REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, June 8.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The editors of the *American* have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the highly respectable house of Amsterdam, under date of 5th April, to another in this city, which communicates the following intelligence respecting the referred question of the Boundary Line between the United States and the northern British Provinces:—'The papers and the statements respecting the boundary line were delivered on the 1st instant to the King as arbitrator. The British have a large suite attending this arbitration; nearly all those who have been employed and maintained at great expense for several years past have arrived at the Hague. Sir Howard Douglass, governor of New Brunswick, has also come out, to answer questions if required. Mr. Preble, whose abilities are highly spoken of, will have his hands full to cope with the talent opposed to him on the part of the British. Dr. Tiart, whom you no doubt recollect, and who has been for many years the chief person in this controversy, has also arrived at the Hague. I am afraid the King will find it a difficult task to make a decision, if he could treat the subject in the manner that Solomon did in the case of the two mothers who claimed the same child, it would be well; but when the question 'to have or not to have,' becomes the barrier between two parties, sympathy and humanity are generally forgotten, or otherwise the choice might be left to the people that inhabit the territory in dispute. The King has the power, I understand, to send out persons of his own selection to investigate the premises; this I hope he will do, as otherwise I much fear that the variety of British and foreign talent arrayed against us will render the result rather doubtful. The King is, however, a worthy man, and if he give a decision, it will be rendered with a perfectly impartial feeling and rest on good grounds.'

WASHINGTON, June 1.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, terminated the First Session of the Twenty-first Congress.

Of the business transacted in both Houses, an account will be found in the preceding columns.

We shall shortly publish a complete List of the Acts, which have passed during the Session.

Of the bills which passed on Saturday evening last, it will be observed, that the President put his *veto* upon one of great importance to this District and to the upper part of the State of Maryland and the whole Western country, and in which, as a connecting link of the great National Road to the West, the whole Union was interested.

It will be seen also, that the bill for making an additional appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the general bill concerning Light-houses, buoys, harbors, &c. have been *retained* by the President for fuller consideration. This course is believed to be without a precedent, but is not on that ground objectionable, if legal. We have looked into the Constitution, and suppose that, from its phraseology, if the President shall at any time hereafter, *during his Presidency*, sign these bills, they will become laws.—Such was certainly not the intention of the Constitution; nor, we suppose, is it the intention of the President to retain these bills beyond the time necessary for their due consideration. One of these bills is of a description which has annually received the sanction of all the branches of the Government for these many years past, and in which, in the present instance, although the aggregate amount involved is not large, *twenty of the States* of this Union, besides the Territories, are more or less interested

The determination of the President in regard to these three last bills, produced more of a sensation than any thing that usually occurs at the close of a session of Congress. The Administration is considered, by the rejection of the Rockville and Frederick Road Bill, to have taken ground against Internal Improvement, much more decidedly than was looked for generally.

A novel proceeding, yesterday, in the message of the President, qualifying his approbation of one of the bills, which he signed. It is supposed by some, that this qualification may affect the construction of the part of the bill to which it refers. This idea, however, must be erroneous; as it is palpably contrary to the genius of the Constitution, that the President shall make (by construing) the laws, and then execute them. The law must be judged by its terms, not by the President's mental reservation in signing it.

The weather was fine yesterday; and within an hour after the adjournment, three-fourths of all the members had dispersed North, East, West, and South, to their respective homes.

Nat. Intel.

Although it is understood that in reply to the invitation of the Executive, Mr. Randolph did not say explicitly whether he would or would not accept the Mission to Russia, yet private letters leave no room to doubt that he will accept the appointment.

Mr. Watts, the Secretary of the Legation to Russia, has for some time past been in this city. [ib.

NAVAL.—The following promotions in the Navy, were made on Thursday last:

Lieutenants Robert F. Stockton and Isaac McKeever, to be Masters Commandant.

Passed Midshipmen Robert G. Robb, Edw'd. M. Vail, Fitz Allen Deas, Samuel W. Stockton, John Calhoun Charles W. Chauncey, Lawrence Pennington, Thomas F. Craven, Andrew H. Foot, and John L. Ball.

The following extract from the 'Cherokee Phœnix' of the 15th of last month (at which time the decision of the Senate in favor of the bill was known) contains a suggestion which seems to confirm the impression, which some have entertained, that the ultimate decision of the conventional rights of the Cherokees will be referred to the Supreme Court.

