it has certainly carried
with their eyes wide open.
the tillage after harvest,
ryland or rather the Eas-
hose of Pennsylvania are
s. The former always
one, two or three times,
work it at all. This pro-
from *choice*, and from an
vil to the corn: for as the
all winter they could till
With us the corn ground
down in wheat, and as
ss that grows in it, in the
convenience, it is consid-
o keep the grass under,
wheat. It is a fact sus-
stration, that the crops in
minished some hundreds
h an injudicious, murder-
cularly in dry seasons. If
sist in killing the grass
ll means use such imple-
ot *kill* their corn at the
ough the roots grow very
yet a machine might be
ch being regulated to a
means of wheels, would
without injuring the corn.
ceive it necessary to stir
d at all after harvest, un-
weather. Yet even then,
weather succeeds, it will
Perhaps after a great fall
plement above described
n low, stiff land, *before it*
o prevent the ground from
around the tender fibres.
before stated, of the pro-
y of new roots to shoot
, a very powerful argu-
in favour of the plough in
number of small ploughs
row frame. The common
lacerating the roots—by
f them longitudinally to
levelling any hill that
thrown to the corn by the
ys leave a track behind
to the size of the teeth.
on both sides being divi-
remain with their *bleeding*
posed to the direct rays
in the trench made by
loosely covered with dirt
stitute of moisture. On
plough, after the share
oots near the corn, and the
thrown a fresh hill partly
; by the second furrow,
tumps of the roots with a
oist earth, which is deep
them from the scorching
heal up, and throw out
This supply of earth,
roots, also enables those
ively shooting above, to
too much exposure.
farmers are of opinion,
not be kept too level a-
But I have heard those
, observe, that *hilling* of
d an indispensable part of
was usually done by piling
the stalks with the hoe.
universal, must have been
n, and on the nature of the
ight in theory: but the
ng the earth from off the
und the *stalk*, was injuri-
have been taken from the
he hills. The plough, ju-
ill in my estimation, give
and sufficient hilling, and
is high enough to take a
ntirely dispensed with.
should prepare for the
always expected in July;
seldom disappointed, and
are intended as applica-
n. When there is a con-
f refreshing showers, it is
ong, with proper industry
the ordinary means. Yet
to adopt the best mode in
epare for all contingencies.
TALBOT FARMER.
26.

lain Inn.

bscriber having taken the
AIN INN, IN EASTON,
unty, respectfully solicits
nage of the public, in the
n as innkeeper; he pledges
od and attentive servants—
omplete order, and is now
eption of company, furnish-
and furniture—his stables
order, and will always be
best provender the country
cular attention will be paid
emen and ladies, who can
odated with private rooms,
ttention paid to their com-
ds keeping the best liquors
n.
derate terms, by the week,
ic's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
5, 1826.
criber being aware of the
es, intends regulating his

ON HOTEL.

nforms his friends and the
hat he has taken the well
Brick House in Denton,
the last year by Mr. Samu-
where his customers will
modated with the best of
on, afforded by the mar-
and his own habits of per-
those of his family, he can
f the best accommodations
subscriber has most excel-
has attentive ostlers, he
y on hand the best liquors
Baltimore, & his table will
lied with the best of provi-
and ladies can at all times
rivate rooms at the short-
ers and the public general-
ve him a call. The subscri-
th rooms to accommodate
during the session of our
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We understand that this Board met for the first time, in Baltimore, on the 17th instant, and engaged in the duties of their office. The Board was full, except one member, the Gov. of Maryland presiding.

The duties of this Board are to explore the state of the country and to ascertain the practicability of those internal improvements that are designed to be carried into effect if they are found practicable by means commensurate with the end. They are to reflect on and propose such other improvements in the local condition of the state as may promise advantages to the citizens at large, and they will most respectfully receive and duly consider any suggestions that the intelligence and zeal of their fellow citizens of Maryland may make to them. Their great object is to pursue a system of inquiry and to ascertain both what can be done, and what is most advantageous to be done. This is the best time to effect public objects at the cheapest rates by the agency of money—labour and living are now cheap, and employment is most desirable to a great many. The operations of the Board, however energetic, must be gradual and their results slow—the requisite prudence and precaution in undertaking a new and great public work will necessarily impose a tardiness upon the results of their operations, and it will best comport with public feeling as well as with the proper completion of the design to deliberate well and thoroughly, to ascertain every thing necessary to effect whatever may be undertaken.

