STEAM-BOAT SUSQUEHANNA.

The late swell of the Susquehanna put expectation on the tip-toe with regard to this vessel. Various and contradictory accounts reached this place every hour in the first days of the last week. The "Susquehanna" was expected at Columbia on Sunday sen'night. On Monday we were informed that she had arrived; but the report was soon contradicted, with the advice however, that she would be at that place on Monday evening. Tuesday's reports were that the steamboat had not got up to Columbia. Eye witnesses of her progress put the matter to rest on Wednesday; they had seen her a short distance above the Maryland canal with a posse of men tugging at the ropes, hauling her up stream, and when they had tugged nine miles giving up the job. So ended all the reminiscences about the steam boat Susquehanna.

This abortion notwithstanding, confidence in the navigation of the river Susquehanna with steam boats remains unshaken. The above vessel drew too much water (18 inches) for the purpose, and started at a wrong point. Watermen say, that the crookedness of the channel, with the rapidity of the current, makes it utterly impossible for a steam-boat to ascend the falls between the head of Canal and Columbia. The sheet iron steam boat will be launched the 4th of July. This will give the project a fair trial. Harrisburg Chronicle.

GREEK FRIGATES.

On the subject of Frigates said to be building at New York for the Greeks, the Washington Gazette contains the following communication:

"We understand that a gentleman high in rank, in the service of the Greek Government, is now building one or more Frigates, in New York, for that government—these ships are to be built without delay and of the common timber of that state. Rumour says the construction of these ships are to be superintended by an officer, high in rank, in our service. The Greeks have our ardent wishes for their success, and, we could have hoped that they might have had our best live oak in their ships similar to that of our Navy. We fear the credit of our ships may suffer abroad by this course.

AN OFFICER."

It would perhaps be more useful to the Greeks that such a communication had not appeared.—We have known for some time past that several vessels of a large class had been contracted for at New York, but it does not follow that they are for the Greeks, or for warlike purposes, nor is it necessary that the builder should know for what purposes they may be ultimately intended.—As to the materials, we are satisfied, from what we have heard on the subject, that in point of materials, model and workmanship, the ships alluded to, will be creditable to the country.—We heard within these few days from a highly distinguished and experienced officer of the United States navy, that, there is now in progress in New York, in the Yard of Mr. Eckford, a large ship of the finest model, materials, and workmanship he ever beheld. Fed Gazette.

FROM GREECE.

From the Boston Repository.

We published, a short time since, a letter from Mr. Miller, who is in Greece, and another from Prince Mavrocordatos, dated in December last. A letter has since been received by the Greek committee in this town, from Miller, dated the 14th of January, in which he gives some information deserving of attention, of the state of affairs in Greece. He says, that amidst the general distress, equal to what any people ever endured, it is the universal declaration of men, women and children, within the very neighbourhood of the enemy, that they will sooner all die, than come again under the power of the Turks—that they have a general aversion to the Franks, which will prevent their accepting a Prince, should one be recommended by the European powers—and that the Greek government is daily gaining strength, and there is a fair prospect of a speedy settlement of internal dissentions. Mr. Miller was present at a congress of the principal inhabitants and generals from the departments of Western Greece, which was held at Antolico, December 16, and sat ten days. The proceedings were conducted with much order and regularity, and all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably discussed and settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months have received neither rations, clothes nor money. There were 2000 soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders, yet there was no riot nor disturbance. He considers Mavrocordatos the first man in Greece, in point of talents and influence. He has defended the province the last year without money, yet his officers are attached to him. Mr. Miller expected to march on the next day a volunteer under Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto. Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli. He repeats his advice that no American should embark in the Greek cause, unless they have resources to provide the means of support. Hundreds of adventurers, he says, have already perished in Greece, and have done little or nothing for the cause of liberty or Greece.

From the Sangerfield Intelligencer, May 15.

REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

A gentleman, (Mr. J. C. Hyde,) direct from Oxford, called on us last week, and informed that two brothers, one about 18, the other only 12 years of age, went into the woods about 5 miles below Oxford, on Thursday the 12th inst. with two rifles, and discovered a strange animal about 30 yards distant from them. The oldest boy fired, and wounded him in the breast and shoulder. He turned, and made furiously towards the one who shot him. The oldest then called for his brother's rifle, who was about 6 rods distant. The younger brother started with his rifle towards him, but finding the animal would be too quick for him, he levelled his rifle himself, and brought him to the ground with a ball through his head. He was brought in and measured, when he was found to be 8 feet in length from the end of the nose to the root of his tail, which was 3 feet long, making 11 feet in the whole. He was 3 feet 4 inches high when standing; his body about the size of a man's body, was of a red dun colour; had a face like a monkey, body like a panther, feet like a deer, and tail like a wolf. Mr. Hyde saw the animal himself.

OUR FIRST NAVAL VICTORY.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCENE.—The capture of the British armed schooner Margaretta, in Machias Bay, during the Revolutionary War, was unquestionably the first naval trophy, which was obtained by the arms of 1775-6, from Great Britain. The particulars as we have heard them related, are briefly these;—A person, concerned in mills at Machias, was employed by the British authority in Boston, to procure a quantity of lumber designed for the erection of works for the Defence of Boston. To afford the contractor protection in the accomplishment of his engagement, a British armed schooner of 4 carriage guns, 14 swivels and other warlike implements, was ordered to accompany the two sloops in which were employed to convey the required articles to Boston. At or about the time of their arrival at Machias, the news of the battle of Lexington was received by the inhabitants. The object of the voyage was known. The sloops were to carry to Boston articles which would be applied to purposes unfriendly to the cause of American liberty.

A consultation was held by the friends of their country's rights, and measures were adopted to prevent the departure of the sloops. It was agreed, on all hands, that Jer O'Brien should take the command of the expedition. The sloops were taken possession of. The tender, called the Margaretta, commanded by a British naval officer, named Moore, attempted to make her escape, but was soon overtaken by one of the sloops, commanded by Jeremiah O'Brien, with a coasting vessel in company, and after a severe conflict, in which one man was killed, one mortally wounded several severely wounded on board the sloop, and three men killed, with Moore the commander, and several badly wounded on board the tender, the British flag, for the first time yielded to an American force, and the captured vessel was brought into port. This action took place on the 12th of May, 1775.—Machias Star.

STRANGE EMIGRATION.—On Sunday last between twenty and thirty large wagons loaded down with Emigrants and their families, passed through Geneva, on their way to the westward. Their exterior informed the appearance of wealthy and respectable farmers. Upon enquiry, they informed the Editor, they were from Pennsylvania, and that they were on their way to Canada! There was no opportunity for further enquiry, as to the cause of this extraordinary emigration. But what is the reason of it? Have not our government land enough.—Geneva N. Y. Palladium.

Norristown, Pa. June 1.

LARGE TREE.

A tree was lately cut in Horsham township, which contained 14 cords of saleable wood—1 1-2 cords bark, and about one cord offals. Herald.

FROM LA GUAYRA.

A letter from Laguayra of the 18th May, says,

It is said the people of the plains are becoming troublesome, and that several commotions have taken place in the interior. The church of Petare was entered some weeks since by banditti, and the Alcade & 14 others murdered; a number of young women were taken off by the robbers. Cisneros, the famous robber in the vicinity of Caracas, is still troublesome, and keeps the country in continual alarm." American.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

Mr. Martin of Galway, has obtained leave from the British House of Commons, to bring in a bill to enable persons prosecuted for felony to be defended by Counsel, as in cases of a misdemeanor. It is remarkable feature in the administration of Criminal Law in England, that a prisoner on trial for a capital offence is never, except in cases of High Treason, permitted to have the benefit of Counsel; except for the examination of witnesses and to argue points of law,—they must not address the Jury. This is a remnant of barbarism which ought to be cast away.

