

ers in its fullest force, is far too common and violent, to suppose that they are one, and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which this hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this exclusive indication mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera, whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease. Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in hospitals, they enjoyed the best and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and enteric derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. As it may be, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of that season, and require no peculiar management. Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of lead, and oppression, and anxiety about the precordium, with an internal sense of heat, referable to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as have been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sudden, the patient feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dense viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This color gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of blueness, from a saturate to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable agitation and distress, the latter state being by far the most common. As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages,—that of aggression, and collapse. Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of 5, 10, or 20 grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I rarely, however, sometimes know, though rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event, stimuli are to be resorted to the best of which are, a strong infusion of Cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration. Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The

proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. A bowl may be hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuant. Depleted by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more when it first breaks out authoritatively, I adopted, with my medical friends, in common, with my medical friends, a course of practice, in conformity with such an impression; and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to 5 or 6, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air, and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or diluted with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volatile alkali, &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than, that in the cure of the disease, all such applications and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed. It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums. I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical,—it deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in spite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war. Ever, my dear sir, Yours, most truly,
N. C. P. MAN
Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.
To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick, Md.
From the Boston Courier.
POLAND.
The gallant little ship which fought so long and so desperately against her tremendous foe, has been shattered, and dismantled, and scuttled; and the bravest of her brave crew who abandoned the wreck determined never to yield, are now tossing about here and there, seeking a haven of safety and protection.—They have demanded it in vain of Prussia, and Austria, and France; suspected, and watched, and persecuted by every government on whose soil they have sought for shelter, they begin to perceive that there is no hope for them in all Europe, and they are now turning their eyes, and stretching out their hands towards America. It will be seen by the appeal of the Polish National Committee to our Government, that these heroic and unfortunate exiles have long been regarding our happy country as their *ultima ratio*, as their last hope on earth; and that they had determined to live and to die on our soil, when it should appear that all hope of the resurrection of their country was at an end. They seem to have arrived at that melancholy conclusion, and are now demanding of us as men and as brethren, whether we have a spare place and a spare crumb, for the unfortunate and the persecuted relic of an unfortunate and persecuted race. Here is a question of more than equal importance; a question which regards not only our government, but our whole people; it is a demand for protection, for hospitality, and on the answer to that demand depends our national reputation. There are times and circumstances when the rules of diplomacy should be disregarded, when a nation is called upon to act as a mass of men actuated only by the natural feelings of man, and not as a body politic, with reference to its national interests. Let our government manage our relations with all other nations, as nations; but when our duties as men and as Christians, are in question, let us not sin against our natures by stifling the calls of humanity, with the miserable pretext that to be humane, and hospitable, and manlike, would be unprofitable and impolitic, and un-diplomatic. We know that it will be said, that if our Government acts in this matter, and grants any relief to the suffering Poles, it will offend Russia, and perhaps injure our commercial and political relations with her; but we say, away with such selfish reasoning, away with such cold blooded arguments—it is unworthy of us as men; it is unworthy of us as Americans; it is a disgrace to the age we live in; it is a sin against the religion we profess. We were men before we were politicians, and if we would but bring home to our feelings the case of these unfortunate Poles, if we could but imagine it our own case, or that of our children; if we would but act up to the glorious watch-word of our faith—“do as we would be done by”—then should we raise a mighty voice that should be heard across the Atlantic, speaking in language worthy of freemen, honourable to our age and country, and alike terrible and salutary to the oppressor and the persecuted.