[Nat. Intel.

'Very soon the House of Representatives will decide, if it has not already decided, on this important question. It is much to be feared the Representatives of the people will not respond to the views and feelings of their constituents, but deliver their weak allies to their enemies. But that it may—let both Houses of Congress decide as they may, we confidently think justice will be done, even if the Cherokees are not in the land of the living to receive it—posterity will give a correct verdict. But we are not now making such an appeal—we hope we are not yet at the end of our row—we hope there is yet a *tribunal* where our injured rights may be defended and protected, and where self interest, party and sectional feelings have nothing to do.—Let then the Cherokees be *firm and united*—Fellow citizens, we have asserted our rights, we have defended them thus far, and we will defend them yet by all lawful and peaceable means.—We will no more beg, pray and implore, but we will *demand* justice, and before we give up and allow ourselves to despondency, we will, if we can, have the solemn adjudication of a tribunal, whose province is to interpret the treaties 'the supreme law of the land.' Let us then be *firm and united*.

From the Washington City Chronicle.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The struggle is over. The Cherokees are ruined. Our country is disgraced. It was meet for the most numerous and popular branch of the Government, to pause a while on the verge of the gulf that yawned before it. There it remained in suspense for several days. The votes of three or four would have turned the balance, and averted the calamity. But this circumstance only added guilt and grandeur to the last and fatal plunge. Let us take a look at this horrible precipice, not glimmering in the din and distant blue, but near at hand, in all its naked and appalling frightfulness.

1. In addition to the inherent and native rights of the Cherokees in their country, it had been guaranteed to them in the most solemn manner by the Government of the United States.

2. The United States Government had promised them full protection *in general*, as well as in the possession of their rights and property; had received ample pay for this protection, and had procured for them an engagement that they would acknowledge no other protector.

3. Georgia had, by an act of the Legislature, annihilated their customs, usages and laws, the only land marks of their corporate existance, and at the same time had rendered her own laws so oppressive in their bearing upon them, that by the acknowledgement of all parties, they were beyond endurance.

4. The President, invested with full executive authority, and having at command the navy of the nation, and a million of men, had declared his inability to protect the Cherokees, according to the terms of the solemn engagement.

5. The Cherokees, as a last resort, sent a delegation to implore the protection of Congress. Congress, knowing all that had transpired, having also before them the official instructions of the Government to bribe the Indians and without any pledge that either Georgia or the President had changed their views, or would ever change them, and without any other restraints upon them, than those which before existed, have now appropriated $500,000 to carry those views into execution. Georgia commits this act of violence; Congress pays them for doing it; and the President looks on, recommends the measure, and says he cannot help it.

At the foot of this dreadful descent, there is darkness of a depth unknown; not merely black with the dye of infamy, but tinged with a fiery red: for if the judgments of Heaven fell upon a nation for the acts of its monarch, much more will they be inflicted for the crimes of a republic.

The fate of the Cherokees is one which a highminded and virtuous people would choose in preference to injustice and infamy. Still that fate is probable extermination. It is not because they might not have flourished in the country of their ancestors.—There they were indeed rapidly advancing in all that gives strength and permanence to a people. This was doubtless the principal source of uneasiness in those about them. Neither is it because they might not have flourished if they had removed without constraint, and with full confidence in the faith of this Government. But that confidence is broken, and the Cherokees have nothing to sustain them against the fear of future extinction. Difficult to civilize under favorable circumstances; is it in the least probable that they can be induced to rear and educate their progeny to become almost certainly the outcasts and victims of future oppression? Will the Cherokee, after all that has passed, accept a title from the Government to his western lands? No: he will tear it to pieces, and trample it in the dust beneath his feet. He will perish in despair but his blood must rest on those who drove him to such an extremity.

A VOICE FROM EUROPE.

A London Journal, of high character, after speaking in terms of general approbation of the President's Message, says: 'There is, however, one part of the Message which gives us much pain; we allude to the remarks on the native Indians. The President has glossed over the matter very speciously, and we admit that the case presents some difficulties; but disguise the matter as he may, nothing can be more unjust and cruel than the measure proposed by General Jackson.' The article concludes with the remark that the lands of the Cherokees 'no more belong to Georgia, than the vineyard of Naboth did to Ahab; and if taken as we fear they will be, either by fraud or force, the curse of God can not but alight upon the aggressors.'

