

**Important**  
e and Preservative  
**LE CERATE.**  
discovery of a vege  
capable of restoring  
hair, was accident  
individual who has  
acity nor the dis  
etise deception or

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
Will be paid for detecting and pro  
secuting to conviction, the person or  
persons who have lately been guilty  
of the practice of breaking the public  
lamps of this city. The commission  
ers call upon all well disposed citizens  
to aid in discovering and bringing to  
deserved punishment the perpetra  
tors of such wanton and outrageous  
conduct. In behalf of the city com  
missioners and port warden,  
W. G. BUCK, Acting Com.  
Jan. 8.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.)  
Still continues to be a candidate for  
the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel  
county, and respectfully solicits the  
votes and interest of his fellow-citi  
zens.

**CAUTION.**  
The subscriber having sustained  
considerable injury and inconvenience  
from trespassing on his Farm near  
Annapolis, in any way whatever, Of  
fenders will be rigorously dealt with.  
HENRY HOLLAND.  
Dec. 1823.

**CAUTION.**  
All persons are forewarned hunting  
with dog or gun, on the subscriber's  
farm called Belmont, lying on the  
Chesapeake Bay, or in any manner  
trespassing on said land, as he is de  
termined to put the law in force a  
gainst all offenders.  
J. T. CHASE.  
Nov. 20.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against  
the late partnership of George & John  
Barber, which was dissolved by the  
death of the last mentioned partner,  
are hereby called on to present them  
for payment, and those who are in  
debted to the same, are requested to  
make payment without delay to Mr.  
Joseph Sands, senior, who is author  
ised to settle with them.  
GEORGE BARBER,  
Surviving Partner.  
April 24, 1823.

**250 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from the  
subscriber living in  
Anne-Arundel county,  
about 12 miles from  
Baltimore, near Poul  
ton's Tavern, on the  
main road from Balti  
more to Annapolis, on the 10th of May,  
a mulatto man named BILL, 33 years  
of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches  
high, rather slender made, has a scar  
over one of his eyes, and one of his  
little fingers crooked. Had on and  
took with him one snuff coloured  
broad cloth coat, one dark home made  
kersey roundabout, one black bomba  
zette waistcoat, one pair of dark cord  
ed pantaloons, one pair of good shoes  
lined and bound, and a tolerable good  
fur hat. Any person apprehending  
the said fellow, so that I get him a  
gain, shall receive the above reward.  
EZEKIEL STEWART.  
Aug. 7.

**300 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from the  
subscriber, a bright  
Mulatto Man named  
**Harry Moss,**  
about twenty six years  
of age, five feet eight  
or nine inches high. He has a florid  
complexion, is freckled; has a black,  
thick beard and whiskers; steps short,  
quick and erect, has a genteel appear  
ance, is a house carpenter and joiner  
by trade, hesitates and stammers  
a little when spoken to, is remarkably  
hairly on the breast and limbs, on the  
outside of one of his legs he has a  
scar from a burn, he has a round full  
face, with light hazle eyes, can read  
and write and no doubt has written a  
pass for himself. He had two suits of  
clothing when he went away, one a  
black broad cloth, one of blue; also a  
dimity round jacket and pantaloons;  
and was seen in Baltimore in Decem  
ber last. Any person apprehending  
the said fellow so that I get him again,  
shall receive the above reward.  
JESSE RAY.  
Anne-Arundel county, near  
Annapolis, May 29.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly  
executed at this Office.  
3

# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX ANNAPOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1824. No. 2]

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOIS.**  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**  
1824.—Jan. Sun. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Sun. Morn.  
22 Thursday 7 7 4 5 5  
23 Friday 7 6 4 5 5  
24 Saturday 7 7 4 5 5  
25 Sunday 7 7 4 5 5  
26 Monday 7 7 4 5 5  
27 Tuesday 7 7 4 5 5  
28 Wednesday 7 7 4 5 5

