Properly controuled must prove highly serviceable to the nation. We should therefore recommend, that the treaty provision, allowing the British trappers to run over our ground, should be abrogated; consistent with the understanding of the two governments. But this step on the part of the governments, would not remove all the burthens under which this trade labours. Foreign furs, from all countries, are allowed to come into this country free of duties, while our furs pay in the British market a duty of 15 per cent, which seriously embarrasses our competition. But, in addition to this, they have a much larger advantage over us. The peculiar kind of blankets and other articles of clothing used by the Indians, are not manufactured in this country. When they arrive here, very high duties are paid on them, and if our traders attempt to barter blankets for fur with the Indians, the Canadian who receives his blankets and Indian matters of traffic free of duty, has a vast superiority over them. They can undersell the Americans with the Indians, and are allowed afterwards to bring their furs here, without duty, and can of course sell for less than the American trader in furs. It was proposed by Col. Benton, that a drawback of duties should be allowed to our citizens who trade with the Indians upon foreign articles bartered in that trade, and that a duty should be imposed upon English furs coming into this country. By this and other means suggested in his report, our traders in furs, would be placed in a state of equality with the British dealers in these articles. We trust the next Congress will take this interesting matter under consideration, and relieve the American fur dealer or trapper from the serious difficulties to which they are now exposed. And that the new administration will take the cautionary steps required to remove the foreign trappers from our fur limits, and thus preserve harmony and concord among our own Indians and ourselves, and prevent in future the murders, now so frequent among our white hunting population by the Indian tribes.

We are sorry that the report of the committee and numerous letters connected with it, cover so great a space as not to allow us at *this time* a place in our columns. We shall, however, place it on file, with the determination, in course of the summer to publish it, for the information of the public.

Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
Tuesday Morning, May 5.

SAINT JOHN, N. B April 14.

PROVINCIAL.—We are gratified to learn that an official communication of a most satisfactory nature, has lately been received at Head quarters from Mr. Vaughan by order of the President of the United States in which the sentiments expressed in his Inaugural address, respecting the relations between Great Britain and America, are fully borne out. The general is pleased to characterise in high terms of commendation, the conduct of Sir Howard Douglass, and the whole proceedings of our provincial government in the case of the disputed territory, to express his cordial wish to facilitate the adjustment of all matters in dispute between Great Britain and America and to cultivate the most friendly habits between the two countries, as conducive to the best interests of both.

His Honour the President arrived in town on Friday last, from Frederickton, by the Nerepis road, and a salute was fired from the N. Market wharf, where a flag on which was painted the city arms, was displayed. [Observer.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

The following letter from an American source of high intelligence in London, is the fruit of cautious and sagacious enquiry among those most qualified to give information. Its explanation of the causes of the reduced average of prices through England, and consequent increased duty upon foreign grain is highly satisfactory, and certainly more to be depended upon than mercantile letters, prices current, &c. too frequently influenced by interest. Bread stuffs we should conclude, are as much too depressed at this moment as five months ago they were unreasonably elevated in price. If the political conjecture hazarded in the letter should prove true, its increasing probability must have a great effect upon the prices of bread.

LONDON, 18th March, 1829.

The preceding week there had been a small depression in the price of Wheat, so as to increase the duty of 6s. 8d. the quarter. One of the reasons assigned is the quantity of wheat imported from Spain and Italy; and from what had not been anticipated, a difficulty was found in procuring warehouse room, and the sale was forced—the quality, however, was so inferior, as scarcely to be fit for use. A second cause assigned is, that all the importations (almost) are made to London—excess is there, and it takes some time to distribute it through the kingdom. Another assigned reason is, that some of the Grain dealers became distressed for money, from the extent of their purchases, and forced prematurely into the market—while the dealers who had a capital sufficient to stand the temporary embarrassments themselves contributed to reduce the price, so as to increase the duty, and exclude for a season, at least, importations, they in the mean time profiting by the thus produced scarcity, and carrying the price up as high, if not higher, than at any time during the season, and within a few days the price has again began to rise, and nothing could repress the price but necessity. Oats and Potatoes under its influence are extensively substituted for Wheat, but I continue to think Flour here will be from 36 to 45s—the medium being equal to about 54s. currency, or $9. All the rumors afloat here confirm the fact that the campaign between Russia and Turkey has already commenced. The scale of preparation by the belligerents, and the common hatred prevailing between them, which may well be called ferocious, foretell scenes of slaughter and of death, which, when filled up by the effects of the destructive climate under which they are to war, are appalling to humanity. Nor can it well be doubted, if the Turks should be driven to the wall, as seems most probable, that Western Europe will be induced also to take part in the conflict. This year may produce great events; and were I to hazard a conjecture, I would say that the scales are equally balanced between peace and general war in Europe.

