

# The Maryland Gazette.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE MAGIC MIRROR.

"Come, if thy magic glass have power  
To call up forms we sight to see;  
Show me my love in that rosy bow,  
Where last she pledged her truth to me.  
The wizard show'd his lady bright,  
Where lone and pale in her bow she lay,  
True hearted maid, said the happy knight,  
"She's thinking of one who is far away."  
But let a page with looks of joy,  
Bring tidings to the lady's ear;  
"The wizard's knight," the same bright boy,  
"Who use I to guide me to my dear."  
The lady now, from her favourite tree,  
Hath smiling pluck'd a rosy flower,  
"Such," she exclaimed, "was the gift that she  
Each morning sent me from that bow'er."  
She gives her page that blooming rose,  
With looks that say, "like lightning fly!"  
"Thou' thought the knight, "she soothes her woe  
By fanning still her true love night."  
By the page returns, and—oh! what a sight  
For true lover's eyes to see,  
Leads to that bow'er another knight,  
As gay, and, alas! as loved as he!  
"Such" quoth the youth, "his woman's love!"  
"I'm dreading forth with furious bound,  
Dost thou at the mirror thought my lady true?"  
And strew'd it all in fragments round.

### MORAL.

Such it would never have come to pass,  
Had he not sought that fatal view,  
The wizard still would have kept his glass,  
And the knight still thought his lady true."

### ADDRESS.

BY MAJOR R. L. BAKER, U. S. ARMY, BEFORE  
THE LAURENCEVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, AT  
THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Without pretending myself to possess any uncommon share of prudence, but, on the contrary, acknowledging my own liability to error, it is not without great diffidence in my own powers, and fitness for such a duty, that I now rise to address you. Under circumstances, which, perhaps, ought to warn me that silence on my part, would be the more popular course, I am, notwithstanding, encouraged to undertake a task, that I am fully sensible, should have been committed to abler, and more influential hands. The importance of the subject upon which it is my intention briefly to address you, is, however, a powerful inducement to the undertaking, and a hope of its favourable result upon those who shall hear me, will uphold me in the execution of my object.

In the very infancy of our Society, and before we can reasonably expect many very decided and marked improvements to result from its principles, there are, nevertheless, flattering symptoms of a favourable issue to our exertions. We have sown our seed, and shall its culture be neglected? We have taken the field in the spirit of thrifty husbandmen, and shall we not direct our labours to a fruitful harvest? There is a high and laudable ambition in the breast of every man, who pursues, and attacks, and vanquishes the enemies of his country, and of his liberties; but that ambition becomes a holy desire, a genuine aspiration, when the armour of virtue is buckled on, and we go forth, armed in morality, against the foe of our peace, and of our souls; determined to drive him from our territories, to his own strong works, and there in the very citadel of his ill-acquired power, to effect his utter destruction!

Such is the ambition of the temperate man, and one bright view of the future consequences which will result from an adherence to his principles, is worth all the feverish and frenzied dreams, and all the baseless visions that intemperance ever gave birth to! It is the duty, my fellow citizens, of us all to rise in our strength, in defence of the dearest, and the purest principles of morality; to strive with all our might to subdue our own frail and false propensities, and as we gain one fortress within the lines of the enemy's field of operation, to reinforce our position with allies, converted to the justice and the holiness of our cause. Let our exertions be marked with the spirit of philanthropy, and let us be seen by our enemy, leading from his reeking and bloody altar of sacrifice, the conquered and deluded victims of his vile power. In a war so just, and so beneficent in its objects, let every benefactor of mankind enlist, and let them swear, not to return the sword to its scabbard so long as even the shadow of the enemy darkens and desolates the land! He must be subdued, and to another generation shall go down, only the record of his business, to tell of his once direful existence!

To the friends of virtue, and good order, we then say, come forward, and join the standard under which tens of thousands of our countrymen are already arrayed, and with King Henry, exclaim,

"Thus I will bring in—  
"The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer  
"Towards this steady, whereupon we are  
"Now present here together."  
And let not a cowardly fear of the taunts and sneers of the intemperate, hold back your hands from subscribing to your own honor, when you see the necessity of every principle of virtue demands the exercise of your moral independence. It is the voice of reason that invites you—the voice of public opinion

demands your aid in the good work; and this is a voice that must, and will be respected.

