HYLANDGAZETTE

mapolis, Monday, Jan 11.

Priday last, the Honourable ex Could horough qualified as coor of Maryland, in the Stronametr, in the presence of Houses of the Legislature, by g he office prescribed ons of Maryland upon the electracy of the state. Iffe talents us virtues will add digniteit face, while the strict integrity principles will insure ta just quitable administration of the

he Editor of the Maryland Gazette. GREEN,

proper estimate of the services lelegate cannot be made by the le, unless they are informed, igh the medium of the press of nanner in which they conducselves in the discharge of the r ated duties. The editor des the thanks of the state, who the information to the city We acknowledge our obliga to you. You have enabled us idge of the expediency of conng our present del gates in the been elected We aid expect after the treasury had been exted in the defence of the state. ist the operations of an enemy ed to the American coast by declared by their democratic ids and after the hue and cry d against the federal narty for disbursements inseparably inci to a state of war, that our de tion would have united, hear soul, in every measure designer plenish the state funds. The ral assembly at their last ses having wisely determined to e the national bank upon an ety with our state banks, (which had previously taxed with a nent of twenty cents in the D as a fund for county schools,) a tax on its branch bank at Ba ore, o \$15000 per annum, ma-, in 20 years, an aggregate of 0 000; and the bank having red to pay this money, on an exion to the constitutionality of th. we had every right to expect, Messieurs Mackey and Patten

ld have united in the resolution mploying council to advocate the e's, interest, and thus berefit r immediate constituents, by ing funds from whence our chil n might have been educated, taught their duty to God and state. We should like these tlemen to tell us their reasons to grant to him this vote. Did they think it or dignified that the state should ndon the trial of their right, that as expedient that the state should go the tax, and thus give a pre nce to this mammoth institution. reeding on and devouring our e banks, or did they not undernd the bearing of the resolution? xp. ained, we cannot but consithem unfaithful servants, and such they ought to "depart" from councils of the state. What logy, however, can Mr. Moffit e. Has he not "nerve" enough enough encounter the responsibility of vote? We will remember them.

Yours, Cecil County.

o the Editor of the Maryland Gazette Green.

G.

aving been present in the House of Detes when the report of the committee he memorial of Judge Chase was called ne memorial of Judge Chase was called or consideration, and feeling some instruction of the subject, I was induced to give one han common attention to the debate cited. I was much pleased with the stions of Mr. Marriots, who, in a near, also and indeed cloquent and or cible mer, urged the superior claims of Judge as to the additional compensation asked.

Below you have a sketch of Mr. Mar Below you have a sketch of Mr. Mar 's speech, written from notes baken as ime of its delivery. I acknowledge it e very imperfect, and not calculated to yey an adequate idea of the effect which ian appeal was calculated to produce. as my only motive is to give some pub y to the proceeding, I hope Mr Marri-will acquit me of any intention of doing will acquire or any mention of noing an injury, in offering for publication so ilated a report. I can only apologize tating, that I have no experience in re-ing debates, and am wholly ignorant of ography. A SUBSCRIBER

R. MARRIOTT'S SPEECH.

Speaker, aving had the honour, sir, of presenting memorial stillinge Chave, as the chair of the communities to whom that memory was referred, I begleave, respectfully, to to the house the respons which induced committee to make the report now unconsideration. By the 19th section of act of 1803; chr 65, for the organization is courts of common law, under which Chief accepted his femmesion es a

