

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, May 3, 1827.

VOL. LXXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY **Jonas Green,** Church-street, Annapolis. Price—Three Dollars per annum.

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although there are two copies of these Journals extant, and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although there are two copies of these Journals extant, and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period.

Notice. The subscriber being anxious to settle his former business, requests those who are indebted to him, to close their accounts either by the payment of the money, or by a good note. G. Shaw & Co. April 25, 1827.

Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, on Saturday the 5th day of May next.

A House AND Lot of Ground, ON CORN HILL STREET in the said City, opposite the residence of Henry Hammond, whereof William Taylor, sen. died seized. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Terms of sale, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock. Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Notice. The creditors of Abel Joyce, of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are required to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the register of the chancery court, within four months from the day of sale.

State of Maryland, &c. Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, April 30th 1827. On application, by petition of Rachel Watkins and Benjamin Watkins, administrators of Nicholas Watkins (of Thos.) late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that they give to the creditors the same notice required by law for the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Public Sale. The Three Brick Dwelling Houses in CORNHILL STREET, owned by Mrs. Perkins, will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 5th day of May next. This property will be sold low, and liberal credits will be allowed purchasers. For particulars apply to Mr. James W. Lawson.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Watkins (of Thos.) late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 28th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 20th day of April 1827. Rachel Watkins, Benjamin Watkins, Administrators.

Notice. G. Shaw & Dennis Claude, Juniors, having this day formed a partnership, their business will be conducted under the firm of Shaw & Claude, at the Store heretofore occupied by G. Shaw. March 25, 1827.

SHAW & CLAUDE Have received A General Assortment of Choice Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Liverpool & Glass Ware; Which they offer for sale upon reasonable terms. April 25, 1827.

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MISCELLANY. THE SOUND OF THE BELL. That's the sound of the bell, that's the sound of the bell, that's the sound of the bell, that's the sound of the bell. The ancient rocks yet ring to thee, whose thunders might can tame Oh! many a glorious voice is gone From the rich bowers of earth, and hushed in many a lovely grove, Of musicfulness or mirth. The British fleet, that sighted of yore Along the waves, is still; The horns of Jubah pealing up, Oh Zion's awful hill.

And Memnon's lyre hath lost the chord, That breathed the mystic tones; And the songs at Bona's high triumphs poured, Are with her eagle flown. And mate the Mænish horn, that rang, O'er stream and mountain free; And the Hymn, the leagued Crusaders sang, Hath died in Galilee. But thou art swelling on, thou Deep! Through many an olden clime, Thy billow anthem, ne'er to sleep, Until the close of time. Thou liftest up thy solemn voice, To every wind and sky; And all our Earth's green shores rejoice, In that one harmony.

It fills the nomadic calm profound, The sunset-heaven of gold; And the still midnight hears the sound, Even as when first it rolled. Let there be silence, deep and strange, Where crowning cities rise— Thou speak of one that doth not change— So may our hearts repose!

ITALIAN WOMEN. Since he first crossed the Alps, Dr. Bree had become a passionate admirer of Italian women. He was struck with their beauty, but he was more forcibly struck by that grace of mind, that happy mixture of softness and passion, quickness and simplicity, playfulness and melancholy, which form the peculiar charm of the daughters of Italy. Resembling children in some respects, especially in what relates to mental endowments, they, in all that is connected with the heart, astonish man by their courage, disinterestedness, and self-devotion. Bountiful nature has done every thing for them; education but little. Their passions are allowed to grow in wild luxuriance, but their passions are generally of the softer kind; and no woman in the world are more naturally charitable and benevolent than the Italian women. Little inclined to vanity, they are pleased with their countenance, they are pleased with their countenance, they are pleased with their countenance. There are but two serious occupations, connected with the ordinary business of life, to which an Italian woman is devoted. These are war and hunting. Labour is performed exclusively by the women, and this distribution of duties is a marked characteristic of all barbarous nations. Passion for war is fostered and encouraged by institutions, which are admirably adapted to make the warrior brave and enterprising. Nothing in the systems of the ancient republics was better devised to stimulate the ardour of their citizens. And when assembled Greece proclaimed the victor at the Olympic games, and crowned him with the olive wreath, she formed no more powerful motive for exertion and distinction, than is provided in the institutions of our aborigines. It is the same love of distinction which impels the warrior to tear from the head of the writhing and reeking victim, the bloody trophy of savage victory, and at the next war dance in his distant village, to strike the post, and to recount the atrocities, which, by the aid of the Sag-a-mosh, he has been enabled to commit upon the Tsh-mo-ke man.