The Board established an office in Baltimore in one of the rooms of the Exchange—They have communicated with the General Government and have procured an Engineer to explore the route between the basin of Baltimore and the line of the Potomac Canal, and to ascertain its practicability—They have also deputed their Secretary, Mr. Joseph I. Merrick, to proceed to New York, for the purpose of employing the best civil Engineer that can be procured, to be united with the gentleman from the Engineer department, that the most satisfactory view and estimate may be taken.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Board, that they would act most safely and effectually by engaging in one object at a time, and as the ascertainment of the practicability of the route for a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac, was the point on which all the rest chiefly depended, they considered that it was most important to devote themselves to that in the first instance with undivided attention.

It is supposed that operations will commence between Baltimore and the Potomac in the course of six weeks.

On Thursday night last the shop of Mr. William Kemp, shoe-maker, in this town, was broken open and robbed of a quantity of shoes, &c.; the next morning, before 8 o'clock, by the prompt exertions of Mr. Gaskins, one of our police officers, the greater part of them were found buried in the garden of a negro fellow, by the name of Ennalls Dorrell, who was immediately apprehended, acknowledged his guilt and safely lodged in jail. Dorrell is an old offender, and has already served one or two terms in the Penitentiary of this state—Our County Court sits in a few days, when we hope their honours will reinstate him permanently in his old quarters.

The Orphans' Court of this county, will meet on Friday next, the 5th day of May.

We published a letter a few days since from a member of Congress to the editor of a Pennsylvania paper, which stated, that "*General Jackson would* NOT *stand a candidate for the Presidency at the next election*; and that the people of Tennessee, under this change of position, are decidedly in favor of De Witt Clinton, as the next President."

On the above, the Alexandria Herald, says—"Antecedent circumstances, *with which we are acquainted*, induce us to believe that the information is *highly probable*."—*Pat.*

The Panama Mission.—This subject has, at length, been finally disposed of in the House of Representatives, by the passage of an appropriation for the expenses of the Mission. Our readers will have observed, that, after rejecting, in Committee of the whole House, the *qualification* with which it was proposed to accompany the approbation of the Mission, and then by a subsequent vote, agreeing to that qualification, the House finally refused, by a large majority, to make any declaration at all on the subject, by rejecting both the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, and the qualification appended to it on the motion of Mr. McLane; thus leaving the whole matter to the Executive discretion and responsibility.—*Nat. Int.*

[*This is as it should be.*]

The National Gazette says it was rumoured in Philadelphia on Friday, that Col. *Burr* had proceeded to Washington, with the intention to call Mr. Randolph to account for having termed him a *scoundrel* in one of his speeches in the Senate, which has been published in most of the newspapers.

There is a little white Obelisk at Hoboken, on the shore of the Hudson, that appears, as you are sailing on the river in the twilight of evening, like a spectre moving slowly through the bushes that surround it. Has Mr. Randolph ever seen this sight? Whether he has or has not, let him beware—the schedule of Artemidorus was not more true, nor the soothsayer's "Beware the ides of March," more prophetic of Cæsar's fate, than is this white marble ominous of the fate of those who stand before the *hair trigger* of Aaron Burr. *Balt. Pat.*

The appropriations made for the support of the Military and Naval establishments of Great Britain, for the current year, are, for the army, £7,747,000; for the navy, £6,135,000; for the ordnance, £1,754,000; and £2,800,000, for the Half-pay: making an aggregate £18,436,000, or nearly eighty two millions of dollars. Among the miscellaneous appropriations for the year, we notice the following: For salaries of officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, £23,000; for expense of said Houses, £20,300; for Printing, acts of Parliament, bills &c. £109 324; for stationary, &c. £102,060; for printing the records of the kingdom, for the present year, £7,500; for preparing an index to twenty volumes of the journals of the House of Commons, £10.180; for secret services, £56 000.—*Nat Jour.*

Sentence of death was passed on Saturday last, by the court of Anne Arundel county, on negro woman Rachel, for setting fire to a dwelling house in this county, of which she was found guilty on Friday.

