

"We have just received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend yesterday, from that port, has given us entire certainty of it. The vessel is furnished with commissions constituting officers."

The papers of a subsequent date, contain the following articles from Spain.

Cadiz, Feb. 1.

Our mercantile paper contains two proclamations of Gen. Fr. yez; one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them to return to his standard, and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. General Fr. yez is now at Port Royal, about 3 leagues from the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

Madrid, Feb. 1.

The minister, L. zano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the king, have been arrested. The captain general of the province executed in person the king's orders, and has sent them into exile.

Paris, Feb. 15.

A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz, arrived off that port on the 29th Jan. bearing dispatches to the captain general, Casteros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The captain general refused to receive the dispatches, and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the insurgents.

Another account states that the insurgents have got possession of all the provisions that had been collected for the expedition.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and today, it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke of Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but it is not probable that it has been increased by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers, and by the measures proposed by the government to the chambers?

Paris, Feb. 13.

They write from Naples, that the process employed by Sir Humphry Davy for unfolding the Ancient Manuscripts, has the best success, and the learned public may expect to be put in possession of a great number of precious works supposed to have been lost.

Further Extracts.

Paris, Feb. 17.

It is said the committee of the House of Peers, charged with the examination of the law on the free circulation of the Journals, terminated its labours yesterday, and that it resolved to reject the project. The project of the law against the liberty of the press, resembles so much the despotic resolution that the Congress of the German diet has passed to be adopted, that we cannot avoid thinking that it emanates from that source; and that the Holy Alliance, has for a long time past been taking measures, that throughout the continent the press should be equally shackled.

Letters from Bayonne state, that an engagement has taken place in the neighbourhood of Seville between the Royal troops and the insurgents, in which the former were completely beaten.

Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne of Feb. 13. "According to letters from Cadiz of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in that city; but it is the tranquillity of a man in a cove. You will judge whether the insurgents are not in some force when the Chief of the National Army has detached a division of 2000 men for Aguzas to accompany several members of the Cortes who had landed there. It is said there have been some skirmishes between the royal and insurgent troops, in which the latter had the advantage. The troops have left Victoria for Galicia, where some troubles have broke out."

Feb. 17.

It is said that M. de Gages died to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the Duchess de Berry. He was not introduced, and it is added, that as soon as she heard his

name pronounced, the Princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th Feb. M. Clausel de Coussergues asserted that M. Decaze had been the means of plunging the nation into the calamity they now were suffering, and that he would prove it. He was immediately called to order, and afterwards presented to the chamber the following letter:

"I have the honour to propose to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Comte Decaze, minister of the interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of the 56th article of the constitution. I request that the Chamber may appoint to-morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to-day.

Clausel De Coussergues.

Feb. 15, 1820.

Anvers, Feb. 16.

Direct from Spain.

We have received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 30.

A new POST OFFICE has been established by the Post Master, at the Cross Roads, Head of Severn, about 11 miles from this City, on the Baltimore Road.

On Monday evening arrived off this port the French ship *Saint*, of 22 guns, last from Martinique. On the morning following an interchange of salutes passed between her and Fort Severn.

From the Federal Gazette of March 23.

The Mail from the Eastward did not arrive this morning, at the usual hour. Such an omission, at this time of the year, and in the present state of the roads, excited some fears as to the cause of the delay— which have unfortunately been realized to the most melancholy extent. It has been ascertained, that the Mail has been Robbed, and the Driver Murdered!! The unfortunate driver was found about eight miles from this city, tied to a tree, a short distance from the road, with two bullet holes in his breast.

The mail bags, and the carriage in which they were conveyed, were found at a short distance from the murdered driver; the letters had been opened and were scattered about; the news papers were unopened; the two horses had been taken from the carriage, and were found about three miles from this city, tied in the woods near the road.

