Maryland Gazette,

ANNAPOLIS,

Thursday, September 8, 1831.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interest of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

We beg leave to recommend to your notice, JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq. of Upper-Marlborough, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

THE ELECTION.

By the Steam-Boat Maryland we learn, that Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, have chosen Anti-Jackson Electors.

Prince-George's and Montgomery counties, have also elected Anti-Jackson Candidates.

ELECTION RETURNS.

City of Annapolis.

Dr. Dennis Claude, 122—no opposition.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson,		*Anti-Jackson.*	
U. S. Heath,	4,431	H. Niles,	3,738

In Anne-Arundel county, *Hood & Stewart,* the Anti-Jackson candidates have been elected without opposition.

Hager's-Town Mail—Extra.

Hager's-Town, Sept. 6, 1831.

Washington County—good old Washington has gone for JACKSON.

The Jackson Electoral Candidates are elected by a majority of more than THREE HUNDRED votes—well done good old Washington—worthy of the name.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Our accounts from this county are that the returns are all in except *Hauver's District,* which usually gives a Jackson majority of from 150 to 160—except this district the Clay ticket is about 120 ahead—the result will be a close one in this populous county—the probability is, that the Jackson ticket is elected.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson. Somerville.	Semmes.	*Anti-Jackson.* Kent	Ellicott.
U. Marlborough,	158	136	147	139
Nottingham,	123	119	168	166
Piscataway,	104	111	119	147
Bladensburg,	75	75	134	124
Spalding's,	66	68	57	53
Vansville,	99	90	111	106
Total,	605	529	735	745

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson. Harding.	Gittings.	*Jackson.* Duvall.	Peter.
Rockville,	212	209	135	130
Henry,	203	199	209	205
Cracklin,	156	143	180	135
Clarksburg,	156	158	75	69
	727	709	590	539

Medley, to be heard from, will give about 20 or 30 Anti-Jackson majority.

HARFORD COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson. Montgomery.	M'Elmeny.	*Jackson.* Hope	Sharp.
Belle Air,	206	209	209	197
Abingdon,	168	159	120	118
Dublin,	215	208	208	202
Marshall's,	160	150	296	241
Hall's X Roads,	293	295	155	169
Total,	1112	1071	979	947

CECIL COUNTY.

	Jackson. Evans.	Thomas.	*Anti-Jackson.* Howard.	Grafft.
Charlestown,	136	139	161	178
Elkton,	485	447	195	157
Rising Sun,	372	356	217	234
Cecilton,	106	107	137	136
Total,	1059	1019	710	705

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson. Grayson.	Newman.	*Anti-Jackson.* Emory.	M'Kenny.
Kent Island,	39	36	97	94
Centreville,	185	184	216	214
Church-Hill,	159	189	112	117
Dixon's,	185	183	153	158
Queen's-Town,	84	75	49	50
Total,	693	672	631	633

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson*
Allegany,	0	0
Washington,	3	0
Frederick,	0	0
Montgomery,	0	2
Prince-George's,	0	2
Calvert,	0	0
Charles,	0	0
Saint-Mary's,	0	0
Anne-Arundel,	0	2
Annapolis,	0	1
Baltimore City,	1	0
Baltimore County,	0	0
Harford,	0	2
Cecil,	2	0
Queen-Anne's,	0	0
Kent,	1	1
Talbot,	0	2
Caroline,	0	2
Dorchester,	0	2
Worcester,	0	2
Somerset,	0	2

[illegible] accounts gives the following account of one of the most destructive and distressing hurricanes, which have visited the Island of Barbadoes. It seems to have caused greater desolation than that of 1780, in which 4,326 human beings were swept from the stage of existence, and property to the amount of £6,320,564 sterling, destroyed.

From the New-York Evening Post.

