

From the Anti-Monarchist.
at Northampton, Massachusetts.]

IDENT ADAMS'S LETTER.

Following Letter of the late President of
ited States, the venerable PATRIOT
ADAMS, was addressed to Daniel
and Erastus Lyman, Esquires, of
ampton, (Mass.) in answer to a let-
ted March 3, 1809, which they ad-
to him, at the desire of the republi-
of this town, requesting him to express
inion respecting the present circum-
of the nation, with regard to foreign
and domestic parties—Mr. Adams's
was dated Quincy, March 13, and
the post mark of the Quincy post-office,
ranked by Mr. Adams. The original
at the post-office, Northampton, for
inspection of those who may wish to

Quincy, March 13, 1809.

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE received your very civil letter of
third of this month with emotions very
to those which I felt many years ago
the following occasion.
turning from Holland to Paris in 1784,
I was invited to dine, with my wife and
sister, by the Baron de Stael, Ambassador
Sweden. As I was the first of the Corps
diplomatic who arrived, the Ambassador was
giving me a fine portrait of the King of
Denmark, his master, when the Count Deodat,
Ambassador from the Elector of Saxony, came
to me, when he had known several
before, and the following Dialogue en-

Deodati. Very well! Mr. Adams! You
are a Republican I suppose.
Adams. You are in the right, Mr. Am-
bassador, I have the honour to be a Republican.
Deodati. And your Countrymen are Rep-
ublicans, and your Government is Republican.
Adams. Certainly. My Countrymen are
Republicans, and our Government is Repub-

Deodati. And you have made your Coun-
trymen and your Government Republican.
Adams. Not at all, Sir, my Country and
Government have been Republican from
their origin, and long before I was born.

Deodati. Very well! You at least have
made your Country very celebrated. You have
made it independent.—You have made an
honourable treaty with Holland.—You have
made a marvellous peace with England.—You
have made her acknowledge your Independ-
ence, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I beg your pardon, Sir, you are
too polite: You do me too much honour. I
have no pretensions to have performed all those
great achievements. 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 that 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 In-
gratitude, all the Injustice of the ancient Rep-
ublicans.

Adams. I expect it: and always have ex-
pected 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 heroic
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 anticipa-
tions.

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

A curious coalition of French and English
emissaries, with Federal and Republican libel-
lers, have so completely fulfilled the Prophecy
of Deodati and my own forebodings, so to-
tally destroyed my reputation by their calum-
nies, 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 Patowmack, 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 A-
GAINST FRANCE.—Knowing, as I do,
from personal experience, the MUTUAL-
LY FRIENDLY DISPOSITIONS BE-
TWEEN THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE
AND THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA,
Buonaparte out of the question, I should be
very sorry to see them converted into ill will,
and our old 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,
whichever it may be.

I always consider the whole Nation as my
Children: but they have almost all been un-
dutiful 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, ex-
pressed a filial affection for

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. Daniel Wright and Mr. Erastus }
Lyman, Northampton. }

PENNSYLVANIA REBELLION.

We are informed that the Marshal is tak-
ing measures to call and organize the posse of
the district, in order to execute the process in
Olmstead's case. As the resistance is made
by men under arms, we are assured the Mar-
shal will arm the posse. [U. S. Gaz.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of
the American Daily Advertiser, dated Lan-
caster, March 28.

"The bill to destroy the branch of the Lon-
don Phoenix Insurance Company was to-day
postponed generally, which you know is tan-
tantamount to a negative.

"The bill prohibiting the reading or quote-
ing of foreign precedents was before the house.
Much debate ensued. Mr. Ogle and Mr.
Thompson spoke in favour, and Capt. O'Brien,
Mr. Todd and Mr. Miner, against the bill.
A motion was made to postpone it generally
—Lost, ayes 39, noes 47.

"After a number of amendments had been
proposed, the bill was postponed for a few
days. It may of course, as the session is so
far spent, be considered as lost.

"Mr. C. Smith read a bill in his place this
morning making appropriation in the case of
Olmstead—the sum was left blank. The wind
seems to have shifted, and it is probable, since
the marshal appeared pretty resolute to do his
duty, that the gale will blow favourably to
the injured old veteran, who has suffered so
much, and has so long been kept out of his
money."

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

Captain Moss, arrived at Charleston on the
19th ult. in 11 days from St. Bartholomews,
informs, that shortly before he left that place
certain intelligence had been received of the
surrender of the island of Martinique to the
British arms. It is stated, that early in the
month of February, the British carried, by
storm, the important post of Windmill-Hill,
which in some measure commands Fort Bour-
bon.—The old batteries at this place were
strengthened, and new ones thrown up—on
the 18th of February these batteries were
opened upon the fort, and on the 25th the
French commander capitulated.—It is also
stated, that the surrender of the fort was ac-
celerated by the accidental explosion of the
powder magazine, which also destroyed the
water cistern. The British troops were com-
manded by General Beckwith. There was
but one French frigate at Fort Royal, and
she was destroyed before the surrender of the
place—her commander had been previously
killed by the explosion of a bomb. A sloop
of war was immediately dispatched for Eng-
land with an account of the surrender of the
island.

