THE BRIDEGROOM'S PROBATION,. A Tale from the German, illustrating the mode in which the German waters treat English subjects.

"The Bridegroom's Probation" may be more amusing to our readers, as shewing how a German writer manages a plot and describes the manners in England.

'A young Englishman, from gaming, love affairs, and other such gold scattering enjoyments, had so nearly reached the dregs of

his grandfather's hereditary portion, that he could calculate the departing hour of his last guinea. As one evening, he was re-turning home from one of those baunts of dissipation which he babitually frequented, feeble in body as in mind, and for the first time in his life, easting a firm look upon the ruin of his fortune, he could not well deter-mine whether he should end his troubles by drawing a trigger, or by throwing himself into the Thames.
"While he thus wavered betwixt fire and

water, the very profound idea occurred to him, not to lay violent hands upon laimself, but to allow himself to be conducted out of the labyrinth of poverty by the fair hand of some wealthy bride. With this consoling thought he went to bed, and already in his nocturnal visions, the rapid racers flew, the fair girls frisked around him, both of which he was happy in thinking, he might main-tain in future by the dowry of his wife, "On the following morning he reflected

anew upon his plan, and found it unexceptionable in every point except in the very slight circumstance of not knowing when or where he was to find the rich heiress he wanted. In London, where all the world regarded him as a spendthrift, it was not once to be thought of, he saw that for the future he must throw his nets out else-

After much cogitation and searching, he at last bit upon an old rich colonel, living upon his own estate, about annity miles from the capital, who fortunate thad no acquaintance in London, and was me lather of a pully daughter. an only daughter.
"Into the house of this gentleman, by

means of a friend, to whom he promised half the booty, he got himself introduced and re-ceived. The daughter of the colonel was an awkward country girl, with round chubby cheeks like Reuben's cherubim, and lopk-ing particularly odd in the hand-me-down attire of her sainted mother. attire of her sainted mother, which did not at all fit her, and was of course not of the most fashionable cut. Her mind too, was attractive as herattire, she could only talk of hers and geese; and when any other topic came above board, her conversation was lim-

tited to a 'yes, 'yes,' or a 'no, no,' all beyond this seemed to her sinful.

"This wooden puppet was indeed a might ye contrast to the sprightly, gay, and lively nymphs with whom the young, Briton had, until this period, been toying; but he carefully confined to the solitide of his own here. fully confined to the solitude of his own bo som the disagreeable feeling of this heaven and earth distant difference. His flattering tongue called the girl's silliness celestial in-nocence, and her red swollen cheeks he li-kened to the beauty of the full blown damask rose. The end of the song was, he turned to the father, and sued warmly for his daughter's hand.

"The colonel, during his sixty year's career through the world, had collected this much knowledge of mankind, that however slily the young man had masked himself, he could nevertheless discover the fortune hun-ter peeping through the disguise. At first, therefore, he thought of pereinptorily refus-ing him permission to woo his daughter; but on the other hand, he thought, "the youth is fashionable' and perhaps, I may be doing injustice; he, as yet, betrays no anxiety a bout the portion, and why should the girl who is marriageable, remainlonger at home His request shall be granted, but his appa rent disinterestedness shall stand a decisive

"The suitor was then informed that the father had no objections to the match, prowided his daughter would give her con-sent; and she, poor thing, replied in duty bound," 'My father's will is mine.' In-

deed, could any thing else be expected.

