

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 12.

HIMENEAL.

On Sunday Evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fechtig, Mr. William Goodman to Mrs. Sarah Goodwin.

On the same Evening by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. William R. Thompson to Miss Eliza Weedon, all of this city.

DIED.

On the first instant, at Tulip Hill, Juliana Howard Maxey, youngest daughter of the Hon. Virgil Maxey. This lovely and interesting infant was taken from her afflicted parents after an illness of two days.

THE CARACCAS GAZETTES.

On a former day, we said, that we saw no article in the papers bro't to our office by Captain Cooper, of the schooner Exchange, arrived at this port from Lagaira. On a second perusal of them, we think the following article may be somewhat interesting to our readers, as showing what artifices the crafty and blood-thirsty executioners of the Spanish Inquisition of the Holy League endeavoured to blind and impose upon the long-oppressed people of South America.

In one of the defeats of the Patriotic forces, part of the baggage of General Bolivar fell into the hands of the Royalists, amongst which, it is pretended, was Bolivar's orderly book, containing instructions of a most cruel kind against the inhabitants of Venezuela—General Diaz, in an address to the people of that province, artfully comments on these fictitious orders, (which had never been published, or put in execution) and accuses Bolivar of wishing to overturn "the mild government of the adorable Ferdinand," and set him up as a Sovereign Tyrant in his place.

After exhibiting the patriotic General Bolivar in the most odious colours, the Royalist General Diaz proceeds to describe Republic, Liberty and Independence in the following language:

"Such is the man who wished to deceive you with promises and hopes of a Republic, Liberty, and Independence."

"A REPUBLIC!—And did you believe in it?—Would such a government preserve its existence in the midst of an unruly, tumultuous crowd, who, by necessity, detest virtue, and by inclination, and custom cherishes vices—though indeed such a one may be less dangerous, turbulent, and unstable, in small states of a laborious population? Would it keep its existence in the midst of an assembly of men who lost themselves, out of their native country; and who, rambling for their vices and crimes, possess a other patrimony than the enjoyment of their violent inclinations? Would that fool, whom you all know, be adequate to the task of maintaining the Republic?—Would it exist without proper resources to support it, or even without the first elements necessary to its formation? Would it exist in a country where nature itself will not permit that such a one should exist—where all circumstances are opposing, and where no single step out of the ancient order of things lead to success of an incalculable profundity?"

"LIBERTY!—Vain dream, after which you are running, without ever reaching it. A word that has the contrary meaning of what is understood by it. Where is this imaginary liberty? Does it consist in one's being snatched from the bosom of his own family, in order to be conducted to death? In being subject to the caprice of an ambitious man, who has no other right to command you, than that which your fear and little precaution had given him. To exist under an order of things in which his will is the law, his caprices blindly obeyed, and his vices and mischiefs celebrated? To live in continual alarms; to suffer in silence; and to die in oblivion and despondency?"

"INDEPENDENCE!—Where is it to be found? What do you understand by it? You yourselves do not comprehend it—miserably deceived, you are running after a divinity, who never will display herself in the form your fancy has given her. You think indeed, to make yourselves independent of a king, under whose government your country, from a state of wildness, has arrived to that high degree of pros-

perity and glory which you enjoyed, and which began to disappear from the moment you undertook to be separated from his adorable dependency! You try to get independent from laws dictated by wisdom, justice, beneficence and truth; and which maintains, without alteration, peace, abundance and blessings! You wish to get independent of that nation, from whom you derive your origin, to whose existence you are indebted for your being, & to whom you owe your wealth—and for what? To commit yourselves to the debasing dependency of an inhuman despot, without any talents to govern, and without any virtues to enlighten you—to make yourselves the shameful playthings of his caprices, and the miserable objects of his passions—to run strait to death, in order to gratify his ambition—to prostrate yourselves ignominiously at his feet, and claim, in a beggarly manner, his inconstant favors—to behold our religion the object of insult, and its most venerable monuments devoted to scorn and outrage—in one word, it is to give a gloomy view of the horrible state of our country, and to make room for painful and everlasting regret for that which it was once.