The Diamond frigate had arrived at Saint-
Christophers in a short passage from Cadiz—
It was reported that the British and Spanish
had defeated the French, and retaken Madrid,
but nothing certain had transpired.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

William Israel, Esq. of Philadelphia, con-
sul for the island of St. Bartholomews.

John Ennalls, of Maryland, collector for
the district and inspector of the revenue for
the port of Vienna.

Athanasius Fenwick, of Maryland, collec-
tor for the district of Saint-Mary's.

William Jackson, of Maryland, surveyor
and inspector of the revenue for the port of
Nanjemoy.

Philip Grymes, now district attorney of
Orleans, to be register of the land-office of
the United States for the eastern part of that
territory.

Books are to be opened at New-Castle on
Monday, the first of May, to receive subscrip-
tions for making a turnpike road from that
place to French-town. [Ev. Post.

SPAIN.

[From the Cadix Diary of the 13th of Jan.]
MURCIA, December 29.

THE arrival at Valencia of General Don
Joseph Caro, with some troops, has cheered
the drooping spirits of that city, by the good
news he brings, and which he communicated
on the night of the 22d to the Junta govern-
ing there. He states, that the Marquis de la
Romana writes him from Burgos; that he is
at the head of 70,000 men; Spaniards, Eng-
lish and Portuguese, all choice troops, and in
excellent discipline; and that his destination is
to recover Madrid. He adds, that we may
now depend upon the co-operation of the em-
peror of Russia, to whom, in order to induce
him to join our cause, England has ceded
Malta, and Spain Mahon.

This news is confirmed by letters from Se-
ville, which mention farther, that the marquis
de la Romana is about to establish his head-
quarters at Valladolid, and that the Supreme
Junta, established at Seville, has intrusted to
him the entire direction of the military opera-
tions in the present crisis, having communi-
cated their plans to the Duke del Infantado,
who commands the central army, and is march-
ing with the same object in view.

It is also asserted, that the emperor of Rus-
sia has transmitted a note to the emperor of
the French, notifying to him that he must
immediately think of withdrawing his troops
from the Spanish territory, as otherwise the
treaties and conventions between them could
not be carried into effect.

From the (Washington) Monitor.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Jan.
28, 1809.

"No regular couriers have been received
by the government from general Romana,
but it has information from Madrid down to
about the 19th inst. which puts it beyond doubt
that there has been a general and very severe
action between the grand corps of the French
army and the united Spanish and British; this
took place on the beginning of the month
and continued at intervals through several
days—on the 2d and 4th of the month, on
the 2d more particularly, the contest was ve-
ry bloody; finally, the emperor having re-
ceived a large reinforcement, general Roma-
na found it proper to retire, first to the moun-
tains of Leon, and since then he has taken
good positions on the borders of Galicia and
Asturias: the loss on either side in these en-
gagements, is estimated at from 6 to 8000
men; on the side of the French marshal
Lefebvre was killed, and as is believed, three
or four other generals wounded or prisoners.
The emperor's plan seems to have been at
once to cut off the communication of the
British with the sea and to separate their
army from the Spanish—the operation has so
far failed.

"The advanced guard of the duke of In-
fantado, under general Vanegas, which was
at Ucles, was also attacked by a much superi-
or force; it fought with great obstinacy, the
duke supported it with small detachments so
as to prevent its entire destruction, and thus it
was able to rejoin the main body which fell
back to Albaceti, on the borders of Murcia and Va-
lencia; why the duke did not take post at
Cuenca does not appear; but probably Al-
baceti standing in the range of mountains is
better situated for preserving the communica-
tion with the different posts of the Sierra
Morena; his plan evidently was to establish
himself at Toledo, where he would be in the
best position for receiving reinforcements from
the army which gen. Quetta is organizing in
Estremadura, and at the same time from that
actually in the Sierra Morena, and thus be
enabled to march instantly upon Madrid—this
plan he might have effected had he been two
days earlier, but from many causes it is im-
possible for the Spanish troops at present to
move with the celerity of the French; some
are disposed to censure Infantado for having
sacrificed his advanced corps, but it appears
to have been unavoidable, for the French
having entirely failed in their attacks on Sar-
ragossa, the siege was suddenly raised, and
the greater part of their force from that quar-
ter having reinforced the corps which attacked
Infantado, he must have been entirely defeat-
ed if he had entered into a general engage-
ment.