**BALTIMORE  
PRICES CURRENT.**  
Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.  
Flour, best white wheat, \$7 —H'd. st. \$3.62 1/2, Fine 5 12 1/2—Wharfed #5 37 1/2 to 55 0 White Wheat, #1 10 to 12 0 Reddo. #1 5 to 11 0—Rye 43 cents New Corn 34 to 35 cents—Wheat Oats 33 cts —Beef, 8 to 10 cents per pound—Live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Pork, hog round, #10—Pork #5 50 to 6 per cwt.—6 to 8 cents per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb.—Beans #1 2; retail—Peas, black eyed, 62 1/2 cts—Red Clover seed #6 —Timothy seed #4 —Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts—Wine, key, from the waggon, 24 cts. per gallon—Applebrandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 65 to 70 cts.—Sherry, No. 1. \$6 Very do. No. 2. \$5 do —Harrington No. 1. \$2 75 per bushel—No. 2. \$2 —Fine salt 75 cents per bushel—Coarse 70.

**Give us a Call!**  
The subscriber offers for sale, at his stand in Church-street, a large and well selected assortment of British and New England work, which he invites the public to call and examine: A part is enumerated below:  
Gentlemen's Boots from \$2 50 to \$4 00  
Do. Men's Boots, 2 00  
Do. Pumps, from 75 cts. to \$1 50  
Do. Lace Boots, 1 50 to 2 25  
Do. Shoes Fine, from 75 cts. to 1 25  
Do. do. Coarse, from 75 cts. to 1 25  
Ladies Silk Shoes, 1 75  
Do. Prunello and Satinet, 75 cts. to 1 50  
Do. Morocco Slippers, 75 cts. to 1 50  
Do. do. Shoes, Soles with heels, 1 to 1 50  
Boys Lace Boots, 62 1/2 cts. to 1 50  
Do. Shoes, 50 cts. to 1 25  
Misses, 50 cts. to 1 25  
Childrens. 37 1/2 to 47 1/2 cts  
With an assortment of Boots and Shoes of his own make, Fine and Coarse.  
WM. R. THOMPSON.  
Dec. 1823.

**HENRY'S GENUINE  
Calcined Magnesia,**  
At 48 50 per doz. or 75 cents a bottle, with a general assortment of  
**Drugs & Medicines,**  
for sale, by Shaw & Embriell, Annapolis, Dec. 18.

**For Sale,**  
**A NEGRO WOMAN AND HER CHILD,** for a term of years. Enquire at this office for the terms of sale.

**For Rent,**  
The brick house in the town of Piscataway, for many years occupied as a Tavern by Isidore Hardy. This property will be rented low to a good tenant for one or more years. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to  
JULIANA HARDY.  
Dec. 18.

**300 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, a bright Mulatto Man named  
**Harry Moss,**  
about twenty six years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high. He has a florid complexion, is freckled; has a black, thick beard and whiskers; steps short, quick and erect, has a genteel appearance, is a house carpenter and joiner by trade, hesitates and stammers a little when spoken to, is remarkably hairy on the breast and limbs, on the outside of one of his legs he has a scar from a burn, he has a round full face, with light hazle eyes, can read and write and no doubt has written a pass for himself. He had two suits of black broad cloth, one of blue; also a dimity round jacket and pantaloons; and was seen in Baltimore in Decem  
ber last. Any person apprehending the said fellow so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.  
JESSE RAY  
Anne-Arundel county, near  
Annapolis, May 29.

**State of Maryland, sc.**  
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,  
Dec 16th, 1823.  
On application by petition of Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos) and Brice J. G. Worthington, administrators of Thomas Worthington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.  
Thos. H. Hall,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

**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 Thomas Worthington, 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 sixteenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December, 1823.  
Nicholas Worthington, (of Thos.) Admr  
Brice J. G. Worthington  
Dec 18.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.  
3

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**THE HEART'S MOTTO—FORGET ME NOT.**  
BY FERDINAND BARTON.  
From an elegant little work entitled "Forget me not."  
Appalling language unto me  
How much thy words impart  
They seem as if designed to be  
The Motto of the Heart:  
Whose fondest feelings, still the same,  
Whisper its earthly lot,  
Prayer alike its touching claim,  
And say—"Forget me not!"  
The soldier, who for glory dies,  
However bright may seem  
The lamp he wets in others' eyes,  
Would own that fame's a dream,  
Did he not hope its better part  
Would keep him unforget.  
The chosen motto of his heart  
Is still—"Forget me not!"

