces one to think it may be owing wholly to the exclusion of external air; yet his being of Barbadoes, and such care taken of the corpse, with a view perhaps to removal would occasion one to imagine the intestines had been taken out, and herbs substituted. The fact is however, as stated and the curious may draw their own conclusions.

New Ark, March 12.

Fire!—Yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M. the Printing office of Mr. *William Tuttle*, Editor of the Newark Centinel, was was principally destroyed. [This was close upon the heels of the cotton manufactory at Bloomfield.]

A List of Persons,

NOT Residents of Allegany County, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1808 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	*Sum Due.*
Enoch Bailey,	$ 34h
John Burnham,	11h
Bailey E. Clark,	23
Peter Casnave's heirs,	2 7
Catharine Calder,	23
Charles Coolidge,	1 14h
Joseph French,	22h
Philip Ford,	11h
Philip Graybell,	11h
Thomas Gift,	23
Henry Huntsman,	79
George Harness,	11h
Thomas Johns,	3 92h
Elisha Jarrett,	57h
Samuel Jay,	23
Henry Kemp and Lawrence Brengle,	259
Nicholas Leaks,	92
James R. Morris,	11h
Gilbert Murdock,	11h
James Miller,	11h
Charles M'Mantz,	11h
Patrick Maguire,	11h
Samuel Norwood,	34h
William Neil,	57h
William H. Park,	11h
John Pollard,	11h
James Reid,	11h
Christopher Richmond,	11h
James Romke,	11h
Thomas Roberts,	1 67
John Schley,	11h
Robert C. Stanley,	11h
Gustavus Scott's heirs,	13 189
George Turner,	23
Henry P. Vanbibber and Heller Vanbibber,	12 129
Edward Wright,	46
Philip L. Webster,	11h
James West, jun.	23
John Willmot, jun.	23
Richard Weightman,	11h
Marcus L Warrins,	11h
William Stidger,	3h
Richard Johns,	73h
James Clerk,	5 16h
Nicholas Harwood,	1 20
Thomas J. Beatty,	439
Thomas Beatty, jun.	34h
Samuel Duvall,	8h
David Griffith's heirs,	99q
Henry Kemp,	8h
Joseph Kerr,	8h
John M'Pherson,	17q
Robert Selby's heirs,	18
Charles Beatty,	5 97h
C. Keller and F. Foreman,	30
Richard Ridgley,	69h
Benjamin Johnson,	34h
Samuel Ridgley,	6 53
George Mann's heirs,	7 30
John H. Stone's heirs,	5 69q

N. B. Where (h) occurs add a half—where (q) occurs add a quarter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT if the county charges due on the Lands charged in the Books of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County, to the aforegoing persons, shall not be paid to WILLIAM BRUCE, Collector of said county, or to JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit. on the tenth day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

AQUILA ARELL BROWNE, CLK.

Allegany County, April 4, 1809. 5

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK, AT EASTON,
March 28, 1809.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock for the last six months, ending on the 31st inst. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the 6th April next. 4

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier.*

Notice.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's county, all persons having claims against the estate of Dr. *Samuel Y. Keene*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the twentieth day of August next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate:—And to prevent lawsuits, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Charles Goldsborough, who is properly authorised to settle said estate for

SARAH KEENE, *Ex'x.*
of Sam. Y. Keene, dec'd

February 21, 1809. 8