By the act of \$506; ch. 55; concents the chancery court, the chief page of the chancery court, the chief page of the chancery court, the chief page of the third judicial district or the court has at the election of the complaints of the powered, to set in all chancery which the chancellor has been comed as given his opinion. And, by the recons section of the said act, the chancers may require the virillor of the said set in the court of the chancery. Furnished, if, to the impossions have been about the chancery there is a furnished in this set a furnished by the chancer of the chief index a furnished in this set a furnished in this set a furnished by the chancer of the chief index a furnished in this set as furnished in this set as a furnished in this set as furnished in the chief of the feedball in the set as furnished in the chief of the feedball in the set as furnished in the chief of the feedball in the set as furnished in the chief of the feedball in the set as furnished in the set as furnis well known to every member of his bone that the duties influed on Jede Class the act of 1806, do not acke make the from which he derived his commission he do they appearant to his radice as a June do they approcain to his raffice as a line the courts of common law. The discherence, imposed upon him; ere at this counting from his other therefore, imposed upon him, are net that resulting from his office, or belonging at yet he has; from the passage of that the present period, performed that required, out of respect to the general sembly, and from a persuasion that he gistature would make him a suitable of pensation for duties superadded to mis office and performed by him, where er him a ject should be brought before them at ject should be grought before the submitted to their cons de ation: Confing then, sin the justice and magnation to other their consideration of the solution of the solution at of 1800, and as the e was no compensation allowed to him by that act for the performance of those duties, which proper appertain to the high court of changing but which have been imposed on the changing deep a sense of duty has induced him to solicit this conourable body to render until that justice which has always characterized their proceedings. I must confess, it, that it has always been to mea matter of great astonishment, that the great as of great astonishment, that the general as-sembly should have required services to be performed by the chief junice, not, apper-aining to his office, when his salary was crtablished, without having made to him any remuneration; and I know of no instance. save that of Judge Chare,; in general assembly have required seights from the citizens without cour, enating Wity, sir, should be be denied that have wright is accorded to others? He have tainly eath led to equal rights and printers with the other citizens of this state, you have, since his appointment as judge, so peradded to his other various and day into ortant duijes He has. from a respect to portant duties He has, from a respect to the legislature, performed those, duties, which by he tenor o his office he ga not obliged to perform; and he now asks a remuneration. Is not this application found, ed on the immutable principles of right floes he ask for that which he ought not to

application of the chief justice, that his not having attended regularly, upon the cours comprised within his district ought to be a prohibition to an allowance for those duties which have been superadded to his office... I flatter myself that no objection of this kind will be made; his non-attendance has not been owing to a want of inclination to perphysical incapacity, from the infirmities it-tendant upon old age, and consequently be yond his controul. I cannot believe that chief justice has given to the courts compo-sing the third judicial distric., for the pur-pose of taking aug'st from the high estima-tion in which his services have been so long and so justly distinguished as a member of and so justly distinguished as a member of the judiciary. Sir, if he has to the utmost of his ability, of which there can be no doubt, J given that attention to the discharge of his, official duties which his health would permit, he must be considered by this he nourable body, by an Impurial world, having faithfully fulfilled his duty as a judge of the courts of common daw. His northetendance, therefore, upon the courts, common decentration of duty, if one casioned by the want of physical power. It has pleased the Supreme Being, in his goodness and mercy, to afflict this aged and venerable judge, he must bow with a holy reverence and submission to the divine will lif he has to the extent of his power and strength given his attendance to the cours of common-law, can it be said-that he is If he has to the extent of his power and strength given his attendance to the cours of common law, can it be said that he is delinquent? O ight it in justice to be brought as a bar to that compensation which he as asks for duties superadded to his office, and performed by him. His not having given a regular attendance upon all the courts is attributable to the act of God, to the infiguraties brought on him by the labours and extributable to the act of God, to the infiguraties brought on him by the labours and extributable to the act of God, to the infiguraties brought on him by the labours and extrious of half a century in the service of his country. It is true, sir, that this aged partriot and statesman, who bears on his best the frost of seventy win firs, is not now able to give that strict, attention to this count, which he dai in days past; but is hear fast account less deserving of our respect isdeconfidence? If he has discharged the additional duties imposed on him by the act although a ckness and disease have prevented him from attending regularly the courts of common law. I appeal to the wisdom and justice of the members who compose the honourable holy, to say, whether on the account he is less deserving, and whether his claim for duties honsestly discharged in the slightest manner, impaired by a pay sical incapacity to attending ularly the court of common law. His mon-stendance there for a upon the courts within his district in a subject of distinct and separate confidence for a upon the courts within his district.

