varg.

berliving pear Pig ed, he is

mplexion given it

if taken ty dollars en dollars

LEIN.

vard.

from the

ving near

lborough ge's coun-d, the 7th

ember. a

n named

mplexion black; he

for a man

ewing to

ovenly in

Hundred

e in the

Dollars it

ght home

l get him.

nable ex

HILL.

Horse

OR,

f Mr Ri

n Beard's

moderate Mare. If

Cctuber.

ure. His

LORET

or Oats, price. EDEN,

VESS

rent

JUST

BANK

supply of

&c.

ticularly.

ave work

future to fort shall

who may

rials, and

construc

ility and

country

and faith-

years of entice to

J H.

firm of BER, their ac-standing, the first of ect suits to

keeping,

Feed.

RBER

rship.

e existing

Barber, &

ved. All

firm are

y bend or ber next,

aunst said them for

i. who is

the wharf, d on the

his Shop,
One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general sup-

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimer sinets, Cords and Vestings, which is will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Pro-fessor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the 10th of May next.—Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board.

WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary, April 18.

The Enilyra of the Manual Resource.

April 18.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and Federal Lazytte Baltimore, are requesed to insect the above once a week for for weeks and forward their accounts.

## For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Dan. esq. Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having this day formed a Co-Partnership, their business will be conducted under the firm of Shaw and Gambrill, at the Store heretofore occupied by 5. Shaw.

George Shaw,

Hoputio Gambrill.

Annapolis, March 25, 1822.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being anxious to settle his business, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, or close their accounts by bond or April 4. George Shaw.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carry-

ing on the Cabinet Making Business, &c. solicits the public for a their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS. On the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Poper Hunging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis. Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed, The Beclaration of Rights-With the amendments ingrafted therein

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sherillalty of said goods at the election of October 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORT'S Of Cases Argued and Deter-

mined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive-

PRICE--S6 50. Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

TVOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822.

No. 18.7

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

miscellaneous

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CORAL GROVE. Deep in the wave is a Coral grove,
Where the purple mullet, and gold-fish rove,
Where the sca-flower spreads its leaves of
blue,
That never are wet with falling dew,

But in bright and changeful beauty shine, far down in the green and glassy brine. he floor is of sand, like the mountain drift, And the pearl shells spangle the flinty

snow; com coral rocks the sea plants lift Their boughs, where the tides and billows flow;
The water is calm and still below,

For the winds and waves are absent there, And the sands are bright as the stars, that

And the same are brighted glow
In the motionless fields of upper air;
There with its waving blade of green,
The sea flag streams through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen

To blush, like a banner bath'd in slaughter: There with a light and easy motion, The fan coral sweeps thro' the clear deep

sea: And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean, And the vellow and scarret tuits of ocean,
Are bending, like corn on the upland lea:
And life, in rare and beautiful forms,
Is sporting amid those bowers of stone,
And is safe, when the wrathful spirit of

And is sair, which
storms,
Has made the top of the wave his own:
And when the ship from his fury flies
Where the myriad voices of ocean roar,
When the wind god frowns in the murky

And demons are waiting the wreck or shore; Then far below, in the peaceful sea,

The purple mullet, and gold-fish rove, Where the waters murmur tranquilly, Through the bending twigs of the coral

EXTRACT-FROM COWPER. Happy the man who sees a God employed, In all the good and ill that chequer life! Resolving all events, with their effects And manifold results, into the will And arbitration of the wise Supreme. Did not his eye rule all things, and intend The least of our concerns, (since from the The least of our concerns, (since from the

The greatest oft originate;) could chance Find place in his dominions, or dispose One lawless particle to thwart his plan; Then God mig't be surpris'd, and unfore-

Contingence might alarm him, and disturb The smooth and equal course of his affairs.

OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE. He is not a man of sense who denies either the Being or the Providence of God; there is no wisdom in Atheism; it is othe fool" who "says in his heart there is no God" And surely to imagine, that he who made the world, should take no care of the world, which he hath made, but, as it were, torgetting that he had made it, should dehver it up, to chance and fate, is an opinion equally foolish with the other. There are some who well now, that it there be a God. and if he observes and take cognizance of human affairs, he must one day punish them for their villanies and their blasphemies .-Therefore they endeavour to persuade them-selves, there is neither a Providence nor a in their endeavours; and by such as they can reduce to a like degree of desperate wickedness, they may be accounted wise men. But he who dwelleth in Heaven, knoweth their devices, and laughs them to scorn He knows a day is coming when his vengeance will cause them to fee' the truths which no evidence would induce them to believe The greatest and best persons of all ages have believed in "a God who governed the world," and wherein can who governed the world," and wherein can the wisdom of man consist but in observing and studying the works, and dispensations of that God, from the beginning to this day? How senseless is the man, who passes his life without attending to them. By his mercies and his judgments doth our. God continually speek to us, and signify his mind, and show forth the glories of his kingdom, for which we are ever more bound to praise him. "The works of the Lord are great, sought out, studied and traced, by all them