We fear that notwithstanding the interest generally felt in this country for poor Poland, the generality of our readers have not followed the movements of the gallant relic of that nation sufficiently close to understand without difficulty why they are driven to demand an asylum on our shores. After the fall of Warsaw, large divisions of the Polish army, following different routes, were contiguously met by enormous masses of Russians, and having vainly essayed all that human daring could dictate to desperate men to redeem their country, they were obliged to cross the frontier, and pile their arms, and surrender themselves to Prussia and Austria. The army moved however, in regular order and with all the accommodations of war, and before they gave up their arms, artillery and horses, they obtained solemn capitulations with guarantees of safety, and of free passage. It was then that Europe witnessed the shameful spectacle of her high roads filled with thousands and tens of thousands of Poland's bravest and best—who were wandering penniless and friendless, into sad exile, for no other offence than that of risking their all on a desperate throw for the liberties of their country. It was then that such men as the learned, the eloquent, the high minded Lelewel, travelled on foot, and without an attendant, from the banks of the Vistula to the borders of the Seine. More than four thousand of the Polish, and a thousand of the soldiers of France, several thousand dispersed themselves in Germany, many remained in Austria, and all seemed to find in exile, an escape from the Russian yoke; at least, except about five thousand soldiers who were in defiance of solemn promises, and in a shameful violation of the rights of hospitality, kept prisoners in the eastern part of Prussia, and on the frontiers of Poland. It were needless now to recur to the story of the wrongs and sufferings of this devoted band; it were needless to repeat how they were separated from their wives, and the rest of Europe; how it was attempted by promises and threats, and by the bullet and the bayonet, to force them back into Poland. Suffice it to say, they resisted every such infernal manoeuvre; and it may be some gratification to Americans to reflect, that the timely arrival of their contributions among these poor fellows, at the moment they were almost perished by want and despair, served to cheer and encourage them, and were in no small degree instrumental in enabling them to hold out against the iniquitous attempt of Prussia to drive them into the grasp of Russia. It was at first attempted by the exiles to assemble twenty three of the members of the Diet, which numbers would constitute a legal Assembly; but they found this impracticable, and then formed a National Committee, composed of some distinguished men, to act in the name of the rest. It appears that this Committee foreseeing that the result of the regarding and trucking policy of France, would be to deprive them of their asylum in that country, have addressed themselves to this Government, to know upon what conditions they could be received here. Some time has now elapsed since that communication was made, without any apparent effect, and a copy of it having reached us through another channel, we think it our duty to lay it before the American public, as it is a matter on the decision of which, the national character somewhat depends. Paris 9th May, 1832.
NATIONAL POLISH COMMITTEE.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL JACKSON, President of the United States of America.
General.—The Poles, exiled from their unhappy country which their efforts and their sacrifices were unavailing to save from the fangs of treachery and the frightful consequences of conquest; the Poles, persecuted by all the sworn enemies of liberty, bearing nothing from their native country saving hope and misfortune, confidently address the Government of the happy people of America, whose power and dignity the old hemisphere delights in contemplating, whose wise institutions have taken deep root in the soil, and sent forth vigorous shoots of freedom, and who has realized the sublime problem of social welfare united to liberty. Europe knows our rights and our vicissitudes. Her nations, in their progress towards general emancipation, hailed our successes with raptures and joy, and shed tears over our reverses. The country of Poland, and the virtuous Kosciuszko, renowned with unanimous acclamations at our best efforts, and neither the immense space of the ocean, nor the charms of social comfort which they so plentifully enjoy, could deter their happy citizens from sympathizing for our cause. Those circumstances, together with the consciousness of having done our duty, induce us to make an appeal to popular feelings, which alone are capable of ministering to the sufferings of the proscribed of a once free and great nation. Ten months of an independent existence, which the insurrection of the 29 of November, 1830, was the signal, were passed in a bloody contest with a powerful enemy, possessed of all the advantages derived from material force aided by allies who shared in the criminal dismemberment of the Polish Republic, and assisted by secret agents in the interior, Poland fell a victim to the league of Kings. Her armies divided for the purpose of facing the enemy on all sides, having to contend with overwhelming forces, increasing every moment and suffered to want for nothing by ill-disposed neighbours, were obliged to take refuge in a country which belonged to Poland before it became the booty of invaders. Meanwhile, France, renouncing an indifferent spectacle of their struggle, lulled with the vain hope of preserving peace, and led astray by a mistaken policy founded on moderation and concession, her Government