The House of Representatives of Connecticut have authorised a lottery to raise the sum of 30,000 dollars for the institution called the Retreat for the Insane, which was involved in debt.

SINGULAR FACT.—The Warrenton Reporter of the 10th ult. states, that in the cellar of a gentleman of that place, a hen's nest which contained an egg, was taken and kept in possession by a cat, until she brought forth her litter of young mewers; in the midst of which the egg remained, until it hatched a beautiful and fine white chicken; all of which were found nestled together by some member of the family, who accidentally discovered them."

OPOSSUMS FOR LAFAYETTE.

A short time ago the Editor of the American Farmer advertised for opossums for Gen. Lafayette; since that time he has received the following letter:

Arlington House, May 10, 1825.

Dear Sir,

I have read in your last number, an inquiry for opossums, to send to La Grange. I am happy to inform you that my servant Philip Lee, has procured for General Lafayette, two male and two female opossums, one of the latter with young, and that they are now on their way to Europe.

The good General recognized Philip, from his likeness to his uncle Billy, an old army acquaintance, and the body servant of the Commander in Chief, in the war of the revolution; called Philip to him and shook him heartily by the hand; and permit me to say, in justice to the most faithful, and most attached of servants for a period of more than 27 years, that of the thousand of congratulating hands" the good Lafayette has not grasped the one of an honester man, or of one more respectable in his station of life, than of Philip Lee.

Very truly, my dear sir, your friend and servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

A meeting has been held at Glasgow, at which the Earl of Dalhousie presided, to take measures for supplying the Scottish emigrants in the Canadas with Ministers of the Gospel of their own denomination. It was stated that, among 40,000 Scotch emigrants, there were but fourteen Presbyterian Ministers.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

What will be the end of the controversy between Georgia and the Creeks, is a question that comes home with emphasis to an American heart. It appears now that McIntosh, supposed at first to have been wantonly murdered, received his death in conformity to an Indian law that was passed, denouncing death on any of their chiefs who should sign a treaty for the cession of their lands, and it is further stated that McIntosh was present and voted for the passage of this law. The following extract from the Darien (Georgia) Gazette, will be read with deep sensibility.—

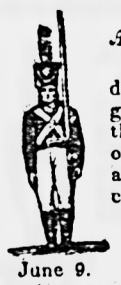
"We are informed that at the late meeting of the Creeks, they made three irrevocable laws, viz.—That they would not receive one dollar of the sum stipulated to be paid them by the last treaty for their land.

"That they would not make war upon the whites, nor would they shed a drop of blood of those who should be sent to take their land from them.

"That if they were turned out of their houses they would die at the corner of the fences to manure the soil, rather than they would abandon the land of their forefathers."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated April 18.

"The Ministry of this country appear to be in a truly embarrassed situation as it respects the commerce of South America. Petitions from the principal merchants are continually presented to them from all quarters, praying them to open the commerce to that country, that they may enjoy the great benefit which would no doubt accrue by such a measure. On the other hand the Government are bound to the Holy Alliance; which effectually prevents them from recognising those States, although they are no doubt in reality lost to Spain. It is said that M Villele has called a meeting of the principal merchants from different parts of France, when this great question will be discussed. If the recognition of the South American States take place, France will no longer form one of the Holy Alliance; if on the contrary she refuse, there will be a just cause of complaint by the industrious part of the country, who will have a right to say—You impose upon us heavy taxes, particularly the one in question for indemnity to the Emigrants, and you seem determined by your system to put it out of our power to pay. In my opinion this Government will be forced to accede to the wishes of the majority and let the rest of the Saints of the Alliance take care of themselves. There are now several French vessels fitting out for South America, and the owners fear, what I think may occur, that the Government in that country will refuse them admittance."



ATTENTION

Annapolis United Guards

You will assemble for drill on your usual parade ground, on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at three o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

WM. KILTY, O. S

June 9.

