

### 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. In this case a large space on the head was perfectly bald, but now, wonderful to behold, it is covered with a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair; and this rapid vegetation came to perfection in about two months by the use of not quite two boxes of the Vegetable Hair Cerate bought at my shop. I therefore, in full confidence recommend it to the public, that by attending to the method prescribed for using it, they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

JOHN LOVE,  
Sole Agent for the state of Maryland,  
March 22  
More proof of the wonderful effects of the Vegetable Hair Restorative Cerate, which I have just received in the following certificates from New York, &c.  
Northampton county, Penn. Jan 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair.

JAMES WOOD,  
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 out; I shaved off the rest, and continued still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair; I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

J. GARDNER,  
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. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN,  
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. About four years ago my hair all came out and left my head entirely bald; I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again, without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my hair is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It has had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
Of Burlington county, N. J.,  
Newark, March 12.

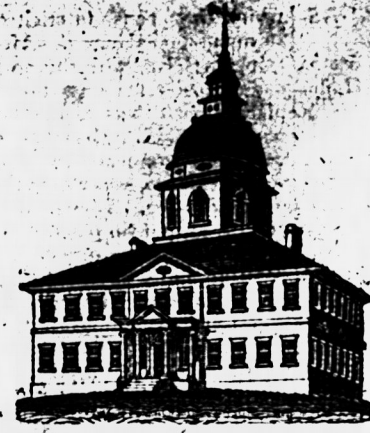
TO THE LADIES.  
New York, Varick st, Feb. 30, 1824.  
As it respects the Vegetable Cerate that has been published in our New York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say, 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 East.)  
Billingsworth to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne Arundel county; and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

# MARYLAND



# GAZETTE,

## AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1824.

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BY

JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| 1824.—June   | Sun | Rise | Sun | Set |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 24 Thursday  | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 25 Friday    | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 26 Saturday  | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 27 Sunday    | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 28 Monday    | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 29 Tuesday   | 4   | 38   | 7   | 22  |
| 30 Wednesday | 4   | 39   | 7   | 21  |

### BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Howard-street \$5 81—Do. Wharf \$5 50—Do. Susquehanna \$5 37 1/2—Corn Meal per bbl \$2—Wheat white, \$1 20 to \$1 23—Do. Red, \$1 8 to \$1 10—Corn, yellow, 31 cents—Do. white 29 cents—Rye per bushel 41 cents—Oats 25 cents—B. Eyed Peas, 55 cts—White Beans, none—Whiskey 27 1/2 cents—Apple Brandy 40 cents—Peach do. 62 to 75 cents—Herrings, new, No. 1 \$2 25—Do. No. 2, \$2 00—Do. old, No. 1 \$1 50—Do. No. 2, \$1 25—Shad, trimmed, \$6 75—Untrimmed, \$5 75—Flax Seed, rough, 75 cents—Timothy, do. \$2 50—Hay per ton, \$10—Flax 10 cents—Candles, Mould 12 1/2 cts—Soap, 7 cents—Butter, Mess. \$15—Do. Prime, \$12—Butter, 7 cents to 14 cents—Lard \$1 2 cents—Bacon, 8 cents—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents—Feathers, 35 cents.

Tobacco—Bright yellow from Frederick county sold for \$30; in demand and scarce—Red, \$6 for \$12—Do. do. Cinnamon or Spangled, \$12 to \$20; in demand—Common, \$1 50 to \$3; plenty—no demand.

Contents of the last No. of the Am. Farmer.  
Paper of the Agricultural Society of the Valley, No. VI—Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia—Botanical Sketch of the principal graminæ, useful, or likely to be useful to husbandry, No. I—On the disease in Horses generally called the "Big Head"—Bread Making—General Rules for the Restoration and Preservation of Health—A new and important discovery in the art of Dying with cheap materials—Proposals for publishing a New Periodical work, called the "Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Magazine"—Trotting—Cotton sails for vessels—Thermometrical observations—Extract from the Editor's Correspondence, dated Salisbury, Lancaster County, (Pa.) 12th June, 1824—Tobacco Report—Editorial Notices—Prices Current—Advertisements, &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 Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her routes 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 VICKERS.