him. "The works of the Lord are great, sought out, studied and traced, by all them that have pleasure therein."

Diligently to mark, and carefully to treasure up in our minds, the special Providences of the Almighty is the way to preserve and nourish our faith and hope in him; it furnishes the grounds of our thankfulness and praise; it stirs up our finest feelings and very best affections towards him, holy joy, humble reverence and hearty love; it supports us under all our sufferings, and it supports us under all our sufferings, and affords us comfort in all our sorrows. When adversity presses hard upon a man, when 

HUMILITY.

There are some men, whose very humility, perhaps, is shutting their eyes upon the hopes and happiness of the Christian—There are some men who bow so very low before the throne of God, as not to see the before the throne of God, as not to see the areptre of mercy which is stretched out to them. There are men whose eyes are so occupied and absorbed by the sword of wrath, which hangs over the path of the sinner, as not to see the sheath which mercy carries beside it for the true penitent.

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

On the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, Josephus says there were 50,000 horse, and 200,000 toot drowned in pursuit of Israel. The Israelites amounted to 600,000 effective men, besides women and children and aged men. A modern travel ler says, the place where it is supposed the Israelites passed, the sea is not quite twelve miles broad, in the channel about fourteen athoms of water, and nine at the sides .-Bruce the celebrated traveller, says, that Diodorus affirms that the indigenous inhabitants of that very spot had a tradition from father to son, from their very earliest and remotest ages, that once this division of the sea did happen here, the words of this author are of the most remarkable kind, we cannot think this Pagan is writing infavour of revelation, he knew not Moses, nor says a word about Pharaoh and his host, vet records the miracle of the division of the sea in words nearly as strong as those of Moses, from the mouths of unbiassed and undesigning pagans.

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some law yers had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words: "And there took for his text these words: "And there came a certain lawyer to our Lo d." De signedly he read, "And there came certain lawyers to our—I am wrong, a certain law yer," I was almost certain that I was wrong, It is a wonder to see one lawyer; but what wonder if there had been more than one? The theme of the sermon corresponded with its commencement, and those who came to laugh, went away edified.

EXTRACT.

Humility does not consist in telling our faults, but in bearing to be told of them, in hearing them patiently and even thankfully; in correcting ourselves when told, in not hating those who tell us of them.

THE WIFE

The treasures of the deep are not so preci-

As are the concealed comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air Of blessings, when I come but near the house. What a delicious breath marriage sends

The violet bed's not sweeter!

MIDDLETON. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune.— Those disasters which break down the spirits of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who has been all weakness and defemale, who has been all weakness and de-I have often had occasion to remark the female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial rough-ness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under missortune, and abiding, with un-shrinking firmness, the bitterest blast of

shrinking firmness, the bitterest blast of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is ritted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully order that we will be a share that we want to be set to be a statement of the statement selves, there is neither a Providence nor a God. Through the corruption of their hearts, and being given over to a reprobate mind, they are so unfo:tunate as to succeed in their endeavours; and by such as they can reduce to a like degree of desperate wickedness, they may be accounted wise

winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart. I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, they are to comfort you." And indeed, I have observed that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single man; partly because he world than a single man; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who sities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding, that tho all abroad is darkness and humilation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION. When Dr. Beadon was rector of Eltham,

Kent, the text he once undertook to preach from was, "Who art thon?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman, in a military dress, who at the instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, "I am, sir, an officer of the sixteenth regiment universe is the sport of contending demons; a scane of ravage and desolation, and, instead of being "full of the loving kindhess of the Lord" is peopled only with fiends and furies? Before guilt of this infernal die, that of cheating & thieving, of perjury, robbery and murder, melts away and vanishes into nothing.

Heann. From the Emporium.

