

Hair Restorative

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate. FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

I have now in my possession a certificate from a gentleman to whom reference will be given to those who wish positive proof of the powerful effect of the Hair Cerate.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects of the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago.

Long-Island, March 25, 1824. I saw in the New York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head, I purchased a box, and after using about three-quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming down.

New York, March 20, 1824. As I had heard from numbers of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects.

North-Moore street, March 1, 1824. With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost almost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely, not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above. ELIZABETH HUGHES. TO THE PUBLIC.—In justice to the discoverer of the celebrated Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, [which is advertised in this paper] as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts.

TO THE LADIES. New York, Varick st. Feb. 20, 1824. As it respects the Vegetable Cerate that has been published in our New York papers for this sometime past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore, purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say, it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me, it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN. The original copies of the preceding certificates can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New York.

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 interests of his fellow citizens.

For Sale, A Negro Woman, and two Children, the eldest a Boy. The woman is 24 years of age. Inquire at this Office. June 3.

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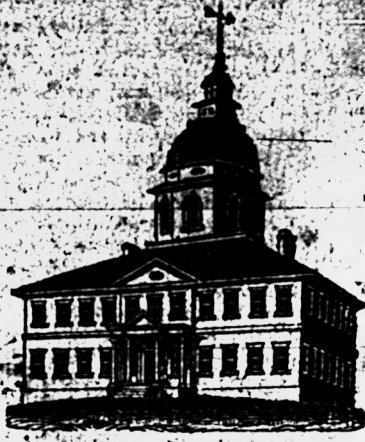
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MARYLAND GAZETTE,



AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824.

[No. 24.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. 1824.—June. Table with columns for Sun Rises, Sun Sets, and days of the week with times.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Howard-street, \$5 87 1/2 Do. Wharf \$5 62 1/2 Do. Do. \$2 25 to \$3 Do. Meal per bbl. \$2 Do. Wheat white, \$1 18 to \$1 20 Do. Red, \$1 14 to \$1 15 Do. Corn, yellow, 33 cents Do. white, 30 cents Rye per bushel 45 cents Oats 25 to 31 cents Black Eyed Peas, 55 cents White Beans, \$1 Whiskey 27 1/2 cents Apple Brandy 40 cents Peach do. 62 to 75 cents Hermitage, new No. 1 \$2 50 Do. do. No. 2, \$2 25 Do. do. No. 1 \$1 50 Do. do. No. 2, \$1 25 Shad, trimmed, \$6 75 Untrimmed, \$5 75 Clover Seed, \$3 50 to \$3 75 per bushel Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents Timothy, do. \$2 50 Hay per ton, \$10 Flax, 9 cents Candles, Mould, 12 1/2 cents Soap, 7 cents Pork, Mess, \$14 75 Do. Prime, \$11 75 Butter, 7 cents to 14 cents Lard \$1 2 cents Bacon, 8 cents Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents Feathers, 35 cents

TOBACCO.—Actual Sales.—Joshua Hood, of Baltimore county, 1 hhd. yellow tobacco \$22 per cwt. Fine red from \$14 to \$18 per cwt. Common ditto, from \$15 to \$3 do. Common tobacco \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 Yellow Tobacco has rather declined. Eight hhds of Ohio Tobacco sold for 20 dollars per hundred.

Contents of the last No. of the Am. Farmer. Proceedings of the Washington Agricultural Society of East Tennessee—On Reclaimed Marsh Meadows—Agricultural Report from the counties therein mentioned, in Virginia—Face of Books—Paper of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. IV.—Communications of L. H. Gilardin—Best Food for Young Turkeys—Making Bread—Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Albany May 13, and Edisto Island, May 11, 1824.—The Vine—Tobacco Report—Importance of Straw in Husbandry—Prices Current, Advertisement, &c.

THE STEAM BOAT, MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, during the season. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Pitasco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis May 11 1824.

Ordered, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes, passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Political Examiner, Greaves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Belle Air; the True American at Rockville; the Star, and Gazette at Easton, the National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By Order NINIAN PINKNEY Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year, instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government, and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Baltimore County Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Alum and Coppers Works of the Cape Sable Company, in Anne Arundel county, on Thursday the 24th day of June instant, at two o'clock P. M. for cash. All the right, title and interest, of the Cape Sable Company, in and to a tract or parcel of land lying on Magothy river, containing one thousand acres more or less, together with the tenements, fixtures and machinery, consisting of Boilers, Kilns, Mills, &c. &c. appertaining to said land, and also four Negro Men named Isaac, Bill, Pero, and Moses, and one Negro Woman named Rachel, late the property of the Cape Sable Company. Seized and taken at the suit of Robert Oliver, surviving partner of the late firm of Robert and John Oliver. J. M. O'Hara, Shff. June 3, 1824.