GREAT HURRICANE, BARBADOES IN RUINS, IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

We lay before our readers a letter from the consulate of the United States of Martinique, just received by the collector of this port, accompanied by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbadoes Mercury office, bearing date Aug. 13 giving an account of the ravages of one the most terrible hurricanes which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill fated island of Barbadoes the night of the 10th inst. and in eight hours, left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A letter to the American consul at Martinique, dated Aug. 15th. says—'This island, I much fear is ruined, and it will be impossible for us to recover.

Consulate of the U. States of America.

St. Pierre, Martinique, 18th Aug. 1831.

Sir—The British Government brig, the "Duke of York," has this moment arrived from Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelligence that that island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Briefly I have obtained a paper, which I forward, It however, gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained, as a gentleman of high respectability, who [illegible] years from the memorandum on the Block letters estimate the number of lives lost between FOUR and FIVE THOUSAND; great fears are entertained lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add [illegible] to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have never been accustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter. Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honour to be, sir, in haste, Your obt ser't,

JOHN S. MEIRICKEN.

To the collector of any port in the U. States.

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned

On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind blew very fresh at North, and clouds began to collect thick in the N.E. flying away in scuds as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S.W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N.W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, at which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S.E. and blew exceedingly strong till about half past eight when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bringetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partly thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the out ports in Speights, the hole and Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle.

The provisions which had been housed as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment, many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observeable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven into destitute of a covering—many who, the day before, were surrounded by their families and comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

Up to this moment the number of Killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy-assistant-commissary-general Flamuer, who, with his wife, five children, his neice and two servants were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—the manager, his wife and two of the children alone have survived.

At St. Ann's many of his Majesty's troops have been killed, and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The public government-house, the girls central school, (the boys school only partially damaged) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several sprightly boats returned from the leeward from this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned, among whom we regret to say, were our fellow-labourers the joint proprietors of this paper—Mr. J. Weedling and his brother, Mr. Thomas Weedling, who perished with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday.

We cannot conclude this appalling account without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the reader an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood,—Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us. The following is a list of the vessels stranded in the bay. Barks, Ireland and Arethusa; brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziah, Alliance, Antoinette, Horatio Nelson, Elire: brigantines Samuel Hinds and Heroine; schrs. Ark and Perseverence, mail-boats for Barbadoes and Montague.'

Here ends the account in the Barbadoes paper, but the letter of the 15th says of one of the vessels above mentioned:—'The American brig Antoinette is on the beach, with 200 puncheons of meal, entirely lost.'

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in the County, on Tuesday morning, at an advanced age, Mr. ROBERT LUSBY. Mr. Lusby supported thro' a long life the character of an upright, honest, and industrious man.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New York Commercial and Enquirer.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from Portsmouth on the 1st of August, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer, have received their files of London papers and Shipping Lists to the 31st of July, inclusive.

The news by the arrival is of the highest importance, as bringing information that Prussia has thrown off the hypocritical cloak which she has so long worn, and openly declared for Russia against the Poles. The neutrality of one of the great Allied Powers, being thus destroyed, what is there to prevent the immediate interference of England and France? This is the question that agitates London and Paris, and which we trust will be answered by these powers taking in concert the necessary steps to preserve Poland from the hungry fangs that again seek to annihilate her. The London Courier of the afternoon of the 27th, says—'We have this moment received from an official source the declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is instantly but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not bound to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes non-engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for, allow Prussia to say to-day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.

In England, the Reform Bill progresses slowly in the House of Commons, and so certain is its fate in that House, that but little interest is felt in the question.

POLAND.

Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement:—'The Prussian government at length ungladly throws the foul partizanship to Russia blushingly avows the foul partizanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of war against which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper, the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, and all the necessaries of war. It concludes by stating if it does not at once proceed to adopt measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of 'inactivity' not neutrality.

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe, which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances towards one side two paces towards Russia, why may not other powers, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards supporting, and we fear expiring Poland? Is it that the approach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty had oppressed nations never meet with but lukewarm friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself, the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of hypocrisy will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double-faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not entrap the rulers of our own government, a hope in which we, perhaps as the are to see the country upon any account involved in a war, warmly entertain. The subject is here even worthy of their serious consideration.