BE UP AND DOING. It is an old maxim, that othey who wait for ead men's shees, generally go barefoot;" and one which every body repeats, and scarcely any body believes, if we take people's practice as the test of their faith — Hence it is, that we see the children of weal-Hence it is, that we see the children of weal thy parents so often make a sorry figure in life, and drag but a useless existence, year after year in abject dependence, if not in abject want, worthless members of society, and burthens to themselves. Richard III. petulantly asked, why laws were made, if men were not rogues by nature; and it may be asked with equal coins. men were not rogues by nature; and it may be asked, with equal point, why the author of our being made labour necessary, as the means of sustaining life, it we were not naturally indolent. In sober truth, gentle reader, and without any philosophical chicane about it, you are not naturally less fond of ease than myself; and if you are more in dustrious than your neighbours, give the credit to those who superintended your education, rather than to your own dispositication, rather than to your own dispositions But to you I have nothing to say. — Idler! hark ye—be up and doing: For you

is the lesson-read, read! I never see a young man living upon expectation, but my eye instinctively wanders, first to his elbows, and then to his shoes; and if they be whole, I am led to doubt his honesty, and would, if I was not afraid of giving offence, advise him to be up and do-ing something before the bailiff comes a-long, and want overtakes him. The for-tune, which hope whispers he shall par ake some day, may not come time enough to afford him a decent burying Noneamong the whole host of fortune seekers, are more in need of patience, and more in danger of waiting patiently in vain, than those who depend on death for deed or a luncheon—that haughty tyrant is apt to strike first where nobody wishes he should, so contrary is his disposition, so careless is he of human wants and wishes.

An honest trade is a great blessing, and

An honest trade is a great blessing, and this parents owe to their children - nothing more With an honest trade, any industrious man can live and save money, if he is saving, in o the bargain. Then it it should happen that, in the course of events, a forhappen that, in the course of events, a for-tune luckily comes to him, who all his lite has been up and doing, it will assuredly not come amiss; and if he has been betorehand with business, and is already rich, my word for it, it will be easier far to keep two es-tates, than it would be to keep one, after feeding the fancy upon it for years, and per-haps the mouth upon the prospect of it, for

haps the mouth upon the prospect of it, for at least as long a time.

If any, therefore, would be wise, let them be up and doing, whatsoever their prospects may be. To a young man who expects money, I would say, It is very certain that riches sometimes take wings and fly away, instead of coming to us;—to those who not, I would say, The grain grows not where it is not sown, and charity is cold as winter. To one, to both, to all, I say, Be up and doing while yet it is day; for the labourer will receive his reward—Mother Earth is kind; and if her sons want, it is their own fault

I will tell you a story, gentle reader, be-

I will tell you a story, gentle reader, be-fore we part Two youths (it was many centuries ago) embarked in their little skiff centuries ago) embarked in their little skiff upon a large river, bound to a port many miles above. "This stream, said Neptune, their pation, flows more and more rapidly the lower you go down it, while the higher you ascend, the more calm and tranquil its waters become; your oars are small, but they will enable you gradually to ascend—go, make good use of them, and shortly I will furnish you with others infinitely better." They both put out into the middle of the stream; and Theseus, who was the elder, obeyed the injunctions of his patron.

elder, obeyed the injunctions of his patron, by immediately applying himself to the means he had of stemming the current, & soon began to make considerable progress. Isis, on the contrary, threw himself down on the bottom of his boat to sleep, resolved to make no exertions until the promised oars were put into his hands; and down he went, four times as fast as his brother went up After a while, Neptune Went out to seek his young friends, and took the oars seek his young friends, and took the oars he had promised on his shoulder. He tound Theseus already more than half way to his journey's end, and gave him the present, for which he thanked him, and easily reached the place of his destination; but Isis was found far, far below, amid the rapids; and the oars and all his exertions were then in vain: he could not gain an inch against the current, which soon carried him to de-

I have done: a word to the wise is suffici-OAKWOOD.

WOMEN.

In all countries, women are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are timorous and modest; always inclined to be cheerful; they do not, like men, hesitate to perform a they do not, like men, nestate to person a generous action. To woman, in civilized or savage state, I never addressed myself in the language of delicacy and friendship, without receiving a friendly answer. With men, it is frequently otherwise. If hungry, thirsty, cold, wet or sick, woman has been uniformly kind and generous .- Ledyard.

VERY GOOD.

An Irish Counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried before THREE Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent, some of the other barristers were very merry on the occasion. Well, now, says he, who could help it, when there was an HUNDRED Judges on the bench. An hundled said a stander by, there were but three By Saint Patrick, replied he, there was ONE and TWO CYPHERS.