"O happy old times, which Venezuela enjoyed—when, still under the King's dependence, the cruel genius of Discord had not yet reached its soil! Then interior peace was inalterable, and hatred betwixt families unknown. Every one happily enjoyed his wealth, and was sure of not being molested in his liberty."

"Thou, cruel man, thou wast of the number of the most distinguished citizens. Without any complaints against the persons who composed the government, who made thee the object of excessive praises, and concealed even thy blamable extravagancies; without any motive against a nation who had given thee so many proofs of consideration; without any feeling for a government who had distinguished thee; esteemed by all, respected by a great number, and only known by a few who concealed thy better acquaintance in their hearts—Thou nevertheless undertook to break up the sweet dependence on the King, and to have thy unhappy country barbarously depending on thy tyranny."

"What would thy ancestors say to this, if they could revive again. What would they say, if they witnessed your foolish assertion of being the King's enemy, whose name they always pronounced with respect; if they saw you aspire, in your extravagant madness, to the exercise and distinction of sovereignty?"

"What would they say; they who by living continually in peace and happiness, reaped the fruit of their loyalty?—What would they say in perceiving all the evils which the unbounded ambition, the scandalous infidelity, and the most infamous ingratitude of one of their offsprings had caused to their country?"

"If they beheld thee, stained with innocent blood, and covered with crimes beyond all expression—If they beheld thee at the head of a band of murderers, incendiaries, & licentious vagabonds; if they beheld thee strangling in cool blood the most respectable ministers of religion, scorning and profaning the most august ceremonies of religion; if, finally, they beheld your orders, in which you take off the mask and expose your wishes and your heart—What would they say?"

JOS. DOMINGO DIAZ. Caracas, Dec. 29, 1817.

EXECUTION OF GODFREY.

Woodstock, (Ver.) Feb. 13. It may not be uninteresting to learn some of the particulars attending the execution of the unfortunate SAMUEL E. GODFREY, which took place in this town on Friday the 13th inst.

A vast concourse of people assembled early in the morning to witness the solemn transaction. The prisoner attended Divine Service at 12 A. M. in the Meeting House, where amongst other religious exercises a sermon was delivered by the rev'd Leeland Howard, of Windsor. Immediately after these performances were closed, the prisoner was conducted by military guard, accompanied by appropriate music, under the direction of the Sheriff of the county, to the gallows, which was erected on the Green in front of the Court House.

After the prisoner had ascended the scaffold, (which he did unassisted, with a firm and resolute step) Mr. Howard briefly but very earnestly and feelingly, addressed the Throne of God, imploring Divine

Mercy on the unhappy sufferer. The prisoner knelt, and seemed to join most fervently in supplication; and, after the prayer, addressed the multitude in the following words: "I have no remarks to make only that I declare before God and man, that I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I had an address prepared for the occasion; but it is not here; if it was I should be glad to have it read."

The rope was then fixed about his neck, in doing which he calmly requested that it might be done in a particular manner, which he suggested to the Sheriff. After every necessary preparation had been made, the Sheriff informed him he might if he wished it, live about half an hour longer. He replied that the weather was excessively cold, his cloths were thin, & he did not wish the execution delayed a moment. He then turned himself quite round, extending his view in every direction, as if to bid the world a final adieu, & at half past two with apparent unconcern, and with an inimitable and indescribable fortitude, was launched into the world "whence no traveller returns."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MR. HALE—The following fact, for which I have the most unquestionable authority, corroborates the truth of the reasoning of Examiner on the inefficiency of the State Prison, as a mode of punishment, and demonstrates that on some minds, the fear of death is incomparably more influential than that of imprisonment even for life.

In one of the western counties of this state, a few years since, a coloured man was tried and convicted for a rape committed upon the body of a white girl.—The evidence against him appeared very strong to his counsel, who is one of the most eminent lawyers in the Commonwealth, and he took occasion one day before the trial, to express his apprehension that he would be convicted, and to advise him to prepare for the event. The prisoner with great tranquility and sang froid replied, that if he should be so unlucky as to be found guilty, he had strength enough to do his share of work at Charleston for some years to come. His counsel perceiving his mistake, immediately undeceived him as to the punishment, which for this offence is capital, to the utmost astonishment and horror of the prisoner, who till that moment had securely reposed in the belief that the consequences of a conviction would only extend to confinement in the State Prison; he solemnly averred that he never should have committed the crime, if he had been aware that its punishment was death. He subsequently confessed to his counsel, that he had previously perpetrated the same crime upon four different females, whose sensibility had induced them to conceal his guilt rather than to publish their disgrace by prosecuting their remorseless ravisher.

