Stoughton's Church Music

. 94 1 05

Brewn, Rich'd Name unknown Dowel, Wm. Hood, Joseph Jones, Isaac Davis's Reserv-Murdoch, Gilbert Part Harris Mount Morgan, Thomas House and lot in

Phelps, Matthew Part of Portland 13 53 Part of Mount Stevens, William
Urvin. James
Waters, Aquila
Waters, Edward
Waters, Edward
Waters Lot
Part of Hammond's Gist. ANTHONY SHITH.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphan's cont of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of James P. Soper, deceased, near Hawkins' Point, on Thursday the 14th April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A. M. part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE,

Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furni-

ture, some Farming Utensils, &c.

The TERMS OF SALE are: six months credit on all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; ill sums of twenty dollars or under, the cash will be required.

E Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. JOSEP: EVANS, Surv'g Ex'c March 17, 1831

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of sifministration on the Maryland, letters of silministration on the personal estate of John Hayder late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warsed to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the lat day of March next, they may otherwise by Jaw be escluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th, day of March, 1831.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

MOTION IS HERBBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, etters of administration on the personal es-ate of Edward Baldwin-late of said county, are principal patterns and particular against against aid estate, are design to present them legally wthentcatied, and those indebted are request

d to make immediate payment.

GRAFTON B, DUYALL, Adm'r.

March 10 8831.

JUST RECEIVED LAWS TWO LETTERS

To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor,

Price Twenty five Gents.

THE CHURCHIMAN'S

ALMANAC,

For 1831—Price 61 Cents.

## The Maryland Gazette.

DL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1831.

NTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church-Street, Annapolis. THERE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SIONS OF HIBBS THE PIRATE. minal who stands convicted of the of William Roberts, mate of the brig , on the high was, on the 23d of rlast, and who is to be executed on

ust, is a native of the State of Rhode the name by which he is known manualty is Charles Gibbs, we shall y designate him by that name, in of his bloody atrocities which is

nine I. then his arrest, and before his trial, and a desire to Henry W. Merritt, Police mars his, to make some cations to a moneta are respecting his The officer made known J ness Hope in, first, one of the years of this city, and that general along that a development of the ness attending his piracies would be tant and valuable to the mercanty, proceeded to the prison at receive his confession. de to that gentleman, will be found quel. The other decais presented llawing nurritive, were communica-ic. Morritt, Police officer, the deputy of Bridewell, and another person, at times, and were committed to paper That they are all true we do not to affirm; but that they are in the anded in truth, we do most sinceraly I by circumstances, as to leave hardon the minds of the most sceptical. irst account which he gives of himself this father obtained a situation for him United States sloop of war Hornet, Lawrence, during the last war with rd, in which vessel he made two cruia the last of which she contured and sunk ruambuco, after an engagement of On the arrival of the Hornet in the Capt. Lawrence was assigned by the nment to the command of the frigate ennient to the command of the lighter sapeake, then lying in Boston harbour, Gobs accompanied him to that ill-fated led in the month of April, 1813. Early ne month of May, says he, swe received dienge from Capt Brooks, of the frighter lange, and we instantly made proposations. on, and we instantly made preparations to see, and risk a battle. the harbour about 11 o'clock, and comaction about 3. P. M. off Cape It lasted about 30 minutes, with great er, especially on board the Chesapeake. open miraculously, with only a selice i upon my usee, the only wound I ever ed in my life. The loss of the Chesawas 65 k Hed dead, and 160 wounded,

half mortally. We were taken into Ha-, where I remained about four months. ofter his excharge, he abandoned all idea often his excharge, he abandoned all idea of the sea for a subsistence, went menths, but being unable to conquer his pensity to lead a roving life, he entered board a ship bound to New Orleans, and cery business in Boston. This undertasking was far from being profitable, and he was detented the recessity of applying to his father for assistance, which was always afforded, accompanied with gook advice and his blessing. The stock was finally old at auction for about 990 dollars, which he soon squandered in ale-houres and among profit gates. His father hearing of his di-sapation, who fell upon her knees and implored gates. Bis father hearing of his di-sapation, where effect in early sind carnestly to him to come bonne, but he studbornly refused, and want to sea again. In the ship John, Capt. Brown, bound for the Island of Margarita.