Already the intemperate man is striving to throw the shield of secrecy over his ruinous habits, fearing the scrutiny and the remarks of his sober and more prosperous neighbours. Open indulgence is avoided, and the lovers of the poison, are driven by public opinion and the tattered remnants of self-respect, to their dark, and cheerless, and hopeless homes, there to lay off the rational man, and assume the character of the poor, deluded, disgraced, and miserable drunkard! And, as if ashamed of even their own presence, they strive, and successfully too, to destroy the little reason and pride that, amid the ruins of a once noble edifice, seeks to hide its own shame! Have we not all seen, in our own limited society, these poor, and pitiable objects, preserved among us, apparently, as beacons to warn their fellow men against the dangerous shoals and rocks on which their fortunes have been wrecked? For what other purpose can we presume that a Providence, as just as merciful, would thus protract the existence of beings, whose lives are one continued nuisance to society, and a foul blot upon human character?

It is not my intention to point out individual instances, either of depravity or reform. We have the happiness to believe that every hour lessens the frightful number of the unfortunate victims of a vicious habit, whilst the ranks of the temperate are proportionally increasing. The spirit of reformation is abroad in the land, and the lights of reason, and of sense, while they precede its march, through the dark and dreary paths of Intemperance, cast their cheering rays before the feet of the deluded, to guide them from the dangerous mazes, into which, the heretofore almost irresistible power of this vile habit, had entangled them. With the aid of such lights, we will not despair of complete success; because, when properly presented, we believe there are but few, whose delusion will not vanish before their benign beams! Man, at this day, is too enlightened to believe in the evasive excuses of the drunkard, and when the stubborn, and incorrigible debauchee, affirms the necessity for a continuance in his beastly practices, we discover in him the evidence of an union of vices; for, to the despicable one of intemperance, is allied, the meaner, but not less criminal one of lying; and I have, myself, had frequent proofs among the most scottish soldiers I have ever known, that long confinement to *bread and water*, is a specific restorative of strength, of mind and health. It is vain therefore, for any one to attempt the imposition of their favourite doctrine upon the experienced; rarely have we charity for those who have no respect for themselves! But perhaps it may be thought, it is hardly worth the exertion it will cost, to direct our efforts to the totally abandoned. While the principles of our society are taking firm root among the sound, and the young, the thrifty and the fruitful, these old, decayed, snappy and worthless trunks, will yield to the storm that has long raged around them, and the consuming fire will sweep them from the ground that they now cumber. Yet, in charity to the frailties of our nature, we will not quite abandon, even the apparently hopeless. Our example shall be constantly before their inflamed eyes, and the enormity of their transgressions, we will never cease to sound in their ears. We will, for their safety, point out the dangers that lie in every path they travel, and for their souls' good, invite them to avoid and shun them. We will take them by the hand, and as faithful guides, restore the bewildered wanderers to the paths of virtue and rectitude, and, pointing to the haven to which such paths lead, we will urge them to persevere, and advance, and not look back upon the burning Sodom of their destruction! And having thus faraided in their escape from ruin, we will wish them God-speed, and pray for their final and complete success!

To the temperate, let us rather look for our friends. On them our hopes rest, and from them our ranks must be mainly augmented and supported! Still we are not secure: vice has so many false and flattering allurements; at the most steadfast in principle, are even in danger of her deceptions. The virtuous are her marked victims, and she approaches them so cautiously, and insidiously, and with so many smiles and promises, that ere we are made sensible of her treachery, & her arts, she has thrown around our senses, & our affections too, her beguiling snares, from which we can escape only by an Herculean exercise of determined moral strength! It becomes, then, our first duty, to guard our own propensities against the danger that never ceases to threaten; to resist the very dawning of an unholy desire for the "accursed thing;" to guard well and vigilantly the frontiers, over which, if the enemy be once permitted to pass, the conflicts that ensue, must be numerous and destructive; and finally, so to walk in life, that the opponents of our association and of its principles and its objects, shall be compelled to acknowledge its merits, and ultimately to become its advocates.

Societies for the promotion of temperance are rapidly increasing in every section of our country, and the most respectable, the most enlightened, the virtuous and the pious, are every day adding the influence of their names, to their constitutions, and the benefit of their example to their principles; and I think we can confidently anticipate the day, when the present numerous political denominations even

will be resolved into the great rational one of Temperance; and when the absence of this principal cardinal virtue, will operate, as it ought to do, as an effectual disqualification for every office of trust and of honour; for who will commit the concerns of the state to hands in which he would not trust his private interests? Or, who will give employment to the drunkard, when the temperate man stands ready to serve you? It is a fact, which many who now hear me will confirm, that no mechanic, however skilful and industrious, if intemperate in his habits, can long preserve the confidence of his employer. Can the armourer, with a distracted brain and a shaking hand, adjust the delicate limbs of a lock? Can the smith, forge a smooth face to his work, or the carpenter square and closely joint whatever he undertakes? The occupation of the mechanic, requires as clear and as cool a head as the profession of the law; and it is not possible for the greatest genius, and the best talents, to arrive at perfection, in any branch of the arts or sciences, without the aid of mental faculties, unconfused and unobscured by artificial stimulants. My own experience, which most of you are aware has not been very limited, has taught me, that the services of temperate men in the employ of the public, are, generally speaking, worth at least twenty-five per cent. more, than those of habitual drinkers of equal skill in their trades; and I would recommend to my friends to take these facts into consideration, in the selection of their mechanics and labourers.

