

ALL THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.
For the Preservation & Distribution of the VACCINE MATTER
For the Use of the Citizens of this State.

1 Prize of \$30,000
 1 " " 25,000
 1 " " 20,000
 1 " " 15,000
 1 " " 10,000
 1 " " 5,000
 1 " " 2,500
 1 " " 1,000
 1 " " 500
 1 " " 250
 1 " " 100
 1 " " 50
 1 " " 25
 1 " " 10
 1 " " 5
 1 " " 2
 1 " " 1

10470 Prizes
 16590 Blanks

8000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 80,000
 Discount 15 per cent.

Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:

The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to \$25 each.
 1st drawn ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000
 Do. 4,000 500
 Do. 5,000 500
 Do. 6,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1 to 250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 7,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 7001 to 7250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 8001 to 8250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 9001 to 9250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 10001 to 10250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 11,000 250,000
 Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 12001 to 12250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 13001 to 13250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 14001 to 14250, inclus. 250 tick.
 Do. 15,000 500
 Do. 16,000 500
 Do. 17,000 500
 Do. 18,000 500
 Do. 19,000 500
 Do. 20,000 25,000
 Do. 21,000 500
 Do. 22,000 500
 Do. 23,000 500
 Do. 24,000 500
 Do. 25,000 500
 Do. 26,000 500
 Do. 27,000 500
 Do. 28,000 500
 Do. 29,000 500
 Do. 30,000 10,000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the King-Pock as a safe and certain preventative of the Small-Pox. The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of preserving this remedy without the aid of an Institution (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this Institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this State, but also to give it, at all times, free of every expence, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The Scheme on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to adventurers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.
 William Wilson, John W. Collins,
 Robert Stewart, James W. Glenn,
 Luke Tiernan, Andrew Agnew,
 Henry Shrader, Alex. McDonald,
 Aaron Levering, Edw. G. Woodycar,
 Samuel Harden, Edw. J. Coole,
 Dr. John Cromwell, Peter Hoffman, jun.
 Dr. W. H. Clendinning, Dr. James Smith.

The Managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets (post-paid) from any part of the United States.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
 The subscriber having this Lot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calculate goods at his own manufactory, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton or Flax Lines to be calculated, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to his Warehouse, No. 167, Market Street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
 Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
 He has on hand from their own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red, Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which they offer for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
 He will print on commission at a moderate price.
 Cash will be given for Damaged Wheat.
L. L. LANNAY
 August 25

Boarding House and Tavern.
CHARLES FURNETT.
 Improved with granite for the many favours conferred upon him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened and fitted up as a
GENTLE BOARDING HOUSE,
 that large commodious house, No. 20, Fell's street, Fell's Point, nearly opposite Dr. Alexander's; where every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.
 Oysters, during the season, as usual; and Wines of the first quality and flavour; Spices, Foreign and Domestic, with a general supply of the best Provisions the market affords.
 A LINNER will be provided every day at one o'clock, at 50 cents each.
 August 25

Washington Monument LOTTERY.
FIRST CLASS.
SCHEMES.

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
 1 " " 30,000 30,000
 1 " " 20,000 20,000
 1 " " 10,000 10,000
 1 " " 5,000 5,000
 1 " " 2,500 2,500
 1 " " 1,000 1,000
 1 " " 500 500
 1 " " 250 250
 1 " " 100 100
 1 " " 50 50
 1 " " 25 25
 1 " " 10 10
 1 " " 5 5
 1 " " 2 2
 1 " " 1 1

31,740 Prizes 350,000
 2,350 Blanks—Net (w/ Blanks to a Prize) 350,000
 35,000 Tickets at \$10 each 350,000
 Cash prizes subject to a discount of fifteen per cent.

Stationary prizes—as follows:
 First 7,000 drawn blanks entitled to 12 each
 drawn ticket 5,000
 \$ 10 15 & 20th days 300

each day from the 21st to the 40th inclusive (excepting the 21st) Tickets constituting prizes) each
 The said 20 prizes to consist of the numbers from 16,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 2,000 to be one prize, the first hundred or lowest number for the 21st day, and so regularly ascending to the 40th.
 First drawn tickets 42 43 44 55 55

\$ 50th days, each 1,000
 Do 50 20,000
 Do 60 2,000
 Do 65 5,000
 Do 70 10,000
 Do 75 2,000