Two years ago, as must be well recollected, the Mail going from this city eastward, was robbed on the same road, some miles farther from Baltimore. It will also be recollected, that immediately after that robbery, the Post Master general gave notice, that a sufficient guard should be furnished to protect the mail; which was calculated to induce our citizens to continue to trust their remittances to that mode of conveyance.

We understand that several of our citizens expected remittances of money and valuable papers by the mail which has been robbed. Whether they have a legal claim against the Government, or the Post Master general, for the amount of their losses, we cannot say; but we do not hesitate to say they have an equitable one.

From the Federal Republican. MAIL ROBBERY.

The Eastern Mail due on Saturday morning, not arriving in due season, excited considerable anxiety, and at 9 o'clock it was generally apprehended it had been robbed—this apprehension was confirmed by half past nine, and in twenty minutes after, we issued an Extra, announcing the occurrence, and suggesting respectfully to all our fellow citizens, who had horses, to repair to Monument Square, and form themselves into detachments, to scour the country in pursuit of the robbers.

A number of gentlemen immediately mounted their horses and proceeded through the adjacent country. At an earlier hour Mr. Stokes, the partner of Mr. Stockton, the mail contractor, proceeded with two others on the Philadelphia road—the horses of the mail carriage were found about three miles from town, tied in the woods. Mr. Stokes proceeded on in search of the mail and

carriage, and endeavoured to ascertain its track; at length Mr. Stokes, about 8 1/2 miles from this city, observed some bushes and other obstructions in the road, and said to his companions, "here the carriage has been stopped"—the party, upon examining the road, traced the impression of the wheel, which led them about 100 yards from the road, where they found the mail, cut open, letters on the ground, and the carriage—but, dreadful to relate—the Driver, a most worthy man, who has always, during the short time he has been in our country, sustained a good character, most inhumanly murdered. It appeared to Mr. Stokes that he had been first tied to trees with the reins of the horses—the one which is supposed to have tied his left arm to a tree appeared to have been cut—his right arm was found tied to a tree about two feet from him, and his head reclined between two saplings—his body on the ground—on examining his body there appeared a wound from a small pistol, fired close to the centre of his breast, as the wadding burst his clothes, and two stabs from a dirk in the left breast, in the region of the heart.

An act so horrible—a crime so deliberate, has not heretofore occurred in this country. Our fellow citizens, one and all, feel a deep interest in this dreadful murder, and no exertions will be wanting on their part, to bring to condign punishment the execrable wretches who have been guilty of this foul deed. Poor Hipps was a foreigner—he arrived in this country about two years since, and has been during that time, in the service of his late employers—he came to our country without his family, but having established a fair character, he invited his wife and children to follow him—they came—his widow is afflicted by a painful disease, and his orphans, by this inhuman act, are deprived of their worthy father's efforts to support them. In truth, the situation of the family is really distressing. A reward of 1000 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

The above was published in an Extra yesterday. We proceed to give further details concerning this inhuman murder. The body of John Hipps was brought to the city about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon in charge of the coroner, Lambert Thomas, esq. who immediately summoned a jury of inquest. The jury after examining a number of witnesses, found that John Hipps came to his death by a pistol ball, which passed through the cartilage of the 6th rib of the left side near its junction with the sternum, wounding in its passage the diaphragm & stomach, and by two wounds inflicted by a dirk or dirks or some other sharp instrument or instruments passing through the 4th or 5th ribs at their junction, with their respective cartilages. From the great extravasation of blood, no doubt either the heart or one of the large blood vessels was wounded.

We are gratified to add that Mr. Coale, one of the jury, submitted to them the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it appears to this inquest, that John Hipps was murdered on or near the public highway, while he had in charge the Great Eastern Mail of the United States, that the deceased was a man of good character, and has left a distressed family, who will by his death be deprived of their usual means of support—Resolved unanimously, that Gen. Heath, the foreman of this jury, be requested to inquire into and represent the situation of the widow and orphan children of the deceased to the Post Master General, and to commend them to the humane consideration of the government.

