gentleman of this place, distinctly saw a large snake fall from the clouds, into the road, a short distance before him. There was no tree near the spot, and the snake was at a considerable height when he first noticed it. The snake was supposed to be of the water species, and was alive. It was doubtless taken up in a water-spout or whirlwind.

THE CHOLERA.

From Cincinnati, under date of 27th ult. we have the following account:

The Cholera has appeared suddenly, at various points, on the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, within the last month, but has disappeared again after the ravages of a few days. Such has been the case at Vicksburg, and at St. Louis. From both these points our latest intelligence is that it had disappeared. We have had some cases in Cincinnati.—Last week there were 12 or 13 deaths from Cholera. Most of them accounted for from the neglect of the party attacked. For the last two days there is no case reported. The public may rest assured that the Gazette will deal faithfully with them in this matter. Whilst it steadily declines to circulate exaggerated rumors, the plain and honest truth shall not be suppressed.

From Wheeling we have the following reports:

WHEELING, May 24.

The Board of Health inform the citizens that, since Tuesday last, (the 21st inst.) the date of their last communication, there have been 13 cases of the prevailing epidemic reported to them, of which two have died, three are doubtful; seven are convalescent; and one has recovered.

WHEELING, May 24.

The Board of Health inform their fellow citizens that since their publication of Friday the 24th, of those then reported sick and of others who have since sickened there have been 10 deaths by Cholera; that there are now 13 cases, of which 6 are reported as doubtful, and 7 convalescent. The Board of Health have heard but of 3 or 4 cases which have occurred within the last twenty four hours. They feel it to be their duty to report their recommendation to the citizens to avoid the use of all fruits and green vegetables, to be careful to keep their houses, cellars, and yards clean, and avoid exposure to the night air. They also recommend that fires be kindled night and morning in every house.

By order of the Board.

D. LAMB, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Health,
Friday, 4 o'clock, P. M. May 31st.

The Board announce to their fellow citizens, that, since their last published report, on the 28th, down to Thursday night, the Epidemic appeared to be rapidly disappearing; last night and this day however, furnish in the increase of cases and deaths, incontestible evidence that the disease is still amongst us. The utmost vigilance should, therefore, be used in the removal of filth, or other predisposing causes from houses and yards, and in early attention to the premonitory symptoms.

During the last three days 37 new cases have been reported, of which 14 have terminated fatally.

Of the remaining 23 cases, 8 are reported as convalescent, and 15 as doubtful. The public may depend on regular and faithful reports being made through the public papers.

R. M'KEE, Sec. pro. tem.

CHOLERA.

Below will be found an interesting letter on the subject of the Cholera, and a preventive of that dreadful disorder. The simplicity of the remedy will surely induce our citizens, should it again visit us, to make a trial, at least, of the prescription. Camphor, in small quantities, and taken internally, is known to have been used successfully in this city during the last summer, even when severe attacks of cholera had taken place. The letter is from one of our most intelligent fellow-citizens, who has resided a long time in the Indies, where he has held an important post under this Government.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

FROM CANTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Canton, Jan 17, 1833.

I observe the Cholera is making sad devastation of human life in New York, and was extending—probably to every part of the continent, not excepting the valley of the Mississippi. I cannot learn by the papers whether camphor has been freely used as a preventive of the plague, and am surprised that I have not, knowing as I do, that it is effectual in Asia, where it is used in their baths, is sprinkled as sand upon their floors, and in and about their beds, most liberally. Besides, parcels are carried about their persons—that in a crude state is thus used. The well informed Chinese state that in towns and districts where the cholera has appeared, all who have thus used the camphor have, escaped, of those who did not, many have fallen victims.

[illegible] places where the cholera is, every person should bathe once a day, either on getting up in the morning or just before going to bed—if a bath is not convenient, wash the body, and let the water be strongly impregnated with camphor; the water to be of a temperature most agreeable to those who bathe. In checking the raging of the cholera in Java in 1820, camphor was used as above described, with most satisfactory results. In places that cannot be wet and foul, also in vaults, cellars, &c. camphor cannot be too much used. It will be found more beneficial than chloride of lime. The genuine Batavia arak has been proved very beneficial in baths, or washing the body, mixed with camphor, and diluted with water, to be agreeable—I say genuine, for there is much stuff called Batavia arak shipped to the United States in casks, that is mere rum. The real arak is made expressly to order after the old way—say [illegible] palm soap, &c. and that is shipped in stone jugs, usually called gin jugs. If people will take arak or spirits either as preventive or cure, the latter is to be preferred to all other.