This scheme, in those who purchase with an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any ever projected in America; but the managers know that the feelings of every friend to his country, will prompt him to contribute his aid in raising a monument of gratitude of their illustrious countryman, independent of all pecuniary considerations.
 They solicit gentlemen in every section of the Union, generously to aid them in the disposal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at the expiration of 60 days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.
 James A. Buchanan Nath'l F. Williams
 Robert Gilman, jr. David Winchester
 Robert Miller James Barrall
 Isaac McKim F. Hollingsworth
 George Hoffman Fielding Lucas, jr.
 Edward J. Coale D. H. Mullikin
 Lemuel Taylor James Calhoun, jr.
 Washington Hall N. G. Ridgely
 John Frick Dr. James Cocke
 James Patrick James Williams
 Wm. Gwynn John Comegys
 Wm. H. Winder

Tickets to be had at the different Lottery offices—of the managers and of Mr. Eli Simkins, secretary.
 Letters (postage paid) inclosing the cash for tickets, will be duly attended to.
 May 15.

BLACKSMITHS.
 Two or three BLACKSMITHS wanted.
 Apply to
BAROCH & JESSE LEVERING.
 August 18

NOTICE
 Is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne Arundel county, or to some judge thereof in the recess of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months,) for the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session 1803, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto.
THOMAS KARNEY.
 August 27

NOTICE
 The owner of the above described HORSE, is hereby desired to take the said horse away on proving his property and paying legal charges. Application to be made to the subscriber at the seat of the Old Baltimore Furnace, near Mrs. Carroll's Mills.
WILLIAM SCOVILL.
 August 27

NOTICE
 The subscribers wishes to retire from public business—he offers to rent for a term of years, that convenient and well-known STAND, (better distinguished by the name of the
Eagle Tavern or White House)
 Situate in High street, and fronting the public square in Chester-Town, Md. This valuable property has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of years—and is supposed to be the most eligible situation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; it has every necessary convenience annexed to it. The House will be rented with, or without, Furniture and Servants, as may be most convenient.
ISAAC CANNELL.
 Chester-town, Aug. 6 (6)

NOTICE
 Baltimore county, to wit:
 I do certify, that William Scovill of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for said county, a stray tree passing on his enlosures, a light grey, Golding Horse—about fifteen hands high, appears to be about eleven or twelve years old; his buttocks and hind legs darker coloured than the rest of his body; very low in flesh; no perceptible artificial mark; shod all round with high old shoes; treads and paces. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1810.
JOHN DOUGHERTY.
 To William Scovill, esq.
 Clerk of Baltimore county courts.

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THE WHIG.
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
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PROSCRIPTION.
 IN FORM OF PATRONAGE!
 Mr. Wagner had absurdly asserted, that the federalists were proscribed here, as the Catholics were proscribed under the British government; a writer in the "American" has made some handsome comments on the assertion, and published a list of appointments in the different departments at Washington; from which we take the liberty of extracting the following list of the proscribed!

Department of State.
 Federalists—William Thornton, Daniel Brent, Richard Forrest, Stephen Pleasonton, clerks. In this department there are only two republicans.
Treasury Department.
 Federalists—Joseph Nourse, register; Richard Harrison, auditor; M. Jones, chief clerk to Mr. Gallatin; D. Sheldon, second clerk to same; N. Luffborough, chief clerk to Mr. Duval, the comptroller; and a great majority of clerks in the Treasury Department, are federalists, who can be named if necessary.
War Department.
 Federalists—Wm. Symonds, accountant, and his clerks generally; Hezekiah Rogers, with a variety of others, constituting a majority in the Department; which will be demonstrated if you require it.
Navy Department.
 Federalists—Thomas Turner, accountant, and his clerks generally; Ch. W. Goldsborough, chief clerk, &c. &c. constituting a majority.
General Post Office.
 Federalists—Mr. Bradley, first assistant; David Shoemaker; Dr. Bradley; Mr. Coyle; and half a score, who for the present shall be nameless.

Now, gentlemen, would you have imagined that, with a thorough knowledge of these facts, Jacob Wagner would have asserted in the face of the public, that the federalists were proscribed by the republican administration? Why, sirs, I declare to you upon my honour, and in the face of heaven, that if I wanted a minor office under the government at this moment, I would prefer going to Washington to select one as a federalist, rather than as a republican. In several instances which I have made to the seat of the general government, I have seen enough to convince me that the federalists stand the best chance for success!

