

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 of 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 it off according to the directions, 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 head 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. 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, 179 Broadway, 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.
CLEMENT VICKARS,

MARYLAND



GAZETTE,

AND STATE REGISTER.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
1824—July

	Sun	Rises	Sun Sets
29 Thursday	4	58	7 2
30 Friday	4	58	7 2
31 Saturday	4	59	7 1
1 Sunday (Aug.)	5	0	7 0
2 Monday	5	1	6 59
3 Tuesday	5	2	6 58
4 Wednesday	5	3	6 57

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.

Flour Howard-street \$5 62.—Do. Wharf \$5 25.—Do. Susquehanna \$5 25.—Corn Meal per bbl. \$2.—Wheat white, \$1 to \$1 5.—Do. Red, 95 a 98.—Corn, yellow, 38 cents.—Do. white 38 cents.—Rye per bushel \$1 cents.—Oats 25 cents.—B. Eyed Peas, none.—White Beans, none.—Whiskey 28 cents.—Apple Brandy 35 cents.—Peach do \$1.—Herrings, No. 1 \$2 12 1/2.—Do. do No. 2, \$1 17 1/2.—Do. old, No. 1 \$1 50.—Do. do No. 2, \$1 25.—Shad, trimmed, \$5 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 ct.—Sap, 7 cents.—Pork, Mess., \$15.—Do. Prime, \$12.—Butter, 7 cents to 14 cents.—Lard 9 cents.—Bacon, 6 to 7 cents.—Leather, Best Sole, 24 to 27 cents.—Feathers, 35 cents.

Fred. Shaffer Littig,
Has added to his former extensive stock of Dry Goods, Glass and Queens Ware, Water-proof Hats, Shoes and Boots.

A choice assortment of
GROCERIES,
Consisting of Brandy, Gin, Wine and Whiskey, fine flavors, and warranted pure, selected with care by a good judge. Also Cider Vinegar, Spices, Patent Starch, Brown Sugar, Rice, Jamieson Crackers, Segars, Cheating Tobacco, Coffee, Rye Coffee, Chocolate, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.
Also a choice assortment of
FAMILY FLOUR
Of the 1st, 2nd and 3d quality, by the Barrel or pound.
N. B. Taverns and others supplied with Liquors by the gallon, Baltimore prices.
July 15.

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 Putapsco 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.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Annapolis, July 12th, 1824.
The late supplement to the Militia Law of Maryland requires the Adjutant General to forward to the Colonels of Regiments, and Majors commanding Extra Battalions, Blanks necessary to enable them to make their returns to his department. It also requires those officers to report themselves to his department before the 26th of August 1824. As the adjutant is anxious that a complete return of the militia should be obtained, he requests all those officers who have not already done so, to report themselves, that he may know to whom he may send Blanks; as, according to the law, no officer will be considered in commission who does not report himself. Printers might do a service who can conveniently give this notice an insertion.

Richard H. Hood, of Thos. Adj. Gen. M. M.
3d Regimental Cavalry District, Maryland Militia.

ORDERS.
In compliance with the provisions of the act of the general assembly of Maryland passed at December session, 1823, the commissioned officers of cavalry in the 3d Regimental Cavalry District M. M. are hereby ordered to assemble for drill and instruction at Mr James Williamson's, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Saturday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Officers to appear in uniform and fully equipped.
Captains of Troops, are also ordered to make out and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Adjutant before the 15th of October next, a complete and full return of all the officers and men under their command, together with the number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state of Maryland.

All commissioned officers attached to the 3d Regimental Cavalry District (Anne Arundel and Calvert counties) are further ordered on or before the 26th of August next, to report themselves to the Adjutant General, by letter, post paid, otherwise they will be considered as having resigned, and their names will be stricken from the rolls of the militia of this state. All absentees will be dealt with according to law.

By order of Col. Charles Sterett Ridgely,
SAMUEL BROWN, Jun. Adjutant.
July 8th, 1824.

To Rent this Fall,

A fine farm in Anne Arundel county, binding on Patapsco River, and within ten miles of Baltimore, containing nearly 500 acres of land, with four large corn shucks that will bring from 150 barrels of corn to 200 each. I have raised upwards of 300 in several of the fields in a seasonable year. There is about 50 acres of fine market land, a great part of which brings fine cabbages, some weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each when trimmed. There is one great advantage attending the place, viz. you may haul from two to 300 cart loads of manure from the river shore, the grass that bears up being equal to any thing for Potatoes, or Wheat or Corn; you can make hay enough to winter 8 or 10 head of horses, and cut 4 or 5 large stacks of marsh grass that is fine for cattle.