ing the duties required of him by the act

which, I conceive, with great deference to the wisdom of this honographe body, they

are bound in good faith, honor and justice,

Perhaps, sir, it may be objected to this

ice, and obeyed the summond of his country, a practice which would long since have laced him amongst the wealthlest of our litzens, and permitted him to spend his colining days in that expessed affluence, btained by honest industry of the prosecution of the most honourable of professions by the obeyed the call of his country; that atriotism which glowed in his bosom in 1765, was still warm and unextinguished: atriotism which glowed in his bosom in 775, was still 'warm and onextinguished; ie striffied his private interest to the pubegood, and became a public serfaha. Since hartimehis salary has not exceeded his actial and necessary expenses, regulated by n economy both honourable and frugal; ind he has spent the most valuable part of the smallest measure, without adding the smallest measure, without adding the smallest measure, without adding Whoever heard, in his better days, that he was not vigilant and attentive at his post, and even now, when from a long course of ervice he has become physically incapacitated to give that attendance upon the courts which he did formerly, what injury has the public sustained? If he has not attended all he courts, he was generally to be found presiding with dignity in the high court of upeals, reviewing the decisions of the courts below, where all cases of importance, not only in the third judical district, but throughout the state, must come under his exam nation and inspection. But, sir, although I could say such, I forbear to say anything futher upon this head, be lieving, though I could say such, I forbear to say any thing further upon this head, believing, as I do, that this honourable body justly appreciates his ser ices; that they entertain a high sense of his legal learning and knowledge, that they consider his the main pillar which supports the fair tabric of juris prudence, and that they, with myself, look with regret upon the shortness of the time when he must bild adieu to all sublunations and presents to meet his Createring. ry things, and prepare to meet his Crea-

Mr Speaker, I have always considered Sir, that the provision contained in the consistation which directs that salaries, libral but not protuse, be granted to the judges, has never been complied with; that the present salaries, allowed to the judge are inadequate to their support, in the manner becoming their station, owing to the ner becoming their station, owing to the great r se of the necessaries of life since the salaries were established, and the expenses necessarily neutred in riding the circuit, and attending the court of appeals. And it m st be obvious, that unless liberal salaries are allowed to the judges, they cannot de vote the whole of their time to the duties of their office, but a great part of it must be occupied in some business or employment to make some provision for the present and ry The people of Anne-Arundel, whose servant I am, I know too well to apprehend collected, that the enief justice is not asking an increase of his salary; he only asks that a resolution allowing to him the sum of two hundred dollars annually, for duties super-added to his office; but it was rejected in the enate; upo what ground I knownot. Had that resolution have passed, it would at this ime have amounted to the sum now pro-

Permit me to inquire of you, Mr. Speak-i, to inquire of this honourable assembly, who; it that now asks a compensation at no by your direction? It is the good, the pright, the venerable Judge Chase; the man who lived our times that tried men's ouls;" a patriot of the revolution, whose counsels in the eabinet aided in obtaining or us those inestimable rights, the rights of reinen, which we now enjoy. Whose jublic services commenced with the revolutionary war, in 1775, who, with underjating firmness, adhered to those principles hick actuated the illustrious patriots of A-herica, and prompted those exertions which exminated in the establishment of our indeerminated in the establishment of our indeendence. He has served the public long,
lonestly and faithfully, upwards of fortyhive years. As a judge of the general
ourt, and chief judge of the third judicial
it rict, upwards of twenty-nine years, diding which time envy, hatred, malice, and
if uncharitableness combined, have never
hispered the smallest suspicion against his
onour or integrity. Who in his office of
edge has administered justice in conformity
the laws, in every case, freely without
ale fully without denial, and speedily withjut delay. Whose very superiour wisdom
and virtues obtained for him, from the reublican party, upon the abolition of the
eneral court, the high, the honourable, &
ignified station, of chief judge of the court eperal court, the high, the honourable, & gnified station, of chief judge of the court suppeals. I hope my party will again malest their respect for him, hy voting for the resolution now under consideration. Mr. Speaker; it was not my intention to ave said thus much, my feelings have comicalled me to make the observations I have the observations I have the observations I have the nitted to the house, and though imper-ctly expressed, they have flowed from a olyiction of my duty and a sense of his obviction of my duty and a sense of his obviction of my duty and a sense of his obviction of my duty and a sense of his obviction of the sense of t ernalizet, and the place that knows him