GOUT.—The Manchester Guardian recommends, on the declared experience of several gentlemen, the application of raw Uplands Cotton, as a positive relief from severe fits of the gout. The part affected is simply to be covered thickly with the cotton, and it is said that, in various instances, all traces of the complaint have been removed by one night's application.

UNITED STATES & TERRITORIES.

The National Journal has an interesting article on the public lands of the United States, elicited by a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, to whom the subject was referred. From the article, we have condensed into a tabular form the extent in square miles of each state and territory, with their estimated population in 1830.

		Square miles	*Population to a sq. m.*	*Estimated pop.* 1830.
1	Virginia,	64,000	18	1,180,000
2	Missouri,	61,000	2	130,000
3	Georgia,	58,000	7	410,000
4	Illinois,	56,000	2½	130,000
5	Florida,	54,500	1	40,000
6	Alabama,	53,100	7	380,000
7	Louisiana,	49,000	6	300,000
8	Mississippi,	46,325	3	130,000
9	New York,	46,000	43	2,000,000
10	Arkanas,	45,309	1	35,000
11	Pennsylvan.	44,950	32	1,390,000
12	N. Carolina,	43,800	16	720,000
13	Tennessee,	41,300	14½	600,000
14	Kentucky,	39,000	15½	650,000
15	Michigan,	39,000	1	35,000
16	Ohio,	38,000	25½	1,000,000
17	Indiana,	35,100	11½	400,000
18	Maine,	33,000	13	420,000
19	S. Carolina,	30,080	20	600,000
20	Maryland,	10,800	41	450,000
21	Vermont,	10,212	27½	280,000
22	N. Hamp.	9,280	32	390,000
23	Mass.	7,800	74	580,000
24	New Jersey,	6,900	48	330,000
25	Connecticut,	4,674	62	290,000
26	Delaware,	2,078	39	80,000
27	R. Island.	1,360	66	90,000
28	Dis. of Colum.	100	500	50,000

It is estimated that the aggregate population in 1830, will be thirteen millions, and in 1860, thirty-two millions, allowing an increase of 35 per cent. on every ten years, which has been the rate of increase heretofore.—N. Y. Cour.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Pierce A. Barker, Collector of the Customs for the district, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Buffalo Creek, in place of Myndert M. Dox, removed.

William H. Hurst, Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in place of Andrew P. Hay, removed.

Thomas R. Johnson, Collector and Inspector, of St. Mary's Maryland, in place of William B. Plowden, removed.

A. S. Thruston, Collector, and Inspector, Key West, in place of William Pinkney, removed.

William Baldwin, Surveyor and Inspector, New Haven, in place of William H. Ellis, removed.

Joseph S. Lake, Register of the Land Office, at Wooster, Ohio, in place of Cynes Spink, removed.

Thomas Hood, Register of the Land Office, at Zanesville, in place of Charles C. Gilbert, removed.

David C. Skinner, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Marietta, in place of John P. Mayberry, removed.

John D. Wolverton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, in place of John C. S. Harrison, removed.

Joseph R. Larwill, Receiver of Public Moneys at Tiffin, Ohio.

James B. Gardner, Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, Ohio.

Robert Rogers, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, in place of David L. Todd, removed.

Andrew Mack, Collector and Inspector at Detroit, in place of Truman Beecher, removed.

Henry V. Low, Surveyor and Inspector, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in place of Thomas Hance, removed.

Martin Gordon, Collector at New Orleans, in place of Beverly Chew, removed.

Peter H. Wagner, Naval Officer at New Orleans, in place of Manuel Cruzet, removed.

Robert F. Canfield, Appraiser of Goods at New Orleans, in place of Robert L. Wellman, removed.

Sheldon Clarke, Appraiser of Goods at New Orleans, in place of Abraham H. Inskeep, removed.

Isaac F. Preston, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans, in place of Samuel H. Harper, removed.

William L. Robeson, Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans, in place of Nathaniel Cox, removed.

Levi R. Lincoln, Appraiser of Goods at Boston, in the place of William Little, removed.

William S. Coe, Appraiser of Goods at New York, in place of Abraham H. Lawrence, removed.

Jeromus Johnson, Appraiser of Goods at New York, in place of Frederick Jenkins, removed.