After their arrival, he left the ship and early and carnestly to him to come loone, but he studbornly refused, and want to sea again. In the ship John, Capt. Brown, bound for the Island of Margarita.

After their arrival, he left the ship and early in the carnestly to him to come loone, but he exceeding dissertion. They come have the companies of the same that it is to companie to the companies of the same that is the same the companies of the same that is the same that is the same that is the same that the carnest to him to come loone, but the exceeding dissertion and kept there about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba but the crew becoming dissaction and the colombian privater Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba but the crew becoming dissaction and the colombian privater Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba but the crew becoming dissaction are also that a last into an around constant the colombian privater Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba but the crew becoming dissaction are also the colombian privater of the c nce to Stockholm. On the homeword pas-

tered on board the Colombian privateer Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba, but the crew becoming dissatisfied in consequence of the non-payment of their prize money, a mutiny arose, the crew took possession of the schooner, and landed the officers near Peusacola. A number of days elapsed before it was finally decided by them what course to pursue—Some advised that they should cruise as before, under the Colombian commission; others proposed to hoist the should cruise as before, under the Colombian commission; others proposed to hoist the Black Flag. They cruised for a short time without any success, and it was then unanimously determined to hoist the black flag, and declare war against all nations. Their bloody nurses was not comised houses, into inno.

vanna, that would be mutually beneficial; that he would receive all their goods, sell them, and divide the proceeds. This suggestion being favourably received, they ran up within two miles of the Moro Castle, and sent Antonio on shore to see the merchant and make a contract with him. Previous to this, Gibbs was chosen to navigate the vessel. Antonio succeeded in arranging every thing ac-cording to their wishes, and Cape Antonio vas appointed as the place of rendezvous .-The merchant was to furnish drogers to trans-

Cape Antonio. The crew were immediately destroyed those who resisted were hewn to pieces; those who offered no resistance, were reserved to be shot and thrown overboard.—Such was the manner in which they proceeded in all their subsequent captures. The unhappy being that cried for mercy in the hope that so nething like humanity was to be found in best of his belief only one of the crew had been to kill so many persons, when you had got in all their subsequent captures. The unhap-py being that caled for mercy in the hope that so nothing like humanity was to be found in the breasts even of the worst of men, shared the same fate with him who resolved to sell his life at the highest price. A French brig, with a valuable cargo of wine and silk, was taken shortly after: the vessel was burnt and

The sanguinary scenes through which Gibbs had passed now effectually wrought up his desperation to the highest pitch, and being as remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity as he was for his skill in navigation, he was as he was for his skill in marigation, he was unanimously chosen to be their leader in all their future enterprises. To reap a golden havest without the hazarl of encountering living witnesses of their crimes, it was unanimously resolved to spare no Riers, and to burn and abunder without meet. They know that and plunder without morey. They knew that the principle inculcated by the old maxim that side id then tell no tales," was the only safe one for them, and they scrupulously followed it. Gibbs states that he never had occasion to give orders to begin the work of death. -The Spaniards were eager to accomplish that object without delay, and generally every unhappy victim disappeared in a very few min-

He now directed his course towards the Ba-hama Binks, where they captured a brig, be-lieved to be the William, from New York for ome port in Mexico, with a cargo of furniture; destroyed the crew, took her to Cape Antonio, and seat the furniture and other artitonio, and sent the furniture and other arti-cles, to their friend at Havana. Sometime furing this cruise, the pirate was chased for nearly a whole day by an U. S. ship supposed to be the John Adams; they hoisted Patriot colours, and finally escaped. In the early part of the summer of 1317, they took the Earl of Moira, an English ship from London. part of the symmet of the Earl of Moira, an English ship from London, with a cargo of dry goods. The crew were destroyed, the vessel burnt, and the godle. carried to the Cape. There they had a settlecarried to the Cape. There they had a sectement with their Havana friend, and the proceeds were divided according to agreement.

Gibbs then repaired to Havana, introduced himself to the merchants, and made further

arrangements for the successful prosecution of his piracies. While there he became acquainted with many of the English and Ameri-

quainted with many of the English and American naval officers, inquired respecting the success of their various expeditions for the suppression of piracy, and made himself acquainted with the speed of their vessels, and all their intended movements.