An Indian war dance is an important incident in the passing events of a village. The whole population is assembled and a feast provided for all. The warriors are painted and prepared for battle. A post is firmly planted in the ground, and the singers, the drummers, and other instrumental musicians, are seated within the circle formed by the dancers and the spectators. The music and the dance begin. The warriors exert themselves with great energy. Every muscle is in action, and there is the most perfect concord between the music and their movements. They brandish their weapons with such apparent fury, that fatal accidents seem unavoidable. Presently a warrior leaves the circle, and with his tomahawk or scalping-knife strikes the post. The music and dancing cease, and profound silence ensues. The chief, with a loud voice, recites the military achievements. He describes the battles he has fought, the prisoners he has captured, the scalps he has taken. He points to his wounds and produces his trophies. He accompanies his narrative with the apt representation of his exploits, and the mimic engagement, the advance and the retreat, are exhibited to his nation as they really occurred. There is no exaggeration, and no misrepresentation. It would be infamous for a warrior to boast of deeds he never performed. If the attempt were made, some one would approach and throw dirt on his face, saying, 'I do not see your name in the list of the brave.' But such an indignity is rarely necessary, and as the war parties generally contain many individuals, the character and conduct of every warrior are well known. Shouts of applause accompany the narration, proportioned in duration and intensity to the interest it excites. His station in the circle is then resumed by the actor, and the dance proceeds till it is interrupted in a similar manner.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK. The Philadelphia papers publish the annexed account of the loss of the schooner Horatio, of that port, commanded by Captain Lemuel Doughty, whose narrative of his own suffering and that of the unfortunate crew, all of whom perished, will be read with much interest. Loss of the Schooner HORATIO. Captain John Lombard will please have the following account published of the loss of the schooner Horatio, from Philadelphia for Port au Prince, on the 3th of March, 1827, at 5 P. M. in latitude 33. N. longitude 72. 50. On Saturday, March 3, discharged the pilot, having a favourable breeze from N. N. E. and steering S. S. E. Continued fine weather until Sunday morning, when the wind increased so rapidly and the sea arose so as to break over, but with little damage. In the meantime the pumps were kept going; about sun set, it increased to a gale, we took in all sail, except the balance reefed foresail, which we scudded under, endeavouring to get through the Gulf Stream before the sea increased too dangerous; she laboured very much, and making water as fast as it could be pumped out. We scudded all that night, and every body on deck attending to the pumps, and safety of the vessel. On Monday morning the 5th, as the day broke, the gale increased to a hurricane, shifting the wind from N. N. E. to N. E. at intervals attended with constant rain and hail. The sea arose in heavy masses and very irregular; about 8 A. M. was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away several stanchions, quarter boards, and some of the plank shears. Finding it rather dangerous to run, at 10 A. M. we heeled under part of the foresail; by this time both pumps were going to keep her free, and all hands employed securing things about the deck. At meridian the storm increased with much violence, so as to blow the foretop sail and flying jib from their lashings; at 4 P. M. while the mate, [Mr. Henry Rowell,] and the people were lashing the long boat, a heavy sea struck her in the waist, and washed the mate overboard and all hands to leeward; we endeavoured to save him by heaving out ropes, but could not, he drifted to windward, and sunk to rise no more! Stove in all the water casks and hose the lumber off the decks so as to lighten her; took in the fore-sail and set part of the balance reefed mainsail, which kept her closer to the sea; at 5 P. M. while in the cabin shifting myself, a powerful sea struck her; and lay her on her beam ends; I succeeded in gaining the deck as the water rushed over me; three of the crew and myself got into the weather main chains, which was the larboard, and lashed ourselves one man was drowned in the forecabin. By this time she was full of water, and driving with head to wind; both masts being under water, we cut away the lanyards without effects the sea at every roll making a breach over our heads sometimes washing us down her bottom. At about midnight the cook, who was next to me, got washed from his lashings, I held him by the arm & tried to secure him, but another sea immediately followed, and wrenched him from my powerless grasp; he sunk without a struggle; all the hatches were burst open, and the cargo floating out at every swell. The scene was truly awful, too much to be pictured, the stormy sea, the clash of waves dashing the broken spars and fragments of the wreck over and around us, but the three miserable beings lashed to the unsheltered side, beset by the merrymen of heaven in pitiless gony and wing fur, that dissolution which most inevitably takes place; but half clothed, the bleak wind, and con-