On Saturday afternoon, our citizens and peace officers were on the alert to apprehend the murderers. Three of the peace officers, Messrs. Ross, Maydwell and Norris, proceeded up Bridge street between 8 and 9 o'clock, in search of a suspicious character, and on their return towards Gay street bridge, that vigilant officer, (Mr. Ross) passed two men, one he recognized to be Peregrine Hutton—he immediately desired his companions to fall back & follow him slowly. He joined Hutton, & accosted him—Hutton knew him, they shook hands and Hutton received him friendly though appeared uneasy and desirous of getting clear of him—when they arrived some distance up Gay street, Ross was joined by Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Ross then told Hutton that he was a man of bad character

and he would take him before Judge Brice. He also asked his companions who he was, the other refused to give any satisfaction and Mr. Ross promptly informed him, that he was in bad company, and he should take him also. They were taken before Judge Brice, who committed them for further examination. On arriving at the goal, the officers proceeded to search them—on Hutton, was found about \$183—on Hull, secreted in his pantaloons upwards of \$6000—they each had a key found on them, which unlocked a trunk held in common, & with these keys Mr. Ross and the other officer proceeded to the boarding house, where they lodged, and on searching the trunk on top of their clothes were found a small pocket pistol and a flask of powder, and several parcels of Bank notes, amounting in all to upwards of \$1000.

Yesterday morning judges Bland, Brice and McMechen were engaged in the examination of the prisoners and the witnesses—it appears that Peregrine Hutton, one of the prisoners, was born in Delaware, but has lived most of his life in Maryland, that he has been several years a stage driver, and for some time boarded in the same house with the deceased, he is, we understand well known in Richmond, Virginia. Morris N. B. Hull, the other prisoner, is a native of the state of New York and with Hutton arrived from New York on last Tuesday week—he has a father in Utica. The prisoners are both young men, probably neither of them twenty five years of age. They will be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, which will set on the first of May.

Upon a review of these facts, it would appear that the discovery of the murderers was it may be said, providential—the act of the all-seeing God. Mr. Ross went into Bridge street, not in search of Hutton, on returning, accidentally he joined him, and it pleased the Almighty that he should be HIS instrument to detect and apprehend the authors of the most bloody deed ever committed in our country.

An amount of notes found in the trunk—5 Post notes of \$1000 each, 11 do. of \$500 each, 14 Bank notes of \$100 each, 16 do of \$50 each, 38 do of \$20 each, 117 of \$10 each, 67 of \$5, and 37 small notes.—Found on M. N. B. Hull \$6,500, of various character and amount.

Georgetown, (D.C.) March 23. THE DUEL.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Commodores Decatur and Barron, which has terminated; we fear, in the mortal wound of the former, while the latter was severely but not dangerously injured, the ball having struck his hip and glanced, was all that saved him however from the like unhappy fate of his antagonist. Commodore Decatur was supported by Com. Rogers, in whose arms he was sustained from the battle ground to his residence. Immense crowds of persons were around the house of Com. D. during the day, inquiring after the state of his wound, and the probability of his recovery. An event of this kind was so unexpected, and its unhappy termination burst upon us so suddenly, that it has occasioned no inconsiderable degree of agitation in our metropolis. It certainly was managed with a secrecy which would have bidden defiance to the most vigilant police. Of all the particulars relating to this melancholy affair, we have not been informed; the distance is stated at eight paces, and that both wounded at the first fire. As to the certainty of the origin of this dispute, we are not fully acquainted; it is said, that Com. Barron had demanded to be restored to his rank and emoluments; it appeared, however, that some representation had been made to the Department relative to his absence from this country during the war, or in other words that his absence was voluntary; which representation he supposed to have come through Com. D. This, together with some remarks indulged in by that gentleman, was the occasion of this mournful catastrophe.