RECEPT TO CLEANSE THE TEETH IMPROVE THE BREATH.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the mornwash the teeth with the water in the morning before braskfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those decayed.

Authors Famous for Inventions.

THE INVENTOR OF GUNS THE INVENTOR OF GUNS
Was Berthold Swartz, of Collen in Germany, by profession a monk, who being addicted to the study of chymistry, and compounding a physical medicine of nitre, a
spark of fire fell into it and made it fly upward. Whereupon he made a composition
of pounder, and including it in an instrument ward. Whereupon he made a composition of powder, and including it in an instrument of brass, found it answer his intention, and by this accident came the invention of guis, which grew into use about the year 1400, in a fight between the Genoese and the Venetians, at Clodia Possa, in which the Venetians, at Clodia Possa, in which the net ans having got, it seems, thesecret from the German Monk, made such slaughter among their enemics, that they stood amazed to find so many of their soldiers killed and wounded, and yet neither knew by what means it came to pass, or how to present it. Lipsius will have it the invention of demons, and not of men. Sir Waiter Raleigh as-cribes it to the Indians, and Petrarch and Valturius give the invention to Archimedes, who by that means utterly destroyed the whole fleet of ships commanded by Mar cellus at the siege of Syracuse.

MARINER'S COMPASS.

That admirable, excellent and useful in-cention of the Mariner's Compass, and the virtues of the loadstone, were utterly un-known to the ancients, and must without controversy be ascribed to the Chinese, & brought from thence by Paulus Venetus an Italin; but the contrivance of the box, and dividing the winds into thirty two points upon the compass, seems due to the Germons or Dut h, since the namesofthe several points in all countries of the world, do still continue in the German and Dutch languages

THE FIRST NAVIGATORS.

Builders of ships, and merchant adven-turers to all the then known parts of the world, were the Phænicians, who inhabited near the sea side; but their invention ex-tended no further than to open vessels, which alterwards had great improvements, for the Egyptians made ships with decks, and gallies with two banks of oars of a side Ships of burden and stowage were first made by the Cypriots; smacks, hoys, cock-boats and skiffs by the Liburnians; brigantines by the Rhodians, and vessels of war by the Pamphilians The Bætians invented oars; Dædalus of Crete masts and sails; the Tuscans anchors; the rudder, helm and art of seering was found out by Typhis, who took his hint from seeing a kite in fly ing guide her whole body by her tail.

THE DYING A PURPLE COLOUR Was invented at Tyre, but found out by mere accident: a dog having seized the fish mere accident: a dog naving seized the instancionchilis or purpura, it was observed that he had dyed his lips with that beautiful colour; which being afterwards tried, and taking effect, it was worn by the greatest persons of quality for many ages, and now is the peculiar mourning of divers sovereign spinese.

THE MAKING OF GLASS

Was first found out by the Cydonians, of certain sands on the side of a river near Ptolomais, that were crusted into a lumi mous body by a hard frost, and atterwards made fusible in that city. This art of mak-ing glass was carried into England by one Benauit, a foreign bishop, about the year of Christ 662, which has been found of great use in adorning our churches & mansions.

THE ART OF WRITING, By which a man may communicate his mind without opening his mouth, and intimate his pleasure at 10,000 leagues distance only by the help of 22 letters, which may be joined 5852616738497664000 ways, and will express all things both in heaven and earth in a very narrow compass. It seems that author of this miracle is lost, and is put down with Inventa Adespota by Mr. Thomas Read, who thus laments the author's name being buried in oblivion, and extols

Whee'er he was that first did show the way. T' express by such like magic marks our

Than fate to mortals mostly has assign'd.

PAPER.

Though among the Linglish it derives its pedigree from the dunghill, Usqueadeo magnarum sordent primordia return; yet the Lord Bacon reckons it among the singula-Lord Bacon reckons it among the singulatities of art, and says there are very lew things that can compare with it for use and excellency. It was invented by the Egyptians, and made at first of sedgy weeds, called papyri, growing upon the shores of the river Nilus, from which weed it took its name paper. By this invention Ptolomy, king of Egypt, was put into a capacity of furnishing his vast library at Alexandria, and finding that Attalus king of Pergamus, by the help of Egyptian paper, had taken up a resolution to erect a greater library than Ptolomy's, he prohibited, under great penalties, the carrying paper out of Egypt, Attalus encountering this disappointment, Attalus encountering this disappointmen invented the use of veilum and parchment, which he made of calves and sheep skin-, which he made of calves and sheep skins, which from the materials was called membrane, and from the place where it was invented Pergamena. Which exceeding in use and durability the former invention, the Egyptian paper grew out of use, and our paper made of rags has succeeded it, though our ancestors have not transmitted to posterity the author's name that first cariched the world with so creat a benefit. the world with so great a benefit.

