Extract of a letter from a member of Congress from the State of Tennessee, to a gentleman in this county, dated Washington, May 12, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favour of the 26th April, and am much gratified to learn that you agree with me in opinion, in relation to the great political controversy that agitates and divides the country. I am much gratified too, to receive from you a confirmation of my opinion, in relation to the political feeling in North Carolina. I have never for a moment doubted what that feeling was, although we have recently seen much in the intelligencer and other Adams papers, of a pretended re-action in that, and many other states. I feel proud that my native state, true to republican principles, sustains for the presidency a republican of the Jeffersonian school, a man who so well deserves her confidence, and one who has been so much calumniated by his political adversaries.

Our intelligent and dispassionate friends here, from almost every section of the Union, concur in opinion, that the election of General Jackson is morally certain as any future event can be, connected with human affairs. The most intelligent gentlemen of the New York delegation in congress—such as Van Buren, Verplank, Gen. Wright, &c. assure us, that that great state will give to the General a large majority of her electoral vote. We calculate on 24 votes in that state, and probably more. Pennsylvania and Virginia are still firm, and I have no doubt will continue. In Kentucky and the old North Western states, we have an animated canvass, but are sanguine of success; indeed, from the information we have, we confidently calculate on a vote of that section of the Union.

During the summer we may expect an excitement, such as has been seldom if ever before witnessed by the country. The administration will not surrender without making a last desperate struggle to retain their ill gotten power. We must continue to be vigilant, be prepared to meet them, and all is safe. I view the pending contest as one, not between men alone, but as involving many of those principles for which the republican party had so long contended. It is a contest between the present incumbent—wielding the whole power and patronage of the government—to retain their places on the one hand, and the will and the rights of the people on the other. I have no hesitation in saying, that the policy of the existing administration is essentially federal in its character. Disguise and disclaim it as they may, no reflecting man, who will examine their eminent measures and general policy can for a moment doubt. I will not fatigue you with an enumeration of those objectionable measures which furnish conclusive evidence of their policy; some of them you have alluded to, and with all you must be familiar.

The central committee of this district have recently issued an address accompanied by a mass of testimony in answer to Mr. Clay's book, published last winter, in vindication of his conduct on the subject of the bargain; a copy of which I send to you, supposing you would be pleased to see it.

Permit me to say a word in relation to General Jackson. I know him well, and can with truth say, that I have never known any man, whose character was so much misrepresented and slandered, by partizan presses, forged letters and anonymous pamphlets, widely circulated, as his has been. He is no doubt his enemies would represent him as a mere military man. He is a man of extensive reading, and general information; and a purer patriot does not live. I visited him last fall at the Hermitage, found him with his family alone, and apparently calm, composed and unaffected by the excitement and general interest that pervades the country in relation to his election. I am confidently of opinion, that in the event of his election, he will administer the government ably, and in the true spirit of the constitution. He will disappoint all the predictions of his enemies as to the violence and turbulence of his passions, and the want of information by which they attempt to sway the community.

Every Man his own Physician.

I take the liberty to hand you, for publication—it has been found very useful in families during the warm season, and if persisted in, will prove an admirable preventive, and obviate the necessity of using harsher medicine; the writer can safely recommend it to all disposed to make trial of it, and can add moreover, that it has been useful in the family of an eminent physician for several years past; and in his neighborhood it is customary in almost every family to have a demijohn filled with this water and placed in some convenient part of the house, so that all may have access to it; and it is usual for every member of the family to take a glass of it as regularly as they eat their breakfast; the effect is a fine appetite, and an improved state of health. 8 oz. Glauber Salts, 4 oz. Epsom do. 2 table spoons fulls common salt to a gallon of spring water. The dose is one wine glass full upon an empty stomach, to be drank half an hour before breakfast, and the same repeated every night if required. Truth Teller.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, July 17, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

MARYLAND ELECTORS,

1st District—JOSEPH STONE.
2d District—JOHN C. HERBERT.
3d District—WILLIAM FITZHUGH Jr.
WILLIAM TYLER.
4th District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
5th District—ELIAS BROWN.
6th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.
7th District—JOHN T. REES.
8th District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, July 10th—The argument of the cross appeals in *Bowly's Heirs* against *Deady's Heirs*, was further continued by *Williams*, (District Attorney of *U. S.*) for the Appellants in the second appeal. Mr. W. was stopped by the court under their rule prohibiting any attorney from speaking more than six hours in the opening, answer or reply, in any case. The argument was then continued by *Meredith* for the Appellee.

