OARDING-HOUSE. arge and commodious Building, he Church, recently occupied as ern by Mr. James Williamson, pared to accommodate Boarders day, week, month or year. Those nay be pleased to favour her with patronage, may be assured that exertion will be made to promote comfort and satisfaction. A Li-Stable being situated in the viciof her House, Travellers may, entire confidence, rely upon their es being carefully attended to.

## Tobacco Lands.

ne subscriber has between 5 and acres of Land for Sale, situated on vaters of Rhode River, in Anneadel county, lying between the proy of Col Mercer, and the estate y sold by him, and now owned by Contee of Prince George's county hese lands are considered to be of first quality for Tobacco. produce luxuriant crops of clover, under plaster cultivation; abound with d and timber, and have several fine

ngs of water.
The improvements are three tobaclouses, a good negro quarter, and n house. If suitable to persons deous of purchasing, they will be died and sold in small parcels. Mr. ay, living with John Mercer, Jr. will shew the premises. Apply

Warch 9.2 MIES CARROLL.

aryland, Anne-Arundel Coun-

ty, to wit: On application to the subscriber, in e recess of the court, as Associate dge of the third Judicial District of e State of Maryland, by petition, in riting, of Jeremiah Merrill, of Annerundel county, stating that he is in tual confinement for debt, and prayg for the benefit of the act for the lief of insolvent debtors, and the seeral supplements thereto, on the terms nerein prescribed, a schedule of his roperty, and a list of his creditors, on ath, so far as he can ascertain them, eing annexed to his petition; and beng satisfied that he has resided two ears within the State of Maryland, mmediately preceding his application; nd having also taken the oath precribed for delivering up his property, nd being enjoined to appear before he judges of the said court, on the hird Monday in September next, to nswer such allegations as may be nade against him—I do therefore here by order and adjudge, that the said Je-remiah Merrill be discharged from custody; that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the news papers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, before the next September term, for them to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene fit, and to shew cause, if any they have,

its supplements Given under my hand this seventh day of April 1820.
RICHD, RIDGELY. May 11 Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

why the said Jeremiah Merrill should

not have the benefit of the said act and

Annapolis, June 7, 1820. Whereas application has been made to the president and directors of this bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the presidents of the bank, and its branches, Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders in this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock A M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the presidents for their extraordinary at tendance at the bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incor-

By order of the Board, Jona. Pinkney, Cash'r. e editors of the Federal Gazette American, Baltimore, the editors the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Frederick town, and the Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

Modern Characters Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store. Dec. 23.

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer. first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally..

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 18.

Trieb Linen Watchouse

The subscriber imports and mile constantly supplied with the constantly supplied with the constantly supplied with the constantly supplied with the constant which he will sell on the most ready

He has nowon hand 150 cases 4.74

3-4 white linens, fine and coams

ditto half bleached and brom; 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table line

3 1 diaper 5-4 sheetings

7-8 lawns

Dowlass, Droghedas, Derries, De Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been he ported this spring, and as they a consigned from the Manufacture will be found as cheap as any in An W. R. ADAIR, J.

He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior quality Brass Wire, 2 Lustres. London made cloths and superfit

blue cloths. April 20.

Prince-George's County Cour April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. H. att, by petition in writing, to the job es of Prince-George's county court, if the benefit of the act of assembly if the relief of sundry insolvent debtor and the supplements thereto, a schedul of his property, and a list of his creations, on oath, as far as he can ascent them, being annexed to the said petion; and the court being fully saisfift that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has coplied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is actual confinement for debt, and no ther cause-It is thereupon ordered as adjudged by the said court, that thesa petitioner be discharged from confir ment, and the first Monday in Server ber next is appointed for the sid re tioner to deliver up his property, a to have a trustee appointed for the nefit of his creditors; and it is furth ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyz by causing a copy of the aforeging be published once a week for the months successively, in the Nation Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creater that they be and appear before the said day, to recommend court on the said day, to recommend trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILLA BEALE, CIL

## CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment Union Tavern & City Hotel Formerly kept by George Mann, the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON
Who has opened a large and commo
ous TAVERN, where Boarders a
Travellers will receive the most on
mitted attention, and the hest of ex-

thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured h
with their custom, may be assured
every exertion will be made, and personal aid given, to render them, tectly satisfied, and he invites the who have never witnessed his dein please to give him a call, confident if they do so once, they will repeat visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of the services of the ser

The Best Liquors, and fare of a kind, that can be procured, shift offered to his customers, and then est attention paid to, and care take their horses. He therefore solicius lic patronage.