Md Rep. April 25.

The Fruit, we regret to learn, has been nearly all destroyed in this neighborhood, by the frosts in the early part of the month. *ib.*

HAYTI.—By the schooner Nancy, at this port, copies of the following proclamation have been received: LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Republic of Hayti—Proclamation.

JEAN PIERRE BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

The motives which induced this government to forbid all intercourse between its vessels and foreign countries being no longer in existence, since, by the acknowledgment of our independence and the establishment in Hayti of consuls from several powers, the Haytien flag can appear on the high seas with that respectability which the laws of nations guarantee, we declare, that from the 15th inst. our proclamation of the 20th of March shall be revived, in order that the citizens of Hayti, in carrying on commerce with foreign countries, may enjoy all the advantages which they have a right to expect.

Therefore, our vessels may navigate the high seas and trade with the countries that are on terms of friendship with the republic, taking care strictly to observe the laws of nations.

Nevertheless, our determination to avoid most scrupulously every occasion of umbrage to other governments, in relation to the internal police of their colonies, requires, that we should renew once more, by these presents, our express prohibition to Haytien vessels to go to the islands and colonies belonging to those governments, as well as to North and South Carolina in the United States of America.

Nevertheless, in conformity with the wish formerly expressed by the governments of St. Thomas and Curacoa, that our commercial relations should continue on their ancient footing, and now that we can reply to those friendly advances without endangering the honor of the national flag, we authorise Haytien vessels to trade freely with the said islands of St. Thomas and Curacoa.

This proclamation shall be printed and published wherever it may be necessary, and inserted for three months in the Official Gazette. The authorities, both civil and military, will conform thereto.

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, this first day of April, 1826, in the twenty third year of our independence.

BOYER.

Balt. Amer.

SLAVE TRADE AND PIRACY.

By captain Clark, of the schr. Alert, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. in 25 days from Martinico, the Commercial Advertiser is informed, that a short time before his arrival at Porto Rico, a *French slave ship* arrived there from Africa, with a cargo of slaves, which the masters sold to the planters for notes payable at a future day. No suspicion arose against the officers or crew, until, after waiting some time, they were induced for the sake of cash, to offer the notes at 50 per cent discount. This created a suspicion that all was not right. The master finally sold the notes at a discount, for a draft on St. Thomas, where he went with the ship and presented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice of foul play having been received from Porto Rico) a Danish sloop of war got under way and took possession of the ship The officers and crew were arrested, and on investigation it was found that the former officers of the ship had been all *murdered* by the crew on the passage from Africa, excepting the second mate, whom they preserved, until they arrived in sight of Porto Rico, when they murdered him, chose new officers, went boldly on shore, and conducted as above stated. The crew consisting of 17 persons, were to be *executed* at Martinique, soon after capt. Clark left.—*Pat.*

Captain Sever, of the ship Hamilton, arrived at Boston, from Calcutta, informs, that official accounts were received at Calcutta the day he left, of a severe battle between the Burmese and English, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

The Bridgeport, Conn. Courier gives the following as "something new."—A log was brought to the saw mill of capt. Jas. Johnson in Weston, a few days since; after sawing off the butt, they discovered that they had sawed in two a *whole pack of cards;* 90 grains were counted from the cards to the outside of the log; they must therefore have been deposited there 90 years since; they were perfectly sound, and but a very little soiled and would have been as good as new had they not been cut in two by the saw. The log was perfectly sound all around the cards We are authorized to say that the above can be sustained by numbers of respectable persons living in that neighborhood.