DESTRUCTION OF THE FINE SHIP BOSTON, AT SEA, BY FIRE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 24 instant says:—"It has become our painful duty to record the loss of the ship Boston, belonging to the Boston and Liverpool Packet Company. The brig Camilla, Capt. Edes, which arrived at this Port from Amsterdam, yesterday, fell in with brig Idas from Demarara for Halifax, having on board the officers and crew of the Boston, Capt. Mackay, from Charleston for Liverpool.

"Capt. M. has placed in Merchants' Hall a statement of the particulars of this deplorable disaster, from which we extract the following:

"The Boston sailed from Charleston May 18. From the 20th to the 25th, with little intermission, there were heavy squalls, thunder and lightning, in which the masts and spars were much injured. On Tuesday, the 25th, in latitude 39 31, longitude 63 46, in the afternoon, a very black cloud came up from the S. W. and the ship was struck by lightning, which knocked down the steward, and Isaac Hopkins, seaman, and filled the ship with electric fluid. Two 'complaisants' were seen on the top of two of the masts. Soon after, the ship was found to be on fire, the fluid having passed into the hold, and communicated to the cotton. The scuppers were closed, and the passengers and crew applied themselves with the utmost perseverance to putting out the fire cutting, holes in the deck to admit the water.

"All attempts to extinguish the fire proved to be unavailing, as it spread among the cotton like tinder; the boats were got out, and the officers, passengers and crew, had barely time to save themselves before the ship was in a complete blaze—had not time to save the clothing, watches or provisions, except a small quantity of the latter, and about 40 gallons of water On the following day Miss Boag, the only female passenger died from fatigue and exposure. The Cabin passengers were Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, servant; Dr. Wm. Boag and sister, (Miss Ansela Boag, above mentioned) Messrs. Neil M'Neil and Saml. S. Osgood. On the 27th, were taken up by the Idas, and on 30th were transferred to the Camilla.

"Miss Boag, whose death is announced above is stated to have been a most exemplary young lady.—to leave a burning ship at midnight, and take to a boat upon the roaring ocean, the pitchy darkness relieved only by flashes of lightning, and the rain descending in torrents upon her unsheltered head, must necessarily have proved too much for one so tenderly nurtured, and indeed it may be a subject of great wonder, that those who were inured to hardship, should have survived. Before leaving the burning ship, the coolness of Miss B. was manifested in the highest degree; and when her sufferings were approaching their termination, she resigned herself calmly to the will of God, and died with a blessing for her brother and suffering friends, upon her lips. On the next morning, Wednesday, her body, the situation of the sufferers not permitting it to be longer kept on board, was committed to the deep and the burial service of the Church of England read. At 3 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, a few hours after this melancholy duty was performed, the Idas picked up the sufferers, and treated them with the utmost kindness and attention; from which vessel, as above stated, they were removed on the 30th to the Camilla.

"The Boston was valued originally at $36 000 on which amount she was at first insured. The first policy having expired, not long since, she was insured on $20,000; $10,000 of the sum was insured at the Columbian office and $10,000 at the New England office in this city. None of the cargo, we are informed, was shipped on account of the Company. It is believed to have been on English or Charleston account. It consisted in whole or principally of cotton."

We understand, says the Boston Commercial Gazette, that Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, after landing from the brig Camilla, authorized his agent to present Captain Mackay with a check for five hundred dollars.

MUTINY AT SEA.

The merchant ship Victory, of London, put into the Mauritius in distress. She was bound from Manilla to England laden with coffee and sugar. Having lost several men by sickness, the captain engaged five Manilla men to assist to navigate her home. These in the dead of the night, contrived to get the entire watch to themselves, rose upon the ship's company, and murdered the captain, second mate, carpenter, boatswain and cook, and took charge of the ship for eight days. Being incompetent to manage her, they liberated the chief mate, and ordered him to take them back to Manilla, with which he was forced to comply. One night, however, when they were intoxicated, the mate seized the opportunity of taking a hatchet, inflicted a mortal blow on the ringleader, shot another, and then liberated his companions, who secured the rest of the gang, and carried them into the Isle of France. They were tried, and two of them executed on the 16th ult.; and the fifth was transported for life.

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. JEFFERSON AND THE TARIFF.