### From the London Magazine.

### FASHION.

It has been amusing, latterly, to observe how customary it has become to rail at the style of dress made use of by our modern belles. Their stays, sleeves, bonnets, bustles, &c. have been subjects of animadversion and satire from all quarters; yet we cannot perceive that the dear creatures are a witless bewitching than were their mothers, who, in their youth, armed themselves for conquest in tight sleeves, looped up gowns, dainty petticoats, and pigmy bonnets; or their great grandmothers with their hoops, stomachers, pidding bags, powder, patches, paint and pomatum.

It is not unlikely that some antiquary of the 24th century, meeting by accident with one of the paragraphs of the present day, may gravely state, that our females wore coal buckets upon their heads, and young balloons tied to their arms, and though their sleeves have now taken the appearance of wings, (we presume in some measure to realize the wish expressed in the popular song of "I'd be a butterfly," yet it does not spoil the conclusion, that the ladies of our times are as flighty and high flown as the whole of their fascinating sex have been since the days of Eve, who, to her immortal honour was the first who introduced the art of the toilette into the world; and though it is not upon record that she had colour de rose, perfume de rose, huile de rose, papillotes, tweezers, or any of the thousand things necessary to make one of her daughters of this day fit to be seen, yet we dare say, that possessing those feelings of human nature which from her have been transmitted thro' every pulse of her posterity, she felt as great a throbb of pride, and showed as much taste in the arrangement of her little garment of fig leaves, as any one of her sex of the present day does, when she has spent two or three hours in setting off her beauty's blaze for an appearance in the ball room.

Nor can we perceive that the laugh shown by right, be all on the side of the men, while their own dress, in comparison with every thing that is simple or beautiful in nature, is so preposterous and elegant. Nothing but the force of habit, which reconciles us to whatever is fashionable, creating an artificial taste, and making what is deformed appear pleasing, could possibly prevent men from perceiving how very ridiculous is the form of the present habiliments.

The human figure is now no longer a subject for the contemplation of the sculptor.—A man is now formed upon the beau ideal possessed by a tailor, boot-maker, and hatter, with a little assistance from the taste of some such milkop as Brummel. Now, instead of stepping from his portals, proud of exhibiting a combination of thives and sinews that would enable him to overcome the Numidian lion, which is what a young Roman would most have plumed himself upon, a man struts forth a two legged animal, with a bird's tail, his feet squeezed into a pair of the most torturous and unattractive of all coverings, yclep'd Wellington's boots, which obscure, with a clumsy wrapper of blackened calfskin, the most symmetrical and beautiful part of the human body, namely, the ankle; his neck is swathed and bandaged round with muslin or silk in such a manner that, were one of his hardy forefathers (who feared no damage to their throats but from the steel of the foeman) to see him he would imagine that some ghastly wound of bathsome disease were concealed beneath the unnatural covering.

Rising proudly from beneath the neck-cloth are the two sides of the shirt-collar supporting the face, as it were, to prevent

the head from falling off on either side; then, to crown all, comes the hat. O ye fair ones! would ye have a subject for laughter? Observe the thing with which the 'lord of the creation' proudly surmounts his superb figure, that figure which we are told, the Creator formed after his own likeness.—Examine its qualities. It is formed for use? It secretly covers the top of his head; and, in most cases, the weather is more anxious about it than his person. Does its durability recommend it to him? No! for it is worn out ere it has fitted itself to the shape of his skull. Is it for the great comfort with which it may be worn? Comfort! why an iron sauce-pan might be worn with nearly as much ease. Witness the deep blood red furrow which marks the brow of your beau, who has just taken the beaver from his smoking head. Perhaps, then, its beauty thus induces the wearer to carry it? Surely no one can look at such a clumsily shaped thing, and call it beautiful! How much more elegant is even the fur cap of the Russian hunter, which has protected his head in a thousand tempests? What, then, can induce a man to inflict upon himself the penance of transporting such an incumbrance about with him? It is the fashion! 'Are ye answered!'