Daniel Dobbin, Captain Revenue Cutter on Lake Erie.

James Nicholson, Captain of Revenue Cutter at New Orleans.

Charles H. Stedman, Physician Marine Hospital, Boston.

J. S. McFarland, Physician Marine Hospital, New Orleans.

James A. Hamilton, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of John Duer, removed.

——— McLean, of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation, at London, in place of William B. Lawrence, removed.

William King, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Bath, Maine, in place of John B. Swanton, Removed.

Samuel Swartwout, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port New York, in place of Jonathan Thompson, removed.

Mordecai M. Noah, to be Naval Officer for the Port of New York, in place of John Ferguson, removed.

James W. Clarke of the Senate of North Carolina, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Mr. Hay, removed.

TROUBLE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Barry, Representative from Shelburne, was expelled from the Legislature for some remarks respecting another Member, (which he denied having made with the meaning attributed to them,) and for refusing to apologize. He made many efforts, by explanations, &c. to regain his seat, which proving ineffectual, he at length, walked into the Hall, and resumed his place. Disobeying an order from the Speaker to go out, he was taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and conducted to his lodgings.—The people in the gallery avowed audibly their sympathy for him, and those in the streets cheered him.—Editors Holland and Ward, for taking his part, were arraigned at the bar of the Legislature for contempt and reprimanded. They still however, defend their conduct, and reprove the Legislature for interfering with the liberty of the press—and other Editors join them.

We understand, that in consequence of a subsequent publication by Mr. Barry, the House directed his commitment to prison, and he was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms and another officer; but on his way to gaol he was rescued by a mob, who afterwards pelted many of the Representatives, and broke some of the windows in the Speaker's house. At length a company of regulars was ordered out, and the mob dispersed.

When Mr. Ward was reproved at the bar, he replied with great spirit, and a member observed that he reprimanded the Speaker & House, instead of their reprimanding him.

Mr. Barry is a very respectable individual, and married a connexion of Rev. Martin Gay Black.—Boston Palladium.

MAP OF MARYLAND.

We are gratified to learn,—since the publication of our paragraph yesterday relative to the new map of Virginia, and the want of a similar one of Maryland,—that Mr. F. Lucas, Jr. of this city has now in preparation a new Map of Maryland. We have been favored with a view of the contemplated publication, as far as it has advanced, and we have no doubt that when completed it will prove highly acceptable to the public. It is on the scale of the Virginia State map, of five miles to an inch, and embodies all the valuable information which has been gathered during the surveys for canals and rail roads in this section of Maryland. On the north so much of Pennsylvania is included as embraces the Union Canal; on the east is embraced the State of Delaware and the western shore of the Delaware Bay from its mouth upwards; on the west such portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania are comprehended as afford a complete view of the whole extent of the North and South branches of the Potomac; and on the South, a number of the counties of Virginia.

In relation to any of the counties of Maryland, in which no recent examinations or surveys have been made, the publisher solicits the transmission of such information, from gentlemen of intelligence in those counties, as will aid him in the contemplated work; and we have no doubt this assistance will be cheerfully rendered.

[Bal. Am.

We saw on Saturday a *plot* of part of the Canton Company's Lands, comprising 1053 acres, and divided into 10,794 building lots. It was executed by Mr. *Essex Sterett* and Mr. *Joseph Partridge*. Topographical Engineers of this city. The plot was 8 feet by 9, and represented all that part of the company's property contiguous to the navigation, shewing the various streets, lanes and alleys which pass through it, and is intended to be sent to New York for the use of the company there. To say that the plot is well executed would be niggard praise; for we do not recollect to have ever seen a similar work done in a style of equal elegance. At a short distance it was difficult to distinguish it from an engraving. The ornamental part was distinguished by great spirit of design and beauty of execution; and when it is recollected that the whole was done in six days, we think too much credit cannot be given to the gentlemen by whom so much was performed in so short a time and in so splendid a manner.—Bal. Chron.

PROSPERITY.—How miserable is the lot of Man! In prosperity he forgets every one; and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes, he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and, when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him. He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember, that riches sometimes take the wing and suddenly fly away from us. Happy is he who reflects, that old money, old wine, old books, and old friends are objects worthy the attention of every man of good sense.

We regret to learn, by a passenger in last evening's steam boat from Philadelphia, that Mr. Geo. W. Adams, eldest son of Ex-President Adams, was lost from the steam boat Benjamin Franklin, in Long Island Sound, between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning. He was not missed, we learn, until it was too late for any effectual measures to be taken for his preservation. [Bal. Am. May 2.