March 23.

Calvert County Chancery Con May Term, 182 John J. Brooke, Exr. of Hasil Bro

rs. Isaac Bowen, Adm'r. of John nall, and Elizabeth Winnell, Jo Winnall, William Winnall, and

rian Pinnall, The object of the Bill filed in cause is to obtain a decree for the of the real estate of John wimml ceased, for the benefit of the cre of the said John Winnall, whose sonal estate, as stated by the sail

is insufficient to pay his debts.

It is also stated, that Elizabeth nall, Joshua Winnall, William Win and Clarian Winnall, have remained from their last places of abode to unknown; It is thereupon on most of the complainant, ordered, the cause a copy of this order to be lished six successive weeks in the cause a copy of this order to be lished six successive weeks in the ryland Gazette, to the intent that said, Elizabeth Winnall, Josha nall, William Winnall, and Ch Winnall, have notice of this applion, and of the nature and object of suit, and may be warned to apple this court in person, or by solicito or before the second Tuesday of the next, to shew cause, if any ber next, to shew cause, if any have, why a decree should not be

ed as prayed. William S. Morsell, Chr. June 29.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

IVOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1820.

No. 80.7

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JONAS GREEN, CECRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Friet Three Dollars per Annum

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. We have been favoured with a mobilet containing a very full re-

of the trial of Charles Christoer Delano, and 7 others, for piraby sir Thos. Maitland and other maissioners, at Malta, in January The prisoners were the masand principal part of the crew hemerchant brig William, of Limool, which sailed from that port the 18th of July last, with a carbe Malta and Smyrna. Delano. ninthe voyage, suggested to his or the practicability of making cetting handsome by robbing ce vessel of a part of her cargo, hich he said might be advantagesy sold at Smyrna. They came this views, some of them readiothers with some reluctance.fell in with a Dutch vessel, and de preparations for plundering but on hailing her, and demand where she was bound, being an end "to Smyrna," ne was alarmand immediately desisted from purpose.

Do the evening of the 1st August. Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish Helen, of Dartmouth, captain min, with a cargo of woolen and ta goods, coffee, iron, &c .ving hailed her, and learned her inition, the William answered she was the Crescent, of Bosbound to Trieste. It being rmined to board the Helen, a iety of measures were adopted to guise the William, and give her appearance of an armel vessel. e end of a spar was manufacturinto a quaker .- At about nine, the evening of the 2d, a rifle was at the Helen, and the master ordered to come on board with papers. Captain Cornish makome objections, the quaker was m, with a lanthorn and candle ted, and Delano threatened to into the brig. The boat of the len was finally lowered, and the eater part of the crew in it proded towards the pirate. The acipal part of the William's crew the mean time had been placed and in the boat, and as captain mish approached, the William redrapidly towards the helm, and add her. As captain Cornish e near the William, he was ord to rest on his oars, and as authe pirates had taken possesof the helm to return to his ship. On returning on board. Alhis boat's crew were seized, by one, forced into the forecas-

umed with pistols; in the mean the two vessels were lashed by deofeach other; and the Helen handered of a large amount of Me goods. not the Helen's crew once eded in forcing the hatchway, ained the deck, but they were back, and the hatches were strongly secured over them by spikes. The person who centinel over them, at last hen that he was going afttened them with instant death should presume to stir-but them that in an hour's time, if stemained quiet, they should be herry. The crew soon found he water was pouring into the

uent day, almost suffocated

e want of air, and guarded by

hand were satisfied their deson was determined upon. By turtion they succeeded in ang open the hatch, and cautiresponsible to the cargo plundered—

solvential and the cargo plundered—

solvential and the cabin—the ropes

solvential and the cabin—the ropes

solvential and the cabin—the ropes

solvential and the cap plundered—

age boat stove and the jolly

solvential and the pump-gear destroythe ship's papers, charts, comclothing and provisions taken thething and provisions taken ten & long boat erased. They

and succeeded in getting her in a give the captain the William in ex- | have no rallying point, no determi- | are to be chosen by all the inhabikeep the wreck between them and they stood directly for the Spanish shore. At 4 o'clock on the following morning they fell in with a Greek Alicant. The crew were there scattered, and two were carried in the government ship Spey to Malta, where they arrived in September.