DRAWING

OF THE

University of Maryland Lottery, Fourth Class, New Series.

We, the subscribers, managers of the University of Maryland Lottery, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel to determine the prizes therein, viz.

22, 18, 6, 11;

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say: No. 22, was the first that was drawn; No. 18, was the second; No. 6 was the third, and No. 11, was the fourth and last. Witness our hands at the city of Baltimore, this 25th day of May, 1823.

Richard Wilmot Hall,
Luke Tiernan,
Maxwell M'Dowell.

From the preceding certificate it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the University of Maryland Lottery, Fourth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the agents of the managers have the honour to announce to the public the following as the result.

The tickets which drew the 24 highest prizes are those having on them the combination and permutation numbers as follows: viz.

22, 18, 6, the 1st, 2d, & 3d dr'wn		$10,000
22, 6, 18 — 1st, 3d, & 2d —		6,000
18, 22, 6 — 2d, 1st, & 3d —		4,000
18, 6, 22 — 2d, 3d, & 1st —		3,000
6, 22, 18 — 3d, 1st, & 2d —		2,000
6, 18, 22 — 3d, 2d, & 1st —		1,538
22, 18, 11, the 1st, 2d, and 4th,	Each $1,000.	
22, 11, 18, — 1st, 4th and 2d.		
18, 22, 11, — 2d, 1st and 4th,		
18, 11, 22, — 2d, 4th and 1st,		
11, 22, 18, — 4th, 1st and 2d,		
11, 18, 22, — 4th, 2d and 1st,		
22, 6, 11, the 1st, 3d and 4th,	Each $500.	
22, 11, 6, — 1st, 4th and 3d,		
6, 22, 11, — 3d, 1st and 4th,		
6, 11, 22, — 3d, 4th and 1st,		
11, 6, 22, — 4th, 3d and 1st,		
11, 22, 6, — 4th, 1st and 3d,		
18, 6, 11, the 2d, 3d, and 4th,	Each $200.	
18, 11, 6, — 2d, 4th, and 3d,		
6, 18, 11, — 3d, 2d, and 4th,		
6, 11, 18, — 3d, 4th, and 2d,		
11, 6, 18, — 4th, 3d, and 2d,		
11, 18, 6, — 4th, 2d, and 3d,		

The 156 tickets having on them the combination and permutation numbers 6, and 11, being the 3d and 4th drawn, are each entitled to 24 dollars.

The 312 tickets having on them the combination and permutation numbers 18, 6, and 18 11, being the 2d and 3d, and 2d and 4th drawn, are each entitled to $12

All others (being 468 tickets) having on them any other two of the drawn numbers, are each entitled to $8

And the 36 prizes are all such tickets as have on them any one of the drawn Nos. being 7800.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Agents of the Managers.

Baltimore, 25th May, 1825.

MARYLAND

University Lottery,

For the benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore.

FIFTH CLASS, NEW SERIES.

To be drawn the 19th day of October next, & finished in a few minutes.

BOARD of MANAGERS.

J. B. Davidge, Elisha De Butts, Nathaniel Potter, Maxwell M'Dowell, Granville Sharp Pattison, Richard Wilmot Hall, Luke Tiernan, William Lorman, James Bosley, William Howard, William Jenkins, David Williamson, J. P. Pleasants, David Hoffman.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000 dolls. is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 dolls. is		10,000
2 prizes of 5,000 dolls. is		10,000
2 prizes of 2,956 dolls. —		5,912
12 prizes of 1,000 dolls. —		12 000
12 prizes of 500 dolls. —		6,000
30 prizes of 100 dolls. —		3,000
168 prizes of 50 dolls. —		8,400
168 prizes of 25 dolls. —		4,200
1,344 prizes of 12 dolls. —		16,128
11,340 prizes of 6 dolls. —		68,040
13,020 prizes.		$163,680
19,656 blanks.		
32,736 tickets.		