NEW-ORLEANS.
 The terrorists had told us, that New-Orleans was pervaded by a spirit of "French influence," and that its inhabitants were devoted to the tyrant Napoleon. The following specimen of their opinions and principles, furnishes one among many proofs of their fidelity to the rights of man, and to the only country where they are recognized or enjoyed.
 The following toasts were drank on the anniversary of our national independence, at a select company of friends, composed of men tried and firm in their country's cause. They were composed by a committee consisting of a republican, a federalist, and an old creole of the country.

1. The anniversary of American independence—glorious in its rising, may it soon illumine the whole American world.
 2. George Washington, the hero of the United States—may America give birth to many such sons.
 3. The Western hemisphere—may the ambition of Europe never disturb its tranquility, nor impede its prosperity.

REMARKS.
 In the United States, when wool is purchased in the fleece, it is necessary to have it well sorted: bigging the wool is attended with considerable loss: the bags, by being tumbled about on the wharves, streets, ware houses and mill seats, gather a large quantity of dust, which, passing through the bigging, soils the wool, and adds considerably to the weight; the lint from the bigging mixes with the wool; N separate them after finishing, costs two pence sterling per yard; and if not separated, will show white upon the surface.
 In scouring, the greasy matter attached to the wool, chemically combines with the alkali of the ley, forming a saponaceous compound, which mixes with the water in washing, and hereby becomes detached. The natural oil exuded from the sheep, would be preferable to artificial oil, could the yolk be separated, leaving the oil in the wool—for the yolk makes the wool work hard, and leaves so much filth in the cards of the machines, as to fill them up, and prevent them from working. The separating the one without the other, appears impracticable; therefore, scouring must be considered absolutely necessary.
 U when used should be stale, that it may have decomposed; for when fresh, it abounds with acid. That which is voted by persons living high and drinking much, is not so good as that of those who live low: for this reason, one bucket full collected from a prison or poor house, is considered as worth two from families living well.
 A ley when made, may be used for fourteen or fifteen days, by adding a sufficiency of the mixture to keep up the original quantity. When new, it does not so ur so well. It is usual to let the old liquor settle, to skim off the filth, and throw one third of it into a cask to mix with a fresh making.
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 Wool when scoured, should be used as soon as possible. If two lots are made up, one soon after scouring, and the other three months afterwards, the first will be worth from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the other.
 Fine wool should never be scoured after coarse, but coarse may follow fine without any inconvenience or injury.
A MANUFACTURER.

CHARLES J. FOX AND MR. GIBBON.
 [In the "Life of Fox" is the following anecdote relative to these two celebrated characters]
 In the parliament which was dissolved in the year 1787, Gibbon, the celebrated historian had a seat. What Mr. Fox thought of the political principles of that gentleman was made public in a singular manner. On the table of his library the following memorandum and verses were found written in the first volume of Gibbon's history, on the author's accepting a seat at the Board of Trade:
 "The author of this book, upon the delivery of the Spanish rescript, in 1779, declared publicly at Brook's—'That there was no salvation for this country unless six of the heads of the cabinet council were cut off and laid upon the tables of the houses of parliament as examples'—and in less than a fortnight after this declaration, he took an employment under that same cabinet council."
THE VERSES.
 "King George in a fright,
 Lest Gibbon should write
 The story of Britain's disgrace,
 Thought no means more sure
 His pen to secure,
 Than to give the historian a place.
 But his caution is vain,
 'Tis the curse of his reign,
 That his projects should never succeed.
 Though he write not a line,
 Yet a cause of decline
 In the author's example we read
 His book well describes,
 How corruption and bribes
 Overthrew the great empire of Rome,
 And his writings declare
 A degeneracy there
 Which his conduct exhibits at home!"

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 An American editor has made the following remarks on Mr. Fox's own inconsistency:—
 "Mr. Fox himself, as well as Mr. Gibbon, exhibited an example of political tergiversation. While Pitt stood at the helm, Fox was always found at the head of the oppositon. When Fox succeeded to Pitt's place, he adopted his system and pursued his measures. Perhaps he then had a "view of the whole ground" "Those who can trace," says his biographer, "with an impartial eye, the conduct of Mr. Fox, from the commencement of his political career, must be thoroughly convinced, that consistency was not one of his qualities.—We shall not then," adds he "be much surprised that the conduct of Mr. Fox, the secretary of state, was diametrically opposite to the professions of Mr. Fox, who courted popularity at Westminster, or endeavoured to excite opposition to

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 Yet a cause of decline
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NEW-ORLEANS.
 The terrorists had told us, that New-Orleans was pervaded by a spirit of "French influence," and that its inhabitants were devoted to the tyrant Napoleon. The following specimen of their opinions and principles, furnishes one among many proofs of their fidelity to the rights of man, and to the only country where they are recognized or enjoyed.
 The following toasts were drank on the anniversary of our national independence, at a select company of friends, composed of men tried and firm in their country's cause. They were composed by a committee consisting of a republican, a federalist, and an old creole of the country.