The place will afford two tenements, and will suit two brothers, or two friendly neighbors, with about 6 or 12 hands. The market land all enclosed in different lots, partly with pailing. The improvements are a good dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and three above, with a good pantry, passage and kitchen, all attached to it; and a most excellent barn, with other necessary houses sufficient for any place. This farm abounds with good fruits, such as peaches, apples, plums of different kinds, damsons, and choice pears.—There is a good spring near the house, with a spring house in which to place milk and butter.—I have made 400 dollars by the fruit in one season. The rent will be made easy to a good tenant, who must work the place as I do, that is to say, each field and lot in rotation, and not raise indi- cern on the market land. It will be rented for a term of years.

July 15, 1824. **JAMES P. SOPER,**
7w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for, Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court-House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 9th of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.
By order, **R. L. COWMAN,** Clk.
July 15. M. R.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the European Magazine.
THE LAST SHILLING.

The clock had struck six, as Harry Craven issued from his obscure lodging in Burleigh-street, Exeter Change, to attend his professional duties, in the orchestra, at one of the minor theatres, in the southern division of the metropolis. It was a dismal November evening; a dense fog obscured the atmosphere; yet he walked forward with a firm, buoyant step, for Harry had a light heart, and a clear conscience, and was not eighteen. In crossing Waterloo Bridge he did not encounter a single passenger; all above, before, around him, was the loneliness and gloom; while the dark watery expanse flowing silently below showed through the beautiful balustrade with an appalling dreariness. Harry was touched with a feeling melancholy; but the emotion was transient, and the unbidden sigh which rose to his lip terminated in a merry whistle.

About three hundred yards beyond the second toll, he came up with a woman, who was standing with her back towards him, as though avoiding observation, holding by the wall that skirts the foot path, and leaning her cheek upon the stone parapet. Her tattered garb bespoke extreme poverty; her arms were bare, and the slight covering that was spread over her shoulders was drenched with the heavy dew. She asked no alms; she uttered no lamentations; but the sound of her bitter sobs reached Harry's ear, and arrested his progress. He briefly enquired the source of her suffering, and was soon enabled to gather from her broken incoherent accents, that she was the mother of a large family, reduced to a state of the most abject distress and destitution, and having been unsuccessful during the day in her attempts to obtain some relief to their necessities, she had formed a resolution to drown herself, rather than to return home to brave the unanswerable cries of her children's hunger. "But, oh! my baby," she exclaimed, "my own dear baby, what must become of you?" and the tears that gushed from her eyes seemed drops of blood wrung from her heart, by the torturing thought of her infant perishing for want.

Harry's hand was instinctively in his pocket; there was but one single coin remaining there, and that was a lovel token; a curious shilling of the reign of Queen Anne; but the end justified the means; his time was pressing, he hastily drew forth the keepsake of his absent fair, and putting it into the woman's hand, ran off towards the theatre; while the object of his compassionate bounty sunk, overwhelmed with gratitude, on her knee, pouring out fervent benedictions on the head of her youthful benefactor, for his unsolicited and timely aid.

Harry was a sad, thoughtless, unthrifty cashier; his salary, such as it was, was always mortgaged a fortnight in advance; yet the boy had so much of honour and honesty about him, that his fellow performers, or even the manager himself, never hesitated to lend him a guinea at any time. On this evening he executed his part, as second violin, with unusual ability and spirit; and when the performance was over, adjourned with a musical colleague, to a tavern in the neighbourhood, which the persons belonging to the theatre were accustomed to frequent.

"Come," said Harry's companion, when they had made an end of their refreshment, "show us your metal, my lad; hand up some semi-quavers."

"Devil a doit have I got," answered Harry, "not a single demi-semi to buy a bit of rosin," turning out his pockets as he spoke, to evince their utter emptiness.

"Why, where's your silver pocket-piece!" exclaimed the other; "your Anna, Regina? the lady's head without a tongue in it. I thought you always carried it about you, just to swear by, and to pay for your swearing; a shilling's the chance for taking an oath you know."

"Oh," replied Craven, hesitatingly, "I've lost it, that is, I gave it away just now."

"Fie for shame," rejoined his friend, "give away the seal of your mistress's constancy! why, I'd as soon have parted with the great seals of England."

"The fact is," said Harry, in exculpation, "I used it to bribe a poor devil of a woman not to throw herself into the Thames; though, perhaps, I was a fool for my pains, for it's odds if the world of waters, or any other world is better than this one."

Harry then recounted the incident he had met with on his way to the theatre, adding, "I'd gladly give a sovereign this moment to redeem that old shilling; and it's not worth more than eight pence I guess, to any one but me."