disregarded the old friendship existing between both nations, the brotherly ties that once united them, and the fact of Poland having stopped the crusade of the northern despots directed against the principles proclaimed by the revolution of July. Poland has undergone the yoke; she can no longer boast of a political existence, being entirely ruled by Ukases, in violation of the very treaties and engagements which it had pleased her masters to impose on her fifteen years before. The Poles, outlawed in the Empire, Kingdoms and principalities of the Holy Alliance, had to choose between chains, dungeons, death, or transportation to the icy deserts of Siberia, and exile and the confiscation of their properties. The remains of the army, whom it was attempted after they had witnessed the murder of their disabled brothers to induce to accept a perfidious amnesty, together with the members of the Diet and of the revolutionary government, preferred going into exile, there to devise means of asserting some day their country's rights; for their losses and misfortunes ever so great, the Poles shall never cease entertaining in their hearts the secret assurance of the triumph of their cause, and of the re-establishment of free and independent Poland. They sought a secure asylum where they might vindicate their common interests, and support and preserve their nationality. A constant amity and recollections of former glory and reverses, shared and borne at different periods with the French people; zeal and repeated services rendered by Poland to France; solemn assurances given at a moment when other states remained silent, by the chief of the government and the representatives of the French people, that the Polish nationality should not perish, pointed out France as the only country in which the Poles could expect to meet with hospitality and protection; religiously preserve their nationality, and prepare the way for the regeneration of their country. The dispersion of the members of the last government, and of the representatives of the last diet, left no hope of their being able to muster on any point the number required by law to transact business. The absence of national representation at so critical a moment, suggested to the Poles who arrived first at Paris, the propriety of appointing from among themselves a national committee. By degrees, as the number of refugees increased in France, the committee entered into communication with them, and I took upon myself to act in their name. It is in that quality they now apply to the President and Government of the United States of America. The French people received with enthusiasm their unhappy brothers. Confiding in their generous feelings, and in the solemn assurances of France, we expected to find among them a harbour in our adversity, and the guarantee of a sort of political existence. Such were our hopes in coming to France. But the government has been deaf to the just application of the Polish refugees, and has even persecuted them; and both chambers have sanctioned their system by enacting the law of the 9th April last, which is particularly aimed at the Poles, whom it places at the mercy of a hostile administration. The political horizon of Europe is assuming every day a more sombre aspect, and France may fall a prey to factions or invasion. Then the Poles shall be left without even this last precarious asylum. Impressed with the deepest concern at the thought of the present uncertain situation of the refugees, the national committee could not but take into serious consideration their future prospects, and devise some plan for their safety in the case of the exceptional laws of France were carried into execution, or that the Poles should again become the victims of a mistaken policy. They are perfectly aware of the difficulties and dangers they would have to encounter should they be compelled to quit the hospitable land of France; in their perplexity they look up to the United States, without, however, concealing that to such a refuge in a friendly country so far from theirs would be very painful to their feelings, since it would be attended with a longer exile. But on the other hand, their republican minds would ever some consolation in their misfortune, from breathing the air of a pure hemisphere; they flatter themselves that the government of the United States will not belie their hopes and the high opinion which the world has conceived of its dignity and liberality; and that their illustrious President, raised to that proud station by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and partaking their sentiments, will favourably receive the application of the remains of the interior assailed by the most cruel fortune. We have already had flattering proof of the friendly dispositions of the Americans towards us. On the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, on the 4th July, 1831, the citizens of the republic present in Paris met under the Presidency of Mr. F. Cooper, and subscribed a considerable sum in favour of our cause. Mr. S. G. Howe having brought us two banners and additional patriotic subscriptions, most of the American citizens in Paris formed into a Committee, under the patronage of Gen. Lafayette. So much sympathy shown to the Polish cause, emboldens us to hope that the government of the United States will not deny us its assistance. If it should happen through a fatality without example in the records of the world, that the Poles, persecuted in Europe, should be under the hard and cruel necessity of directing their last course towards a transatlantic shore, they would demand friendship and hospitality of the people of the United States, in whose country they know misfortune is ever sure to find a refuge. Nevertheless, as the number of our countrymen might amount to between 3 and 4000 men, destitute of arms and resources, and consequently in imminent danger, they seem to expect to warn the government of their determination, and to claim its aid. Under those circumstances, it is important for them to be informed with all possible des-