Friday, July 11th—The argument in the above appeals was further continued by *Meredith* and *R. Johnson* for the Appellee in the second appeal.

Saturday, July 12th—The argument in the above cases was further continued by *R. Johnson* and *Wirt*, (Attorney General of *U. S.*) for the Appellant in the first, and Appellee in the second appeal.

Monday, July 14th—*Lewis Caton* Esquire of the city of *Annapolis*, was admitted an attorney of the court.

The argument in the above mentioned cases was further continued by *Wirt* (Attorney General of *U. S.*) for the Appellant in the first, and Appellee in the second appeal, and by *Taney*, (Attorney General) for the Appellants in the second appeal, in reply.

Tuesday, July 15th—The argument in the preceding cases was concluded by *Taney* (Attorney General) and *Williams*, (District Attorney of *U. S.*) for the Appellants in the second appeal, in reply.

Wednesday, July 16—The cases of *Elzey & Chase vs. Chase* (No. 197 & 211) were argued by *F. S. Key* for the Appellants.

From the Maryland Advocate.

JACKSON MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland District, friendly to the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the next Presidency of the United States, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Court House, on Saturday last 21st June, WM. M'MAHON, Esq. was called to the Chair, & Dr. JAMES M SMITH appointed Secretary. When, on motion of Mr Joseph Ferestine, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five persons to report a preamble and resolutions for this meeting in conformity to this resolution, the following gentlemen, viz: M. H Louthan, Baptist Mattingly, Henry Winter, Jos. Everstinf and J. M. Buchanan were appointed said committee.—The committee after having withdrawn for some time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

[Here followed the address, for which we regret we have not room.]

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the wisdom, virtue and integrity, and in the civil, qualifications of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to the next Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we view the despicable means resorted to by the leaders of the Coalition party to secure their unholy triumph, to be the expiring struggle of a desperate party.

Resolved, That Thomas Cresap, Geo. Hoblitzell and Alpheus Beall, of David, Esqs. be a committee to represent this district in the General convention to be held in this place on Saturday the 28th inst. for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons, friends of General Jackson, to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this state,

Resolved, that Dr. J. M. Smith, Joseph Everstine, David Beall, Henry Krouse, Frederick Rice Peter Kirgan, Baptist Mattingly, Capt. Henry Kohrn, Jeremiah Plummer Theophilus Beal, Moses H. Louthan, Jacob Fechtig, be a committee of correspondence for the election district.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a Committee of Vigilance for this District.

[Here follow the names Two Hundred And Seventy Two, as the Committee of Vigilance for that single district.]

The thermometer stood at 100 degrees on Friday the 4th inst. at Sackett's Harbour.

Mr. Barbour, our minister to London, will embark in New-York on the first of the ensuing month.

N. Y. METHODIST CONFERENCE.

This conference closed its session, in the city of New York, on the 4th inst. Consisting as it does of 172 members, and having much business of a miscellaneous character, its sessions were necessarily lengthened beyond the usual time. The Book Concern, Missionary, Tract and Sunday School Societies, must pass in review before this conference. There were ten preachers received on trial; eleven were elected and ordained deacons, and eight elected and ordained elders. Eleven were returned supernumerary, and eight superannuated, and one, the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, dead.

	Whites.	Col'd.
Numbers in society this year,	31,513	428
last year,	29,186	378
Increase	2,327	50

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

An intelligent friend to whom we have been often indebted for similar favours, has politely furnished us with the following interesting article relative to the arrival in this harbour of the Constitution frigate:—

Frigate Constitution, commonly called "Old Ironsides."

On the 4th instant this favourite and fortunate ship came up and anchored off the Navy Yard. When off India-wharf, she fired a national salute in honour of the day.

The return of this noble frigate to the place of her nativity, and on the 4th of July too, may be reckoned among the instances of good luck that has always attended her. She was launched from Hart's shipyard at the north end, in October 1797, and is consequently nearly thirty-one years old. The severe labour that attended her birth, which was only effected at the third trial, was seized upon by the enemies of a navy as prophetic of ill luck! With how little reason, her brilliant career has fully demonstrated. We may safely challenge the annals of naval history, to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory—She sailed on her first cruise, on Sunday the 22d of July, 1798, under the command of Capt. Samuel Nicholson, and returned about the middle of November. This was during the brief war with the French republic.—We notice the appointment of Isaac Hull as her 4th Lieutenant. In May, 1803, Com. Ed. Preble was appointed to her command, and in June he sailed with the squadron for the Mediterranean, destined to act against Tripoli. To all conversant with this scene of war, it is well known the Constitution acted a conspicuous part, in fact bore the brunt of the battle. After the destruction of the Philadelphia of 44 guns, she was for a long time the only frigate on the station, and being ably seconded by the smaller vessels with the gallant Decatur, did more to humble the pride of the Barbary states, than all christendom ever did before or since