"In the course of a few weeks, the ceremony was performed at the country house of the colonel, and he instantly made his son in law acquainted with his wife's portion, which in German money might amount to thirty thousand dollars. The dissembles about the matter, and solemnly vowed that he had not as yet thought on such things, but had regarded only the noble qualities of his charming wife, whose pure self was dearer to him than all the treasures of the

"Upon this they sat down to table, and the father-in-law urged and begged that they would make as much haste as possible, as it was his intention that the young marripeople should set off that very afternoon for London, and that he should accompany

"The son-in-law was confounded, and be gan to make some excuses about travelling on the first day of his happiness; but the soldier maintained that these were futile. assuring him that he had particular reasons for proceeding forthwith to the capital, and for proceeding forthwith to the capital, and that his matrimonial joys would be as well realized in London as in the country. What was to be done? Why the journey was immediately undertaken. The old man secured in a small casket, before the eyes of the bridegroom, the portion of the bride, partly in gold and partly in bank notes, took it under his arn, and placed himself by the side of the young people in the carriage. side of the young people in the carriage.

"The road ran through a forest, and scarcely had they fairly entered it, when

two horsemen darted out from the brush-wood, with masks upon their faces, and stopped the carriage. One of the persons watched the postillion with a presented pistol, while the other approached the coach window and said, 'We are adventurers, and request you to give up instantly the portion of the bride!'
"The colonel and his son-in-law swore &

"The colonel and his son-in-law swore & ranted, but the robler goody insisted upon his demand. After sone parleying, however, the horseman bent togrards the young man, and whispered in his ear, 'That you may see we are most reasonable men, we least you the choice of two things; give us either the bride or her portion; for certain reasons it is quite immaterial to us, and moreover, so one shall ever know your de-

cision.'
"The bridegroom did not think long about the matter, for he whispered, 'Take the bride!' 'Brother,' cried the robber to his accomplice, 'we shall take the bride.'
"In the twinkling of a eye, the soldier seized his gentle son-in-lay by the neck, shook him violently, and exclaimed with a thundering voice, 'Hal villaid to my con-

jecture was not unfounded that you cared not for my daughter, but married for her for-tune! God be praised that my child and my money are not yet irrecoverably in your clutches! Know then knave! the man who married you was no clergyman, but he was a brother soldier in priest's attire; and these gentlemen are no highwaymen, but friends who have done me the service of proving you. Since then, you have laid open you whole vileness we shall have no more connection. I shall return home with my daughter and my money, and you may go to London, or to the devil. London, or to the devil.

'With these words he transplanted the astonished bridegroom with a kick from the carriage to the road, and ordered the postillion to turn about. The out-law trudged back to London, and had, while upon the road, the fairest and best opportunity of de-termining whether he should now use a pistol, or throw himself into the river."

SINGULAR CONVERSION

SINGULAR CONVERSION
Of a widow's profligate son.—A minister
of lady H's. happening to be some time
since at Edinburgh, was accosted very civily by a young man in the street, with an apology for the liberty he was taking. "I
think sir," said he, "I've heard you at Spa
Fields Chapel." "You probably might, sir,
for I have sometimes ministered there.' Do
you remember, said he, 'sa note from an afyou remember, said he, , a note from an afflicted widow desiring the prayers of the congregation for the conversion of an ungod ly son?" "I do very well remember such a circumstance"—"Sir," said he, "I am the very person; and wonderful to tell, the prayer was effectual. I was going on a frolick with some other abandoned young men one circular the Sira Fields and passing you remember, said he, 'a note from an af-Sunday through the Spa Fields, and passing by the chapel, I was struck with its appear ance, and hearing it was a methodist chap-el, we agreed to mingle with the crowd, and stop for a few minutes to laugh and mock at the preacher and people. We were but just entered the chapel, when you, sir, read the note requesting the prayers of the con-gregation for an afflicted widow's profligate express. I was struck to the heart; and though I had no idea that I was the very ined of a widow's heart who had a child so

wicked as I knew myself to be:
"My mind was instantly solemnized. I could not laugh, my attention was rivetted on the preacher. I heard this prayer and sermon with an impression very different from what had carried me into the chapel. From that moment the gospel truths pene-trated my heart; I joined the congregation; cried to God in Christ for mercy, and found peace in believing; became my mother's comfort, as I had long been her heavy cross, and through grace, have ever since continued in the good ways of the Lord. An opening having lately been made for an advantageous settlement in my own country, I came hither with my excellent mother, and for some time past have endeavoured to dry up the widow's tears which I had so often caused to flow, and to be the comfort and sup-port of her age, as I had been the torment and affliction of her former days."