On his arrival at Cape Antonio, he found that his comrades were in a state of complete mutiny and rebellien, and that several of them had been killed. His energy checked the disturbance, and all agreed to submit to his orders, and put any one to death who should

stil it broke out at last into open mutiny, and one of the pirates was shot by Gibbs for daring to lay hold of her with a view of beating out her brains. Gibbs was compelled in the end to submit her fate to a council of war, at which it was decided that the preservation of their own lives made her sacrifice indispensable. He therefore acquiesced in the decision ble. He therefore acquiesced in the decision, and gave orders to have her destroyed by poison, which was immediately done.

The piratical schooner was shortly after-

wards driven ashore near the Cape, and so wards driven ashore near the Uape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Piccianna, and despetched to their randowners. In this ward purpose was not carried however, into immediate execution. They boarded a number of vesselmand allowed them to pass unmolest ed, their being no specie on board and their cargoes not being convertible into any thing valuable to themselves. At last one of the cree samed Artsnio, suggested that an arrangement could be made with a man in Hadespatched to their rendezvous. In this ves-sel they cruised successfully for more than

a very narrow escape atone tine. from the English man of war brig Coronation. In the early part of October, 1821, they captured the ship Lucius of Charleston, took her to landing her cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprise. Capt. Kearney, hove in sight, and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent in her barges to attack them. A serious engaged in ment followed; they defended themselves for some time behind a 4 gun battery, but in the end, were defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to abandon their vessels and hooty, and fly to the mountains for safety. In the port the goods to Havanna, which was done by him for more than three years.

The Maria now put to sea, with a crew of about fifty men, principally Spaniards and Americans, with every lope of infamous success. The first years like fell in with was the Indispensable, an English ship, bound to Havana, which was taken and carried to Cape Antonio. The crew were immediately destroyed is those who resisted were hewn to currence to newspaper files, we find that such which were principally dry goods. The crew of the Enterprize destroyed our fort, took the goods from the Caroline and our fort fort, took the goods from the caroline and our fort fort. killed at the time they were, forced to abun-don the ship. The same account says that the British brig Larch of St. Andrews, from Kingston for Havana, was taken by the pirates, and recaptured at the same time, by rates, and recaptured at the Enterprise. This is doubtless the Lar kin spoken of by Gibbs in the confession made to Justice Hopson, which we here subjoint City Prison and Bri lewell, March 6, 1831. This is doubtless the Lar

Question.—Charles Gebis.—my name is.
Mr. Hopson, I understand from Mr. Merritt you wished to see me. He told me some
ten or twelve days since, and the weather being so cold, I have put off coming until now He informed me you wished to make some communications which you would not make to

Ans. - I have.

Ques.—Gibbs, are you going to tell me the truth, or is it to amuse me, and make me write a long story that will not amount to any thing?

ny thing?

Ans.—I shall tell nothing but the truth, and it is only on condition that you will swear not to divulge any thing I may say, when I am on trial, and at no time after, if I should get clear,

My reply was, (says Mr. Hopson,) that I should not take my oath, but that I would give him my word that it should be kept a secret according to his request.

Under this promise he stated as follows:—
That he compagned piracy in the year 1816.

That he commenced piracy in the year 1816, in he schooner, Sans Sousce, belonging to the Island of Margarita, and that since that time, has been in several other vessels engaged in the same business. That many of
his comrades are now living in the United
States, but whose names he never would mention: That they had taken from many vessels large sums of money, and various articles of inerchandise. He had no doubt be had been concerned in robbing forty different vessels; and on reflection, could mention maof the names. He then gave me the names

nv of the names. He then gave me the names of the following vessels.

Brig Jane, of Liverpool: cargo dry goods. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.

Brig (name forgotten.) of New-York, from the Spanish Maine; took money from her. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.

Brig Belvidere of Boston, taken in the Gulf; crew and vessel destroyed.

Two French Brigs, in the trait of Mexico; money taken—crews and vessels destroyed.

Ship Indispensable, of London; took from her dry goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.

