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ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, March 1.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

In submitting my observations to my fellow-citizen of Anne-Arundel county, the distant idea or impression ever prevailed by mind that they would become the subject of comment or animadversion; how far the MODERATOR may have intended his notice to operate upon the public mind, or how far he intended to compliment me or myself, is left for the public scrutinizing eye to judge; at any rate, as far as he conceives the MODERATOR's attempts to "harmonize" is laudable, I hope he is not afraid the voice of the people will be turned against him; for never he may be consoled under the advantages of political opposition or "party spirit." I am satisfied the way to obtain the confidence of public opinion, and "melt into" the federalist and republican, is not by keeping alive that distraction, that confusion, that rancorous opposition, which marks the spirit of the present day. In time of peril and dismay, every republican heart should be high about the public welfare; this is to be obtained by the best means pointed out by the constitution, and if we have no men "pre-eminent," and standing aloof from common prejudices, may be entitled to the attention of high public opinion, and come as near to "discreet and sensible men" as any now have in the representation, or perhaps the MODERATORS to aid them. When I look back and take a retrospective view, behold! I can see the names of sages enrolled among the sages and proceedings of preceding legislatures; there you can discover you have to represent you a Johnson, a Hall, a Worthington, a Paca, a Mercer, a Carroll, a Key, and that worthy and inflexible patriot and statesman Duvall, beloved and esteemed by all men—while I live I will reverence them. Did those men ever inculcate discord? Did those men ever trample upon the people's rights, or labour to keep alive opposition, or stir up party rancour? No! These were men competent, ever faithful; they were and may be truly said to come under the class of "discreet and sensible," nor did they ever resort to violent abuse or malevolent rage to keep alive "opposition" by abusing one party to advocate the other, as the test of patriotism. Will any reasonable man in his senses differ with Pacificator, who recommends union among the people; can any reasonable individual who has an interest at stake, and has an interest and feels a disposition to unanimity among his fellow-citizens, condemn this attempt. It will be agreed with Pacificator that an opposition in a particular way, and at particular times may carry out its salutary appearances, and to a certain extent have its uses; but in a moment pregnant with dangers, when foreign foes threaten with bloody and humiliating war, I think party rancour can be of no use, and the duty of every good citizen is to crush it to extinction. What says the immortal Washington? "Party associations become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be able to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; this spirit is unfortunately inseparable from our nature, having its roots in the strongest affections of the human mind; it exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled or repressed, but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy; it opens the door for foreign influence and corruption." This invaluable lesson and admonition should be preserved by the Americans, and perpetuated as faithfully as holy writ. What situation are we in at the present day; from north to south you find alive this "party spirit" and rancour, and that at a moment when the country is on the point of being engaged in war with two of the most formidable nations upon the earth. What an opening for sedition; what an avenue for foreign influence; what an opportunity for the exertion and intrigue of foreign emissaries; two contending parties, reproaching each other with the opprobrious epithet and promotion of federalist and republican; never the tongue of slander nor the badge of party more improperly applied, or a more singular instance of the perversion of language, than in the abuse of those two terms. It is where artful, designing men, have affected the public mind by misrepresentation have poisoned the hearts of many of