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1818.

DIVISION ORDER.

In reviewing the incident of his command, the commanding general finds with regret that a practice has existed among officers of the army, of making public avowals of their feuds, among each other, in the shape of threats and personal denunciations. These acts on the one side have called for recrimination on the other, and the public has been made unpleas'd in misunderstandings, in which it had no interest nor knowledge. This conduct, on the part of all engaged, is indecorous & unilitary. It loosens the bonds of those who are bound to act in unison, and impairs the susceptibility of reputation, which should be the soul and inherent principle of a soldier. No man is worthy to be a leader of American troops, or the depository of the hopes of his inferior associates, who is not as free from stains on his own reputation, as from willingness to asperse that of others.

It is not expected that the army be exempt from the sources of collision which are common to all institutions; but it is less expected that men of gallantry and honor seek reputation in invective, or deem any thing reparation, which is procured at the expense of the dignity of the body of which they are members. Where regimental courts of enquiry are clothed with the express guardianship of the honor of the army, and there must be something ill in the cause that is not willing to submit to such reference.

The commanding general will be willing at all times to sanction such courts, and there are few duties more honorable to the officers, than to vindicate the reputation of an associate, or repress errors committed within their own body.

In future, therefore, the commanding general expressly prohibits all reference in the public prints to the feuds among officers in whatever shape they may be published. He adverts to no particular instance: the existence of the custom has been an excuse for its continuance. To the truly honorable, the appeal alone is sufficient; the prohibition is given that there may be no error in future, that the army may be identified in one character, as it is embarked in one cause, and that the denunciation of one of its members may be considered as an outrage to the whole.

By order of Major General BROWN.

TH. S. JESSUP, Acting Adj. Gen. Northern Division.

ADJT. AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE.

February 21, 1818. GENERAL ORDER.

All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature, are prohibited. Any newspaper publication or hand bill, of such a character, will be cause for arrest of an officer, and foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication; and, whenever such charge is preferred, one specification of which will be the violation of this regulation, the proper authority will bring the officer to trial before a general court martial.

By order, D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

From the Washington City Gazette.

CASE OF MR. MEADE.

We have just perused all the documents communicated to Congress by the President in the case of Mr. Meade. By these it appears that Mr. Meade was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778; that he went to Spain, in 1803, to claim restitution of property at Buenos Ayres, in which claim he was unsuccessful; that he then established a commercial house at Cadiz, where he has, since that time resided, and for which port he held the station of navy agent of the United States from the year 1805 to the year 1817. He has a wife and nine children who at present reside in Philadelphia.

During the war which prevailed in the Peninsula, in consequence of the French invasion by Napoleon, Mr. Meade entered into large contracts, with the Spanish authorities, to furnish supplies, and was, at one period, in advance to them nearly 800,000 dollars. The government of Spain was still largely indebted to him, when, in 1811, he was appointed assignee to the estate of James W. Glass, of Cadiz, who had been declared bankrupt in England, in consequence of his connexion with the House of Hunter, Rainey, & Co. of London, against whom a commission of Bankruptcy had issued.

Having settled all the affairs of the particular estate of Glass, there remained in Mr. Meade's hands about 53,000 dollars. By an order of the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz, to which he was, as assignee, responsible, he was directed to pay this sum into the king's treasury. John McDermot, as agent for Hunter, one of the English bankrupts, nevertheless brought suit against Mr. Mead for the same 52,000 dollars; and upon failure to pay them; and an allegation that he was about to leave Spain, Meade was, by direction of the same tribunal, sent to prison, where he has remained ever since.