In short, such a variety of service and perilous adventure has never been achieved by any single vessel. She soon after returned home, where she remained unemployed, or nearly so, till the commencement of the late war with Great Britain.—This was on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 12th July she left the Chesapeake for New-York, and on the 17th discovered and was chased by a British squadron consisting of the Africa 64, and four frigates, for three days and three nights.—She escaped at last by skilful management, and arrived in Boston harbour on the 26th of July.—This was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.—After remaining a few days in port she sailed again, and, on the 19th of August fell in with, and after an engagement of thirty minutes, captured H. B. M. Frigate Guerriere of 49 guns, and 302 men. After burning her, Captain Hull returned again to Boston on the 30th August, and soon gave up the command to Capt. William Bainbridge who with the same crew shortly after sailed on another cruise to South America, where on the 29th of December of the same year, after an engagement of about two hours; she captured H. B. M ship Java of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men. This was one of the severest contests of the war. The Java was likewise burned and the Constitution returned again to Boston.

In June, 1813, Capt. Charles Stewart was appointed to her command, and on the 30th of December she proceeded to sea, notwithstanding Boston was then blockaded by seven ships of war. She returned on the 4th of April, 1814, and was chased into Marblehead by two of the enemy's heavy frigates, La Nymphe and Junon About the middle of December, 1812, she proceeded on her second cruise under Capt. Stewart, and on the 28th of February, off Madeira, after an action of forty minutes, she captured H. B. M. ships Cyane of 34, and Levant of 21 guns, and upwards of 300 men. The Cyane arrived safe and now forms a part of our navy; but the Levant was recaptured. The Constitution herself was chased by a squadron under Sir George Collier, consisting of the Leander and Newcastle of 50 guns each, and the Acasta of 44. Her usual good fortune however attended her, and she arrived safe in the United States. Peace had now been proclaimed, and she remained unemployed again we believe, with a single exception, until the cruise from which she has just returned, after an absence of more than three years, the details of which have not yet transpired.

She is now to undergo all necessary repairs, and on the first emergency will forthwith, be ready to serve her country. About seven years since she was hove out and completely examined at the Navy yard in Charlestown, when her timbers &c. were found in remarkable good order, a fact which, after twenty-five years wear and tear and hard service, redounds a little to the credit of the old fashioned mechanics of Boston.

In her actions with the Guerriere and Java, the Constitution mounted 54 guns, and 52 when engaged with the Cyane and Levant. Her loss in the action with the Guerriere was killed and wounded, 14; with the Java 34, and with the Cyane and Levant, 14 more—total, 62. The Guerriere's loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 103; The Java's 161. The Cyane's 38. Levant's 39—Total 341; or in the proportion of five & a half to one. The prisoners were nearly 1 thousand.

Annexed is a list of officers belonging to the Constitution, and of her passengers.

Daniel T. Patterson, Commander.
Lieutenants—E. H. F. Vallette, R. B. Randolph, Samuel Downing, William P. Shields, Benjamin Tallmadge, John Pope.
Acting Master—John M. Marshall.
Surgeon—James Cormick.
Lieutenant of Marines—W. W. Dulany.
Midshipmen—P. H. Stockton, Amasa Paine, Jas. H. Ward, A. H. Edwards, Jonathan Ingersoll, O. M. Armstrong, T. W. Blunt, R. L. Page, H. Hoff, G. M. Bache, William Bradford, C. H. Hansford, L. G. Keith, C. C. Turner.
Surgeon's Mates—R. P. Macomber, John E. Brooke.
Schoolmaster—George Jones.
Clerk to Commandant—C. H. Goldsborough.
Gunner—John Lord.
Carpenter—Richard Thomas.
Boatswain—John Smith.
Sail Maker—William Prince.
Passengers—Lieutenant Commandant B. Cooper, Lieutenants B. Dulany, H. B. Sawyer, J. H. Carr, S. L. Manning; Surgeon Hyde Ray; Midshipmen S. Lockwood, C. W. Chauncey, Thomas Sands, H. Rhodes, Sam Haight, J N. Forsyth, D. S. Randolph, Robert Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith, and Lieutenant Thomas Lee, of the Marines.