Morning Chronicle, July 29th.

Just as we were going to press we received the Paris papers of Monday. The Journal des Debats states that the Russian corps which had crossed the Vistula consists of only 20,000 men, with eighty-four pieces of artillery. It is commanded by count Pahlen.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves with provisions for six months.

The male body of the Polish army was at Modlin. The Generalissimo intended, it was supposed, to offer battle. The troops, it was said, were full of enthusiasm.

Courier, 27th.

From the Messenger des Chambers, dated Thursday—

A letter from Hamel, dated July 13, says, "As soon as the news was spread here that the Polish General Gielgud had entered the Prussian territory, the Counsler of the District, M. d'Ancerswauld, went to Langallon, and requested the General to repass the frontiers. The General replied that he had been forced to seek a temporary asylum in Prussia. The authorities did not at first think of refusing him an asylum, but it was soon seen that other Polish and Lithuanian troops were approaching our frontiers; they were the comrades of Gielgud's corps. Animated discussions took place between the different chiefs of these troops, during which, an officer blew out Gen Gielgud's brains. This murder excited the indignation of the Polish troops, and the most complete disorder reigned amongst them."

Gen Ghlapowski has been received in quarantine at Langollen.

Paris, July 27.

The news from Poland is still too contradictory to day to enable a positive opinion to be formed upon the operations of the two armies.

A letter of the 17th states that the Russians did not pass the Vistula near Plock. Other letters of the 6th affirm on the contrary, that this passage was effected, and even mention several points of the left bank of it as being already occupied by the Russian troops.

The Polish army, concentrated at Modlin, appears as if it intended to confine itself to observation till the movements of the enemy should be sufficiently developed. In the mean time it has sent detachments upon Plock, and upon the Narew, to watch the marching and the counter-marching of the Russians.

Warsaw, July 18

On the 14th General Chrzanski was attacked by Dwerlicer's corps on this side of Minsk, 5 miles from Warsaw. The Russians were obliged to retreat, followed up by the Poles; the loss to the Russians was in killed and wounded 3000 men; the Poles have taken 10 officers and 900 men prisoners, captured 1000 muskets, one cannon with the horses belonging to it, baggage, &c. The loss to the Poles in killed and wounded is trifling.

Our Correspondent, O. P. Q. states, that the speech of the King of France, as agreed to on Wednesday, was war like; that the nature of it was then communicated to M. Pozzo di Borgo, who had two audiences of the King, to entreat and protest against it, and the objectionable expressions were retained, on which he declared he should be unable to assist at the opening of the Chambers; that on Friday night and Saturday morning had news arrived from Poland, and good news from Portugal; that the King saw an opportunity for gaining popularity by the events of the Tagus, and dexterously edging off on the question of Poland, and that the paragraphs as to Portugal, which was tame at the close of the speech, on Friday, was now made prominent and important intelligence, as nearly the front of that portion of the document which referred to foreign affairs; and that the Minister, imagining that the taking of Warsaw might soon close the Polish campaign resolves on leaving out all that was strong, and decided on the first framed speech as to the Poles. The speech, as corrected, was communicated to M. Pozzo di Borgo, but it was too late.

Morning Chronicle.

M. Cassimer Perier is determined that M. Lafitte shall not be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies and it is said has intimated his intention to resign if Lafitte succeeds.

Paris, July 27.

The Emperor don Pedro, who arrived to-day at Paris, dined with the King, and was present at a concert which took place in the Palais Royal.

The Emperor, who was to set out again to-morrow, for Cherbourg, accepted with great satisfaction, the invitation given by the King, to accompany him to-morrow on horseback, to witness the solemnities which will take place at the Pantheon and the Bastile.

It is hoped that the Emperor will again be able to delay his departure, so as to be present at the review on the 29th, which, it is expected, will be the most splendid military spectacle which has ever taken place in the capital.