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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Emporium.

"Among nine bad if one be good, "There's yet one good in ten."

A sallow faced, long necked boy was seen one day, strolling along the stone fence that bounded the north side of Mr. Scalfield's orchard, and apparently searching for minerals among the pebbles which were used as filling in for the wall, or numbering the leaves on the clover, and looking out for exotics among the wild flowers that grew by the hedge, a large handful of which he had collected to gratify his nose, while his hat band was decorated with a bunch of yellow blooms which bear the name by which naughty children are sometimes called, and his bosom ornamented with a laurel twig. The worthy farmer stopped his plough in the adjoining field, and the girls at the house threw up the window, while the dog barked, to see the strange apperled and more strangely mannered traveller; who, observing that Jowler was disposed to take more notice of him than he desired, and that he had attracted considerable attention among the residents of the Farm-house, clambered over the ditches to get at Mr. Scalfield, and saluting him with a fal-lal, and a very low bow, began, after cocking his hat on one ear, and splintering a stick from the fence to whistle at, by making sundry enquiries relative to the plough, the horses, the ground, the farm, whether every thing was paid for, and how many children Mr. S. had, and what were their names, going over a score of similar matters, until the good man, tired of being catechised, asked in turn where he came from, seeing he appeared a stranger, without staff or bundle, in a new country.

Jonathan, however, would have been one of the last men in the world to be disconcerted at this new turn of the colloquy. He was as ready to impart information as to demand it, and gave a detailed account of his parentage, his education, his home, fortune, and his business—all which, of course were of the higher order. In simple fact, he was from New-England, and a schoolmaster, if not of a superior order of beings in his own country, doubtless of such an order among common Pennsylvania country people, and in the conclusion of his answer to the first question speered at him, he reckoned he should remain with Mr. S. a day or two, and see what encouragement he might meet with in the neighbourhood of Alesbury.

To an invitation of so ceremonious a kind, the honest host knew not how to frame a negative, and Jonathan was invited to the house, shown into the best room, and treated to a glass of butter-milk. Here, while his fingers were employed in ransacking the curiosities of an old wooden chest that occupied a corner of the room, his ears were employed in attending to an interesting dialogue between the old dame and her husband at the door—"who is that, Nicholas?" "one yankee man, all do way from de New England" "one yankee de dobble; he shall no stay here—he cheat you." In this pleasant manner, the good woman argued the matter for some time, but finding Nicholas too irresolute to execute her wishes, she lit her pipe and sallied in, determined to send away the dangerous guest herself.

Our adventurer, like a good practitioner of the science of sponging, was prepared for her, and poured a volley of compliments in her ear, the moment he saw her nose poke itself through the door; what fine children!—la! how young she looked, good lord, what poor tobacco she

smokes at the same, time displaying a twist of Virginia dried in his breeches pocket, so that it crumbled at a touch of the thumb and finger, and with which he filled her pipe, bidding her take a piece sufficient for another pipe full if she liked it. The woman was struck dumb; her opinions underwent an instantaneous change, and orders were given to the girls, who were peeping through every crack and window to get a sight of the yankee man, to prepare a fine supper, and get the great feather bed ready for our hero's accommodation.

The main obstacle overthrown, Jonathan set every other at defiance; took quiet possession of his share of the house—amused the wondering family circle that collected round him in the evening, with at least twenty marvellous tales, and established a title to a wonderful degree of obeisance on the score of knowledge and cleverness before bed hours. He had, by this time, taken a thorough survey of the whole ground, and concluding it tenable, laid his plan for a long residence at the Farm. For two or three of the first weeks he amused his kind guest with a most ingenious display of words about patents of which he had the model of some 12 or 15 in his pockets, for every thing, from making wine of vinegar, to turning a grist mill without wind or water. When this fruitful source of conciliation failed, he had another promptly cut and dried for the occasion. He drew up a paper, proposing to teach all the common branches of country school learning, of half dozen' ologies, all kinds of music, vocal and instrumental, besides fencing dancing and the magic art of making a 'cute bargain. This was new food for the honest Mr. Scalfield, and the neighbourhood.