A Dutch Ship from Curacoa, bound to Holland. There were thirty passengers in her; some of them were females. Took a large quantity of plate, destroyed the vessel and all on board except a young girl, the daughter of one of the families. Took her to the west end of Cuba, Cape Antonio, where we had a rendezvous, and where we had a small fort which mounted four guns. We kept her about two months, and she was then killed, and this circumstance lurts his feelings more than any act of his life; and which is the only act he can say he was sorry for. [After-A Dutch Ship from Curacoa, bound to Hol ly act he can say he was sorry for. [Afterwards told me she was poisoned.] The girl was about 17 or 18 years of age; her father, was about 1, of to relations were on board the vessel.

There were many other vessels taken and

destroyed, and among them, Americans. E-

to kill so many persons, when you had got all their money, which was all you wanted?

Ass.—The laws are the cause of so many Ques .- How can that be? what do you

Ans. - Because a man has to suffer death

for piracy; and the punishment for marder is no more. Then you know, all witnesses are out of the way, and I am sure if the punishment was different, there would not be so in thy murders. Ques .- Have you any objections to tell me

the names of any persons who have been con cerned in piracy, or who received the gains of pirates?

Ans.—There are many now in the U. States,

but I will not mention their names. I know that when I was cruising, the Governor of the Isle of Pines was concerned with pirates, and I want mention any others.

Here we separated (says Justice Hopson)

and he wished me to call and see him again, which I promised.
I visited him again on the 19th March. At

that visit nothing but conversation took place. I asked him many questions; he conversed with great freedom; repeated to me the vessels he first informed me had been robbed and destroyed. At this visit I questioned him about the following vessels, at the request of bout the following vessels, at the request of Mr. Amos Buttler, who handed me a list of them, viz:—Mary Augusta from Antwerp to Mobile? said he had no recollection of her.

Dutch vessel from Europe for Curacoa? To this recation he said that in the care 1822.

this question he said that in the year 1822, a Dutch ship and a bark were taken off the Ba-Dutch ship and a bark were taken on the pa-hama Bank, and two days after they (the pa-rates) run in under the 'M-ro Castle. Their vessel was a privateer schooner, with a Big Gun amidships, which they had under cover. After they had been in port two days, two boats' crews came in and said their vessels

hoats' crews came in and said their vessels had been taken, off the Bank.

Providence of Providence? Two times; once from Liverpool to N. York, and once from Mobile to N. York; stopped her once, as will be seen by his first account.

Br. brig Lacoover, two years ago from Jamaica to St. John? Knew nothing of her.
Brig Transit, Ellet, from Trinidad to New York, two years ago? Knows nothing of her.
Candace from Boston to Sumatra, in 1824,
robbed of \$19,000? Knows nothing of her. Topaz in 1823, from Calcutta, crew mur-

would come and see him again. He sent the following Wednesday week.

I again visited him on Wednesday morning, 23d March, and then told him I expected all he had told me could not be true; and as I had a list of the various vessels he said had been plundered, and the crews murdered, I been plundered, and the crews murdered, I wished him to go on and repeat them again, and such others as he could recollect. Here follows the account, as given this day:

Brig William, of N. York, vessel & crew de-

strayed.
Burque Larkin, of London, Brig Belvidere, of Boston, Saip Indispensable of London, do Ship Earl of Moira, of London, do Two French brigs, on Bahama banks, do A Genoese brig, from Straits, A N. York brig, name forgotten, A French ship from Europe, Dutch ship, on South Cuba, cargo, dry goods, Dutch ship Dido. Dutch brig from Europe, do do Providence of Providence, took out \$10,000

and let her pass because the crew were his

townsmen.

Barque Transit, in the year 1824 or 25, cargo modasses, vessel and cargo destroyed.

Dutch ship from Curacoa in 1819, vessel and cargo destroyed.

Commenced in the year 1816, in the privateer Maria, Capt. Bell, of the Port of Margarita, in the Island of Santa Martha. Captain Bell was from somewhere up North River, at or near Hudaon.—Took the vessel from er, at or near Hudson.—Took the vessel from the officers, and set them on shore at Pensa-The Picciana was sent to Cape Antonio

for them, from the Havana; wont tell | whom.
The ship that he mentioned as having been
run on shore at Cape Antonio, was the Carorun on shore at Cape Antonio, was the Cato- free scientify usciares that he had no agen-line of Charleston, from Liverpool-[Gibbs cy in the murder of the mate, for which he

NO. 16.

bound for Canton. They knew that she would have a large quantity of specie on board, but they were disappointed in their boaty. The ship passed them in the night.