This is a lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 33 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 33 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel, on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of 20,000 dollars; and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz.

The 1st, 3d, and 2d to		$10,000
2d, 1st, and 3d —		5,000
2d, 3d, and 1st —		5,000
3d, 1st, and 2d —		2,956
3d, 2d, and 1st —		2,956

Those 12 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 4th and 5th, or 3d, 4th and 5th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

Those 12 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 2d, 3d and 4th, or the 2d, 3d and 5th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

Those 30 other tickets which shall have three of the drawn numbers on them, shall each be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

Those 168 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order will each be entitled to 50 dollars

Those 168 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to 25 dollars

All others (being 1,344) having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 12 dollars

And all those 11,340 tickets having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 6 dollars.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent

J. B. YATES, } Agents of the
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

Whole Ticket, $6 00—*Half* $3 00
Quarter $1 50.

*** Packages of eleven tickets, embracing the 33 numbers of the lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $25 50, nett, with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the above rate.

Prizes in any of the lotteries of Maryland, Virginia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, and Louisiana, will be received in payment.

Orders enclosing the cash, or prizes as above, (post paid), for tickets and shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE, Baltimore.

June 1, 1825.

By the Corporation,

June 6th, 1825.

Whereas the new assessment of real and personal property within this city, and the precincts thereof, has been completed, and duly returned to the corporation;

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet on Monday the 13th instant, at four o'clock P. M. and on the three succeeding days at the same hour, at the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing any appeals that may be urged, or transfers that may be proposed therein, and that the same be published in the two newspapers in this city.

By order,

I. HOLLAND, Clk.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Mahoney, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Daniel Mahand, Adm'r.

June 9. 3w.*

Taken up Adrift

On the 4th instant, on my shore, between the mouth of Magothy and Sandy Point, a quantity of

White Pine Plank, & Shingles.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Philip Pettibone.

Pettibone's Rest, Broad Neck,

June 9. 3w.

All in one Day.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore 27TH NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE.

Secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.

☞ The Improved Mode of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND
STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,

No. 5.

Highest Prize **40,000** Dolls.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of 10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of 1,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of 100	is	3,000
50 prizes of 50	is	2,500
200 prizes of 20	is	4,000
250 prizes of 10	is	2,500
500 prizes of 6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of 4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes - - -		$160,000

40,000 Tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* number, then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in One Drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain Two Prizes Each.)

The Drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, and will finish on the same day.

The Brilliancy of this scheme is Altogether Unprecedented Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested; above all, however, is the Certainty of Obtaining At Least One Prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio or certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets and shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	1.25
Halves,	2.50	Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos (Odd and Even.) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office 114 *Market-st.* BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, JR.
Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.

W. C. Conine,

Tenders to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgements for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Fourth Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Fifth Class of said lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among the adventurers, as he did in the last class, a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object the last, by far not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing; being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present State Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a lottery, viz. A large proportion of prizes in the scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE
OF

MARYLAND.

Grand State Lottery,

NO. 5,

BY THE

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

The Commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the act of assembly, present to the public, the fifth scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on Wednesday the

27th of July, 1825,

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.

1 prize of $40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of 10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of 1,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of 100	is	3,000
50 prizes of 50	is	2,500
200 prizes of 20	is	4,000
250 prizes of 10	is	2,500
500 prizes of 6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of 4	is	8,0000
21,043 prizes,		$100,000

40,000 tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks

Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of four dollars will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty thousand dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a prize of Four Dollars.

The Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING; but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had Odd and Even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

CONINE'S

Offices, No. 33, & 217, Market-street Baltimore;

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the late State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

☞ All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office, are signed, and shares countersigned by the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE.—All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office, Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the lottery office.

☞ Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised, or not,) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices, by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 33 or 217, Market-street, Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 North Third street, Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

*** The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing.

Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

June 9. tf.