Frazier, in his recent "Travels in the Per sian Provinces on the Southern banks of the Caspian Sea," speaking of the Cholera Mor-bus, includes the following story, which presents a fine example of Caspian govern

"Amongst the multitude, that died of this disease, there was one old man, whose sto-ry was somewhat singular. His name was Mushedee Aliee Akbar, he was of low origin, and had once served as a cook to an En-lish officer, at the court of Abbas Meerza, after which, he supported himself by keeping a small cook's shop in the bazar. It happened that he had a very pretty daughwho, being observed by one of the ca terers of the royal seraglio, was spirited a way, removed to the haram, and became as is usual in such cases, one of the king' The poor father was by no mean satisfied when he heard of the high promo-tion which his daughter had attained, and resolved to leave no means untried for re resolved to leave no means untried for re-covering her. Aware that this was quite out of the question without a propitiating pre-sent, he set himself to work hard for a con-siderable time, almost starving himself to save every penny; and by these means, and the sale of all he had, he contrived to raise the sale of an ite had, in condition which he went to court to ransom back his child. With some difficulty he obtained access to the presence and told his business; upon which the shah, flying into a huge passion, real or pretended, exclaimed, 'What! you old wretch, is the honour done to you by the king of kings in making your daughter his wife, not enough? but you, forsooth, must be discon-tented, and wish to have her back again, you must be taught more wisdom.—H he to his attendants, 'take that ou vaga-bond, and beat him soundly.' The poor man's heels were instantly tript up, and he received a severe bastinado on the soles of he to his attendants, 'take that old vagahis feet. After this cruel operation, which the shah very calmly witnessed, his majesty had the seventy tomauns taken from him, had the seventy tomauns taken from him, ordered him to be turned out of the palace, saying, 'You old idiot, you have been well served for your folly, you have sold all you had to take your daughter from a situation had to take your daughter from a situation where she was as well as possible, and you have lost your pains; get home yith you to your business, and don't play the fool so a-gain."

I have not seen publicly noticed, the part which Adams and Jefferson acted in the preparation of the Declaration of Independence. It may not be recollected by all, that Congress appointed a committee of five: Thoramas Jefferson, John Adams, B. Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston, to prepare a suitable Declaration for their consideration. This committee, met and chose sideration. sideration. This committee met and chose Jefferson and Adams, to carry into effect the object of their appointment. The result of all which was the inimitable Declaration of Independence from the pen of Jefferson, which was reported to Congress, and with some alterations, adopted as it now stands That the two men who were most efficient in the cause, and whose names were so early in the cause, and whose names were so early associated, should on the semi-centennial celebration of that 'great and glorious day' (July 4, 1776,) be called from 'works to rewards,' is a coincidence for which a parallel will for ever be sought in vain.—Phil. Pap.

It is stated in a New-York paper, that a few days beforehis late illness, Mr. Jeffersor was pressed for an immedite sum of money notice of which was received in New-York, when the Committee of the Jefferson Fund immediately placed 7,000 dollars at the dis-posal of Mr. Jefferson. CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON
As it may be interesting to many to know
the are of this beloved patriarch, we subjoin the following article from the National
Journal—in it will be found an interesting
letter from him to a friend in Washington,
written in September last.