The pirates transferred to the William about 50 bales of goods, besides many articles which the crew appropriated to their own use. They applied themselves immediately to altering the marks of the bales. Not the least doubt was entertained by any of them that the Helen had sunk, and that her crew had met the dreadful fate designed for them .-Captain Delano altered his course, and instructed the mate to prepare a false log-book, that would place the William on the day of the pira by, in the bay of Gibraltar. He attempted to enter some port on the Barbary coast; but not succeeding. stood northward and eastward, and entered the port of Palma, in the island of Sardinia. Here and at St. Peters, he sold a part of his plunder, and afterwards divided part of the proceeds among the crew. The craw were not satisfied with the distribution. He afterwards proceeded to the island of Malia, and entered the port of La Valletta. He then made some large sales of the plundered goods, representing that they did not form a part of the cargo shipped by his owners, but that they had been put on board his vessel on the night of his leaving Liverpool, by a friend who was on the eve of bankruptcy. He also landed the part of the William's cargo ori-

ginally destined for Malta. Having thus disposed of his booty, capt. Delano proceeded on his voyage to Smyrna, where he arrived September 15. Two days after leaving Malta, he made a further division of the prize money, assigning to them about fifty pounds each. With this they were dissatisfied .-The captain made them all swear that they would not disclose any thing relative to the piracy. The oath signed by Delano & ten others, was afterwards found in the captain's

desk. On the circumstances relative to the sales made at Malta becoming known, suspicions arose, and these were greatly strengthened on the arrival of the two men of the Helen's crew in the Spey. A brig was hired and sent after the William, under command of lieut. Hobson. He took with him the two men of the Helen's and there confined by nailing crew, and on arriving at Smyrna, hatther overthem. They were confined thro' the night and equent day, almost suffocated nized the William. Capt. Deland and all his crew, except one who escaped, were seized and carried back to Malta. The evidence on the trial was very full and conclusive. This brief narrative is formed from it, and contains only the most prominent particulars. The

trial lasted four days. The jury after a consultation of two hours, found all the prisoners guilty. On the 31st of January, sentence of death was pronounced upon them. On the 4th of February, six of the convicts were hanged on board the brig William, moored in the middle of the great port of Malta. The sentence as regards the other two was respited on the spot, it having been shown that they had before the commission of the crime sustained uncommonly good characters, and that there were some circumstances in their favour at the time of the commission of the act. It is said that Delano was an American. It was testified by one of the crew, that soon after they sailed from Liverpool, he told the mate that a fortune might be made in the William. They had only to go round the docks and look for a vessel with a good cargo; such as the Mercury, a Boston trader, which carried a cargo of 120,000 every voyage—they were only to learn when she was going out, to sail a day or two before her, and then wait for her and board her, make toured to refit the pump, but themselves masters of the vessel it impossible. impossible. They hastily and her papers, take the vessel to

sunset, and they sought a doubtful who answered that "he could not safety in the long boat, taking care expect to show his face again at Besides, the troops, generally, and replied, "Why not, who was to the pirate until dark, after which know any thing about it?-Could things. Never have the operations not he make any place his home, of government been conducted with with plenty of money?" The William spoke the U. S. brig Wasp, brig, which carried them in towards | which asked if they had seen a hermaphrodite pirate brig with four guns. Delano said that this would favour their scheme, for whatever was done by them, would be laid to the hermaphrodite brig. This was lacio, van despacio"—(the things before falling in with the Dutch of the palace move slowly)—may be

We publish these details the more readily, because the public in this country seem not to be sensible how easily the peace of the ocean may be disturbed by an unprincipled marauder; and to have forgotten that the crime of piracy, dreaded and detested by all nations, can be guarded against only by the severest punishments, and thus to excite compassion for the perpetrator, is to invite a manifold repetition of the crime.

### SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Providence, dated May 3. Though the intelligence by this letter is not so late as before received, yet it contains speculations relative to the new order of things in Spain, which cannot fail to interest the public:

"The late revolution in the go-

vernment of this country has aston-

ished all the world. Never was there any thing more unexpected or more rapid. It may be said to be the work of a moment; and, but for the atrocities committed in this place on the 10th of March, would have been almost without bloodshed. Although I have seen it, and am every day experiencing its effects, yet I can hardly realize the change. So sudden, and beyond all calculations has it been, it appears like a vision, like a dream. Who could have calculated upon such docility on the part of the King? who could have anticipated an almost simultaneous rising in the provinces? and this, too, at the moment when the King was subscribing to the Constitution, without the knowledge of such insurrections, except in one or two instances-at the moment when every thing in this quarter appeared in the most depressing and discouraging condition-when the division of Riego had been annihilated, and the small army of the Isla, not exceeding 3000 men, left entirely to themselves, and so destitute of recources and dispirited, that they could not have held out above a few weeks longer; when, in question relative to the independfact, the most sanguine despaired perspective the immolations of fresh victims and the imposition of hea-

vier chains. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the conversion of the King, it has all the appearance of being sincere. He seems to have entered into the Constitutional system with all his might, and we are told that as much as he before hated and detested it, he now loves and delights in it; that it is in fact, his hobby-horse. This step has united to him nearly all of both parties, and he never before was so popular, so much beloved .-The system may already be considered as nearly consolidated; there can be no effectual opposition. I do not mean to say that all are satisfied; such a thing is impossible, under any government. There is a party opposed, consisting principally of Friars, who read their destruction in the convocation of the Cortes, a few of the regular Clergy, who imagine the Holy Religion in danger, without the existence of the Inquisition: some of the innumerable superanuated Generals, who expect to be struck from the list, and have lost, in anticipation, some fat governments; most of the grandees, who anticipate the deprivation of many of their important privileges; a considerable number of public officers who expect to lose their employments; and some of the merchants, who look forward with horrour to the independence of the Americas, and the consequent loss of an advan-

they of the adverse faction want .contented with the new order of such celerity, decision and promptitude, as since the adoption of the new system. The rapidity of their movements has astonished all, and we are at a loss to recognise the same people.-There is even danger that the old adage "lus cosus do pufor ever struck from the long list of those which are, with so much truth, called national, and that the representations of Gil Blas may no longer be considered as faithful portraits, in short, that should Adam again revisit this part of his inheritance, he might not, as heretofore, recollect his children, nor be delighted at the sight of the customs & things of his day. But, badinage, apart, the reform, so far, is extremely satisfactory, and promises well for the future. All depends upon the good faith of the King, and of this there can be no doubt. He has given many and unequivocal proofs of his sincerity. We understand that he was so affected as even to shed tears, upon embracing the celebrated Arguelles, the distinguished orator of the Cortes, named Secretary of State, who had been sentenced, on the return of Ferdinand from France, as a reward for his patriotism, to serve for ten years, as the last soldier, in one of the miserable places of banishment on the coast of Barbary, from whence he was recalled to occupy the first post in the nation. Other distinguished members of the Cortes and patriots have been recalled from barishment, and taken from dungeons, to fill the principal offices in the government .-The Cortes are convoked for the 9th of July next; the election took place on the 30th ultimo. There can be no doubt of the majority be ing Constitutionalists, and that it will contain many men of talents, information and experience. The Council of State is also composed of some of the first men in the nation, and the Secretaries of State are the best. So there is reason to expect that the affairs of government will be administered with wisdom.