Since the great political dinner at Washington, much controversy has arisen between the Tariff and Anti Tariff politicians, relative to Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Protective Duties.—I do not conceive the point of such material importance as some appear to view it, for 'great names ought not to sanctify mistakes;' but that Mr. Jefferson, during his official life, ever entertained the notion that Congress had not a constitutional right to encourage our own manufactures by protective duties, it is idle to contend: since all his messages show that such encouragement and protection were important objects with him. The following letter, written nine years before his death, proves that he was not only the friend of American Manufactures, but willing to carry their *protection* to as great a length as any Northern manufacturer or Pennsylvania farmer could desire. It was written to the Secretary of the American Society for promoting manufactures, and it would be a little curious if the term 'American System' should be proved to have originated from a sentence in this letter.

MONTICELLO, June 25, 1817.

'*Sir*: I am thankful for the honor done me by an association with the American Society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, instituted in New York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for us all to depend for necessaries on *ourselves alone*; and I hope that twenty years more will place the 'American hemisphere under a system of its own,' essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its *comforts* out of the eternal fires raging in the old world. The efforts of the members of your institution being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinities, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters *there* and *here* of the same *patriotic objects*. Praying you to present to the Society my just acknowledgment for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.'

I leave it for the reader to imagine, what would have been the feelings of the old Patriot if, at the time of penning this letter, he could have known that in thirteen of his 'twenty years,' the gradual increase of duties on such articles from abroad as we can easily manufacture at home, would be denounced as unconstitutional, oppression, and *his* authority cited to justify open resistance to the laws which imposed them!

We find in the Providence American of the 20th inst. the following handsome, and we are confident, deserved compliment to the industry, skill and success of our enterprising townsman Issac Macauley, Esq.

'*American Oil Cloths*.—We have examined at the store of Messrs. B. & G. A. Taylor, in this town, a fine specimen of oil table cloths, from the manufactory of Issac Macauley, Philadelphia. The decided superiority of this article in finish and beauty of figure, over the foreign oil-cloth, must be gratifying to the admirers of American skill and industry, and affords another instance of our independence of foreign work shops.—These cloths are as flexible as can be desired, and much less liable to crack than the imported. Some that we saw were five quarters wide, and they can be furnished nine quarters in width, sufficient for large dining tables. The prices are something less than is asked for the imported article. Mr. Macauley also carries on an extensive manufacture of elegantly figured floor cloth carpets. Carpets 21 feet by 60 are painted on cloth woven for the purpose, without seam or joining.

A committee of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, have examined the establishment at Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, and give the following opinion:

'That they had every opportunity afforded them by the proprietor, of viewing his extensive and interesting establishment throughout, and observing the operations in their details. They therefore have no hesitation in risking their reputation for judgment in this article, that the floor cloths and oil-cloths of all descriptions, manufactured by him, were equal to any they have ever seen, and present great evidence of the improvement made in this manufactory since it has been in his hands.

'An extensive stock of at least 15,000 square yards, already finished, left no doubt on the minds of the committee as to the seasoning or durability of that article. The patterns were well selected, and imitate the handsome rich Bussels and other carpeting.

'In the fabrication of light oil cloths for covering tables, &c. he has likewise been eminently successful. They were well made and elastic, handsomely figured and bordered, in various widths from 4-4ths to 9-4ths.

'JAMES RONALDSON, Chairman.'

Locusts have made their appearance in the interior of North Carolina, in greater numbers than have ever before been seen.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. D. L. Thomas was discovered suspended by the neck, in the third story of his warehouse, adjoining his dwelling. All efforts to restore life proved unavailing. It is supposed that the conflagration of his extensive steam sugar refinery, and the embarrassments growing out of it, were the causes which impelled him to the act of self-destruction.—Bal. Am. June 2.

Latest from St. Domingo.—The same editors have been favored by a friend, with the following intelligence from Port au Prince, dated 27th April, received by the Bunker Hill. "The Treaty with France will be confirmed on the following conditions: Hayti will have to pay to France sixty-four millions of francs in one hundred years, with one per cent, for the Sinking fund, and three per cent interest per annum: and engages also, to pay to France, nearly, three hundred thousand pounds of Tobacco, which is to be taken by France at 82 francs per 50 killogrammes, without duty and in deduction of interest." [ib.

The Buffalo Journal of the 12th inst. states, that on Saturday, Sunday and Monday previous, one thousand two hundred strangers, a large proportion of them English, had arrived at that place, bound to the 'far off West.'