### 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 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, anything in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 16, 1824.  
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.  
By Order Jona. Pinkney, Cash.  
June 17.

The Editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Federal Gazette, and American, of Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for six weeks.

### PORTER, ALE & CIDER

The subscriber has for sale bottled PORTER, ALE AND CIDER. To persons who buy to sell again, a liberal discount will be made.  
ISAAC HOLLAND,  
Corp Hill street.  
June 10. 3

### MISCELLANEOUS

NATURAL GRANDEUR.  
A VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.  
From the United States' Literary Gazette.

The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table Rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowing of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent, rained down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps farther, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us, there was a grave like twilight, which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighbourhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged, more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps, I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree pre-

pared for this. I expected, too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there! There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed and so speckled with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable cels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly. Beneath, is a chasm of death; an anvil, upon which the hammers of the cataract beat with unsparring and remorseless might, an abyss of wrath where the heaviest damnation might find new torment, and howl unheard.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream among gilded clouds and rainbows and wildflowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent.

### THE ITALIAN PAIR: OR FORCE OF AFFECTION.

A gentleman who is very happy in a beautiful friend, and is a kind of enthusiast for the married state, told me the following story of an Italian pair, who were famous for their unalterable constancy & affection. There lived at Genoa a young nobleman named Marini, who had

a large estate in the island of Corsica, whither he went every five or six years to regulate his affairs. At the age of five and twenty he was married to a beautiful lady, the daughter of a Venetian senator, named Monimia, who had refused the greatest matches in Italy, to prefer the fortunate Marini.—As their marriage was founded upon a mutual esteem their passion increased instead of diminishing by enjoyment, till they became an example of conjugal duty to all who knew them. They had lived many years in this uninterrupted state of felicity, when Marini was obliged to make a voyage to Corsica which was then disturbed by a rebellious insurrection, in order to secure his patrimony, by encouraging his dependants to stand firm in the defence of their country. But the greatest affliction, which absorbed all the rest, was his being necessitated to part for a while from Monimia. When the fatal time of separation was come, they embraced with grief, and the warmest prayers to Heaven for one another's safety. As soon as this afflicting scene was over, Marini, embarked, and having a fair wind, arrived safe at Bastia in a few hours. The success of the rebels being stopped, and the affairs of the Island a little settled again, our lover began to prepare for his return to Genoa; but as he was walking one day by the harbour where the ships of burthen lay, he heard two sailors, who were just arrived, talking of the death of a Genoese nobleman's wife then absent from the republic. This casual circumstance greatly alarmed him, and excited his curiosity to listen farther to their conversation, when, after a little pause, he heard one of them mention the name of his dear Monimia. At these words, his surprise and affliction were so great, that he had not power to follow the mariners to satisfy his doubt, but instantly swooned away, and when he recovered, found himself surrounded by his own servants lamenting over him. At the time this happened to Marini, something of the same nature equally distressed Monimia, for an account came to Genoa by the captain of a Venetian vessel, that a gentleman named Marini had been surprised near Bastia by a remaining party of rebels, and that he and all his attendants were killed by them. These two accounts involved our unfortunate pair in the greatest distress; they immediately took shipping in order to be convinced of what they so much dreaded to know; the one for Corsica and the other for Genoa. They were both sailed, when a violent storm arose, which drove their vessels upon a little island in the Mediterranean. Marini's ship landed first, where, while the rest of the crew were refreshing themselves, the inconsolable widower, as he thought himself, wandered with one servant only, into a little wood, that was near the sea shore, to give vent to his immoderate grief. Soon after the Genoese ship landed too, and the same motive led Monimia with one of her maids to the wood where her husband was, lamenting his unfortunate condition. They had not been long there, before they heard each others complaint, and drew nearer mutually to see if there were any wretch living equally miserable with themselves. But how great was the astonishment of both, when they met in a little path and saw each other! the immoderate joy was such, and the transition from one extreme to the other so instantaneous, that all the power they had was to fall into each other's arms where they expired in a few minutes after. Their bodies were conveyed to Italy, and were interred with the magnificence due to their quality and eminent virtues.