M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium to the Court of his Britanic Majesty set out this evening for London. He is the bearer of an autograph letter, in which Leopold I. notifies his accession to the throne to the King of Great Britain.

PORTUGAL.

It will be preceived by the following official documents that Don Miguel has been chastised for his infringement upon the rights of nations.

Paris, July 26.

The Moniteur contains the following report from Rear Admiral Baron Roussin to the Minister of Marine:—

On board the Suffre, off Lisbon, July 11.

"I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that, in obedience to the instructions you sent me, the squadron under my command has this day forced an entrance into the Tagus, and is now laying broadside to, under the quays of Lisbon, in front of the Palace. The action commenced at half past nine, and in three hours and a half all the batteries was passed, our men about ing "Vive le Roi!" and we had compelled every Portuguese ship of war which formed a fine across the river to strike her flag. They are in number eight, each, 2 sloops and 2 brigs. On the summons I afterwards made, the Portuguese Government consented to give all the satisfaction France demanded. I enclose you the answer. I am about to ensure the full execution of this treaty, and shall have the honour of transmitting you a detailed account, as soon as the mission entrusted to me shall be accomplished. At present I shall confine myself to assuring you that every man has done his duty. According to your orders, and in consistency with the national character, I waited till we were fired upon. The forts of St. Julian and Bugio, which defend the mouth of the river, were enabled to play upon us for ten minutes before we could bring our guns to bear. I beg leave to add, that by most unexpected good fortune, the squadron, which, for three hours and a half remained at between 400 and 500 toises only from so many large batteries hitherto conceived to be impregnable, has experienced but a very slight loss. Accept, &c.

BELGIUM.

From the Moniteur Belge, July 20.

"Leopold I. King of the Belgians—

"We have appointed, and do appoint—

"Sieur Felix Amand de Menlinaere, Governor of Western Flanders, Minister of Foreign Affairs, charged with the direction of the Navy."

"Sieur Joseph Raikem, Attorney General of the superior Court of Justice of Liege, to be Minister of Justice, in the place of Sieur Barthelemy, whose resignation has been accepted.

"Sieur Jacques Andre Coghen, to be Minister of Finance."

The execution of the present decree is entrusted to our Minister of the Interior, and it shall be also inserted in the official bulletin.

"Given at Laeken, July 20, 1831.

(Signed) L. BOUCLE.

"By the King—Baron SURLET DE CHOKIER,

Minister of the Interior."

"Leopold, King of the Belgians,

"We have Decreed, and do Decree as follow—

Sieur Etienne de Gerlache, Minister of the Interior, and Sieur Baron Duvilly, Minister of War, shall continue their functions as heretofore.

"Our Minister of Foreign Affairs is entrusted with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the official bulletin.

"Given at Brussels, July 20, 1831.

(Signed) LEOPOLD."

TURKEY.

(From the Messager des Chambers of Tuesday 26th.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

The most sinister reports are circulated through the suburbs of Pera.—There exists a considerable degree of fermentation among the inhabitants of the Capital since they had been told that the Grand Seignior instead of returning from Sens, had, in some measure, gone off secretly to Adrianople.—His projects of confiscating the property of the Ulemas, has transpired; the real Mussulmen repair in crowds to the Mosques, and exclaim against such an act of impiety. The partizans of the Janisaries join in these clamours; finally, it is feared that a catastrophe will shortly take place.

The Foreign Ambassadors residing in Pera, have sent off extraordinary couriers to their respective courts, to acquaint them with the state commotion by which the Ottoman Empire is threatened.

General Count Guilleminot is only awaiting for the arrival of his successor, to embark on board a frigate which is to convey him to Toulon. *Semaphore.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED VICTORY OF THE POLES —14,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS, WITH EIGHTY PIECES OF CANNON.—REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Sampson, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received London dates of the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The news is of the greatest importance, conveying, as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also, the particulars of another Revolution in Italy.