DETROIT, May 18.

On the 5th inst. we stated the number of persons who had landed at this port with an intention of settling in the Territory, to be between four and five hundred. The number arrived since that date, may be estimated at between eighteen and nineteen hundred; a total gain to this population, by arrivals at this port alone, since the 1st of April, of about two thousand four hundred.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We understand from a gentleman from Lake Erie, that the steamboats Pioneer and Wm Penn came in contact early on Sunday morning, the 22d, off Dunkirk. The Pioneer struck the Penn aft of the wheel, carried away the house, pilot's room, &c. Two waiters, who were asleep in one of the pilot's rooms, were carried overboard and drowned. [N. Y. Daily Adv.

We understand that the new sloop of war, Concord, Capt. Perry, fitting out at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been ordered to repair to Hampton Roads by the 15th June, for the purpose of receiving on board the Hon. John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

In a case tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, (sitting at Philadelphia) for the infringement of a patent for the manufacture of sugar biscuit and crackers, the plaintiff's award of damages was $1200.

FOUL MURDER.

A young married lady, the wife of Mr. George Caldwell, who had been married only five months, was lately murdered near Nicholasville, Kentucky. She was found dead in bed, where from the marks of violence, she had evidently been strangled by the application of a cord. A negro girl, a slave, had been arrested and confesses her participation in the guilt, but has not disclosed the names of her accomplices. The deed was committed during the absence of the unhappy husband.

CHARLESTON, May 24.

Edward Smith, a foreigner, steward of the brig Colombo, from Boston, who was tried at the Court of Sessions, for circulating seditious pamphlets, was sentenced on Saturday to 12 months imprisonment, and a fine of a thousand dollars.

A shopkeeper, convicted of allowing slaves to gamble about his premises, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand dollars.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser attributed the late cold weather to the spots and umbra on the sun's surface. Four spots, he observes, were quite visible on the morning of the 23d ult. Dr. Herschel made a table of the spotted years, and found them the greatest grain seasons in Europe; and there is no doubt, says the writer, but the spots this year will have a favourable effect upon English grain in this region, (though unfavorable to horticultural productions) as from its forwardness and luxuriant growth, there was great danger of extensive injury. The spots are easily discernible by a common telescope with a colored eye glass, for several hours after sun rise.

A curious anecdote is related in a Boston paper. Sometime since a carpenter was employed in one of the churches of that city to do some work, and having completed the business and presented a bill for the same, a pew was tendered in payment therefor. This he at first refused, but repeated solicitations induced him to accept it. Not long after, being anxious to dispose of his property, he offered it at the fair valuation price. The church committee, however, thinking to procure the pew at a bargain, refused the sum required, but made the owner an offer more in consonance with their own views of its value.—Their offer was indignantly rejected, and nothing further was thought of the matter, until on the next Sabbath, a respectable *black man* and his numerous family were seen advancing up the broad aisle, and taking possession of the seats which the church committee had refused to purchase; and which were in the most conspicuous part of the house. The worthy members of the church were in a singular state of alarm and surprise. Was this ebony-faced intruder into the sanctuary the real owner of the pew? His deed of purchase which he produced, at their request, seemed to place the matter beyond a doubt.—What was to be done? 'Turn him out,' said one. 'Shut the doors in his face,' cried another. 'Send for a constable,' suggested a third. But the darkey was not to be so easily outsted. 'Would he sell!' was a question asked on all sides.—'O yes—*for a consideration*.'

'And that consideration? His answer shocked them beyond measure. He was determined to sponge them, they said, out of a large sum of money, which they were almost ready to swear they never would give him.—Their pride now excited some emotions of anger. They took legal advice. It was recollected that the *custom* of the Church had always been to procure the signatures of the deacons to all the deeds of transferred pews, and these signatures, the dark complected gentleman had not, of course, been able to obtain. Accordingly a constable was stationed at the door to prevent the return of Cuffee to his seat, who after vainly asserting his right to sit in the pew in question, retired from the house with all the calmness of a philosopher.

PLEASING EXPERIMENT.