From the Arkansas Gaz. of June 11th.

Serious disturbance with the Indians.

We are sorry to learn, by several gentlemen, from the Post of Arkansas, that a serious disturbance has recently arisen between some of the citizens of that place, and a party of Indians, who were encamped in that vicinity, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two of the Choctaws, who were of the party. The particulars, as related to us, are briefly these.

The Indians had procured a quantity of Whiskey, which they carried to their camp, on the south side of the Arkansas, opposite the town, where they became exceedingly drunk, and were very troublesome to a Frenchman, near whom they had encamped. In consequence of some threats which they made, he became alarmed, and went over to the Post for assistance. A number of the citizens voluntarily returned with him for the purpose of affording him protection, and soon after they reached there, from some cause not known to us, two Choctaw Indians made an attack on Mr. Richmond Peeler, with their knives. One of them was shot down by him, and killed on the spot, and the other was knocked down and secured by Mr. Maxwell.

These two were the only Choctaws who were of the party, and aware that there were a party of 30 or 40 warriors of that nation encamped within about 20 miles of the spot, the surviving Indian was confined and placed under the guard of two men, Peeler and a Frenchman named Francis Lafargue, with a view of preventing him from communicating the news of the death of his companion to the main party, before the people could have time to collect in sufficient numbers to protect themselves from any retaliation that might be attempted by them. This Indian was carried across the river in the course of the night, and next morning was found dead—with his hands tied, and his head shockingly cut with an axe or hatchet, to all appearances most inhumanly murdered. The perpetrators of the deed are not known, though it is suspected that several were concerned in it Peeler and Lafargue were arrested and committed by Eli J. Lewis, Esq. but were subsequently brought before Judge Hall, on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail for their appearance at the next Superior Court, to answer such a charge as might be exhibited against them at that term.

Serious apprehensions we understand, are entertained by the citizens of that place, that the Choctaws will attempt to avenge the death of the two Indians; and guards have been kept out every night for some time past, to give the alarm on the least approach of danger."

This disturbance, we hope, will have the effect of causing the removal of all the numerous strolling parties of Indians, who are constantly prowling thro' the Territory, killing up the game, and committing petty depredations on the property of our citizens.

It ought also to have the effect of bringing to punishment those who, for a little paltry lucre, are in the constant habit of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians, and thereby jeopardizing their own and their neighbours lives. They are the principal instigators of these disturbances; and our grand jurors, and all good citizens, ought to take every lawful means to cause the laws prohibiting illicit trade with the Indians to be rigidly enforced against them. A few examples would have a good effect in correcting this glaring and growing evil.

The postrider on the route to Monroe C. H. informs us, that he met a gentleman a few days ago, who was direct from the Choctaw village on the Bayou Bartholomew, and was informed by him, that the Choctaws were all removing from thence to Red river; and that they had no intention of avenging the death of their two brethren.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

On Tuesday night last, about nine o'clock, a Frenchman on board one of our steam ferry boats, passing from Brooklyn, deliberately tied a handkerchief around his body and jumped overboard, at the head of the boat, passed under the wheel and disappeared. He had avowed his determination to destroy himself, but appears to have changed his mind, after being in the water some time, and probably becoming sobered by the cold bath. He roared out lustily for help, and the other boat coming from New York picked him up, quite overjoyed to find he had been 'saved from his worst enemy—himself.' L. I. STAR.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ships Charles Drew and Alciope, at Boston from Liverpool, bring London papers to the 29th, and Liverpool to the 30th May. From the Boston papers and the proof slips of our New York correspondents, we extract the following intelligence.

It appears that the changes in the British Ministry, of which there were various rumours at our last advices, have actually taken place, and, as is very natural, created considerable excitement in London. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, have resigned. Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The Ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning Cabinet, is broken to pieces; and the Duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet, almost without materials.—Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the Cabinet have retired. A Tory Cabinet is however, to be attempted; but it cannot endure—it will possess no talent—and talent never was more necessary. It will have no sufficient leader in the House of Commons. The public conceive that such a Ministry cannot stand against Opposition, and a dissolution of Parliament is spoken of. The liberalists would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Goulburn, will remain in the Ministry

The Russian army occupied Moldavia on the 7th of May, and was advancing with great rapidity on Wallachia.