The sailor, tost on stormy seas,  
Though far his bark may roam,  
Still hears a voice in every breeze  
That wakens thoughts of home.  
He thinks upon his distant friends,  
His wife, his humble cot;  
And from his inmost heart ascends  
The prayer—"Forget me not!"

The sculptor, painter, while they trace,  
On canvas, or in stone,  
Another's figure, form or face,  
Our motto's spirit owns.  
Each thus would like to leave behind  
His semblance, and for what?  
But that the thought which fills his mind  
Is still—"Forget me not!"

The poet, too, who borne along  
In thought's triumphant train,  
Holds fast this hope sublime!  
He would a glorious name bequeath,  
Oblivion shall not blot,  
And round that name his thoughts enweath  
The words—"Forget me not!"

From a late number of the London Morning Chronicle, we extract the subjoined character of the present King of Spain, whose meanness and atrocities alternately provoke the indignation and the contempt of mankind:  
**CHARACTER OF FERDINAND VII.**  
The character of the present king of Spain is not generally known in Europe, notwithstanding the conspicuous proofs he has given, more particularly on the last free ebullition of rage of evering some of the vilest sentiments which ever disgraced the heart of any man. He is a strange mixture of opposite qualities, which confound our judgment, when we closely examine him, and conjecture, are exhausted, as to which is his predominant passion. At ease such a being occupy a throne, and regulate the destinies of a great nation, we are disposed to take a very melancholy view of human nature.

Brought up from his infancy by priests and domestics, by turns flattered and persecuted, the object of irreconcilable hatred and of enthusiasm, which almost reached adoration, handed about betwixt his fear of his mother, and the praise of his confidant; Ferdinand appears a twofold being, uniting all the asperity of a tyrant with the cowardice of a slave; ferocious and proud in prosperity, condescending and base in misfortune; the enemy of his own friends when these are no longer of use to him, and always ready to punish those who have sacrificed themselves in vain for him; mean in defeat, implacable in triumph, and always led by some hidden motive, which he keeps in reserve to falsify the one he assigns for his conduct. His strongest resolutions are always conditional; and when he induces any one to commit himself, Ferdinand does it with a view to orate him in a moment of danger or defeat. When he was informed on the morning of the 7th July, that the guards who had devoted themselves to his cause were vanquished, he replied in these words, worthy of Caligula—"Let them have patience; I am still Constitutional King."

Ferdinand has the art of deceiving the most penetrating and most observing eye; what a great Poet has said, should be said of him—"That art itself is nature." He carries in his pocket the order for the exile of a Minister with whom he familiarly jokes. In the circle at Court, he compliments a man whose disgrace he has just ordered, and he smiles on the public walk at him whom he has just before pointed out to the police as a public enemy.

The word country has no signification for him. He congratulated Joseph on having defeated 8000 Spaniards in the battle of Osegua, and now he thanks the Duke of Angouleme because he has conquered his kingdom. At Valencia, he asked Napoleon, as a favour, to take him for his adopted son; and when he transacted business for the first time, with the Ministers of the Constitutional Government, he told them he knew the constitution by heart and that he would never permit it to be violated.

He is seized with ecstasies, and like the character drawn by a celebrated poet—  
"Noopire, etend tes bras, ferme l'oeil et attend."  
His extraordinary vivacity requires continual restraint, and as he candidly nothing solid, a large repository of anecdotes, of nonsense, of the reports circulated in the town, must always be provided for his occupation and amusement. He does not know a single word of the services that have been executed for him, but he knows by the secret history the scandalous adventures of all those who are about him. His desires are either ignoble or puerile; he loves puppets and glitter, and every thing which can amuse the eyes. In his garden there are no Greek statues, but pagodas and Chinese bridges. He sent away from his palace the fine paintings which ornamented it since the reign of his father, and had them replaced by stained paper and costly draperies. One artist indeed, and only one, he has largely recompensed, and he painted a picture full of ridiculous caricatures and disgusting horrors.