"The venerable Carroll is now the last
link which connects the living with this illustrious band. He has also reached an age

lustrious band. He has also reached an age to which it is not often permitted to man to obtain. We have now lying before us a let-ter of this patriarch of our land, dated in September last, every letter of which indicates advanced age. "On the 20th of this month, dvanced age. (says the venerated writer,) Lentered into my eighty-ninth year. This, in any country would be deemed a long life; yet, as you observe, if it has not been directed to the only end for which man was created; it is a mere nothing, an empty phantom, an indivisible point, compared with eternity. Too much of my time and attention have been misapplied on matters to which an impartial judge, penetrating the secrets of hearts, before whom I shall soon appear, will ascribe merit de-serving recompense. On the mercy of my redeemer I rely for salvation, and on his merits; not on the works I have done in obedi-ence to his precepts, for even these I fear, a mixture of alloy will render unavailing, and causa to be rejected."

Every expression-every fragment of a phrase from such a man, is now of inestimable value; it is like the voice of a departed age—an echo still lingering among the ruins antiquity.

And as there may be some who have heard that Mr. Carroll did not affix his name to the Declaration until after the fourth, and may have heard his motives misrepresented, and the delay ascribed to feelings of reluctance, by those, who envious of his exalted virtues, have not the magnanimity to acknowledge them; we take pleasure in annexing the following explanation as given by the Rev. Dr. Rowan during his discourse delivered on the 12th instant at New York, we have copied it from the Commercial Advertiser of that city.

"Charles Carroll.-Among other facts stated by Dr. Rowan, yesterday, while dwel-ling on the remarkable coincidence of the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, on the very day upon which, fifty years ago; they affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Inde-pendence; was, that Mr. Carroll did not sign that instrument until afterwards. The facts we believe, are, that Mr. Carroll, being a Catholic, at the time the Declaration was made, was absent upon a secret mission to, the Catholics of lower Canalla, whom it was hoped to bring over to the patriotic cause. He returned twenty one days after the Description of the catholic and the catho claration had been promulgated, and immediately enrolled his name among those of his compatriots. Thus though the last, he was not the reluctant signer of that memorable

THEORY OF THE EARTH.

A gentleman of fortune in New-York, has en so far convinced of the correctness of Mr. Reynolds' (Symms's associate) theory of the earth, that he has offered to fit out a vessel for an expedition to the south pole. Mr. Reynolds is to accompany the person who prepares the expedition. The expedition it is said, is not undertaken upon any expectation of finding the earth formed of concen-tric spheres, but in the belief that great advantages may accrue to the country from a further scientific examination, and discovery of islands, &c. It is hinted that, though no pecuniary aid will be required to buy and fit out the vessel, aid will be asked of the public to furnish a scientific corps.

A DISCONSOLATE LOVER .- On Mon day, a well-favoured girl, who is servant in a respectable house in the Castle-hill, brought a complaint against a Baker for con-stantly making love to her, to her great annoyance, and prayed the Court to put an extinguisher upon his passion. The baker has lately opened a shop; and having a good many batches, he found it inconvenient to remain any longer a bachelor. Accordingly he paid his addresses to the fair complainer; and, being flatly refused, he has continued ever since to persecute her in a most intole-rable manner. Scarcely a night passed that he did not ring at her master's door and admittance being refused him he pour ed his professions of love through the key hole, and bewailed her cruelty aloud on the stair, so as to interest in his behalf the whole of the neighbours. The accents of love should be

"Sweet and musical As bright Apollo's lute, strung with his

hair,'
But the baker, unfortunately, has most imperfect nasal organs, and could only grunt out his affection and his woes, which made bourhood. One gentleman remonstrated with him on the folly of his ways, when he replied, that he might talk of hiding the sun with a blanket, but as for suppressing his love for Mary Thompson, the thing was impossible.' He at length agreed to abandon his suit, provided Mary would grant him one single interview. Mary consented to the condition, and escorted by a porter who acted as her hode guard, she repaired to the house appointed, where, deaf to entreaties, she took a lasting farewell of the love-sick baker. On this occasion he had drunk such new draughts of love from her beaming over that love from her beaming eyes, that, as might have been foreseen, instead of keeping his promise, he became more importunate and ungovernable than ever. The magistrate ordained him to find caution to make love ordaned from to find caution to make love no more under the penalty of 10l. when he went away, declaring that he would give Mary ten times that sum on her wedding night, if she would but marry him. Eng. pap.