"Ah, you're a noble rascal," cried his messmate; "I don't want your cash. There, mine host, subtract two-thirds out of that half-crown."

"The landlord who had been standing near the box during the latter part of the dialogue, boxing respectfully as he offered the change; and eying Craven with a marked expression of kindness, wishing his erst mers a cordial 'good night'; & the two friends shortly afterwards left the house. It was a few days subsequently to this that Harry, being engaged one morning at rehearsal, received a message, desiring to be spoken with by a person who refused to give his name; and, descending to the box-office, was surprised to find the landlord of the Wellington Arms waiting to see him; who at once declared the object of his visit by proffering to the astonished Harry the identical piece of money that he had bestowed in charity; at the same time explaining how it had come into his possession by saying, that having been asked its worth by a baker in the neighborhood, who stated that he had taken it of a poor woman in payment for a loaf of bread, on the very night in question, and having heard Harry bewail the loss of such a coin, he bartered with the baker for its full nominal value, in order that he might have the satisfaction of restoring it to its original owner. Harry delighted with the recovery of his treasure, after making a thousand acknowledgements, drew out his purse to substantiate his gratitude; but the worthy old man declining his liberality, took Harry apart, and after briefly commenting on the youth's candor and generosity, went on to say, that if he felt inclined to relinquish his present unprofitable pursuit, he would be happy to appoint him major domo of his own lucrative concern. "I have got neither click, nor child," said he. "I once had a boy, indeed, he might be about your age, but the perverse dog went to sea and was lost; and my wife is but a poor sickly thing, so I am obliged to confide the business almost entirely to servants, who consider it, I presume their duty to cheat me of every sixpence that they possibly can; but now if you will come and put your honest hand foremost among 'em, I warrant it should be as much your gain, as it would be mine."

"Strike hands, most princely Boniface, I take your offer," cried

Craven. "Henceforth I abandon the bow, for drawing of beer; and 'flow thou regal purple stream,' with accompaniments, be my morning and evening song."

Preliminaries were soon adjusted, and it was not long before Harry was installed in this new office, where he conducted himself with the utmost integrity; married an amiable and reputable young woman of his own rank in life, and in the course of a few years the whole property of the inn devolved to himself which he directed should in future be known by the sign of the Queen's Head.
ARIETTA.

POOR PAT.

The versatile originality of character, for which the lower orders of the Irish people are remarkable, has been often noticed in England, as well as on the Continent; and it seems agreed that they possess clearer perceptions, and more intellect than are to be found in the same class, in any other country in Europe. Many anecdotes, illustrative of this character may be related. The following, ludicrous as it may appear, is a real fact.—A poor Irishman, unable to obtain work, attached himself for a mere miserable subsistence only, to an English strolling company of players, with whom he played many parts—sticker of bills, scene-shifter, &c. &c. Arriving at the town of Taunton, as soon as the necessary dispositions were made for opening the Theatre, Pat was dispatched to post the bills, and announce the performance—which he did in the streets and market place, in a strong sonorous voice. "Well done, Paddy! well done!" exclaimed the mob. Pat was heard with attention, and every thing went on well until an unlucky weight cried out "Paddy No-Shirt!" which was at once echoed by a hundred voices—Poor Pat became silent, his honour was deeply wounded, he retired, quite depressed, to his quarters, pursued by the rabble, vociferating "Paddy no-shirt." Pat was known to possess a kind and warm heart, and was a favourite with the company; they tried to console him. One asked why he did not repel the insults of the mob. "By my soul" said Pat, "my tongue could not speak, because what they said, was true; this 2 months I have had but half a shirt, and now it is in rags." Before night however, honest Pat, to his great joy found himself master of six good shirts, each of the actors having presented him with one. When the period of the next performance arrived, Pat sallied forth in high spirits to proclaim it as usual; he was hailed with the cry of "Paddy no-shirt." Arrived in the market place, he stood erect, and surveying the crowd with a fierce indignant eye, he stripped himself—and counting down his shirts (all of which he had on) one two, three, &c. in a voice of thunder, he advanced ready for action: "Now—your eyes, I'll fight the best man in your town or county."—His look, figure, and attitude, completely awed the mob.—"Paddy no-shirt" and Paddy with six shirts, appeared different beings. The market-people cheered him, and he returned in triumph to his lodging, "Who but an Irishman," observed a gentleman at the time, "could have performed such a singular part."
Eng. paper.

EXTRACT.

Hypocrisy in sentiment, says the author of the travels of Adacharis, is a greater sign of a barbarian age, than ferocity of manners.
Let our controversial writers on the Presidency ponder on the fact.