the people, and have endeavoured to subvert that very Federal Government which their veteran ancestors laboured hard to establish upon solid republican principles; I say this is neither virtuous nor honourable, it is neither prudent nor wise, and nor for this delusion there would be no party strife and contention. I think there can be but little doubt "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," or to express the same thing in different words, we are all friends to order, friends to our country, and when the push comes, when need requires, I hope none will be wanting in firmness and attachment to the constitution and government of the United States; this being a state so desirable, this being a matter of so much importance at the present day, can any attempt in Pacificator be condemned to bring about that state of "harmony," to set aside party strife, and kindle up the milder spirit of "conciliation," and as a band of brothers join hand in hand. If ever there was a time since the era of American Independence it was necessary, it is this time. A majority of the people admire the grand principles of the American revolution, they have a just sense, and estimate the worth of the characters by which it was achieved, and if not misled, justly appreciate the advantages to be derived from this government, the offspring of the glorious blessings of our independence and liberty; here then I doubt not, but "Moderator" will think with me as respects the people, and to continue the happy blessings of this government they are federalists, and in all these respects too they are republicans, for republicanism and federalism is in fact the same thing, and no person can be a federalist without being a republican, and that republicanism only is desirable in a country which effectually and happily guards against the extremes of tyranny and licentiousness, each of which prostrates liberty to the dust. Can any thing be more alarming and improper than hearing your native born citizens in your states, and more particularly the representatives of the United States, quarreling about the system of policy to be pursued; one member positively charging the other with an undue attachment and submission to the ruling power of France, and others retorting and accusing their opponents of being under the influence of British gold.—Unhappy state of the public mind, perhaps within their walls, and the hearing of them debates, stands some foreign emissary or spy, recording those very observations in order to report the same to his government. It was with much pleasure I beheld, after the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Baltimore, who in their haste had worded their resolves in such a way that prudent and thoughtful men saw proper to withdraw by public disavowal such sentiments as was contained in one of them resolves, tending further to inflame "Party Spirit," and cast odium and reflection upon every individual who did not think with them on the same subject. This was patriotic principle, here was evinced truth and boldness, the principle of "conciliation," the spirit of pure republicanism; those individuals will Pacificator take hand in hand, for he is an advocate and firm friend to good order, and entirely at variance and enmity with every species of oppression; he is an advocate for an equal distribution of justice, founded upon immutable right, one who wishes to see his country independent, who wishes the prosperity of every individual, and to see those individuals happy, who is not only anxiously earnest but desirous to secure the blessings of the present generation, and let liberty and independence be perpetuated to the latest posterity. In the remarks of "Moderator" upon the "man of science," here let me observe to that gentleman, that a knowledge in the affairs of government has ever been held as a science, and a very important one too; that of a knowledge to regulate the affairs, and bind and govern the concerns in human society, and well deserves a fostering hand. Let me further tell that gentleman, in his remark upon the man of "independent judgment," I contend that the principle is a sound one, that no man in his political transactions and decisions, intoxicated and overwhelmed with rage, can be said to act with independent judgment, or what is the same thing, given to "blind prejudice," whether flowing from "early precept," or "misguided" rancorous party spirit.

PACIFICATOR.

DEGREES OF COLD.

On Thursday the 9th Feb. at 7 o'clock P. M. 7 miles west of this city, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, sunk to 53 1/2 deg. below freezing point.—At the same time, at Bridgeport, it fell 9 degrees below 0. This is the severest winter experienced here since 1780. [Contn. Gaz.]

American Intelligence.

HARFORD, (C.) Feb. 15.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer at Sunrise.

Thursday 9th Feb.	17 degrees	below	0
Friday 10th	3 do.	above	0
Saturday 11th	7 do.	do.	0
Sunday 12th	18 do.	below	0

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

LATEST NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana, to his correspondent in this city, dated January 26, received by the Diana.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the ship Fortune, from Liverpool, (which place she left the 20th ult.) the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Buonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions; he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the marquis Romana, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces, and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beat them in detail, one after another. One of his Bulletins says that he is within sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to learn that he has taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th December."

From the arrival yesterday in 12 days from the Havana, we learn that a ship had just arrived there in 30 days from Liverpool; the accounts brought by her were kept a profound secret, and all the papers she brought were taken by government; still it was ascertained that the news she brought was very unfavourable; that the armies of the Junta had been entirely routed, and in a great measure destroyed, and that the French army had arrived, with little opposition, before Madrid. There are no dates given.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Diana, politely favoured us with the Havana Aurora, of the 28th ult. It contains Liverpool dates to the 20th December, brought to Havana by the ship Fortune.

The Editor of the Havana Aurora cautions his readers against giving full credit to the reports which were in circulation of the disastrous state of the patriotic cause in Spain. The accounts which were published in the London papers to the 12th December, he says, were copied from the French Bulletins, and therefore must be received with great allowance. He adds, the success of the French is always exaggerated and very often is totally unfounded. It is within the recollection of every person, that at the moment when Dupont was surrendering his army to the victorious patriots, the French official papers were filled with accounts of his successes against the Spanish insurgents, as they arrogantly called them.