stant breaking of the merciless waves over us, almost suffocated me; with the frequent draughts we imbued, shivering and benumbed with the lashings that bound us at this anxious and wretched crisis, without one moment of hope to rest upon; contemplating our few fellow companions, who were suddenly swallowed in the raging sea, and that dark abyss preparing its angry frown, left no hope, no resource but inevitable death; and death seemed a merciful angel that would release us from our sufferings. At about 4 1/2 M. on Tuesday, the two young men appeared deranged, and talked of going on shore, I got something to eat and drink; it was with great persuasion I prevailed on them from casting off their lashings. Their imaginations became so heated, that at length no remonstrance of mine could avail; they loosened themselves, their impatience became so vivid; a heavy sea came over, I held them a-while; they became alarmed and tried to relash themselves, when another greater sea rushed over carrying them with it; they cried to me for a rope, alas! I had none! What I had to spare I threw to them; they grasped, but could not reach; a mournful cry escaped them, the struggle for life was but short; their efforts overcame them; and their bodies floated motionless all around the bows, out of my sight forevermore. Now indeed the full weight of agony bore me down. I had neither ideas nor reflections, but submissively awaiting the same fate that befel my companions; I continued my unpleasant situation; a grave like attitude, without a gleam of hope or wish for alteration; while my fixed eyes were glaring on the tumult of the crashing waves, my attention was aroused by an object which stimulated me to thought; and from that thought my mind became animated with a hope, a hope of rescue. The object was the mainmast, which had become loosened from the vessel, and the hull appeared to right a little; another cheering ray of daylight broke upon me, gave me fuller hopes, and when the sun arose I looked on the quarter deck, where I lashed myself. But even this respite from suffering only gave me more acute reflections, for here a lingering feverish death awaited and hunted my restless mind; none but the Providence of God could now but this desert ocean release me; to his care I resigned my soul and body; for two more nights I remained lashed to the stern of the wreck with a small piece of tarpaulin to cover me from the breaking waves. On the morning of the 8th of March, as the sun rose, I descried a welcome sail, standing for me. I raised a flag, the vessel came down; they lowered the boat and took me on board the brig Lawson. Capt. John Lombard, of Halliwell, from Baltimore for New-Orleans, and by his kind, humane and gentlemanly treatment, I was enabled to recover. For 70 hours, I had neither rest nor drink. LEMUEL DOUGHTY.

MODE OF DISPERSING LOCUSTS. We traversed the grand steppe or desert of Astrakhan for two days. On the evening of the first of August, we arrived at a Russian village, which was surrounded by a considerable tract of well cultivated land. While changing horses, I witnessed what was to me a very curious sight—a vast flight of locusts, extending fifteen miles, suddenly made their appearance from the east, and came in a huge phalanx to attack the crops. In an instant every villager was on the road to his own field. Some took dogs, others were on horseback, and others ran shouting and clapping their hands all the way, the inhabitants finding from experience, that the locusts very much dislike noise. My fellow traveller told me, that in the colony of Karass, when the locusts came in sight, not only all the inhabitants, but the military turned out, and endeavored to drive them off by drums and flutes, and a perpetual discharge of musquetry. The enemy, thus repulsed, make a speedy retreat, and commit their depredations on the land of those who are less on the alert to resist them.—Keppel's Jour. from India to England.

TO FARMERS.—Soak seed corn in a solution of Glauber's Salt, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms nor fowls, nor birds, will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetts, who sowed the salt water sown corn. For a bill of two acres sown with seed thus prepared, was sown, while at least half of the adjoining field, planted at the same time, was destroyed. N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Steam Boat.
MARYLAND.
This commodious vessel will commence the season and pursue its routes in the following manner:
Leave Easton on the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of every week at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis, Leave Annapolis at 9 o'clock, and proceed to Baltimore, where she will arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening.
Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and FRIDAY of every week at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis, and leave Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and proceed to Easton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. But in proceeding on this route and on the days above mentioned she shall always on her passage, or signals touch at Banning's Mill, Oxford, and Castle Haven, both going and returning, and take up of her passengers.
On the SUNDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Annapolis, and, remaining there, till 1 o'clock, return to Baltimore at 1 o'clock the same evening.
On the MONDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at half past 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown, where she will arrive at 12 o'clock touching at Queenstown, or at such place on Corisca Creek as may be hereafter appointed: Returning she will leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock, and touching at the said intermediate place will arrive at Baltimore at half past 7 o'clock the same evening.
At each and every of the said places, passengers, and, where practicable, horses, carriages and other articles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on board, will be received.
The rates of passage money to be as follows:
For every passenger from Easton, to the Landings on Third Haven, or from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2 1/2
For ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the reverse \$2
For ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse \$1 1/2
For ditto from Baltimore to Chestertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse \$1
For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same fare as for a passenger.
For every four wheel carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore, or the reverse \$3
For every two wheel carriage from place to place as mentioned in the last rule \$1 1/2
For every four wheel carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2
For every passenger, horse or pig, from Easton to Castle Haven, or the reverse \$1
And for every four wheel carriage from or to Easton and Castle Haven, \$2
For every passenger of colour, from Easton or other place, on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse \$1
For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse \$1
Articles of merchandise or other things which may conveniently be received and taken on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board the packets.
For every sheep or hog, or animal of the like size, carried from any one of the said places to the other, if more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced, in the discretion of the commander.
In the passages between Baltimore and Annapolis, and between Baltimore and Chestertown, if any passenger going in the boat shall be sick on the same day, the fare shall be paid but as for going or returning, and not for both.
Under no indictment shall any steam be employed, that is necessary for the ordinary voyage.
All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.
The fare for any meal not to exceed 50 cents, nor liquor in any quantity beyond tavern rates.
Lemuel G. Taylor, Captain, Annapolis, March 5.