patch to what extent they may rely on the protection and support of the United States; what condition would be required of those who would seek an asylum in the republic, what would be the nature of their relations with and duties towards the states of the Union, and how far their nationality could be guaranteed without interfering with the institutions and interests of the country? They further request to be informed, would the government secure a safe passage across the ocean, by providing them with a safe conduct which would preserve them in their navigation from dangers they would have otherwise to encounter? Such are the questions which the Polish National committee take the liberty to address to the Supreme Chief of the United States. They consider it a most fortunate circumstance that his sentiments and wishes should be conveyed to him through the medium of Dr. Howe, who by his zeal and exertions in our behalf, has acquired additional right to the gratitude of the Poles. We remain, General, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants.
The President of the National Committee,
(Signed.) LEWEL JOACHIM,
LEONARD CHODSKO,
ANTONY BLUSZCZEWICZ,
JOSEF ZALIZOSKI,
ANTONY POZCZUISWOSKI,
E. RYKARZEWSKI,
MICHEL STUBE,
EDWARD WODZINSKI.
ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.
By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mary Ann, which left Liverpool on the 21st of July, London papers to the 19th inclusive have been received. We subjoin such items as are later than those received at New-York, as we find in the Boston papers and slips.
PORTUGAL.
LONDON, July 18.—The Pantolon, brig of war, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday, brings news of the expedition of only one day later than those received by the Firebrand. It confirms the accounts received by the latter, with the addition of Don Pedro having increased the force of 5000 men, which he sent in pursuit of the Miguelites, to 5000. It is the opinion of several military men who are well acquainted with every part of Portugal that Don Pedro has, by this step, shown a competent knowledge of military tactics, as well as of activity, which cannot fail to render the cause of his daughter triumphant; because having taken the precaution of sending 5000 men to Figueras, which is about half way between Oporto and Lisbon; in the event of the latter force effecting as successful a disembarkation as the troops did at Matozinhos, and of which there is no doubt, the troops of Don Miguel, pressed by the 5000 men from Oporto, will find their retreat cut off, and themselves hemmed in between these two bodies of troops.—*Courier*.
OBITUARY.
Died in this city, on Monday last after a few days illness, in the 15th year of her age, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Hart.
It is awful to reflect on the early fate of this interesting young lady; but a few days since we beheld her in the full enjoyment of health—Melancholy change! she is now no more. Death, unrelenting at the havoc it makes, seized its victim ere the iniquity of the world had sullied her short, but well spent life. Her Death affords another proof of the uncertainty of this life.
“In the midst of life we are in death.”
Departed this life on Thursday morning last, Miss HENRIETTA, second daughter of Dr. John H. Brown, of this country, in the 17th year of her age, after a severe illness, which she bore with that fortitude and resignation, which marks the Christian character. By the death of this amiable and interesting young lady, a chasm has been made in the society of her relatives and friends, which, however greatly they may lament it, still they feel well assured of her happiness and safety. She has reached the happy and peaceful clime, where sickness and sorrow, and pain and death are felt no more.—*Rep*.
Communicated.
Departed this life, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, 23d inst. after two weeks severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY T. COLEBURN, consort of Mr. Willott F. Coleburn, and daughter of Mr. Gilbert Murdock, deceased. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church for upwards of 25 years, and lived up to her duty to God and man as far as possible. She was an affectionate wife, tender parent, and dutiful child. She willingly gave up her children to God, and cried with her expiring breath, Why need I wish to live, I am perfectly resigned to the will of my blessed Redeemer, who died for me. She has left an affectionate husband, and three small children, and an aged mother, besides a numerous set of relations to mourn their loss, for it assuredly is her eternal gain.
A TEACHER WANTED.
THE Trustees for the Primary School district No 50, in Anne Arundel county, (near Ellicott's Mills), will receive applications from persons disposed to take a situation as Teacher of primary school, until the 10th of September next, at which time, or in a very few days thereafter, the person who may have been selected, will be required to take charge of the school. None need apply unless they can produce sufficient testimonials, both of their qualifications for a primary teacher and of their moral character. The Salary will be \$300. Applications must be made to Gen. Chas. Street Riddle, a Clergyman, near Ellicott's Mills.
Aug. 30.

NOTICE.
A GREENBAY, in law, an Election, will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the City of Annapolis, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
Aug. 30.

NOTICE.
THE owners of Carts and Carriages are hereby notified that the Clerk will attend on first, second, and third of September next, at the City Hall, for the purpose of granting and renewing licenses.
Aug. 30.
JOHN H. WELLS.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 12.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Tomorrow, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty Number Lottery...Nine Drawn Balls.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$8,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$8,000
1 prize of	2,055
5 prizes of	4,000
5 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	300
5 prizes of	250
62 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	40
51 prizes of	30
51 prizes of	25
51 prizes of	20
102 prizes of	10
1,530 prizes of	6
11,475 prizes of	3

13,395 prizes.
Tickets \$3—Halves \$1 50—Quarters \$0 75.
TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
August 30.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted.)
A TRACT OF LAND,
whereon Henry Bassford resides, containing 220 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, lying on the Patuxent river near the Governor's Bridge, and adjoining the Lands of John S. Sellman and Dr. Richard Marriott. The Land is of good quality and easily improved, and is well adapted to the growth of fine Tobacco. The improvements are a GOOD FRAME DWELLING; with necessary out houses for a small family.
TERMS OF SALE ARE—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in 12 months, and the balance in 18 months from the day of sale, purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale; when the whole of the purchase money is paid, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.
Aug 23 2
JOHN BASSFORD.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.
AN INDEPENDENCE FOR A TRIFLE, and a FORTUNE FOR LESS, can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes, to
JOHN CLARK, LOTTERY VENDOR, BALTIMORE.
The tickets which he will send being the ORIGINAL ONES, the MONEY can be had for the PRIZES any where.
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31, to be drawn September 5.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 prize of \$10,000 10 prizes of \$1,000
1 of 10,000 10 of 500
1 of 10,000 10 of 300
1 of 10,000 20 of 200
1 of 2,260 &c. &c.
Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18, to be drawn September 8th.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 prize of \$25,000 15 prizes of \$1,000
1 of 20,000 15 of 500
1 of 7,500 15 of 300
1 of 3,350 71 of 200
Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33, to be drawn September 19th.
1 prize of \$40,000 10 prizes of \$1,000
1 of 10,000 10 of 800
1 of 6,000 10 of 600
1 of 4,104 10 of 500
1 of 3,000 10 of 400
1 of 2,000 20 of 200
&c. &c.
Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.
[Please to continue to copy the above until further ordered—dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.]
Aug 23