With respect to the revolted colonies, no decisive step has yet been taken. A small squadron of ships of war has been ordered to proceed to the Costa firma, but it has not yet sailed, and I consider it somewhat doubtful whether it will .-The transports collected for the grand expedition have all been discharged and paid off, and most of them have sailed for home. The ence of the colonies must be decidof the cause, and only saw in the ed by the Cortes; and for my part were there; so that the English ships I see no other alternative than of acknowledging it. The majority of the unprejudiced and disinterested part of the nation, I am persuaded, have made up their minds in this conformity. It is possible that another effort at subjection may be made, but it is by no means probable. I conceive it certain that these provinces will not again enter into the political compact with the mother country, notwithstanding all the allurements of the Constitution, and an ostensible equality of rights and privileges. They know, very well that these theories never can and never will be reduced to practice .-They have already had proofs given them of this, in the number of delegates allowed to be chosen by the Americans to the Cortes which are to be 30 only, for all the provinces, while Spain herself chooses upwards of 150. The Constitution provides that a member shall be chosen for every seventy thousand citizens; thirty, therefore, being prescribed for the Americans, is saying in other words, that they do not contain much over two millions of voters, when it is well known Mexico alone possesses more. It is evident that a majority is feared in the Cortes, favourable to American independence, and that every means will be made use of to prevent it. It is also feared, that should this provision of the Constitution be carried into full effect, America will soon have a plorality of members in that ridite long boat the tarpaulins, South America, sell her there; and tageous exclusive trade. But they body. These thirty representatives contest."

condition with constantly bailing, change. He asked the witness to keep affoat. It was now near if he would engage in such a scheme, name is a tower of strength," which vote, now in the peninsula, ad interim, until the arrival of the members which may be chosen there .to row in such a direction as to home afterwards." To this Delano the physical force of the nation, are But it is the opinion of all the Spanish Americans with whom I have conversed on the subject, that no members will ever be sent by those colonies which are now in a state of revolution. In this place, not a single vote was given, at the late election, from Caraccas or New-Grenada. All the boasted system of equality will be of the same nature .- Nothing can be further from the ideas of the present government, than the admission of the Americans to a free trade with foreign nations. Among all the Spaniards with whom have spoken on this point, which have been made and to different classes and professions, I have not found one, who could bring his mind to such a concession. The general and favourite idea on this point is, to compromise with the Americans for the withholding of this privilege, by the allowance of some other. In short the avarice, pride and prejudices of three centuries, are not to be rooted out and destroyed in a moment by the dash of a per.. The impression of colonial subjection is ot to be worn off so soon.

#### NORTH-WEST COAST.

A late London Magazine contains the following notice of the Amerian Settlement on the North-west

"The most important settlement of the United States is ten degrees more southward fof the Russian settlement at Kamschatka] on the banks of the Columbia. Two captains from Boston acquired of the natives, some years ago, a long extent of coast, by virtue of a contract, which is still in the hands of several merchants in Boston. Soon after this, several agents to the A-merican Northwest Company went from New-York to settle there, under the direction of the President, Mr. Astor, and soon after began a very good trade with the English Northwest Company in Canada, which had for a long time carried on a trade in furs.

"About this time the Americans destroyed the British fleet in the Pacific Ocean, which was employed in the whale fishery. But Captain Porter, who had proposed this undertaking, was made prisoner on board the Essex by the English .-Not satisfied with this they sent small vessels to destroy all the American trading magazines on the Sandwich Islands and at the mouth of the Columbia. But the Americans on the Columbia, informed of these intentions, by their friends the Canadians who had aiready several settlements on that river, quickly sold their establishments to them, and all the magazines which on their arrival found that there was nothing to plunder, as every thing had become the property of English subjects. The natives, however, were not pleased with this convention; they affirmed that it was necessary for them to have as many ships possible in the Columbia, as the value of their fur goods in the Chinese trade was thus increased.

"Since this time, the U. States have tried to form new settlements in these parts, and the English look with a jealous eye on their commercial activity, as well as that of the Russians. In reality, the Russian settlements increase wonderfully in the east of Asia, as well as in the west of America. They have fol-lowed more liberal principles than they did in Kamschatka and the adacent Islands. It is certainlytheir intention to make themselves masters, as much as possible, of the trade of the Northwest of America, and to draw over to their side the fishermen and hunters of these parts, to be at last enabled to supply the Chinese market exclusively with furs. Without doubt the Russians already injure the Americans; and as the goods in the Chinese ports become more rare and more in demand, quarrels between the merchants of these two nations seems unavoidable, and it will prohably be decided, without the knowledge and consent of their governments who shall yield to the other in this