CURE.

Reading, Pa. July 8,
A valued correspondent has communicated for publication, a remedy for that disated for publication, a remedy for that disa-greeable disease the hamorrhoids (or piles.) Take equal parts, in weight, of clean lard and celandine, (in German, Schellkraut,) simmer them together until the latter be de-prived of its juices. You will then have an ointment which must be applied daily, eith-er in the morning or evening, and the salu-tary effects will soon be obvious. Should contiveness be penulisa to the system. costiveness be peculiar to the system, gen-tle purgatives must be resorted to during the time of using the ointment.

Among the different celebrations of the 4th inst. at Pittaburg, was the Iaunching of a new steamboat of 200 tons hurthen, called the Jubilee, owned by Messrs. Allen, Grant

A SCENE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Who is that man who bows with so much urbanily to every new introduction, and has the happy test of saying a few words so fitting to the time and place? That is the public director of the garden, who has revived its character, and gives it eclat. It was in truth a very pleasant and agreeable scene. A number of small parties of young gentlemen, sprinkled here and there with a gray head, was sitting around the flower plots on chairs without backs, and puffing away their chairs without backs, and puffing away their segars for a while before they mounted the upper walk to look out on the new moon upper walk to look out on the new moon & watch the sparkling beauties that peram-bulated under the stars of heaven. Others again were lolling in the reading room, and occasionally reading a few lines of the papers, or catching a sight of the new parties that entered through the gateway. Under the sloping promenade in the inside, several fa-mities sat down by a table and had their ices which they eat at their leisure. The ices which they eat at their leisure. talk of the day would enliven the intervals which a fair dame generally observes be-tween her mouthfuls. The criticism of the new fashions would be introduced and every one of the small party must needs have a re-mark. Not far from the foot of the stair was a circle of politicians, blowing the clouds of segar smoke from their red noses, which looked like so many rockets just lighted. Who would be next President would be discussed with great animation. Jackson, Clinton, and a host of other worthies, were introduced—the General Com-mittee canvassed—the election day, &c. &c. —until some one proposed another glass of Racy, whereat there was not the slightest difference of opinion. Politics will often divide men, but porter has the effect to bind them together—especially if you are at Castle Garden, in a warm evening about 9 o'clock.

New York pan New-York pap. bout 9 o'clock.

It so happened that we spent the last week, and of course the 4th of July in New London. It is said that to every go ture there should be three lights, and in our view this "principle of the pyramid" was emblazoned gloriously. The declaration of independence was read with emphasis. Old Hundred was sung by every body in the meeting house, and it held on that occasion nearly all the town—and thirdly, the year of Jubilee was proclaimed at dinner, and the Sheriff was directed to open the prison doors and bring in his bill. On this last point we may be allowed to go into particu-lars. Before the wine was circulated, a gentleman (Mr. Law) proposed to the President, (Judge Perkins,) that the company present make a general Gaol Delivery of debtors, be the amount of their debts more or less. The motion was carried unanimously -the Sheriff was ordered by authority the President of the day, to open the doors and bring in his bill. The plate was passed, and when the first, second, and third gentlemen, among whom was Capt. George Rogers of the Navy, had put in \$20 each, and others were emptying their pockets, the the Sheriff rose and told the company that there was enough, or if not, he would look to the remainder. A committee was appointed to see a general clearing out, and the debtors were addressed by the Presioccasion: for instead of reminding them that they were free, they were taken by hand and invited to drink a glass of w by which was probably understood as many glasses as they wanted. - Connecticut Mirro

OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

From the Indiana Farmer

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE Took place lately, at Bedford, which not doubt will be interesting to the most of our readers. At a special session of the Law rence county circuit court, called for the rence county circuit court, called for the purpose of trying two persons charged with larceny, and then in the jail of that county, John Adamson was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing a horse, for the term of three years; and Jesse Brannan for stealing leather, for one year. His honour John F. Ross, presiding judge, and John Kingsbury, Ergo, prosecuting attorney. Brannan is a Esq. prosecuting attorney. Brannan is a-bout twenty years of age, of poor parents, an inexperienced and unlearned chap, but possessing good natural abilities. During his trial, he appeared careless and indiffe-rent of his fate. His aged father and moth-His aged father and moth er were present and seemed deeply affect ed. The trial occupied the whole of Mon day, and the prisoner was brought to the bar on Tuesday morning, to receive the sentence of the court. The prosecution was managed with that ability which does not the prosecution was managed with that ability which does not the property the property of the prop honour to the person who conducted the pleas of the state. This trial was fair, and the boy received the just sentence of the law which was pronounced upon him by the judge, in a style at once dignified, applica-ble and interesting. After which, while the boy was in the custody of the sheriff, his boy was in the custody of the sheriff, his mother was permitted to speak to him "My boy," said the old lady, "go to the penitentiary, serve out your time there, and when you return I will receive you as a

They separated: the boy was about to be conducted to jail and the mother was going towards her horse, for the purpose of returning home, the thought of being thus torn from her child in disgrace, hore to hard on her aged breast clearly me with torn from her child in disgrace, bore too hard on her aged breast, already worn with grief and enfeebled with care. She could no longer support the heavy load; she tot-tered and fell; her situation was seen and many ran to her relief; but the mother's grief and affliction had ceased! She was pale and affliction had ceased! She was pale and lifeless; the purple current which had hitherto preserved the vital spark, had now fled to its citadel, and forced assunder the beating ligaments. Her extremities were chilled. Several attempts were made to bleed her, but the blood had for aken its wonted channels. The boy was soon brought forward to witness the awful effects his guilt had produced upon her who had borne him.—Here for the first time he shewed that he had a heart that could feel his face, which before had the appearance of hardinool, was seen bathed in tears. The old man with difficulty withstood the awful shock; but at last, with some composure, and with 6th and 6t

shock; but at last, with some composure, and with a father's feelings, he addressed his trembling son, in substance as follows:

"See, my boy, you have been the death of your mother. It is too late now for you to weep or lament; but three weeks since I buried your brother, my other son, here was sufficient was not been as the seed of the se was sufficient warning for you, but even while the recollection is fresh, and while your eyes were yet wet with tears from him, you committed the disgraceful deed which has brought upon me this awful calemity: I am now left alone to pursue the rugged journey of life;"his tears stopped his utterance. The scene was solemn. The town. ance. The scene was solemn. The town, which still now was cheerful, became solemn as the house of mourning.

BURVET Gan. Bernard, Capt. Pousin, and Lieut Thompson of the U. States' Topographic Thempson of the U. States Topographical Corps of Engineers, came passengers in the stage to this place, direct from Washington on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning proceeded up the valley of Will's creek, with sight to a further recommance of the contemplated route of the Will's creek and Castleman's river, as connected with the Charles templated route of the Will's creek and ca-tleman's river, as connected with the Che sapeaks and Ohio Canal. This further ex-samination is made, in order the better to stable the Board of Internal Improvement of estimate the probable cost of the canally this route, compared with the Deep creek route. Cumberland Advocate.

MINISTERS.

A letter from an officer of the U. State ship Cyane, dated at Rio, on the 29th May, states that the Buenos Ayrean government had appointed Don Jose Marino, M. nister to the United States, and Gea. A veor Minister to Panama.

FROM INDIA.

We have been favoured by Mr. Macker supercargo of the Emerald, with Calcar Papers to Feb. 20, inclusive.

Papers to Feb. 20, inclusive.