We stop the press to announce, that Commodore Stephen Decatur breathed his last at about half past ten last night. His case was attended, from the first, with those alarming symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, vomiting of blood, hiccup, &c. The sympathy this mournful tragedy has occasioned, is indescribable. Mrs. Decatur was in an agony of despair. What consolation can be offered to this very amiable lady in her grief? [Metropolitan.

Washington City, March 22. A court of law was held at the National City Hall, in the forenoon, under the presidency of Judge Brice. The cases on the docket were, first, a writ of habeas corpus, granted to a man named John Smith, who had been committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of being sent to the United States. The second case, was a writ of mandamus, granted to a man named John Smith, who had been committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of being sent to the United States. The third case, was a writ of mandamus, granted to a man named John Smith, who had been committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of being sent to the United States.

POSTSCRIPT. Eleven o'clock Wednesday, March 22.

A Hero has Fallen! Captain Stephen Decatur, one of the Officers of our Navy—the gallant and hearted gentleman—was mortally wounded yesterday.

Of the origin of the feud, which led to this disastrous result, we are sure, will fill the country with grief.

Mourn, Columbia! for one of our brightest Stars is set—Sorrow, our fear and without reproach, the freshness of his life, his prime of his usefulness, has descended into the tomb. [Nat. Int.

New York, March 22.

The Trial of Mr. Goodwin. The following is a copy of a letter written to a gentleman in Boston, dated at half past 11, on Saturday night—G. 22. The Court of Sessions has this moment adjourned, after being engaged in the trial of Goodwin. This important case, thus far, terminated in a manner and probably unprecedented manner.

You must have observed in the Gazette a sketch of the proceedings as late as last night; and this being the last day of the term, it became necessary that the jury should reach a decision before 12 o'clock tonight, or all the labour of the investigation would be lost, and the prisoner be remanded to prison for a new trial.

The jury had the testimony and pleadings all before them a little before two o'clock this morning, and were informed by the Court that at 10, it would again meet, and proceed to receive their verdict. The Court met at the above hour, and went through the usual business of the last day of the sittings, in pronouncing sentences, &c.

The Court Room continued to have been all the week, crowded with an anxious audience to hear the verdict of the jury, who, ever since Tuesday, had been kept from their families, and within the walls of the court house. The excitement of an event of such deep interest, together with the talent and eloquence displayed, brought into action every emotion of the human mind, and fastened the attention of the public to this subject alone. Even the short intervals allowed by the Court for necessary refreshment, were not sufficient to clear the room—as fast as the crowd passed out, another, more formidable, pressed inward to obtain the situations of those who had left their places.

During the day, a thousand rumours were in circulation, as to the number of jurymen who would not agree to find a verdict of Guilty. Some said that only one, some two, and others would stick to Goodwin until death." All the rumours, however, had no other grounds than the various conjectures of those who founded their opinions upon a knowledge of the characters of the individuals. The state of suspense and anxiety can be better imagined than any description which we are able to give; and you will readily suppose that after fatigue of body and mind, at this late hour, we are unable to do more than to give some idea of the proceedings of a Court that has much and so long occupied the attention of the public, the bar, and the friends of each of the parties at issue.

Just before sunset, and while the Court was partaking of some refreshment, it was announced in the Hall, that the jury had agreed upon their verdict, and would, as soon as the Court re-convened, come in with