A lamentable accident occurred in this town on Friday evening last. Mrs. Miller, an elderly female, a resident of Philadelphia, was burnt to death at her lodgings in Mr. Eakin's Hotel. She had been transacting business at Newcastle, whence she returned in the evening—and had been in her chamber some time waiting for supper, when a noise being heard in the room, some of the family went up and found her on the floor burnt in the most shocking manner. She died in a few hours in great agony. The accident is attributed to her fainting and falling into the fire. [Wilmington Watchman.

From the Providence Evening Gazette.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, *waste*, cries more, like horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant, in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs; to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim; and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or the workshop. It is not the money *earned* that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labour with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim, his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils in its train.

From the Long-Island Star.

FRUIT TREES.

It is generally well known that there has been for many years past a distemper among frut trees especially Peach, Plumb and Cherry; and as it is important that the public should know its cause, and a proper remedy, I will endeavor to give them all the information which I am possessed of. This distemper among peach trees which is generally termed THE YELLOWS, was unknown 40 years ago, and not until 1797 and 98 that I first discoverd it at my farm in the county of Kings, on Long Island. There were planted in the year 1796 on the adjoining farm about 200 Lombardy Poplars, the first that were introduced in the county; as it was but a year or two after when I discovered the distemper, with which the kind of trees I have mentioned are to this day afflicted. It appeared to me to be different from any thing I had ever seen, or known, because it generally injured one limb before the other, and was sometimes as much as two or three years before it spread over the whole tree; and effected its destruction. The fruit of the trees ripened before the proper season, and being the first one who brought the kind in the New York market, it appeared evident that they were the first peach trees in the vicinity that were infected. I dug up some of the trees, to discover the cause, but could find no worms nor insects at the roots, nor any evidence that the body of the trees had been injured.

The next trees which I saw infected were about two miles from the situation of the former, and near some poplars which were also planted about the same time in 1796. I had no idea that the poplars were the cause of it, until some years after, when an English farmer informed me, the people were cutting them down in Italy, and the south of Europe, because they destroyed the fruit trees. I then recollected that the first appearance of the distemper took place shortly after the introduction of the poplars, and it could not but appear evident that they were the cause; the only effectual remedy, I think is to cut down and destroy them. Besides destroying fruit trees, they impoverish the land more than any other trees we have, and are a benefit to no one.

Having in vain for some years past expected to see some person acquainted with the cause, and more able to do justice to the subject come forward and give all the information he knew, and knowing these facts I have thought it my duty for the benefit of my fellow citizens, to publish them; and I hope editors generally will throw out the hint, or publish the article at length, to encourage the raising of good fruit, and aid in the expulsion of a filthy tree.

LONG ISLAND FARMER.

GREEN PEAS.

The season is almost a month behind in vegetation, and we shall probably have to wait a week longer for a mess of green peas, even at the premium price of $2 per peck. Mr. Jos. A. Barron, shewed us on Saturday a few full grown pods from the vines produced by his early seed peas, which by repeated trials he confidently recommends as of a quicker growth than those in general use, and well worthy of the attention of Gardeners, who supply the market, and of others. [Norfolk Herald.

The Perth (Upper Canada) Examiner mentions, that on Friday, 3d inst. the dam at the Hog's Back, which was reckoned the key of the Rideau Canal, and that at the Black Rapids about three miles up the river were both carried off by the violence of the current. We have not yet learned the particulars of this 'untoward event.' Some say the loss does not exceed £10,000, others maintain it must amount to £40,000. When the great dam at the Hog's Back began to give way, we are informed that Col. By was standing on it, near the centre, from which he had a narrow escape for his life.

REMOVALS.—The following eleven officers of the customs in Philadelphia, have received notice from the collector, that, from and after the 30th instant; their services will be dispensed with.

Inspectors of the Customs.—Job Whipple, Wm. Dalzel, John Diehl, Daniel Adgate, Capt. Robinson, J. Springer, Joseph Dickson, David Rose, Ch. Hopkins and J. Dugant, and Sam'l. L. Palmer, Measurer of Salt and Coal.

Democratic Press.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
[From the American Farmer]

May 1, 1829.