A month or two passed and Jonathan contrived to raise expectation on tiptoe, and to avoid disappointments by most dexterously avoiding the fulfillment of any of his engagements in a way that laid himself open to criticism; consequently none could gainsay his right to the distinguished reputation his professions claimed title. The school keeping concern, however, finally fell through, by mutual consent of the employed and employers, and some supposed he was now ready to emigrate further. But so it was not.

A few days after, Jonathan, with the young folks of the farm, were seen driving away in their best wagon towards Squire Joy's, where he became the honest farmer's happy son-in-law. This settled matters. The farm was, some months after, cut up and a decent portion of land fenced off to our Itinerant, who lived until he came into possession of the whole place, was made Colonel of militia justice of the peace, and one of the first men of that country.

Thus runs the wheel of fortune—and there are more ways than one of turning a card to advantage. If all adventures, similarly begun, ended as well, we might join in the old chorus, which will be called to the mind of the reader by the lines at the head of the story.

RELIGION OF THE GRAND LAMA.

Extracted from a Dissertation read before the Society of Inquiry, in the Theological Seminary, Andover, March 9, 1824.

The religion of the Grand Lama has existed from an unknown period of antiquity. The Grand Lama resides in Thibet, a country, bounded on the east by China, and situated between the parallels of the 20th and 46th degrees of north latitude. Lamaism embraces one third of the human family. It is the only established religion of China, and

is spread over all that vast extent, bounded on the west by the river Volga, east by the gulf of Corae, north by the frozen Ocean, and south by Hindostan.

The worshippers of the Grand Lama, adore him as a being possessing all the attributes of Deity. His soul is the God Fo. He knows all things—can send prosperity or adversity, and impart divinity to every thing he pleases. He is rarely, if ever seen by common worshippers, except in the rear of some distant window. The kings of Tartary, by rich gifts, obtain his blessing, which he bestows by putting his hand on the top of their heads, while they kneel before him. But he does not condescend to answer or hold conversation with the greatest monarch in Asia. He is viewed in the most amiable light, and would never deign to pay the least attention to frail mortals, were it not to bestow on them forgiveness of sin, mercy and consolation.—Those who annually come a thousand miles to bring presents, and pay their devotions, return highly gratified, if they are permitted so much as partially to see his face. He resides in the centre of an immense palace, on the top of Patelli, or holy mountain, near the Burrampooter, and about seven miles from Lassa, the capital of Thibet. His palace, or rather immense block of temples, is built of stone, and inhabited by 700 Lamas, who are attached to the holy personage, and perform daily worship. The central part, as we approached the holy place of his residence, rises to an enormous height. It is furnished with a huge belfry, many courts, lofty halls, terraces, and porticoes, all embellished with paintings, varnishes, gillings &c. according to the Chinese style. In the centre is a splendid room, corresponding to the sanctum sanctorum of Solomon's temple, illumined by circles of sparkling lamps, where stands the musnad on which the Grand Lama sits.

The musnad is a fabric of silk cushions of down, piled one above another, until the seat is elevated four feet from the floor.—An embroidered silk covers the top, and the sides are decorated with silk tapestry of various colours.

The Grand Lama wears a great robe of yellow satin, with a fur border. A blood coloured scarf encircles his shoulders. His head-dress consists of a kind of mitre of yellow satin, with four corners turned up, and trimmed with a very fine kind of sable fur. His gaiters are red satin, bound and striped by seams and cordage of yellow lace. This whole uniform is variegated and decorated with gold, silver, pearls, jewels and precious stones, in endless variety. In this situation the immortal Lama passes his time with no other employ than that of laying his hand on the head of worshippers of the highest rank and greatest wealth. Those who are found worthy of admittance, after depositing their gifts, consisting of talents of gold, silver, &c. are conducted in by two Lamas of high rank. A portrait of the Grand Lama is hung at the entrance of the court. Common worshippers after delivering their gifts to the Lamas are permitted to advance up to the outside of the court yard, and pay their devotions to the portrait as to the god himself. They fall on their knees, and after bowing their heads to the ground nine times, close their hands, offer their prayers, and return to their countries with glorious prospects of future felicity. From the temple the mountain seems to descend uniformly in every direction. There are circles of buildings of superb structure round the mountain commencing a little distance from the temple, as a centre; from