From the Baltimore American.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

The following is a summary of the stipulations of the new treaty between the U. States and the Creek Indians, a notice of the ratification of which by the Senate we published yesterday. The preamble sets forth, that a great majority of the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation have protested against the execution of the treaty which was concluded at the Indian Springs, on the 12th of February, 1825, [the same that has caused so much disturbance, and for the enforcement of which Governor Troup called on the Georgia Legislature to *stand by their arms!*] they declare, that it was signed by persons having no sufficient authority to form treaties or make cessions, and that it is therefore void. And it is further declared that the United States are unwilling that difficulties should exist in the Creek nation that may lead to an intestine war, and still more unwilling that any cession of lands should be made to them unless with the fair understanding and full assent of the tribe making such cession and for a just and adequate consideration. It is therefore stipulated—

Art. 1st. The treaty concluded at the Indian Springs 12th February, 1825, and ratified 7th March of the same year is declared null & void, and every claim arising from the same is cancelled and surrendered.

Art. 2. The Creek Nation of Indians cede to the United States all the land belonging to the said Nation in the State of Georgia, and lying on the east side of the middle of the Chatahoochy river. And, also, another tract of land lying within the said State, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the western bank of the said river, forty-seven miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks & Cherokees strikes the Chatahoochy river, near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line, and not following the meanders of the said river; and from the point of beginning, running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line, between the said Creeks and the Cherokees, thirty miles west of the said Buzzard's Roost; thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of the said river to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The United States agree to pay to the chiefs of the Creek Nation $217,600, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, and, Art. 4, they also agree to pay the said nation a perpetual annuity of 20,000 dollars. Art. 5. stipulates that the difficulties that arose in the nation in consequence of the treaty of the Indian Springs, shall be adjusted, and that that portion of the nation who signed that treaty shall be admitted to all their privileges as members of the Creek Nation.

Art. 6 That portion of the Creek Nation known as the friends of General McIntosh having intimated their wish to remove west of the Mississipi, it is agreed, that five persons shall be sent by them, at the expense of the United States, to examine the Indian country west of the Mississippi. And the United States agree to purchase for them, if the same can be conveniently done upon reasonable terms, an extent of country proportioned in the opinion of the President to their numbers, wherever they shall select. Art. 7 The emigrating party to remove within 24 months, the expense of removal, and for subsistence for 12 months, to be paid by the United States Art. 8 An agent and interpreter to accompany and reside with them; and a blacksmith and wheelwright to be furnished by the United States. Art. 9. The United States to present $100,000 to the followers of Gen. McIntosh, in consideration of their services in obtaining a cession at the Indian Springs and of their past difficulties and contemplated removal.

Art. 10. The President to appoint an agent to ascertain the damages sustained by the followers of McIntosh in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the treaty of the Indian Springs, as set forth in an agreement with General Gaines at Broken Arrow, and which have been done contrary to the laws of the Creek nation, such damages to be repaired by the nation, or the amount paid out of their annuity. Art. 11. Improvements to be appraised by commissioners, and the owners to be paid for the same. Art. 12. Possession of the country ceded to be yielded by the Creeks on or before the first of January next. Art. 13. The United States guaranty to the Creeks all the country not herein ceded, to which they have a just claim, and to make good to them any losses they may incur in consequence of the illegal conduct of any citizen of the United States within the said country. Art. 14. The President authorized to select two sections of land in the Creek country for the residence of the agent. Art. 15. When rivers form the boundary of the Creek country over which ferries may be necessary, the Creeks to have the right of ferriage from their own land and the citizens of the U. S. from the land to which the Indian title is extinguished. Art. 16 The Creeks to appoint three commissioners to attend the running of the line west of the Chatahoochy river, the expense of whom to be paid by the United States. Art. 17. This treaty made obligatory on the United States and on the Creek nation.

The treaty is signed by James Barbour, Secretary of War, and thirteen Creek Chiefs and Warriors