It is not singular that in those countries where tea is generally consumed, the cholera has been light, or passed by? England and Holland have been comparatively, very light visitors. Holland also has escaped. Much spirit is drunk in the U. States; but those persons who drink tea in the evening, take coffee in the morning—then perhaps it is the black teas that are useful as preventives, as in China, England and Holland there is little green consumed. In the United States, a large part of the entire quantity of tea imported from China, is consumed. In France, and even Paris, the consumption of tea is very trifling in quantity. In Russia, very little, except by a few Europeans; in Lapland, little; Hindostan, none—and in those countries, the mortality has been great. Other places could be mentioned on this side the question, but I have pointed enough to attract the attention of the curious, and those who have more leisure, information and talents than I have, to the subject.

During the warm season of the year, at a time however healthy, camphor used as above described, will be found conducive to general health, and prevent bilious attacks; and when the yellow fever, or other violent bilious fever prevail, or any contagious diseases, it will save many who use it, if they are otherwise careful and prudent.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New-York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 23d April. They do not furnish any news of general political importance.

The British Parliament is occupied with important measures of legislation. On the 5th of April Mr. Robert Grant brought forward the question of relieving the Jews from their civil disabilities. The House of Commons in Committee adopted without a division, the following resolution. 'That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing respecting his Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion, in like manner, and with the same exceptions, as the disabilities affecting his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion had been removed.' Mr. Macauley delivered a speech in favour of the resolution, which is said to have produced a powerful impression in the house. He thus summed up the case of the Jews:

'You first generate vices, and then put them forward as a plea for persecution—you make England but half a country to the Jews, and no wonder that they have only half patriotism—you treat them as foreigners, and then wonder that they have not all the feelings of natives—you draw a line of separation, and then express astonishment that they do not mingle with you—you will not allow them to possess an acre of land, and yet complain that they devote themselves exclusively to trade—you debar them from all exertion of honourable ambition, and reproach them for taking refuge in the arts of avarice—in fine, you have for ages subjected them to every species of injustice, and then you condemn them for resorting to what is the natural resource of the weak against overwhelming power, artifice, and cunning.'

A motion for the commutation of tythes in England was made by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons on the 18th, of which the following abstract is given:

For the first twelve months the measure is to be permissive only: and, considered in this aspect, it merely allows tithe payers and the tithe owners, whether clergymen or lay proprietors, to agree upon the amount of permutual of corn rent which shall be paid by the one and received by the other in lieu of tithes. The commutation is to be perpetual; but the amount of commutation is to be varied at certain fixed periods of years, according to the fluctuations in the price of corn.

The measure becomes compulsory after the expiration of twelve months: that is to say, whereever, during that period, voluntary agreements for commutations have not been entered into as the act permits, any individual number of tithe payers, or the tithe receivers (any parishioner or number of parishioners, or the parson may demand a commutation.

Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the House to the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, requiring the government to give the reasons for applying the late act to Kilkenny. After some debate, the question was taken; when only twenty eight voted in favour of Mr. O'Connell's motion. There were 148 members present.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. Attwood wished to put a question to his Majesty's ministers relative to their foreign policy. For a series of years it had been the object of Russia, if possible, to obtain possession of Constantinople; for several weeks there had been alarming rumours that Constantinople was about to be taken possession of by Russia, if, indeed, it had not already got into their possession. He wished to know what steps his Majesty's government had taken to protect the interest of this country.

Lord Althorp could not believe that such an event as was contemplated by the honourable member had taken place, or that any thing had occurred which was likely to warrant the belief that it was probable. As to the steps which his Majesty's government had thought proper to take, he trusted the house would see that it was not consistent with his duty to present to devolve it.

IRELAND.

In addition to the measures of suppressing the Irish Volunteer Association, the Lord Lieutenant has issued his proclamation to put down 'The National Trades' Political Union.' The following is the operative part of this instrument:

Whereas a certain association known by the name of 'The National Trades' Political Union,' has for some time past existed, and still exists, in Ireland;

Now we the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, deeming the said association, called 'The National Trades' Political Union,' to be dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law, do, by this our order, in writing, prohibit and suppress the meeting of the said association—and we do further, by this our order, prohibit every and any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the said association, or any part thereof, under any name, pretext, shift, or device whatsoever.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 17th day of April, 1833.

By his Excellency's command,

WM. GOSSET.