Ferdinand does not love the people but the populace, and was never more happy than when he was surrounded by Manolas clothed in rags, who spoke to him free as he had been their friend. The washerwomen of Madrid, who are accustomed to see him walk on the borders of the Manzanares, where they perform their work, live on the footing of the greatest familiarity with him. They call him Cara de Rosa, Solana, and he smiles at them and waves his handkerchief in token of satisfaction.

One of the most prevailing qualities of Ferdinand's mind is distrust. He believes that nobody ever comes near him but to deceive him, or force him to grant them favours. His favourites are only good terms with him, or very short periods of his favour. He is so distrustful that he dislikes them when a man whom he has emboldened by familiarity, speaks boldly to him, he sees in it a sign of ambition, and he is ready to exclaim by his wishing he was dead. All those who have benefited his misfortunes, who assisted him in his infancy, who have aided him in his enterprises, have been persecuted by his orders. He sent Ecoiquot who gave him so many proofs of his attachment, Vargas, the possessor of all his secrets, and Macanar, the instrument of his vengeance, into banishment.

He gets rid of an old friend in the same manner as of an old piece of furniture, and when the person is out of his sight he is effaced from his memory.

The gift of love has been refused to Ferdinand by nature; his heart is a stranger to those sentiments which embellish the character of man, and soothe his misfortunes. It was supposed that he loved his second wife very tenderly, but he was amusing himself playing nine pins at the moment that her burial was taking place. He was the irreconcilable enemy of his brother, until this latter quarrelled at Rome with his wife, and the Prince of Peace and then he wrote the most affectionate letter to him, and made him superb presents.

Ferdinand will become the greatest enemy of those who have placed him above the laws which he swore to execute. If he will spoil the work of his benefactors, and repay them with the blackest ingratitude. He is forging for himself the chain which sooner or later he will wear in the eyes of all Europe, and his most implacable enemies do not wish him any greater evil than the prosperity he is about to enjoy.

**TALIACOTIAN OPERATION FOR A NEW NOSE.**  
(Performed at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, on the 21st of November.)  
A man came into the theatre to undergo an operation, which, though not entirely new in the annals of surgery, had never been performed (we believe) at the Borough. The operation was that for an artificial nose; and the person on whom it was performed was about 34 years of age, stout, of short stature, with a broad face, and the nose completely destroyed. The man was placed on the table, flat on his back, with the head a little depressed; the first step of the operation was to remove the diseased parts, and pare the edges from the old nose; after this, a portion of integument, previously marked with ink on the left side of the forehead, of an irregular shape, was detached from the surrounding skin, with the exception of a small piece at the Borough. The integument was then brought down over the face in the situation of his former nose, the point by which it was joined to the forehead being twisted, in order that the part which was internal before its detachment might be so also in its new situation; the skin was modelled to the shape of a nose, and confined in its proper situation by five sutures; strips of adhesive plaster were placed longitudinally on each side of the nose, then a compress of lint over each, and a strip of adhesive plaster over them again; two doses of lint were introduced into the newly formed cavity for the nostrils; and lastly, pressure by means of adhesive straps, was made on the upper part of the nose, where the integument was twisted. The spot from which the skin was removed, was dressed with simple dressing and sticking plaster. During the operation, the patient was often obliged to raise himself: from the table for the purpose of spitting out the blood which got into his mouth, a circumstance which retarded it a little. The operator was Mr. Travers; and the whole was completed in less than half an hour.

**EXTRACT.**  
The wisdom of God appears in affliction. By these he separates the sin which he hates from the son whom he loves. By these thorns he keeps the patient from breaking over into Satan's pleasant pastures, which would fallow him indeed, but only to the slaughter.

A gentleman being advised by his friend not to let his son marry until he was wiser, replied, "If I go by that rule, I fear he will die a bachelor."