an early candle light, the Mayor and the attending Aldermen sat in their seats, and the spectators restored to order by the High Sheriff and under officers. In a few minutes after, the jury came in and their seats (their names were given by the clerk, & all were seated in their place. At this moment every one in the room, by the allowance which prevailed, seemed prepared to hear the long expected verdict. The Mayor rose with an impressive air, and in a manner that attracted the solemnity of the occasion, he expressed a hope that no excitement might be indulged in, and pronounced the verdict. This had the desired effect. The Court was then put by the Clerk in a solemn tone of voice in the usual manner, and the answer was "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Of the counsel for the prisoner, we rose from his seat and addressed the Court, that he wished the jury to be called upon for his verdict. The request was granted, and the jury, with a solemn and legal air, consented—The first jurymen answered Guilty, the second, "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy"—and the third, "Not Guilty." This reply led the Court into some considerable consternation, and a good deal of grief among the spectators. One of the counsel for the prisoner then rose and asked the Court for an explanation of some points. His honour the Mayor replied with clearness, and predicted that at this time the prisoner from his seat in the criminal's chair, begged permission to make remarks. This was granted, and in a tone and manner that was calculated to operate in his favor, he requested that his confession before the Mayor on the evening of the day of the unfortunate murder might be read to the jury, which would explain the whole, and remove any mystery which might appear in it. This request, however, observed that this was too late; that his confession, at a proper time, might have been read, and that it was now too late for himself to have any benefit which might have been derived from such a confession. Some other conversation place between the Court and the counsel for the prisoner, on points; but the jury were ultimately requested to retire. They did so, and remained until after dark, when they returned and read the court, that they could not agree!

The counsel for the prisoner then addressed the application, and the prisoner was remanded to prison, until the next Sessions, the first day of April, when a new trial would be had. Yours, truly, the Rhode Island American, March 17.

Melancholy Shipwreck. Captain Haradon, of the Janus, being furnished with a very melancholy loss of the schooner, captain Leonard Journagan, on passage from Boston for the Cape, in lat. 32° 35', long. 73° 30'. The schooner was bound for the Cape, and was carrying a cargo of sugar and coffee. The schooner was wrecked on the coast of the Cape, and the crew were rescued. The schooner was bound for the Cape, and was carrying a cargo of sugar and coffee. The schooner was wrecked on the coast of the Cape, and the crew were rescued.

The schooner, name unknown, fitted out from West Indies, cargo 317 slaves, crew French last. Schooner, name unknown, fitted out from West Indies, cargo 317 slaves, crew French last. Schooner, name unknown, fitted out from West Indies, cargo 317 slaves, crew French last.

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We congratulate the return to this 17th inst. from her Majesty's ship P. Kelly, Esq. commandant of the slave sloop Felicidade, of Prince of the Netherlands, Jose Ferraro Gomes, that Island. On the His Majesty's ship, Strong, Esq. commandant of the Spanish schooner, his slave on board. As the circumstances of the capture of the vessel stand

ing towards the vessel, the crew were rescued. The schooner was bound for the Cape, and was carrying a cargo of sugar and coffee. The schooner was wrecked on the coast of the Cape, and the crew were rescued.

The preceding particulars of the melancholy shipwreck, forty six human beings perished, are derived from a minute statement, drawn up and communicated by Haradon. The name of the companion, who was saved, is S. Pierce, of New Jersey, of the Columbus. The mate's list of the perished: Leonard Journagan, schr.

Lieutenant S. Macdonald, acting Captain of the Boston, going on to Westward, for preferment. Board the Independence on to Washington City.

An elderly gentleman, going on to Washington for preferment. SEAMEN. William Taylor, John Ira Ferrington, James John Lane, Arthur L. Maxfield, Michael Jones, Thomas U. L. Smith, Daniel Harke, James Neeson, Samuel Trowbridge, Peter Cole, Henry Bant, Andrew Burritt, field, John Smith, James Greene, John Evans, Charles Lucret, Phelps, and six names are not recollected, and the cook, and schooner, in all forty.

Lieutenant Macdonald, eldest son of Colonel comber, late of this town, gained the reputation of intelligent and intrep-

From the Royal Gazette. Freetown, Jamaica. From recent and attention, we have to readers a distressing traffic in slaves at the river Sheabar, clopy and free colony. Brig 130 tons, Perry master—fitted Havanna; 300 slaves, and Americans, sailed Schooner 49 tons, from St. Augustine, 56 slaves, crew American last.

Schooner 180 tons, fitted out from West Indies, cargo 317 slaves, crew French last.

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