It appears that the Irish enforcement bill had not produced any serious consequences. On this subject the Editors of the Globe remark:

The contents of the Dublin papers received this morning are peculiarly calm and temperate, a fact which turns in no respect to their disadvantage either argumentatively or otherwise. We give an extract from the Dublin Evening Mail, which is tolerably significant of the prudent course which has been adopted by the club of the Conservatives. The result of all this is that the moderation of that portion of Irish society which is equally opposed to both extremes stands out in better relief than usual. In point of fact every thing we hear and read from Ireland, tends more and more to satisfy us that what is so unreasonably misnamed the coercive bill, was clamoured against by many who secretly approved of it, and it is in reality felt a grievance by scarcely any body but those it is chiefly intended to suppress. We are almost sanguine enough to think with Sir John Hobhouse, that the anxiety of the existing administration to benefit Ireland, will at no distant period be acknowledged by all in that country, whose object it is not to malign and undervalue every attempt at improvement.

The Influenza prevailed to a very great and serious extent in London. The principal theatres were obliged to suspend the performances in consequence of the illness of the actors, some of the public establishments were with difficulty kept open, and the business of the courts delayed. The London Observer states that scarcely a house in the city has not had one or more of its inmates ill of the disease, and in many instances whole families have been under its influence.

A Brussels date of April 19, says:

Our government has become seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Dutch, and it is generally believed that M. Lebeau will proceed immediately to Paris, for the purpose of impressing on the Duke de Broglie the critical position of Leopold, and the necessity of putting into execution the treaty of the 22d October. This is the first step towards a third intervention of the French army, and may lead to the most disastrous results, should England consent to it. The patience of Europe has been sufficiently tried, and no monarch would be justified in risking the general peace, by supporting Leopold on the throne of Belgium at the point of the bayonet.

The London Herald of the 22d has the annexed summary of the latest Continental news:

We have just received the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday, and the Gazette de France dated Sunday, together with Gazettes and private correspondence from Madrid to the 11th inst. inclusive.

These papers add little of authentic intelligence respecting the affairs of the East, although the accounts contained in them from Constantinople come down to the 30th ult. from Vienna to the 11th. and from Augusburg to the 16th inst. Reisched Bey, who arrived on the 23d ult. in the Turkish capitol from Alexandria had set out for the head quarters of Ibrahim, accompanied by M. de Varennes, Principal Secretary of the French Embassy, and would it was hoped, be able to patch up a peace founded on the terms proposed by Mehemet Ali to the Porte through Halil Pacha. On the other hand it was reported in Vienna, on the authority of letters from Trieste, that Mehemet Ali had himself sailed from Alexandria with his fleet in order to co-operate with Ibrahim in an attack on Constantinople. The Russians are represented as advancing in various directions to the relief of the Porte. These are the principal facts converged to us by the mass of journals now before us.

Our private letters from Madrid, state that a corps of observation, to consist of 24,000 men, was to be formed immediately on the Portuguese frontiers. Some regiments in the neighbourhood of Madrid has received orders to proceed on that service. There existed a hope that, although convened for the especial purpose of swearing allegiance to the Princess Elizabeth, the Cortes would not separate without transacting some other business, and thus promote the views of the Constitutionalists.

The Cortes Bonds rose in Paris, on Saturday last, owing to this impression.

The internal affairs of France wear an appearance of tranquility almost incredible, at the close of a week in which the Government believed so fully that an attempt at revolution would be made, as to require that the garrison of the metropolis should be increased to 50,000 men. The republicans appear to have adopted the principle of negative resistance, and are said to have resolved not to move for some years and to wait patiently the 'march of events.' The intention of giving the long expected republican basis abandoned; and it was even reported that a similar entertainment, in aid of the subscription set on foot for M. Lafitte, would also be postponed *sine die*.—Some of the regiments assembled in the capital have been reviewed by the King, and have already taken their departure for their cantonments in the neighbouring departments. A rumour prevailed that an act of amnesty for political offences of all classes would be promulgated on the 1st of next month (the King's birth-day.) The Session of the Chambers will, it is expected be prorogued on Thursday next, and a new Session (for 1834) be convened for the 6th May, at which, it is said, the business proposed to be transacted will consist of the voting of the supplies for another year (1834,) and the passing of a law for dispensing with Juries in trying cases for libel.

The Duchess of Berry is stated in the journals, and in our private correspondence, to be seriously indisposed. Four physicians, MM Orfila, Aunit, Farriquit, and Audral, left Paris, by order of Government, on Thursday last, for Blaye, with instructions to proceed thither with all possible speed. One of our private letters states that on Wednesday last M. de Chateaubriand received from the unhappy Princess a letter informing him of her being very ill, and entreating him to hasten to her prison, in order to receive from her own lips information necessary for her justification in the eyes of her children and of the world.' M. de Chateaubriand immediately applied by letter to the Minister of the Interior for permission to see the Princess, but had not yet received an answer to his application at the date of our Correspondent's letter (Friday, 19th.)