The real secret of the transaction is simply this: Mr. Meade held securities of the Spanish government for money due him upon his former contracts, and it was in these securities, and not out of the actual funds of the estate of which he was the assignee, that he made the payment of the 52,000 dollars into the royal treasury. But the treasurer had acknowledged, by his official receipt, the payment was equivalent to specie, and that he would be answerable for the amount in specie to the order of the tribunal of commerce.

M'Dermot, as the agent of Hunter, is not willing to accept Spanish government securities in lieu of the

52,000 cash, remaining in the hands of assignee of Glass; and the government of Spain not being able to pay its debt to Meade, the assignee is obliged to satisfy the royal agent. Upon the whole, therefore, it is obvious that the Spanish authorities detain Mr. Meade's account of the judiciary of the crown public treasury, and transfer to him a responsibility which properly belongs to the royal treasury. Meade's pride will not permit him to wish ministry to acknowledge the paucity of their funds, and the correspondence with Mr. Armstrong our minister at Madrid, of the subject, they shuffe him off upon various pretexts, very derogatory to the dignity of his catholic majesty.

New York, Feb. 22.

Major JOHN PAULDING is no more!—The remains of this inflexible patriot and veteran, have received the last honors of his grateful countrymen. During the short period of his illness, which, from its commencement, he deemed mortal, a calm resignation to the divine will, joined with the conscientiousness of an honest heart, soothed the excruciating pains of the maladies which terminated his existence, and suppressed even the whisper of inquietude. He anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of a firm belief in a happy immortality.

The wide-spread grief which was conspicuous on this melancholy event, assembled a vast concourse of people, to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the saviours of our country.—On the 21st inst. at his late residence in York town, after the ceremonies of religion, which were performed by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in a solemn and impressive manner, the members of Courtland lodge of free and accepted masons received his mortal remains, and proceeded in a masonic procession, to the place of interment. Before the arrival at the grave, and by previous arrangement, the procession was joined by a corps of cadets from the military academy at West Point, accompanied by a band of appropriate music under the command of lieutenant Gardner, attended by lieutenants Marcell and Storer. The meeting of the military with the masonic procession, together with the funeral dirges from the band of music, was an interesting, sublime and impressive scene.—The procession then moved to the grave where the usual masonic ceremonies were performed by Daniel W. Birdsall, W. M. in a manner highly honorable to himself, to the deceased brother, and to the fraternity. The military honors immediately followed and closed the scene.

The alacrity and promptness which the gentlemen from the military academy exhibited in the performances of the day, reflected honor on themselves and the institution of which they are members, more especially, as it evinced their high veneration for the virtues and incorruptible integrity of this revolutionary patriot and soldier. The active and indefatigable exertions of citizen W. B. Howard, esq. who conducted the movements on this mournful occasion, merit the cordial approbation of the public.

The extraordinary incident which has marked the life of our deceased brother, need not be recapitulated; they still glow in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, who have not been insensible of his worth; he has received the thanks of millions of freemen, and the name of PAULDING, like his compatriot, WILLIAMS and VAN WERT, will ever maintain a conspicuous place among the worthies of the revolution.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

We have had put into our hands several letters, addressed to Gen. Maitland on the Spanish Main, from Havana, which clearly show that the Royal Spaniards draw their essential warlike stores direct to the United States, for their operations in the colonies; that the occupation of Amelia Island, by the Patriots, gave the most serious alarm and effectual annoyance to the royal party at Havana, who were dit began to sink immediately upon the information of their establishment having been received by the Spaniards, and which shook the credit of Ferdinand to such a degree (as appears by these despatches) that he could no longer be negotiated in Havana; that the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico was rendered so unsafe as to endanger the trans-

portation of goods to Spanish bottoms, which was then attempted to be effected in British and American vessels. Wash. City Gaz.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser. We were not a little surprized to find the following passage, in a late speech of the Governor of Kentucky to the Legislature of that State. When an evil of such a character, has risen to such a height as to call for this public notice, it must be presumed, to have gained no inconsiderable degree of enormity. The politicians of that State boast much of their ardent attachment to republicanism, and their strong love for freedom. Corruption is the deadly enemy of both. And the prospect is not very flattering for a community which has existed for so short a time, and has already produced an evil of such baneful nature to every thing connected with the purity of Republicanism. The truth is, people who boast much are often too justly liable to strong suspicions. What said Mons. Fauchet, may be expected from the old age of a government, whose infancy is so corrupt.