1. The anniversary of American independence—glorious in its rising, may it soon illumine the whole American world.
 2. George Washington, the hero of the United States—may America give birth to many such sons.
 3. The Western hemisphere—may the ambition of Europe never disturb its tranquility, nor impede its prosperity.

REMARKS.
 In the United States, when wool is purchased in the fleece, it is necessary to have it well sorted: bigging the wool is attended with considerable loss: the bags, by being tumbled about on the wharves, streets, ware houses and mill seats, gather a large quantity of dust, which, passing through the bigging, soils the wool, and adds considerably to the weight; the lint from the bigging mixes with the wool; N separate them after finishing, costs two pence sterling per yard; and if not separated, will show white upon the surface.
 In scouring, the greasy matter attached to the wool, chemically combines with the alkali of the ley, forming a saponaceous compound, which mixes with the water in washing, and hereby becomes detached. The natural oil exuded from the sheep, would be preferable to artificial oil, could the yolk be separated, leaving the oil in the wool—for the yolk makes the wool work hard, and leaves so much filth in the cards of the machines, as to fill them up, and prevent them from working. The separating the one without the other, appears impracticable; therefore, scouring must be considered absolutely necessary.
 U when used should be stale, that it may have decomposed; for when fresh, it abounds with acid. That which is voted by persons living high and drinking much, is not so good as that of those who live low: for this reason, one bucket full collected from a prison or poor house, is considered as worth two from families living well.
 A ley when made, may be used for fourteen or fifteen days, by adding a sufficiency of the mixture to keep up the original quantity. When new, it does not so ur so well. It is usual to let the old liquor settle, to skim off the filth, and throw one third of it into a cask to mix with a fresh making.
 Wool of the same quality, loses in scouring, from one to three pounds in twenty. The manufacturer, who by attention to the appearance of raw wool, can acquire sufficient judgment to know which scours off the least, has an advantage of five per cent.
 Wool when scoured, should be used as soon as possible. If two lots are made up, one soon after scouring, and the other three months afterwards, the first will be worth from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the other.
 Fine wool should never be scoured after coarse, but coarse may follow fine without any inconvenience or injury.
A MANUFACTURER.

CHARLES J. FOX AND MR. GIBBON.
 [In the "Life of Fox" is the following anecdote relative to these two celebrated characters]
 In the parliament which was dissolved in the year 1787, Gibbon, the celebrated historian had a seat. What Mr. Fox thought of the political principles of that gentleman was made public in a singular manner. On the table of his library the following memorandum and verses were found written in the first volume of Gibbon's history, on the author's accepting a seat at the Board of Trade:
 "The author of this book, upon the delivery of the Spanish rescript, in 1779, declared publicly at Brook's—'That there was no salvation for this country unless six of the heads of the cabinet council were cut off and laid upon the tables of the houses of parliament as examples'—and in less than a fortnight after this declaration, he took an employment under that same cabinet council."
THE VERSES.
 "King George in a fright,
 Lest Gibbon should write
 The story of Britain's disgrace,
 Thought no means more sure
 His pen to secure,
 Than to give the historian a place.
 But his caution is vain,
 'Tis the curse of his reign,
 That his projects should never succeed.
 Though he write not a line,
 Yet a cause of decline
 In the author's example we read
 His book well describes,
 How corruption and bribes
 Overthrew the great empire of Rome,
 And his writings declare
 A degeneracy there
 Which his conduct exhibits at home!"

REMARKS.
 An American editor has made the following remarks on Mr. Fox's own inconsistency:—
 "Mr. Fox himself, as well as Mr. Gibbon, exhibited an example of political tergiversation. While Pitt stood at the helm, Fox was always found at the head of the oppositon. When Fox succeeded to Pitt's place, he adopted his system and pursued his measures. Perhaps he then had a "view of the whole ground" "Those who can trace," says his biographer, "with an impartial eye, the conduct of Mr. Fox, from the commencement of his political career, must be thoroughly convinced, that consistency was not one of his qualities.—We shall not then," adds he "be much surprised that the conduct of Mr. Fox, the secretary of state, was diametrically opposite to the professions of Mr. Fox, who courted popularity at Westminster, or endeavoured to excite opposition to

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