There had been a report that Turkey had manifested a disposition to submit to Russian terms, but this report was soon reversed, and she determines to resist.

Operations in the East.—It is now confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the lower Pruth and the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th of May at Roni and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galetz, and retired to Brahilow. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with 12 000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Varna, where the troops were to be landed. Constantinople at the last accounts was in a state of tranquillity.

The Marquis of Palmella has resigned his functions as Ambassador from Russia. The Emperor Nicholas departed from St. Petersburgh on the 10th of May to join his army.

The roads of Cronstadt became free of ice on the 5th, and the flag indicating the opening of navigation was hoisted on the fortress.

LONDON, May 29. The resignation of Earl Dudley took place on Tuesday afternoon, so that the Ministers best known to the public as able and experienced statesmen, and men of business have all resigned.

The Greek Bishops are gone from Arta to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the Patriarch to publish an anathema against Count Capo d'Istria.

An article dated Constantinople, April 25, states that the Bairam had passed over quietly, and that there did not appear to be the least symptoms of alarm, or of disposition to insurrection in the city. The Sultan has issued repeated and vigorous orders for the general arming of the people; according to these 30,000 men are to assemble at Rudschuck, 8000 at Adrianople, and 100,000 at Constantinople; but as the latter division only amounts to 25,000 men, it is assumed that the others do not amount to more than a fourth of their nominal force.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 26th ult. states that on the first there had been a grand cavalry review, at which the Sultan appeared in European costume, and commanded in the European manner. The conduct of the Sultan and the Divan appears composed and resolute, and in the capital tranquillity prevailed, though not unaccompanied by apprehension Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorous, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt to the 15th of April state, the determined resolution of the Pacha to support the cause of the Sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent to supply the troops. The manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria, and produced a great sensation.

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state that the Russians continued to advance with great rapidity; their advanced posts were on that day 38 wersts beyond Jassy. Their force occupying Moldavia, amounted to 35,000 men.

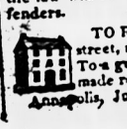
The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Alexandria, that the Pacha of Egypt was busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of the city, and raising new troops, the number of regular troops remaining in Egypt was scarcely 10,000 men. It was feared that the allies would, in a short time, blockade the port, as a large convoy was preparing to sail, and it was known that the allies would not suffer any further succours to be sent to Ibrahim.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Sunday morning last, after a few days illness, Mr. RICHARD DUVALL, son of Howard Duvall, esq. He has left many relatives and friend to mourn his loss.

Caution.

All persons are forewarned trespassing on any of the subscriber's lots in Annapolis, as the law will be rigidly enforced against offenders. JOHN RANDALL.



TO RENT, A HOUSE on East-street, near the Government House. To a good tenant the rent will be made reasonable. J. R.

Annapolis, July 17.

The Subscriber

In addition to the High Court of Chancery and Court of Appeals, will hereafter practice in the County Court of Anne-Arundel

JOHN S TYSON,
Athenæum, Baltimore.

July 17 6w

In Chancery,

July Term, 1828.

Benjamin Gaither
vs.
John Dent, and William Cecil.

The object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a Decree for the sale of a Parcel of Land in Anne Arundel county, called Trusty Friend, to satisfy a lien alleged by the complainant to belong to him. The bill states, that a certain Thomas Bicknell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, being seized in fee of a parcel of land in said county, called "Fowler's Range," contracted with John Dent, the defendant, for the sale thereof; and on the 11th day of September 1814, executed certain articles of agreement, which are exhibited with the bill, which he bound himself to convey the said land to the said Dent upon payment of the sums of money therein mentioned; that afterwards, to wit, on the 19th day of February 1817, the complainant agreed to purchase the said parcel of land from the said John Dent, for the sum of twelve hundred, and paid him three hundred dollars, and passed his bond for the payment of the balance taking an assignment of the said articles of agreement from the said John Dent. The bill also states, that the said Bicknell being indebted to a certain Richard Mackubin, since deceased, in a large sum of money, did sometime previous to his contract with Dent, execute a mortgage of the said lands to the said Richard Mackubin. That Dent knew, at the time of his contract with Bicknell, and of the sale to the complainant, the existence of the said mortgage, but did not disclose it to the complainant, but industriously and *fraudulently* concealed and observed a careful silence on the subject of the same. That having discovered a short time subsequent to his contract that such a mortgage existed, the complainant mentioned the same to the said John Dent, by whom he was informed, that it had been agreed between the said Richard Mackubin, Thomas Bicknell, and himself, that the property sold to your Orator should be released from the said mortgage, upon the payment of the sum of twelve hundred dollars, a greater part of which had been paid, and that the balance would be paid by Bicknell or himself, within a short period. That relying on this representation the complainant proceeded to settle with Samuel Bradford, who had taken an assignment of the complainant's bond under the circumstances hereafter mentioned, That the land had been sold to satisfy the mortgage above mentioned.