The same paper contains a statement of the patriotic forces in Spain:—Gen. Castanos's army is composed of 18,000 men; gen. Palafox 75,000, the marquis de la Romana 90,000, & an army of reserve of 140,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.

SPANISH VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havana, to a merchant in this city, dated January 25, 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived this morning from Malaga, and brings an account of a battle having taken place on the 9th of December, between the combined English and Spanish armies and the French. The French lost 14,000 men killed, and 16,000 prisoners. No mention is made of the loss of the English and Spaniards, though the English, it is said, suffered severely."

[To remove all doubts of the authenticity of the above letter, the name of the writer has been made known to the editors of the Freeman's Journal. The letter was received by an arrival at Boston, and has the Boston post-mark on it.]

In addition to the above, we are informed there is a Jamaica paper in town, containing a confirmation of the above intelligence, received at Jamaica via Gibraltar. The Jamaica paper states the whole loss of the French at 45,000 men.

Letters from Antigua of the 26th January state, that three major-generals, with 14,000 troops, under the command of gen. Beckwith, had arrived at Barbadoes, to go against Martinique. Certain accounts had been received there of the capture of Cayenne by an expedition from the Brazils.

SPAIN IS TRIUMPHANT.

By the British brig Fox, from which we have received Kingston papers of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported news from Spain, and leave our readers to their own deductions. [P. 10.]

IMPORTANT.

The report brought by the Cornet we noticed in our last, that Buonaparte's 200,000 troops, had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Webridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday the following very different, and more satisfactory information, has been received, which every mark of authenticity, and which affords the wisdom of gen. Blake's retreat on the 17th of Dec. whilst the Webridson lay at Madeira, the British consul at Gibraltar, Archibald Bromlie, Esq; paid a visit to Webridson, and informed him that a vessel just then arrived in the bay, in a very large frigate from Gibraltar, the captain of which, that previous to his sailing, had reached there, express from Spain, that a victory having been gained by the armies of Spain and England, by the marquis de Ebro and Bayanne, over a large French army, said to be commanded by Ney; and that the loss of the French was more than forty times the number of men killed, wounded and prisoner, the remainder completely routed prior to this action, which terminated decisively for the cause of the brave and gallant Sir J. Moore had joined with a large reinforcement, which the patriots to give battle to the French, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took possession of the town, and the French forces as to entirely cut off the retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the marquis de Romana.

The captain adds that this information received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated, and the shipping fired off in commemoration of the occasion.

About two thousand five hundred Counterfeit Bank Notes, principally New-York and other eastern banks, were found this morning in a lumber yard in the upper part of the city. A man had been observed going into the yard, who was supposed had concealed them there, but on being taken, made his escape before he could interfere. They are very well executed. Among them are several notes of 50-cents each. One of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank notes, executed with much ability, excepting the signatures, which are easily detected. [Rel'y's Philadelphia.]

The heavy rain of Saturday last, melted the ice in Brandywine, and occasioned a fresh in that river, which carried away the wooden superstructure of the bridge, demolishing also part of the stone pier, and the piers. No material injury or derangement was done to the valuable bridge on that stream. The progress of the Southern mail has been greatly impeded by this accident.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to deliver to the French his famous eagle; it was conveyed to Berlin in the escort of gen. Blucher's hussars, "Death's Heads." A serious battle took place between these hussars and some French troops who had insulted them, and many lives were lost before order was restored. [Lon.]

No dispatches have been received from the government as has been suggested in some of our gazettes; nor has any information been received at the department of state of the arrival of the Union. [Wash.]

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) Jan. 28.

On Wednesday forenoon, as I was in his father's store, and at the moment of smoking a cigar, the powder in the cigar took fire and communicated to a box containing about six or seven pounds of gunpowder, occasioned a tremendous explosion, which killed F. J. Mennessier, was much burnt in the face and other parts of the body. His wife (Mrs. Mennessier) was knocked down by the force of a partition; the windows shattered to pieces and driven in. We hope that the hurt will not prove fatal to Mr. Mennessier, but rather than smoke, it will prove a warning, and that men will not indulge themselves when gun-powder is