**Legislature of Maryland.**  
MR. HAYWARD'S LETTER  
To the Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the Anti-Caucus Resolution of our Legislature: To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Sir—It was not until several days after my return to this place, that I received a letter from Mr. Pinkney, which had been addressed to me in my absence; covering a preamble and a resolution adopted by the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a congressional caucus.

I have given, sir, to this communication a serious and respectful consideration, and I profess myself to have been utterly unable to discover, by what provision of our constitution, or of our laws, the censorship over the servants of the people of Maryland, charged by the people themselves, with the double representation of them in the general government of the United States, has been confided to the legislature. The relation in which that honorable body and myself respectively stand towards the people of the congressional district, represented by me, are such as forbid me for one moment to entertain the supposition, that the legislature could have designed by this act, anything like the authority of an instruction. It was, though candour compels me to the acknowledgment, from the respect alone which I entertain for the legislature of my native state, and not from any thing contained in the preamble and resolution communicated to me through Mr. Pinkney, that my mind was brought to this conclusion—I was unwilling to believe, nay even to suffer myself for one moment to think, that so enlightened a body as the legislature of Maryland, could so far forget the obligations of duty, as to disregard the solemn injunctions of the constitution, as to attempt to place itself between the people and their servants of the people, or to usurp from the constituent by the right of directing the representative by an assumption of the right to participate in the exercise of that power. The doctrine that the representative is subject to the will of his constituent, and that by their will, when fully and fairly expressed, he is to be directed and controlled. I have ever regarded as a canon of republican faith, and to the will of the people of the congressional district of the state of Maryland represented by me, I shall ever most cheerfully bow with submission—or I will surrender unto my constituents, the trust placed by them to my keeping, that the charge made by me to some other person, who can with less violation of the independence of his own sentiments, present those of the district.

But I consider it to be a sacred duty which the representative of the people owes to the people, a solemn obligation which the people themselves owe to their own power and sovereignty, to guard this right of instruction from all attempts, which holdes of men deputed by the people for the discharge of certain purposes, and certain duties limited in their nature, and by the compact government expressed and defined, may offer in violation of the authority of the representative by an assumption of the right of instruction over the authority of the representatives in congress, is conceded to the legislature of Maryland, the right of instruction by the people is violated and impaired, as the concession necessarily acknowledged an authority in the legislature, paramount to the authority of the people, by which the voice and will of the people may be trammelled or controlled.

The power and duties of the Legislature of Maryland, are all by the constitution of that state, dignified, limited, and expressed—and the legislature of that enlightened body, with the scope and limits of those powers, is binding upon the citizens of that state as a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of the government for the direction of all.—But the assumption of any authority by force of legislative enactment beyond their long established and well known constitutional landmarks, would be an attempt, according to the conviction of my mind, to subject our citizens to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution; and unknown to our laws, and therefore dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free people, and if quietly submitted to by the people, may become the means whereby the "ends of government" may be subverted and destroyed. Entertaining as I do, for the legislature of Maryland, the highest respect, and feeling for many of its members the sincerest personal friendship, I have held it but respectful to them, and due to the people whose servant I am, thus concisely to express my views and opinions on this legislative procedure of our native state. I have furthermore deemed it my duty to make this exposition, because I have apprehended the whole procedure to be a sacrifice of many essential constitutions and dubious significations—and because, if necessary, I have held myself ready solemnly to protest against any interference by the legislature of Maryland with the rights of my constituent, as an usurpation alike disrespectful to them, and to me as their representative. I have thought too much respect for the patriotism and intelligence of that honorable and enlightened body, to make this last and painful report at all necessary or proper.

But I have determined to give to the preamble and resolution above mentioned, that construction only—by which alone, according to the conceptions of my understanding, the legislature can be justified or excused in the opinion, viz. at the simple expression of the opinions and feelings of certain individuals of the legislature of Maryland, possessing under the bill of rights, the constitution and laws of the state, no greater privileges than any common citizen, and every other citizen, and nothing more.

With great respect I am,  
William Hayward, Jr.  
Washington, Jan. 8, 1824.

On this letter being read in the House of Delegates, Mr. Mason proposed sending the following message to the senate. On the second reading of the message several