The primitive object of dress was merely to cover the human body from the severity of the weather; but, as the arts of civilization increased, the appeal was made to conduce to adornment, as well as warmth and protection. Still, however, though the texture was improved, and ornaments of gold, silver, and jewels appended, the costume retained its graceful simplicity. What can be more beautiful or show the human figure to more advantage, than the plain, short frock of the ancients; or what give more dignity to the person, than the folds of the Roman toga? Compare the tunic of velvet frock of the feudal ages with the mathematical cutting called a coat in our times.

No sooner had the days of chivalry gone by than the cavaliers, who before could please their 'ladies' loves, but by feats of arms, turned their attention to the adornment of their persons. Then came, in succession, the fashions of the long doublet, the short beard, the half beard, and the peaked beard; the high beaver, the low beaver, and the square beaver; and innumerable other fashions more or less ridiculous.

To form an idea of the deformities of the modern modes of dress, nothing more is necessary than to contemplate the portrait of a person dressed in a fashion which has long passed away. Suppose it a lady of the last century; what a ludicrous figure does she cut, with her towering head dress of a foot high, her taper waste and stomacher, resembling an inverted cone, and the lower part blown out to a circumference of seven or eight yards! Or a beau of the same period, with his peaked toed shoes and enormous buckles, his short breeches with no body, his long sock of a coat with no collar, high cuffs, and large low pocket holes, his bagwig, triangular hat and face covered with black patches. Can any one contemplate such a caricature of a human being without laughing.

But, to come a little more home, if a lady and gentleman, dressed as was the fashion ten or fifteen years ago, were to enter an assembly now, they would be objects of ridicule to the whole company, while one habituated as an ancient Roman or feudal baron, would be viewed with admiration. Thus, we see the difference between what is really tasteful and elegant and that which only appears so because we are accustomed to it.

### From the Journal of Health.

### SPRING REGIMEN.

To the invalid who has been confined to the house during the winter, and perchance restricted at the same to a few articles of diet, the approach of spring is hailed with animated pleasure, as the signal for greater freedom of movements, pure air and more varied food. Naturally enough does he exclaim, that the bright sun and verdure of a sporting day are not to be merely seen from the windows of his chamber, but are to be enjoyed abroad, while listening to the coral strains of the feathered tenants of the grove. If the vegetable kingdom now luxuriates under the hand of the gardener, the invalid may of right also claim an extension of the list of edibles, from his physician. All this is proper and just, but to prolong the enjoyment, wisdom must preside over the ministrations of the gifts, of which man in his impatience claims the entire possession. When exercise is sought for this time in the open air, whether on-foot or horseback or in the carriage; the wanton sumptuous, or the bent rheumatic invalid, ought to select those days in which the mild south western breeze is blowing; and keep within the covert of their home if the east and north are confederated to carry with them their gloom and chillness. They must not mislead by their old habits in the times of their vigor and prime, sport too soon the morning air, nor above all, be caught in that of evening. To the dyspeptic, on the other hand, the sunny walk will be oppressive while that state of the air

which is just enough to communicate a slight sensation of coolness, will be most appropriate for his excursion. In all these cases the clothing should be warm, but little if at all different from that of winter. If it be so thick as to cause perspiration, the inconvenience is but slight and temporary, and not for a moment to be compared to the sufferings that would follow its being too light and flimsy a texture. Better by far to suffer from a little too much warmth than to be chilled: The 'evenings at home' are to be constantly preferred by the class of persons whom we are now addressing; and if in pleasant company, and cheerful and instructive converse, so much the better. No study or reading, even of a favourite kind, that shall strain the eyes with much gazing or fatigue the mind with much thought is admissible. There is at this season a tendency to febrile excitation, towards night, eminently unfavorable to much mental exertion or corporeal exercise.

If the morning sleep of such persons be really sound and refreshing, it will hardly be necessary to urge them to rise at a very early hour, without regard to their feelings of weakness or languor; but rather than be awake or toss about in unquiet slumbers and imperfect losing, they ought to get up and having finished their toilet, amuse themselves with a favourite author, or engage in some composition of their own, which shall interest without fatiguing. Should their tastes not lead them to this literary indulgence, and their bodily strength allow it, the use of the dumb bells or some slight gymnastic exercise will be advantageous. But we forget, miserable bachelors as we are, that our advice is intended as well for heads of families, fathers and mothers and gentle maidens, as for the student and the mere man of business. To all such of whom we humbly crave pardon for this omission, the early hours of the morning will be sufficiently taken up in domestic duties, receiving the kindly greetings of their children or their brothers and sisters, and listening to the eager expression of hopes, fears, and schemes to each according to their several dispositions capacities and advancement in age and studies.