The first accounts of the glorious victory of the Poles, were communicated by the Government to the people of Paris on the 29th of July; but it was subsequently rumoured that the victory was nothing more than the defeat of Rudiger's corps. Passengers, however, afterwards arrived at Paris on the evening of the 30th who confirmed the news as first communicated. The account was first published in London on the morning of the first in the second edition of the Herald, but in consequence of the rumour alluded to, the evening papers of that day did not republish it. On the evening of the second, the confirmation by the passengers was received, and the evening papers of that day published the accounts as worthy of belief. The only paragraph calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of this news is one from the Quotidienne, of the 30th, speculating on the situation of the armies, but the fact that the London evening papers of the first and morning papers of the second refused to give the account, and that on the second the Courier did publish it on the authority of the latest arrival from Paris—authorises a belief that it is correct. What is more, the denial, and the only one, is in the Quotidienne of the 30th; whereas the last and no doubt true account, is contained in the Messenger des Chambers of the 1st of August—two days later!

PUBLIC SALE,

ON Saturday the 10th instant, of sundry articles of Furniture, at the late residence of Gideon Pearce, Esq. in Church street, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Cash for all purchases under twenty dollars, before the delivery of the articles; and a credit of ninety days, on notes with good security, for all purchases above twenty dollars.

WILLIAM M'NEIR, Auctioneer.

Sep. 8. ts

NOTICE.

THE District Temperance Societies in Anne Arundel County, are particularly requested to forward to the subscriber, their reports of the progress of the Temperance cause, in order that the same may be incorporated in the general report, which will be presented to the society at its semi-annual meeting, on the 4th Tuesday in October next.

JOHN B. WELLS,
Sec'y. A. A. C. T. S.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Institution,

CLASS NO. 3. FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Richmond to-morrow.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,500 is	$12,500
1		5,000 is	5,000
1		1,086 is	1,086
1		1,000 is	10,000
10		400 is	4,000
10		200 is	2,000
10		100 is	1,000
51		40 is	2,040
51		30 is	1,080
51		20 is	2,040
102		12 is	1,224
102		8 is	12,240
1530		4 is	42,900
11475			

18395 Prizes, 24,220 Tickets, $106,650.
20,825 Blanks.

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

Address R. DUBOIS,
Washington City, D. C.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT,

NEAR the Head of Severn, Ann Arundel county, on a never failing stream, with a good vessel navigation. A great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist mill has a pair of Colegrain, and a pair of Burr, good Bolting Cloths, all in complete order. Also several Houses to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given on the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS,

Sep. 8. 6w

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL,

On *Monday the 5th of September,* for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 8. 3w.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vol. For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, September 1, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.

No. 4,467 (odd No.) the capital prize of		$10,000
*14325	do	2,000
17007	do	1,000
13226	do	500
*17363	do	300
*17677	do	200
9249	do	100
4136 16920 *17669 *14566 *5618 *14477 5469 *8575 *19600 *11970 *11126 *14477 *7657 8098		50
20 prizes of $20; 50 of $10; 200 of $3; and 10,000 of $1 50 each.		

☞ No. 5467, an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to $1 50 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

§ On hand at Clark's.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

CLARK'S NEXT SCHEME,

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 7, FOR 1831,

Will be drawn in *Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 29th.*

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
1	100	is	400
4	50	is	250
5	20	is	200
10	10	is	500
20	5	is	450
100	3	is	20,000
10,000	2		

Half Tickets $1. Quarters 50 cts—to be had at CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

☞ Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Balt.

September 8.

DUBOIS'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 7, FOR 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore, on *Thursday* the 29th of *September.*

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

HALF TICKETS $1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:			
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	2,000	is	2,000
1	1,000	is	1,000
1	500	is	500
1	300	is	300
1	200	is	200
1	100	is	400
4	50	is	250
5	20	is	200
10	10	is	500
20	5	is	450
100	3	is	20,000
10,000	2		

10,894 Prizes, $33,000

Sept. 8.