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

substituted a simple of commission of the defendants, which however ers, and excluded offices. He was soon quieted they pursued their voyage until the 22d July, If those whose names were omitted, were dead of had resignedits. He replied Neither—that the alteration liad been haggested, by the near resillence of the present commissioners, and he deemed it expedient, that the commissioners should be moregularly distributed through the county. Mr. Somerville, Prince-George's, remarked, that he knew enough of the location of those gentlemen, and of Culvert, to know, that the reason assigned was entitled to no consideration; that Calvertexas so narrow, that every gentleman, now acting as commissioner, con. attend to the district without any inconvenience. He inquired of Mr. Dalrymple if any fault was found with the management of the fund? who replied, none. Mr. Dorsey rose, and stated, that a writer had observed, that in legislation othere was very frequently a real object, very different from the ostensible one"-that it was unnecessary that there should be any thing concealed; that the gentlemen, attempted to be turned out, did not agree in opinion with the majority of the house, while those intended to be substituted, were their political friends! Mr. Becket disclaimed the influence of party feelings. The majority of the house, by adopting the principle, have shewn their determination, (notwithstanding the hyporitical lamentations of their friends, as to the existence of party spirit.) to sweep with "the besom of political destruction" all who do sing hosannas to the god of their idolatry.

This attempt "to bite," which we trust will be rendered abortive by the restraining wisdom of the senace, (who will at once descry the lamentable consequences of making the distribution of the school fund an instrument of party,) ought to operate as a warning to those who are interested in the general happiness, and teach the state, that there is nothing so distinguished for its general utility, that will, whenever a change of dynasty shall take place, prevent it from being converted into the instrument of party. The benevolent designs of our statesmen, to shed light over the minds of the ignorant, and to extend to the poor intellectual strength, will wither before the demon of party .- If there be any thing sacred in our political institutions, it is the law providing for the education of the poor. For ever blasted in the public estimation, ought those to be who shall dare to turn it from its legitimate end. The happiness of those to whom fortune has denied the mea .s of education.

From hence too, let our friends learn what may be expected. Mr. Jefferson in some one of his addresses, remarked, "that few died, and none resigned!" So it will be with and took passage for Copenhagen, them. Let us not be deluded by inthe effects of their intolerant temper. It is stated that one of the commissioners who they have selected, is the unsuccessful candidate. been recovered. on the democratic side. If he shall be appointed, he will certainly take the field, armed with the power and the means of making proselytes. We trust, that was not the end. We hope. if appointed he will have too much virtue to wield the means for such purposes.

Case of Piracy and Murder.

Boston, Dec. 30. The trial of John Williams, John Peter Rog. Francis Frederick, Niles Peterson Fogelgreen and Nathanil White Glass, mutineers on hoard the schr. Plattsburg lately under the command of Wm. Hacket, and then belonging to Isaac M.Kim, Esq. of Baltimore, commences on Monday last at the Circuit Court of the U. States for this Dirtrict, before the honourable Judge Story and Judge Davis, and closed yesterday about 4 d'clock, P. M. The prosecution was conducted by Geo Blake, Esq. Attorney for the United States 'in their behalf, & by Samuel L. Knapp and Stephen Hopper, Esque in be-half of the prisoners. Stephen Bu Onion and Edward Sammerson, par of the crew of the Pfattsburg, were admitted evidences in behalf of the government,

Inche regimphy either of Onion or of Sammeraby—each line was the Platrack of gailed from Baltimore on a toyage to Smyrna, with a fargo of college and \$2,000 dollars, in spec-Therefor, I an a supplied to Smylina, with a targate As a fell report of the trial is in the supplied of college and \$2,000 dollars, in specified to be published, we have full timated that the cless that at the moment of sailing borne to attempt a description of the conjunction of the characteristic distribution of the state and that the chilesans and the master and John Williams one ad by the prisoner's equivalent and the master and John Williams one ad by the prisoner's equivalent and the master and to metal and the master and the would be accounted to the master and the master and the would be accounted to the same accounted to the control of the control whensbeing off the Island of Madelta an attempt was made, in which Williams, was the chief agent, to poison the master, mate, and supercargo, but owing to some derangement in the plant to failed. A day or two after they made the W.s. tern Islands, and then it was proposed to seize on the officers as they were taking an observation of the sun, and embark them into the boat that they might land on one of the Islands-for this purpose Williams carried a cord in his bosom to bind