The breakfast of invalids should be such, as while it gratifies the appetite, ministers to their strength. At this season, the yield dairy, in the abundance of its stores, yields to them fresh sweet milk, or, if this be too heavy of digest on, of whey or buttermilk. From one or other of these, in addition to raised bread made the preceding day, or on occasions, biscuit, they will be able to make a meal, which shall give them far more pleasurable sensations and greater ability to endure the fatigue of their morning exercises than the artificial stimuli of tea or coffee, or that vilest of all compounds, which in this country we miscall chocolate. The manufactures of the common cakes of chocolate have no other advantage than that of enabling the holders of the articles to dispose of a certain quantity of bad flour and rancid butter, flavoured with a moderate portion of the pure cocoa. The mixture is too strong for the digestive powers of most human beings. What effect it would have on the stomach of an ostrich yet remains to be tried.

The dinner will in some cases be a repetition of the breakfast, with such a variation as self experience or medical opinion shall dictate. The lighter vegetables, such as spinach and asparagus, are to the invalid, tormented with slow fever or any permanent irritation, often of great service; and admissible when the common greens, as sprouts or cabbage, would be injurious. In the absence of feverish heat and thirst, of a sensation of fullness and oppression of the head or chest, or side, the lighter meats may be taken with the above vegetables, or these disagreeing, with rice and stale bread.—If there be any tendency to disease of the skin fish and salt meats are to be carefully shunned. Of this the invalid or complainer may be well assured, that the lighter or simpler his meals at this season, the more alert he will feel, and the greater will be his exemptions from these numerous unpleasant feelings, bordering on decided pain, which so wear down the system as to produce that weakness which he erroneously comes at last to consider as the disease itself where as it is, in fact, but the effect of these causes which is brought into action by high and full feeding. The heaviness and drowsiness through the day, of which many persons often complain at the opening of spring, are best obviated by the course indicated above. We be to those who think to rouse themselves by malt, vinous, or distilled liquors—it is stirring up a mouldering flame, which had additional fuel been withheld from it, would soon have been extinguished. We repeat it, there is no beverage so truly inspiring, or which imparts so permanent an invigoration, as pure water. This is the sparkling fount of Helicon, infinitely more productive of elevated poetical fervour, and far preferable offering at the shrine of Apollo, than the cup of Anaxagoras, although it be with the choicest wines of France.

## JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

Health—the poor man's riches. The rich man's poverty.

The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To illustrate all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of all professional terms, and allusions so prevalent in our obscure the subject or alarm the most. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation shall be placed before them, so arranged and explained as to conduce most effectually to their health, fort and mental tranquility. To whomsoever we call for calling they may know; the readers of the Journal will find precepts susceptible of ready application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing of the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

### Recommendation of the work.

We approve of the plan on which the publication entitled the Journal of Health is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continual usefulness of the publication, which conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

### Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

- N. Chapman, M. D.
- W. P. Dewees, M. D.
- Thos. C. James, M. D.
- Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
- John G. Otto, M. D.
- Thos. T. Henson, M. D.
- Franklin Bache, M. D.
- Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
- Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
- B. H. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Record, Clerg. and Rector of Grace Church.
- G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
- James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Chaplain of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
- George Weller.
- Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
- Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.
- Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
- John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
- Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
- Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.
- W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.
- John Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
- Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
- Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

### TERMS:

The Journal of Health will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and third Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.15 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (not paid) will be received by *Judas Dobson*, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the facility in remitting the amount of a single subscription, will be obviated by any four of them sending us five dollars to the agent. Those to whom the work is not convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo. Agents—*J. Dobson*, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. *J. C. Johnson*, 108 Baltimore. *The Burgess*, 97 Third street, N. York. *Carey*, 42 Hender. Boston. and most of the towns in the United States.

Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office. Nov. 19.

## SHANE OF MARYLAND, CO.

Anne Arundel County, Upright Court April 14, 1830. On application, by petition, of Francis Shekell, Admr. will annexed of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, That he 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 one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Register of Wills, A. A. C.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Francis Shekell—late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this 14th day of April 1830.

FRANCIS SHEKELL, Admr. W. A. April 15th

## TEACHER WANTED.

By the Trustees of the Free School, of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language, the situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.

April 15.

The National Intelligencer will publish above once a week for three weeks, and from the account of the Maryland Gazette.

## PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.