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE *to the above treaty.*

Whereas a stipulation in the second article of the Treaty of the twenty fourth day of January, 1826, between the undersigned, parties of said Treaty, provides for the running of a line "beginning at a point on the western bank of the Chatahoochy river, forty seven miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees strikes the said river, near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line, and not following the meanders of the said river, and from the point of beginning, running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the said Creeks and the Cherokees, thirty miles west of the said Buzzard's Roost, thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of said river to the place of beginning." And whereas it having been represented to the party to the said Treaty in behalf of the Creek Nation, that a certain extension of said lines might embrace in the cession all the lands which will be found to lie within the chartered limits of Georgia, and which are owned by the Creeks, the undersigned do hereby agree to the following extension of said lines, viz: In the place of "forty seven miles," as stipulated in the second article of the Treaty aforesaid, as the point of beginning, the undersigned agree that it shall be *fifty* miles in a direct line below the point designated in the second article of said Treaty; thence running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees, *forty five miles* west of said Buzzard's Roost, in the place of "thirty miles," as stipulated in said Treaty; thence to the place of beginning—it being understood that these lines are to stop at their intersection with the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, wherever that may be, if that line shall cross them in the direction of the Buzzard's Roost, at a shorter distance than it is provided they shall run; and provided, also, that if the said dividing line between Georgia and Alabama shall not be reached by the extension of the two lines aforesaid, the one three, and the other fifteen miles, they are to run and terminate as defined in this supplemental article to the Treaty aforesaid.

It is hereby agreed, in consideration of the extension of said lines, on the part of the other party to the Treaty aforesaid, in behalf of the United States, to pay to the Creek Nation, immediately upon the ratification of said Treaty, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

EDUCATION.

The present posture of affairs in Maryland in relation to this important subject, will necessarily lead to considerable discussion. The question is to be put to the people, of adopting, or rejecting, a general system of schools for the public instruction of ALL the youth of the state, a bill for which passed the Legislature at their last session, and will shortly be published by the proper authorities for the consideration of the voters, who are to decide by ballot at the October election 'for public instruction,' or 'against public instruction.' The merits of the proposed system should be deliberately examined—Those who have not thought upon the subject, should consider it a duty to themselves, and their country to do so, that they may be prepared to give a vote for which they can answer to posterity, which is so deeply interested in the issue. Happily the question in this case will not be involved with any party or personal difficulties. There will be no embarrassment as to this candidate, otherwise approved, but not thinking with the voter on this question or that candidate, in other respects disliked, but in this, representing his ardent wishes. The naked question is put to the voter—He is himself to decide for himself and his vote will count as much in the result as the richest nabob in the district. If a majority of votes are deposited in the ballot box "for public instruction" in October next, the system is adopted by that act. It is then a law of the voters own enacting, and its blessings are insured to them by their own election. If a majority of votes are found to be deposited "against public instruction," then it will be determined by the voters themselves *to put away this thing*, from themselves and their children It is a subject truly worthy of reflection.—*Md. Rep.*

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, *April* 24.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	$4 37½	
" City Mills, superior qual.	" 4	
WHEAT, per bushel	81 a	84
Indian Corn, "	68 a	71
Rye, "	65 a	70
Oats, "	40 a	42

[*Pat.*

To Correspondents.—"CIVIS" is received and shall appear in our next.

DIED in this town on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst. BARTHOLOMEW ENNALLS MARTIN, son of Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Scarcely had this promising youth attained his twenty-first year, when he was selected as the victim of a lingering and fatal disease Throughout the day on which he died, he appeared fully aware of his situation, and faced the approach of death with a fortitude which might have done honor to a veteran champion of the cross. An hour before his dissolution he appeared to revive, and sensible himself of the change he exclaimed that he was much better. But alas! it was delusive—it was only the momentary flickering of life's taper—it sunk again into the socket to rise no more.

—— In this county, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. JOHN W. BLAKE.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The festival of St. John the Baptist (24th June next) will be celebrated by the members of Coat's Lodge, No. 76 at their Hall in Easton. The fraternity generally, are invited to meet on the level.

By order, WM B. MULLIKIN, Sec'ry.

April 29.

☞Editors friendly to masonry, will please give this notice one or more insertions, as they may find convenient.

C. Hayden, *Dentist,*

Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in the line of his profession. April 22.

INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS!



You will parade on the Public Square, in front of the Court House, on Saturday the 13th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A M. fully equipt for drill—after which an election will take place for non-commissioned officers.

By order of Capt. Ns. Thomas,

April 29. *JAS. M. LAMBDIN, O. S.*

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM A D 1826.

On application of Sarah Councell and Richard T. Councell, Administrators of Henry Councell, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In Compliance with the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Councell, late of Talbot 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 subscribers on or before the 31st of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 28th day of April, 1826.

SARAH COUNCELL,
RICHARD T. COUNCELL, } Adm'rs.
of Henry Councell, dec'd.