> from the project. On the 24th day of July at midnight, being then about 100 miles from land, blowing very strong, a cry was made from the forecastle by Rog or Williams, that there was a sall under the bow, upon which the mate and second mate ran forward. when the mate was knocked down by one of the mutineets; about the same time the second mate received a blow which he supposed at first might be caused by the flapping of the jib; but he was directly after seized by Williams, who exclaimed, "here is one of the damned rascals;" the captain making his appearance at this instant, Williams left his hold on Onion and attaked him; O nion directly made for the cabin, whence he heard the crew call upon the supercargo in a peremptory tone, to repair immediately on deck.

the captain, but the hearts of his

associates failing them he desisted

Sammerson who was stated to have been till this time below in his birth, was ordered on deck, saw the supercargo, Mr. Baynard, laying on his back a corpse-in at few moments Williams, Rog and Peterson came down into the cabin in search' of Onion. Immediately a consultation was held whether his life should be spared, it was finally determin ed that it should be spared, provided he should take an oath of fidelity, and he was thus admitted a member of this nefarious fraternity. Stromper, one of the crew, was then appointed master-Williams mate -and Onion continued as before. On the succeeding morning the specie was brought on deck and divided by hats and tin pots, about 3000 dollars to a share, or which Onion was directed and did consent to receive his proportion. A second consultation was held and it was decided that they should shape their course for Norway. O ion was employed to alter the invoices and letters consigning the cargo to a Mr. Myers of Hamburg; Williams altered the log-book to correspond.

Shortly after their arrival at Nor. way, Onion, Williams, Rog & Sammerson left the schr. after dividing the clothes of the murdered men, where they purchased merchandise sidious professions. No services, with intent to appear as traders, but to inquire of this honourable assembly, no talents, no age, will stay their suspicious circumstances unfolding it that now asks a compensation at ruthless hand; all will find alike themselves, directions were given for their apprehension, which was accordingly done; apart of the specie and coffee with the vessel have

The prisoners on trial with others of the crew arrived within this district in November last, in the Hor net, dispatched by the president for this purpose. The Circuit Court being then in session, the Grand Jury were called in, and they preterred five bills against these defendants for the murder of William Hacket, the master, of Frederick Engleheart Yeizer, mate, and Tho mas Baynard, supercargo, 'a fourth for piracy, and a fifth for revolt. The prisoners were tried on the indictment for the murder of, Thomas Baynard.

The defence set set up by their counsel rested on three points; 1st that there was no proof of the death of the master, mate and supercargo; 2d, that conviction ought not to be had upon the sole testimony of accomplices, and 3d, that neither or the prisoners, and especially White, had been identified as principals in the death of Baynard. The charge of the Judge was elaborate and decided, and the cause was given to the jury yesterday about half past 2; the jury returned into coursabout 4 P. M. and rendered their verdict, by which Williams, Rogi Frederick

deratand will be tried on the other

District Attorney. This dayithe four persons convicted were brought into court to asked why they should not receive the sentence of the law, each of them except Rog, a Dane, who does not speak English intelligibly, addressed the court, giving some account of their lives and of the mutinye Judge Story-then in a solemn and impressive manner pronounced sentence of death, to be executed between gleven and two o'clock on the 21st of January ensuings ...

Storm at Jamaica.

A violent storm, or hurricane was experienced at Kingston, Jam on the 11th Nov. last, which did great damage to the neighbouring planta. tions. In many places the crops and provisions were entirely destroyed. The shipping and small craft suffered severely.

From the National Register. Bland's Report concerning Chile.

The readers of the National Register have already been furnished with reports of Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham, relative to the actual eituation of Buenos Ayres and the United and Independent Provinces of La Plata. Mr. Bland has als. made an official statement respect ing the same provinces, together with a report concerning Chile and his mission thither, which the President communicated to Congress a the Lath inster

We have not been enabled, this week, to introduce into our pages either of these latter documents in whole or in part: but a friend, who has read with attention the report concerning Chile, has favoured us with an accurate abstract of its contents, which we have now the pleasure of laying before our numerous patrons.