PARLIAMENT.—Bell's Weekly Messenger contains the following article:

There is a great deal of parliamentary matter this week to which we earnestly call the attention of our readers. A bill has been brought in by Mr. R. Grant to remove disabilities of the Jews; in other words, to place them upon the same footing as our Roman Catholic subjects. With respect to this measure, it is likely to occasion considerable opposition in the House of Lords; but, whatever objection may exist to the bill, we cannot look at it in the light in which some people regard it,—as endangering our common Christianity.

Lord Althorp moved for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes, on Thursday last. In detailing his plan, he commenced with stating that the income of the Church was grossly exaggerated. It had been asserted that it amounted to £9,000,000. Now, the incomes of the bishops (including the Bishopric of Sodor and Man,) were £158,000; that of the Deans, &c. £256,000; and that of the parochial clergy he estimated under £3,000,000; so that, instead of £9,000,000 the amount was not three and a half millions.

Lord Althorp introduced his financial statement on Friday night, and we are free to confess that he has made a considerable reduction of taxes, though those reductions do not appear to be exactly of the right kind. He states that there will be a surplus of revenue over expenditure this year, amounting to £1,487,145. Founding himself upon this surplus, his lordship proposes to reduce taxes to the amount of £1,349,000;—but he calculates that the loss to the revenue will not much exceed one million.

M Perier, son of the late prime minister of France, who was for a short time attached to the embassy from that country to the Court of St. James, has obtained a step in advance in the distinguished profession to which he belongs. He will be accredited, in the course of the present week, as Premier Secretarie de Legation at the Court of King Leopold.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York brings advices from Liverpool to the 1st May. We are indebted to the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser and Standard for proof slips, containing the extracts which follow

The Ministry has sustained a signal defeat in the House of Commons, on a question of reducing the tax upon malt, and Earl Grey had in consequence, according to etiquette, tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King. It was thought that the house and window tax might also be repealed, and Lord Althorp had given notice that a tax on property and income must be resorted to if the vote on the malt duty was not rescinded.

The French Chamber of Deputies had been prorogued, but were immediately re-convened.

It was confidently reported in Paris, and believed by many, that the Russian fleet had, at the summons of the Sultan, landed 6,000 troops to garrison Constantinople, and that large corps were in rapid march to the aid of Mahmoud—one division of 10,000 men had already crossed the frontier.

The news from Portugal, via Spain, is quite favourable to Don Pedro, who it is said has defeated the Miguelite army, and would in twenty days be before Lisbon.

Mr. Barrett, the publisher of the Dublin Pilot, in which Mr. O'Connell's letter appeared, had been indicted for publication.

The accouchment of the Duchess of Berri was daily expected.

METEREOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

March	Winds.
1 Cloudy, cool, little hail and snow at night, fresh breeze,	e—se
2 Cloudy, cold, snow 6 or 8 inches deep, heavy blow;	nnw
3 Cloudy, cold, fresh breeze,	nw
4 Clear, very cold, ice three inches thick, heavy blow,	nw—n
5 Cloudy, cold, snow in evening, fresh breeze,	nw
6 Clear, cool, moderate breeze	nnw
7 Clear, mild, ice all over river above bridge,	ese—s
8 Cloudy, mild, light breeze, snow melting fast,	se—n
9 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	nw
10 Cloudy, moderate breeze.	n
11 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	e
12 Cloudy, foggy, cool, rain at night,	se—nw
13 Clear, cold, fresh breeze,	nw
14 Clear, cold, rain at night, moderate breeze,	se—e
15 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	nw—se
16 Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	ne—e—se
17 Clear, P. M. cloudy, cool, fresh breeze,	ne—e—se
18 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze,	e
19 Cloudy, pleasant, heavy rain at night, moderate breeze,	se
20 Rain, foggy, mild, light breeze,	se
21 Cloudy, mild, fresh breeze,	sw—w—s
22 Flying clouds, moderate, heavy blow,	nw
23 Clear, warm, light breeze,	se
24 Clear, P. M. cloudy, warm, rain at night, moderate breeze,	se—s
25 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	nw
26 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	nw—se
27 Cloudy, light breeze, smart snow	n—nw
28 Cloudy, very cold, fresh breeze	n—ne
29 Clear, cold, some frost, light breeze	nne
30 Clear, cold, hard frost, fresh breeze	nw
31 Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze,	nw—w—nw