The bill further states, that the said John Dent, after the contract with the complainant, contracted with the said Samuel Bradford for the purchase of the parcel of land called "Trusty Friend," and assigned the complainant's bond, given in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid, in part payment of the purchase money due from him to Bradford That the said Samuel Bradford, when the bond became due, instituted suit, and recovered judgment, in Anne Arundel county court, which was affirmed in the Court of Appeals for the western shore, and has since been satisfied. That the said John Dent has since sold the land purchased by him from Samuel Bradford to the defendant William Cecil. The bill charges, that the said Wm. Cecil, at the time of his purchase from the said John Dent, knew and was informed of all the circumstances of the said Dent's title to the said land sold to him, and of the complainant's lien thereon. The bill also charges, that the complainant has a fair and equitable lien on the last mentioned land to the amount of the several sums paid as aforesaid to the said Samuel Bradford. The bill also states, that the said John Dent has removed from this state, and is now a resident of some other of the United States. The bill prays, that a decree may be passed for the repayment to the complainant of the several sums of money paid by him to the said Samuel Bradford, and in default thereof that the said parcel of land called "Trusty Friend," sold by the said Samuel Bradford, to the said John Dent, and by the said John Dent to the said William Cecil, may be sold for the satisfaction of the complainant's claim and demand, and for general relief

It is therefore Ordered, This 9th day of July 1828, that the complainant give notice to the absent defendant, John Dent, of the nature and prayer of the said bill by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for four successive weeks, before the eleventh day of August next, warning him to be and appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the eleventh day of December next, to answer the premises, and stand to and abide by such decree as may be passed therein.

True Copy.

Test. Ramsay Waters,
July 17. Reg. Cur. Can.

THEATRE NOTICE.

Ordered by the Managers for building a Theatre in this city, that the first instalment of five dollars on each share is required to be paid by the stockholders, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and placed to the credit of the Managers, on or before the 28th instant.

Richard L. Jones,
James Williamson,
Jonas Green,
James F. Brice,
Joseph Mayo. } Managers.

July 17

Odd and even system

The next *Maryland State Lottery*, (No. 4 for 1828,) will be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 20th of August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The Capital prizes are

10,000 Dollars,

$2,000—$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in CASH. The Scheme is arranged on the *Odd and Even System*, by which the Holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and may draw THREE.

Whole Tickets,	$4	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50

**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

J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers,
Baltimore July 9, 1828. Baltimore.

PHŒNIX
Lottery & Exchange Office,

South west corner of Gay and Market-streets, Baltimore.

The subscriber grateful for past favours, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel, to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery No. 4, to be drawn in this city in three weeks. All orders will be faithfully executed, and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

MARYLAND
State Lottery No. 4,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10 000	is	$10,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2 000
1 prize of	1,000	is	1.000
2 prizes of	500	is	1,000
10 prizes of	100	is	1,000
10 prizes of	50	is	500
30 prizes of	20	is	600
100 prizes of	10	is	1,000
100 prizes of	5	is	500
100 prizes of	4	is	400
6000 prizes of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three

Whole Tickets,	$4	Quarters	$1
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50 cts

☞For tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHŒNIX OFFICE, South west Corner of Gay and Baltimore-streets.

THOS PHENIX.

July 9 1828.

Anne-Arundel County, sct.

On application by petition in writing of Samuel P. Baily, to me, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (as far as he could ascertain them) on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Samuel P. Baily has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition; and being also satisfied that the said Samuel P Baily is in actual confinement for debt, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel P. Baily be discharged from his confinement, and it is further adjudged, that the said Samuel P. Baily give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before the Anne Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel P. Baily should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal this eleventh day of July 1828

Gideon White.

Test Wm. S. Green, Clk.
July 17. 3m.

In Chancery,

July 11th 1828.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of James O'Rourke, deceased, as made and reported by Somerville Pinkney the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 11th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, before the eleventh day of August next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states the amount of sales to be 300 dollars.

True copy.

Test. Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.