It appears the Burmese suffered the time in which the Treaty of Peace was to be not tified to expire, without taking that septhat the British thought the whole affir trick, recommended hostilities Jan. 19, too the city of Melloon, and advanced 12 male beyond it. In the city they found the original treaty, which had never been sent a Ava, (another account says a copy had been sent)—the British took about 30,000 rupes in money, a large magazine of grain, and a great quantity of military stores. The determination is to make peace only at the capital.

One of the papers states that the British obtained 90,000 lacs of specie among the booty at Bhurfpore.—Boston Pal.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Bayard, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed at the 1st June. The Paris papers are to the

The proposition of M. de Nozilles, which at our last accounts was pending before the Chamber of Deputies, for an allowance to the French Consuls in the Levant of a sun of money to redeem Greek Captires, was rejected by a great majority. Our of 300 present, not more than 50 rose in its firm. In the course of the discussion (which was curiovs.) M. de Villele, in opposing the proposition, said, in relation to the Greek, "diplomacy will soon put an end to the evils that are deplored, and will obtain the pacification which seems so much desired, the Cabinets of Europe have not been so is. the Cabinets of Europe have not been so is different to the interests of the Greek storators have proclaimed. I venture to do clare this much."

Napoli and Athens are both menseed by Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians. There is reson to hope a portion of the garrison of Misolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim had, according to the Journal des Debats, gires orders to kill all his prisoners, and evea usarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and puirs of ears, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It are plans he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

A letter from Bucharest says, that not-

not make up his number at Missolonghi.

A letter from Bucharest says, that notwithstanding the feigned submission of the
Divan to the demands of the Rassian cabinet, the Turks continue to victual the fortresses on the Danube. The Russian forces
are also held ready for a campaign. M. de
Minziacky was expected at Bücharest, tosscertain whether the provinces had really
been evacuated according to the provisions een evacuated according to the provision of the treaty.

The death of Canaris, by a cannon ball, in a naval engagement, and the failure of the attempt to invest the fortress of Carabab, by Col Fabvier, in consequence of the treachery of two of his captains, are confirmed.

A private letter of the 18th May from Mid-rid, states that the Duke de Mantado had a gain sent in his resignation, upon the pre-text of visiting his estates in Italy, Germany and the Netherlands; but it was believed that it would not be accepted by the king. A hope was entertained that the decree of banishment, issued against a number of the inhabitants of Madrid, would be revoked contrary to which, however, when least as pected, orders were given to the Commissives of Police of the capital, to expel from Madrid all the persons comprehended in the decree issued at Port Santa Maria on the 1s of October, 1823, whose residence in the capital heart that the control heart the santal ways as the property of the capital heart the santal heart that the control heart the santal heart the capital has not been authorised by the king. A sort of Anti Apostolico-Carlist Junta had been formed, for the purpose of residing or thwarting the measures of the ultra party for the extermination of the negroes. A packet of papers seized in Biscay, are said to disclose a plot formed between the Constitutionalists of the Peningula and those who capital has not been authorised tionalists of the Peninsula, and those who have taken refuge in England and Portngal.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale (if not previously disposed of), on Monday the fourth day of September, next, if fair, if not on the first fair day,

THE TRACT OF LAND on which he lives nearly adjoining the farm of Philip J. Thomas, erq. West River, containing 330 acres, about 7 miles from the Bay, 15 from Annapolis, and 28 from Washington. This land has been highly improved, and will produce equal to any in the state of Maryland. There is a sufficient of wood for the support of the farm; it is well watered, having several fine streams through it. There are 140 acres in clover, a timothy meadow, which yields abundantly, and an extensive apple orchard. The improvements are a comfortable frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, icehouse, &cc. with four large tobacce houses, three of which have been built within the last three years. Any person wishing to view the property eall on the subscriber living on the farm, who will make known the serms.