Sometime in the course of the year 1319, he states that he left Havana and came to the Unite! States, bringing with him about \$5.00, 600. He passed several weeks in this cate, and then went to Boston, whence he took passedge to Liverpool in the ship Emerald, Before he sailed, however, he had squandered a large part of his money by disapation and gambling. He remained in Liverpool a few months, and then returned to Boston in the ship Figure. ship Topaz, Capt. Lewis. His residence in Liverpool at that time is satisfactorily as-certaine I from another source besides his own onfession. A female now in this city well acquainted with him there, where, she was, he lived like a gentleman, with apparently abundant means of support. In speak-ing of his acquaintance with this female, he says, of fell in with a woman, was I thought was all virtue, but she deceived me, and I am sorry to say that a heart that never felt abished at scenes of carnage and blood, was made a child of for a time by her, and I gave made a child of for a time by her, and I gave way to dissipation to drawn the torment! How often when the funes of liquor have subsided, have I thought of my good and affectionate parents, and of their Godlike advices. But when the little monitor began to move within me, I immediately seized the cup to hide myself from myself, and death notificial hide myself from myself, and drank until the sense of intoxication was renewed. My friends advise I me to behave myself like a man, and promised me their assistance, but the demon still haunted me, and I spurned their advice.'

He subsequently returned to Boston, sailed for Havana, and again commenced his piratical career. In 1856, he revisited the Garnited States, and hearing of the war between Brazil and the Republic of Bue 105 Ayres' sailed from Boston in the brig Hitty of Pertsproath, with a determination, as he states, of sailed from Boston in the brig Hitty of Pertsmouth, with a determination, as he states, of trying his fortune in defence of a republican government. Upon his arrival, he made himself known to Admiral Brown, and communicated his desire to join their may. The Admiral accompanied him to the Governor, and a Lieutenant's commission being give ching, he joined a ship of 34 gins, called the Twenty-Fifth of May. Here,' says Gibbs, 1 found Lieut. Didge, an old acquaintance, and a number of other persons with whom I had sailed. When the Governor gave me the commission, he told me trey wanted no cowhad sailed. When the Governor give he de-commission, he told me tacy wanted no cow-ards in their Navy, to which I replied that I though the would have no apprehension of tay cowardice or skill when he became acquainted with me. He thanked me, and said he hoped he should not be deceived; upon which we drank to his health and to the success of we drank to his health and to the success of the Republic.—He then presented me with a sword, and told me to wear that as my com-panion through the doubtful struggle in which the republic was engaged. I told him I never would disgrace it, so long as I had a nerve in Topaz in 1823, from Calcutta, crew murdered? Knows nothing of her.

I then left him, under the promise that I would come and see him again. He sent the following Wednesday week.

I then left him, under the promise that I would come and see him again. He sent the following Wednesday week. ceeded in gaining the confidence of Admiral Brown, he put me in command of a privateer schooner, mounting 2 long 24 pounders and 46 men. I sailed from Buenos Ayres, made two good cruises, and returned safely to port.
I then bought one half of a new Baltimore I then bought one half of a new Battimore schooner, and sailed again, but was captured seven days out, and carried into Itio Janeiro, where the Brazilians paid me my change. I remained there until peace took place, then returned to Buenos Ayres, and thence to New York.

After the lapse of about a year, which he passed in traveling from place 40 place, Gibbs states that the war between France and passed in traveling from place to many Gibbs states that the war between France and Algiers attracted his attention. Knowing that the French commerce piesented a fine opportunity for plunder, he determined to embark for Algiers, and offer his services to the Dey. He accordingly took passage from this port in the Sally Ann, belonging to Bath, landed at Barcelona, crossed to Port Mainon, and endeavoured to make his way to Algiers. The vigilance of the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he proceeded to Tunis. There finding it unsafe to attempt a journey to Algiers across the description of the war with the Romans. He afterwards took passage to Marseilles, and thence to Boston. From Boston he sailed to New Orleans, and there entered as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard. To a question when we who had been accustomed to command crew of the brig Vineyard. To a question why he who had been accustomed to command should enter as a common sailor on board the the Vineyard, he answered that he sought employment to assuage the horrors of reflec-

He solemnly declares that he had no agen-