"Barcelona has received relief, but the
war in the province of Catalonia is carried
on with the utmost vigour by the Spaniards—
it is represented to be a scene of terrible car-
nage on both sides.

"Intelligence, not entirely certain, is that
the French have now advanced towards the
"Puente Almoray" in their way to Truxillo,
in Estremadura. In that province, general
Quetta may have about from 10 to 15,000
men, in a tolerable state of organization, it is
expected that he will be able to defend the
pass of the bridge, which is very defensible—
should the French; however, force it, their
way into these provinces will be open, if they
can venture to proceed, leaving Quetta and
the army of the Sierra Morena in their rear.
They have also advanced very far into La
Mancha.

"The reports from Madrid are of the most
disagreeable kind—it is represented to be in a

most frightful situation of confusion and
disorder; that there has been another move-
ment of the people against the French, in
which a great number on either side were
killed—all the shops remain shut, many of
them as well as private houses have been
sacked—all the convents of men and wo-
men, (as well as in Castile generally) have
been abandoned by the religious—assassinat-
ions in the streets take place every night—in
fact that it is a place full of horrors.

"Seville is fortifying, and is expected to
be very shortly in a respectable state of de-
fence."

[The foregoing Letter is stated in the North
American to have been wrote by Mr. Erving, the
American charge d'affaires, now at Cadiz.]

From the National Intelligencer.

In addition to the various and somewhat
contradictory accounts from Spain given in
this day's paper, we understand that a letter
has been received in this city, dated Cadiz,
Jan. 29, from a source entitled to full credit.
The letter states that a desperate action took
place in the early part of Jan. about the first,
between the French and combined Spanish and
English armies under the command of gen.
Romana. The action lasted about four days,
and was decided by the arrival of a large re-
inforcement to the French army. The com-
bined army retired, the Spaniards taking a
position in the mountains of Leon. Many
officers of distinction fell in this engagement
on both sides; and either army left about
6,000 dead upon the field.

In all engagements between the Spanish
and French armies the utmost rancour and im-
munity were manifested, and the most determi-
ed persevering bravery displayed on the part
of the Spaniards. In some of the northern
provinces no quarter was given by either party.

Madrid, though in possession of the French,
was the scene of the most violent atrocities.
Several risings of the populace had taken
place, in which many lives were lost.

About 27th Jan. M. Cavallos was at Cadiz
on his way to London, as an envoy extraor-
dinary from the general junta to the British
government.

[From a Seville paper of January 21.]

Dispatches from the French Cabinet to the
of St. James's, and the latter's answer.

The French ministry, ever insolent, en-
boastful, has seen its machinations defeat-
ed by his Britannic Majesty's refusal to lend
ear to the insidious, iniquitous and insatiable
propositions of peace which Napoleon could
to be made to him.

The British cabinet, which has sworn
to separate its interests from those of Spain
has evinced it anew, upon this critical occa-
sion, with that generous firmness and friend-
ship with which it came forward for the defence
of the Spanish monarchy and nation, and
the lawful supreme authority of the Cortes
Board, by which the is represented, and the
governs in the name of our lord king Fe-
inand VII. The Spaniards, who never doubt
the noble and intrepid zeal with which
British government has associated with us
secure our independence and freedom from
the enemy of God and man, will perceive
document with unspeakable satisfaction and
gratitude.

"The undersigned has laid before the
peror, his master, the note of H. E.
Canning. If it were true, that the conse-
quences of war are felt no where but on the Continent,
there would, undoubtedly, be very little
of obtaining peace. The two emperors
flattered themselves, that the object of
step would not be mistaken in London.
British ministry has perhaps ascribed
weakness, when every impartial politician
perceive, in the spirit of peace and
ration which dictated it, the character of
er and true greatness. France and
will be able to carry on the war, so
the British Cabinet refuses to subscribe
and equitable propositions; and they
terminated to do so.

"In what light can the French govern-
ment view the proposition to admit the Span-
ish fugitives as parties to the negotiation?
would the British government say, if it
proposed to admit the Irish Catholics?
France has entered into no treaty with
ter, she has had certain relations with
has made them promises, and has even
edly sent them assistance. Is it possible
such a proposition should be found to be
the object of which ought to be pre-
vented but bring about, a reconciliation
good understanding?"

"England would be mistaken, if
of experience, she still fancied, that
obtain advantages on the Continent
French armies. What hopes can she
of success, particularly at present,
is irrevocably united with Russia."

"The undersigned is directed to
gain the admission of all the allies
king of England as parties to the nego-
tiation, including him who reigns in
well as those of Sweden and Sicily.
the basis of negotiation should be
aided."

"At the same time, he is directed
that, without losing sight of the