EXTRACT.

"I regret the necessity of once more pressing on your attention the anti-republican and highly criminal practice of selling offices, which is becoming too common, indeed, to be reasonable. Shall the public offices, in the republic of Kentucky be an article of sale in the market, or the reward of qualifications and integrity? This is the question to be decided. If this practice is sanctioned, or even winked at, it will prove, that while we profess, that the road to public station is open to all, the poor as well as the rich, that they are, in fact, confined exclusively to the latter.—The prevalence of such practices, especially, if countenanced, is evidence of the decline, if not of the State of the republican purity of the government. I therefore recommend a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of severe penalties, and effectual provisions to suppress this pernicious and illicit traffic."

ADDRESS OF THE SENECA INDIANS

To his Excellency Dewitt Clinton, Governor of the State of N. York, February 14th, 1818.

FATHER—We learn from your talk delivered at the great council fire at Albany, your opinion of the condition and prospects of your red children.

FATHER—We feel that the hand of our God, has long been heavy on his red children. For our sins he has brought us low, and caused us to melt away before our white brothers, as snow before the fire. His ways are perfect; he reprobeth not the complexion of man. God is terrible in judgment.—All men ought to fear before him.—He putteth down our buildeth up, and none can resist him.

FATHER—The Lord of the whole earth is strong; this is our confidence. He hath power to build up as well as to pull down. Will he keep his anger forever? Will he pursue to destruction the workmanship of his own hand, and strike off the face of men from the earth, whom his care hath so long preserved through so many perils?

FATHER—We thank you that you feel anxious to do all you can to the perishing ruins of your red children. We hope, Father, you will make a fence strong and high around us, that wicked white men may not devour us at once, but let us live as we can. We are persuaded you will do this for us, because our field is laid waste and trodden down by every beast; we are feeble and cannot resist them.

FATHER—We are persuaded you will do this for the sake of our white brothers, lest God, who has appeared so strong in building up white men, and pulling down Indians, should turn his hand and visit white brothers for their sins, and call them to an account for all the wrongs they have done them, and all the wrongs they have not prevented, to their poor red brothers who have no helper.

FATHER—Would you be the father of your people, and make them good and blessed of God, and let not the cries of your injured red children, ascend into his ears against you.

FATHER—We desire to let you know that wrong information hath reached your ears.—Our western brothers have given us no land.— We will learn all our mind.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser. Captain Maitland, under the North day's paper, Friday evening, and officers to Curtis's late arrested magistrate, Samuel Mitchell, On Sunday arrived with and officers' crews were of the aforesaid taken possession of the Baltimore. Many circumstances to strengthen schooner was purposes.—Some of the ed in the CH pose of inter bound down to intercept Alexandria fair specie.—If really is a fact, thus early arrival. The following Mitchell's instructions to his officers and schooner Harriet of the said master, and b Patriot private Buen's Ayre the old Spani Spanish prop with on land fringe on an without neces and then to judgement for party taken to lowing manner half to the o privateer, for Mitchell, eight officer, seven officer, and so sailors each taken, to be d above. The o until a favor ship it home New-York o folk, with lett ed, to the ca Norfolk, and Philadelphia, ridge in Balti Abbott in Ne get a valuable pany her o Virginia, s a pilot boat, secrecy on the since shall be ed to be me or named at the residence. It board, keep it me or my frien its safe convey you take a vesy for a privateer keep the Harri her go for her continue as lon all sides, say months—the o more cost or ex this port. You to write me to state of Deaw opportunity aft l. or on your c ing some acco &c. Wishing luck, 'safe retu yours,

"CHRISTOPHER Feb. 14 1818 "Should you gress frigate cruise and she let my friend one of our com see your instr him she is on a interested, & "N. B.—She be on board, De geon on board, friend."

LATEST FROM

By the Times, the 10th January. An official dispatch from Oran last month,