WILLIAM G. SANDERS. A. A. county, July 20, 1896. 78

Faryland Wazette. ANNAPOLIS

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1826,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL There will be a meeting of the Bre-istic Council on Monday the Sist in the Children City Council Coun

At a meeting of the Bench and Bar in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, din the state house in this city, on Satirday the 15th of July, 1826, in consequence of the intelligence receivdon the preceding evening of the ish of Luther Martin, esq. late of for many years, Attorney General this state, the Hon. John Buchanan. Oief Justice, was called to the chair. and John P. Kennedy, esq. appointed

When Roger B. Taney, esq. rose, ad after an impressive address, refernes to the abilities, patriotism, and messional eminence of the deceased, posed the following resolutions,

hyderted:
Resilved, That the members of the
lesch and Bar of the Court of Apals of Maryland, do receive the inligence of the death of Luther Marin with emotions of deep regret: That they cherish his memory for

is public services, at that troubled prodof our history when they were meded with great personal peril, and scharged with unshaken firmness: liat they acknowledge the obligations which the State of Maryland owed whim for the unwearied employment this eminent talents, through a long in in many stations of ardhous remissibility and important trues. musibility and important trust:

That they feel his loss to the Bar namost zealous, profound, and acute arger, to whom the profession is inare of fames That as a tribute of respect for his

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emory, the members of this meeting wear crape on the left arm for Resolved, That these procedings be stered on the journal of the Court of

opeals. JNO. BUCHANAN, Chairman. da P. Kennedy, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Thursday, July 15th 1826. ARCHER, delivered the opinion of the court in Doney vs Smith, argued by the apthitin person, assisted by Magruder Trey, and by R. Johnson for the procedure Reversed.

Alter, J. also delivered the opinof the court in Martin vs. Garrett. med by Mitchell for the appellant. counsel argued for the appelleetiment Reversed, and procedendo a-

Dorser, J. delivered the opinion of ecout in Bargier et. ux. Ex'r. of they ts. Collins, argued by S. J. malton & Moale for the appellants, dby Williams (District Attorney of 5) for the appellee-Judgment

and procedendo awarded. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the Laurenson vs. The State of the Levy Court of Baltimore ay argued by R. Johnson & Ray adjor the appellant, and by Gill and Figure (District Attorney of U. S.) the appellee—Judgment Affirmed. CHANAN. Ch. J. delivered the nion of the court in Semmes vs Semat al. argued by Stonestreet and my for the appellant, and by C.

my and Brawner for the appel. Decree Affirmed. Meargument in The Union Bank haryland vs Ridgely was continuy hennedy for the appellants, and and R. Johnson for the

liday, July 14th. The argument he last mentioned case was continy R. Johnson and Taney for the

saurday, July 15th. The argutin the above mentioned case was their a imed by Taney for the appellee. londay, July 17th. The argument anday, July 17th. The argument the above case was continued by a for the appellee, and by Mitchia the appellants, in reply.

Inday, July 18th.—Mitchell for impellants concluded, in reply, the ment in the above case. The case appears a second health. Middleton J. B. I

openu's special bail vs. Middleton baker (No. 65), was opened by

a for the appellant.
Idestay, July 19th.—STRPHEN,
Iderted the opinion of the Court
terse of Chase, et al. vs. M'Donattse of Chase, et al. vs. M. Don-Ridgely, argued at the last June by hayer, Magruder, and Wirt, aney-General U. S.) for the ap-litate, and by Moale, R. Johnson, Tang, for the appellees. Decree

out, J. delivered the opinion of out in L. & J. Riggin vs. The to hurrance Company, argued fordith and Mitchell for the apat, and by Mayer and Purviance appellees. Judgment Affirmed. MAN, Ch. J. dissented. ting, J. delivered the opinion of

but in Kemp's Ex'x. vs. Staley, heron and Kemp, argued by Paland Toney for the appellant, and hand Magruder for the appellant, and hand Magruder for the appel-

rsuch pe Resol tees wil on We second '