April	Winds.
1 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	se
2 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, (*Martins first came,*	sc
3 Rain all day, cool, moderate breeze,	sc—e
4 Clear, warm, light breeze, thunder and lightning at night with rain,	se—nw
5 Clear, P. M. cloudy, little frost, fresh breeze,	nw
6 Clear, mild moderate breeze,	nw—se
7 Cloudy, mild, heavy blow with rain at night,	se
8 Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder with rain at night, fresh breeze,	se—nw
9 Clear, pleasant, heavy blow,	nw
10 Clear, mild, light breeze,	e—se
11 Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze,	se
12 Cloudy, cool, heavy blow,	sw—nw
13 Clear, cold, high wind,	nw
14 Clear, cold morning, ice, fresh breeze,	nw—w
15 Clear, cold, moderate breeze,	se
16 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, little rain at night,	ne—e
17 Cloudy, misty, cool, light breeze,	e
18 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	se—ese
19 Clear, P. M. cloudy, warm, light breeze,	nw—se
20 Hazy, pleasant, light breeze	se
21 Foggy misty, moderate breeze,	se
22 Clear, warm, fresh breeze,	se—s
23 Clear, P. M. cloudy, cool, fresh breeze,	
24 Cloudy, P. M. rain, cold, moderate breeze	[n—ne—se] se
25 Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	n—ne
26 Cloudy, cool, little rain,	ne—e
27 Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze.	se
28 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze,	sw
29 Clear, warm, very dry, moderate breeze,	se—sw—s
30 Clear, tolerably warm,	sse

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, On Tuesday by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. JAMES MILLS, of A. A. county, to Miss MARY WINCHESTER, of Queen Anne's county.

Married, in Baltimore, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. L. Gibbons, Mr. LEWIS E. SLIGER, formerly of Annapolis, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WIDDERFIELD of Baltimore city.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On Wednesday the 29th ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. MARY JARVIS, Widow of the late Mr. John Jarvis, of this city.

COTILLON PARTY.

MR. MALLET, respectfully invites the Ladies of this City, to a Cotillon Party, which he intends giving on SATURDAY the 8th of June—commencing at 7 o'clock. Gentlemen can obtain tickets at the Bar of the City Hotel.

June 6.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John T. Hodges, in Prince George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening 25th inst. a negro man named TOM, the property of the late William I. Hall, deceased, of Anne Arundel county; about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and a little round shouldered. The above reward will be given so that the subscribers get him again.



MARGARET HALL, } Adm'rs. of
SPRIGG HARWOOD, } W. I. Hall.

June 6 1f.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 6 (m.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,



The HOUSE and LOT fronting on the State House Circle, and the STORE HOUSE on Church-street, in this city, of which Mr. John Shaw died seized.

The house is at present occupied by Thomas Culbreth, Esq. and the store by Mr. Thomas B Munsarratt.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed to the purchaser and his heirs.

SOM PINKNEY, } Trustees.
T. S. ALEXANDER, }

June 6 R. laws.

BAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his fellow citizens and the public for favours already received, and begs leave to inform them that he has made disposition for carrying on the above business in its various branches, in a manner to afford satisfaction to those who may honour him with their custom. Besides BREAD of various kinds, in the most palatable order, he is prepared to furnish

POUND CAKE, SPONGE CAKE, BLACK CAKE,

as well as all other descriptions of Cake, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and afforded on as accommodating terms as is possible.

In case it is preferred, he will bake for his customers who choose to prepare their own materials. ALSO.

ICE CREAMS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY, &c.

HENRY WEEKS,
Corn hill street, Annapolis.

3 S. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to. H W.

IN CHANCERY,

May 29, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Thomas J. Cowman deceased, made and reported by Richard J. Cowman, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of June next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states the amount of the sale to be $2927 [illegible].

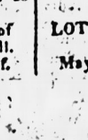
True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 30. 2 3w

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 25th inst. a Negro Man who calls himself FREDERICK SNOWDEN, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and when spoken to is very polite. He has an impediment in his speech, which causes a motion of his head similar to that of nodding assent; his clothing is of the common domestic kind. I will give the above reward so I get him again.



BENJ WATKINS,
Near Annapolis, Md.

May 30. 2

The Easton Whig will publish the above four times, and forward the bill to this office.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 11, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1833,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	3,000
10	prizes of	1,000
20	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	300
66	prizes of	200
56	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	60
56	prizes of	40
112	prizes of	20
2,240	prizes of	14
13400	prizes of	7

Tickets $6—*Halves* $3—*Quarters* $1 50.

Tickets to be had at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

May 30.