April 29 3w

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen.

Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 29, 1826.

DANCING, MUSIC AND FRENCH.

The subscriber announces to the public, that he has engaged MISS SUTHERLAND, of Baltimore, to spend several months of the ensuing season in his family, and to give lessons in MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to such young ladies in his seminary, as are desirous of obtaining instruction in those branches. The experience of this lady as a teacher of Music, has been considerable; and a long residence in Paris, and elsewhere in France, has afforded her the best advantages for becoming proficient, not only in understanding the French language, but in speaking it with fluency and accuracy. She will receive as scholars such other young persons, not belonging to the seminary, as may apply for her instructions. She has engaged to be in Easton, certainly on the 10th of May.

MISS SUTHERLAND will, immediately after her arrival, open a DANCING SCHOOL. Her qualifications as a teacher of this elegant and fashionable art, have obtained for her, during the last two winters, an extensive and respectable patronage in the city of Baltimore; and testimonials in her favour, which are now in possession of the subscriber, and which will, at any time, be exhibited to the parents or friends of youth, who may be interested by this advertisement, give reason to believe that the confidence hitherto reposed in her, has not been misplaced.

The Terms will be,

For Dancing - - - $6 per quarter.
" French - - - - 6 do.
" Music not exceeding 8 do.

The subscriber is prepared to receive as Boarders, several young ladies on accommodating terms. D. RING.

Easton, April 29.

A liberal price in Cash, will be given for a likely female Servant from 15 to 18 years of age; one who has been accustomed to house work, is neat and brisk, good tempered and can be *well* recommended as a good servant in every respect, or who bids fair to make one, is wanted by a gentleman residing in the state, one accustomed to the needle and who is fond of children would be preferred. It is needless to offer any servant who does not answer the above description—Apply to the Editor. April 29 3w

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GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

COHENS' OFFICE—Baltimore, April 20, 1826.

☞The Drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 10th of May, agreeably to announcement heretofore, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor & Council.

This Scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM (by which the holder of two Tickets or Shares *will certainly draw at least ONE Prize, and may obtain THREE!*) and contains no less than

20829 Prizes!

in sums of 25,000 Dollars—10,000 Dollars—2 of 5,000 Dollars—10 of 1 000 Dollars, &c. &c. the whole to be awarded IN ONE DRAWING, and payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHENS' OFFICE, can be had instantly. Distant Adventurers should forward their orders without delay.

Whole Tickets, $5 00	*Quarters,* $1 25
Halves, ... 2 50	*Halves,* . . . 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHENS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore;

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (*all to Distant Adventurers.*) And where *more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.*

☞Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Be particular in directing to*

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

April 29 2w BALTIMORE.

St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET.



The new built & fast sailing Sloop

AMANDA,

has commenced running as a Packet, from St Michaels to Baltimore; she will leave St. Michaels *every Wednesday* at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore *every Saturday*, at the same hour, for St Michaels, during the season.—The sloop Amanda is in complete order for the reception of passengers, having a commodious cabin, also an after cabin for Ladies—she will take in grain or any other produce, from any part of the neighbourhood. All orders will be strictly attended to by

EDWARD DODSON, Captain.

St. Michaels, Talbot co. Md. April 29 4w

$5 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living at Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Tuesday 28th March, PERRY THOMAS, an apprentice to the Black Smith Business, about 23 years of age, dark complexion, slender made, and about 5 feet 10 inches high—had on when he ranaway a blue jacket and trowsers, new fur hat and other clothing not recollected.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no charges will be paid.

April 29 3w LEMAS McDANIEL.

Sheep for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the whole of his flock of Sheep, at Horn's Point, except one, which is intended to be retained, being about 300 in number, at the low price of $1 25 for the grown Sheep, and 50 cents for the Lambs, if application is made for them in two weeks from the date of this advertisement. The object of this very low demand is to effect a sale of the whole to one person and to have them taken away immediately. They will be found to be an advantageous bargain to the purchaser.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Shoal-Creek, April 22, 1826. 3w

For Sale

4000 prime Oak and 3000 Pine RAILS.

For terms apply at this Office. April 22.

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