Mr. Bland, it will be recollected, was, in pursuance of instructions from the President, left by his col leagues. Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham, at Buenos Ayres; whence, on the 15th April, 1818, he departed for Chile, and, on the 20th of the same month, arrived at Mendoza, on the eastern sid of the Andes having travelled on the way of the post road, a distance of about 900 miles. He left Mendoza on the 29th of April. and, crossing the Andes, reaching Santiago de Chile on the 5th of May; the whole route being, perhaps, about 1200 miles At tins latter place Mr. Boand presented himself to Don Antonio Jose Irisarri, secretary of state, through whom ie obtained an interview with Don Bernardo O'Higgins, the Supreme Director of Chile. He was received with much cordiality by the director, with whom he had, at different times, very interesting con versations, touching the present & future probable condition of Chile and the friendly sentiments which been the behaviour of the vess-la country.

In the several interviews which Mr. Bland had with the supreme director, he represented to him the good disposition which the govern ment of the United States cherished towards the independent authorities of Chile and the cause in which they were engaged; the sympathy which the free citizens of North America felt for the sufferings of those who were contending for liberty and emancipation from the yoke of Old Spain in the southern part of the American continent; & Bourtrayed to him the benefits to be derived from the establishment of immediate formation of a con-

To these observations O'Higgins answered that he was not insensible to the friendship of the U. States; resident there, that Great Britain that it was his intention to institute had been induced to take an activo a free government as soon as Clinie was entirely freed of her enemies & sufficiently tranquillized for the purpose; hit that the present moment was in suspicious for the cominencement of so great a work; that in times of public peru, the preextremely pernicious; that Mexico had been lost by a congress; that the congress of Veneznela once lost that country; and, that Buengs, and Fogetgtoon are declared guilty Ayres had been endangered by

metce, to the nation, (and it would be gratifying if the U. S. should be the mation,) first making such rereceive their sentence. On being cognition, Mr. Bland replied that the single object of his mission was to make inquiry as to the true posture of affairs in Chile; that the U. Sawould be thankful for any favours of the kind, but that they did, not ask for them; that all they desired Was to be put on a footing with other nations, and were willing to rely, as to any advantages, in commerce and navigation, on the skill and industry of their merchants and seamen; that he had repaired to Santiago in order to procure upon the spot, accurate knowledge of the country, of its institutions, and of its capacities in peace and in war; that the government of the U.S. only wished to see its way clearly, and would make no improper use of this information; and that any particulars communicated to him from authority might be considered as confidential, or otherwise, just as the supreme director might deem proper.

The supreme director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information in order that the government of the United States might actintelligently with regard to South American affairs, & told Mr. Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out respecting the condition and resources of Cmi. & placed in his hands for that purpose; which promise the supreme director compiled with - The statement makes a part of Mr. Bland's report concerning Chile. During the intercouse between

Mr. Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the la ter the motives which actuated the pr sidens. in the seizere of Ameria Island and in driving the banditti from Gaiveson; and told him that the cree booters who had been forced from those places were not the only armed vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the United States, for that some of the privateers cru sing under fegular Patriot commissions had committeddepredations upon their trades that the United Sta es would, at all hazards, defend the fair traffic of their citizens; and that they would do so, even against the Chileans, however painful it might be to crush in the germ a growing intimacy between the two plople, and which promised to be in the s. quel fruit al to them both.

O'Higgins did not even know where Amelia Island and Galvezion were situated, unti Mr. Bland .xplained the positions to him. Ho decidedly approved of the conduct of the President in driving off the pirates from thence inasmuch as is tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from Amputations fan mjurmus nature; he had neard of outrages committed by private armed vesceis sailing under some of the independent flags o South America; but that whatever might have ther states, no charge of the kind. could justly be brought against the Chileans; that, in ract, with the exception of some fishing boats, it was not until very lately that the government of Chile had any vessels of war under its controus; and that he had taken great care, by giving proper instructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warrare prescribed by the law of the nations. In one of the conversations which

took place Mr. Bland told the supreme director, that, that when he was at Rio Janeiro, (where, it with the representative system by the be recollected the commissioners touched, on their way to Buenos Ayres,) he had learnt through Mr. Sumter, the Minister of the United States, from the Spanish, Manister part in part of Old Spain, and had induced the alfied sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustcolonies: and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like this which had been formerly rejects ed by the Cortes, & might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish Ameria

( To be construct.)