A few days ago we had occasion to visit the blacksmith shop of one of our ingenious mechanics. While we were there, the proprietor came in, and showed us a small piece of silver which had once been a quarter of a dollar, but which no longer presented the slightest vestige of an impression. He told us that he wished to ascertain whether it was a quarter or a seventeen cent piece. He then laid the piece upon a bar of iron, heated to a red heat, where it was suffered to remain for a few seconds, perhaps half a minute. Upon examining it, after it had cooled, the impression was almost as plain and distinct as when it was coined—the date 1776 Being then satisfied that heat produced such an effect upon coins from which the impression had been abraded, the question at once occurred to us how is this effect produced? After considerable reflection upon this subject, we came to the following conclusion:—In coining money, that part of the *planchette* or piece which is *sunk*, becomes more compressed than those which stand in *relief*. In the course of time, the relieves or prominent parts are worn off, and the piece becomes perfectly smooth and level on its surface. When a great heat is applied, the sunken or compressed part of the piece swells out to its original thickness, and thus presents the impression very distinctly to the eye—those parts of the coin which were before *sunk* being now presented in *relief*, and those parts which were in *relief* being now *sunk*.

Pittsburg Gaz.

The editor of the Auburn Free Press, lately on a tour to the city of New York, in detailing his travels to his readers, mentions that he called to see Grant Thorburn, the hero, of Laurie Todd

He says—

Mr. T. (the elder) is a Scotchman, and worked for several years as a nail maker in this city, and then became a grocer. One day, about twenty-five years ago, he observed some plants for sale in the market, and purchased one to transplant into a green pot to put in his shop, without the least idea of selling it; but some one soon bought it, and this gave him the first idea of selling plants.

At that time he could scarcely raise $15 with which to commence his new business—now his yearly sales amount to $20,000.—Who after this will deny that

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune?'

MOURNING:—The Mount Holly Bachelor's Club have agreed to wear *black crape garters*, in consequence of the Secretary of their association having accidentally committed matrimony.

DIED

On Sunday morning the 30th ult. after a short illness, in the Village of Greensborough Caroline county, the Rev. *James Bateman*, one of the Circuit Preachers of that county.

In this county on the 29 h ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Benny.

Suddenly, on Monday night week, the 31st ult. Dr. *James M. Anderson* of Chestertown. In the death of Dr. Anderson, the community have sustained a great loss, but his family one which is absolutely irreparable.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

June 4, 1830.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$0 90	*a*	0 95
best red do.	92	*a*	93
Maryland red	80	*a*	90
Corn, white	38	*a*	39
Do. yellow	39	*a*	40
Rye,	—	*a*	50
Oats,	33	*a*	—
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	—	*a*	65
WOOL—Common unwashed, lb.	15	*a*	16
Washed,	18	*a*	20
Crossed,	20	*a*	22
Three-quarter,	28	*a*	30
Full do.	30	*a*	35

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, May 26th, 1830.

New Mode of Drawing.

The Holder of Five Tickets or Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

No. 6, for 1830—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th June.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 *DOLLARS*,

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	of	$10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 prize	of	2,000	is	2 000 Dollars.
1 prize	of	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars.
2 prizes	of	500	is	1,000 Dollars.
2 prizes	of	400	is	800 Dollars.
2 prizes	of	300	is	600 Dollars.
3 prizes	of	200	is	600 Dollars.
5 prizes	of	100	is	500 Dollars.
10 prizes	of	50	is	500 Dollars.
20 prizes	of	20	is	400 Dollars.
100 prizes	of	6	is	600 Dollars.
3600 prizes	of	5	is	18,000 Dollars.
3747 prizes amounting to				36,000 Dollars.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in CASH, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of five dollars; the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3600 prizes of five dollars will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive; and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures from 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be *certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!*

Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62 cts.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. J. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore*.

Baltimore, May 27.—june 1 w

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

TO BE LET
THE UNION TAVERN,

In Easton;—possession to be given either immediately or at the commencement of next year.

ALSO,—The Dwelling House on Washington street opposite the Point Road, lately occupied by George F. Tompson:

ALSO,—Two Farms in Oxford Neck, and several other farms in Talbot county, of various qualities and sizes:

ALSO,—That Farm in Caroline county, called Popular Neck:—Leases, on advantageous terms, will be given to substantial farmers with good stock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, june 8 w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at 'Compton' the residence of Samuel Stevens Esq. on THURSDAY, the 10th of June inst. where and when the members of the Board are respectfully invited to attend at the hour of eleven o'clock.

By the Board,

RICHARD SPENCER, Secry.

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