GRAIN—best red Wheat,	$1 20	*a*	1 30
best white do.	1 30	*a*	1 50
ordinary to good do.	70	*a*	1 25
Corn,	42	*a*	44
Rye,	45	*a*	50
Oats,	26	*a*	28
Beans,	1 00	*a*	1 25
Peas,	55	*a*	60
FLOUR—white wheat family,			7 50
super. Howard-st.	6 00	*a*	6 25
city mills,	5 75	*a*	6 00
Susquehanna			6 00

Married

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Wm. Lummis, Mr. JAMES CAMPER, of Talbot county, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Talbott, of Caroline county.

Talbot County Bible Society

ON WEDNESDAY morning, (27th of May,) at 11 o'clock, a meeting of the Members of the Talbot County Bible Society, is invited at the Court-House in Easton, to receive a Report from the Managers of their proceedings for the past year, and to adopt such further measures as they may deem meet. As the Officers for the ensuing year are then to be chosen, a full meeting is desirable.

Preparatory to which, a meeting of the Managers of the Society, and of those gentlemen who have been associated with them in ascertaining the number of families in Talbot County who were destitute of the Bible, is particularly requested at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY, (12th May,) at 11 o'clock.

By order of the President,

GEORGE W. NABB, Sec'ry.

Easton, 5th May, 1829.—3w

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this mode of informing his numerous acquaintances throughout the State, that he has commenced the

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in this City, where he will attend with fidelity and vigilance to such transactions as may be confided to his care. He will sell GRAIN, TOBACCO, &c., and make purchases, when placed in funds, upon the most reasonable terms.

WM. R. STUART.

Baltimore City, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.

25th March, 1829.—may 5 3w

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,
AT THE OLD STAND,

where he will attend punctually to those Cash Customers who may favor him with their custom.

He stated to the Public generally in a former advertisement (last Spring,) that from the difficulty he had experienced in collecting money to pay his Journeymen, he was under the necessity of saying that Cash or Country Produce would be required on the delivery of the Work made by him; but as little attention has been paid to that advertisement, he now states explicitly that no work will be delivered out of his shop until the CASH is paid for the same.—He therefore requests no gentlemen to hand him work who is not prepared to pay for it when completed—Then he will not be involved in difficulties with his Journeymen, as he now is. As it is well known to his customers that the men he employs need their money for the support of their families as well as himself he would advise all those who are not prepared to pay the Tailor to wear their old, until they are able to pay for new clothes.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

DAVID M. SMITH.

Easton april 21 3w

N B.—All those who are indebted to the subscriber will oblige him by calling on Mr. Wm. Barnett, who has his accounts for collection, and who is authorized also to settle with those who may have accounts against him. D. M. S.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having left Easton and settled in Baltimore, gives notice, that he has appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his Agent, for the transaction of his own business, as well as that of his Father's and John W. Sherwood's, or any other connected with it, and requests those indebted to him in any manner, to pay the same to his said Agent.

WM. W. MOORE.

N. B. W. W. M. has several valuable Grass Lots, in the neighbourhood of the town for Sale. Also, a good second-hand Coachee, and a substantially built plain new Gig and Harness.

april 14 3w

Drawing on the 3d. of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, April 16, 1829.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars,

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
50 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
10000 prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	40,000 Dolls.
10386 prizes, amounting to			60,000

☞Not One Blank to a prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$4	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail [post paid] or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual atention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
BALTIMORE.

☞The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, April 16, 1829.—[ap 28 5w]

Good Pasturage.

THE MARSH of the Subscriber on Choptank River, a few miles from Dover Bridge, is now open for the reception of CATTLE. This pasture comprises a range of about three hundred and fifty acres, with a portion of upland and shade, and Farmers sending their Stock may rely on their receiving every necessary attention.

EDW. LLOYD.

april 28. 3w

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 28th day of April A. D. 1829.

On application of CHARLES WILLIS, Adm'r. of Wm. Willis, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1829.

Test,

JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Charles Willis, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twelfth day of November next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, A. D. 1829.

CHARLES WILLIS, Adm'r.
of William Willis, dec'd.

may 5 3w

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT
28th day of April, A. D. 1829.

On application of JACOB CHARLES, Adm'r. of BRANNOCK G. SMITH, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1829.

Test,

JAMES SANGSTON, Regr.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Brannock G. Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twelfth day of November next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, A. D. 1829.

JACOB CHARLES, Adm'r.
of Brannock G. Smith, dec'd.

may 5 3w

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND COACHEE AND GIG, with Harness complete. Apply to Lambert Reardon, or the Subscriber,

RICHARD KENNEY.

Sep. 30, 1828.—w

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