BRACHYGRAPHY,

Or the art of writing in characters, or short hand, was injented, says Dion, by Mecœnas, others say by Aquila his freed man, and that Tertius Persamius and Philargius improved the invention, but when all is done, they had helps from Tulius Ti-to, a freed man of Geero's, who made some progress in it; but it owes its perfection to Seneca.

We are indebted to the Flemings for the

We are indebted to the Flemings for the art of making cloth, arres hangings, dornix, worsted, sayes and tapestry. From them we had also the invention of clocks and watches; but both those arts are now improved by English artificers, that they exceed the Dutch, the Germans, the French and all the world in making woolen cloth, clocks and watches.

FAULT FINDERS.

FAULT FINDERS.

If one man can serve two masters," what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued, with as many dictators as he has readers? He needs more patience than Job, and wore fortitude than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. No two of his sovereigns can agree what sort of a mandate to issue, and yet all stand ready to launch their tiny thunderbolts, if even their very stishes are not anticipated. No extreme of exertion, nor integrity of intention, can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buzz of disapprobation as tion, can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buzz of disapprobation as constant as the roar of the water fall in our vicinity. We shall relate some of our ex-periences under this sort of domination, which, if they have not all happened exactly as set down, would we believe actually come to pass, if our multitude of masters were to act as they feel, and speak as they

think
Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever
broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unbappy auditors with his coarse attempts at raillery, always back-ed by a horse laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as Mr. Longiace! Do you know you ought to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ for publishing so many long winded articles about religion and morality? \_\_\_\_\_ Leave preaching to the parson. Who made you regulator of public morals, and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something. but a newspaper sermon as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation." Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend a foot to help him out of doors, he took timely leave or absence.

We were scarcely rid of Will, when Dea-We were scarcely rid of Will, when Deacon Thoroughwood made his appearance. It did expect," quoth the Deacon, "from some promises you made, when you began your paper, that it was to have been a religious publication. Instead of that, not even your "moral department" is always devoted to divine things. Your anecdetes, and other light articles, savour exceedingly of the vanities of this world, and excite that merryment and laughter which is very inmerriment and laughter which is very im-proper in frail mortals who must render an account for every idle word. The chief business of man in this world is to prepara for a better, and not only every thought, for a better, and not only every thought, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper, should tend to edification and growth in grace." We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of our paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects. But that he could no better insist upon a newspaper's being exclusively devoted to religious topics, than he could require men, in this world, to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion "pure and

ed, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion 'pure and undefiled'. That even ridicule and laughter might be employed to useful purposes. The next assailant that opened upon us, was Jeremy Rattlehead, jun. Esq. a young gentleman whose skull scems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room to staw army. However, dilectioned with more literature than there was room to stow away. "How are you, dilectissime! Why your paper is getting to be dull as the prælections of a Dutch Commentator, on the works of some musty old puddle pated latin historian! Burnish your intellect—brush up your faculties—put your brains in requisition—give us now and then a spice of your best attics. Multum in parvo—lliads in a nutshell—nity paragraphs. teem-

of your bestattics. Multum in parvo—Iliads in a nutshell—pithy paragraphs, teeming with "high matter," and carrying stings in their tails like so many flying dragons.—Tackle your Pegasus, and drive him rough shod over the necks of the fools of tashion. Don't you know what Burns says, "Man was made to"—grin. Come out, then, like an Irish rebellion. Let the shafts of your satire fly as thick as the hailstones which covered the ground a foot deep in dog days. covered the ground a foot deep in dog days.
Get the laughers on your side, and you make yoursell an emperor, even in our free government."

We were forced to bend a little, before

We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by at-tempting to be very learned, is more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readeven its most successful use is attended with the hazard of destroying the dignity of the person, who wields it. That it was pru-dent, in general, to imitate the conduct of Butler's hero, who

water's nero, who
Although we grant he had much wit,
Was very shy of using it,
And being loth to wear it out,
He rarely carried it about,
Except on holidays or so, As men their best apparel do."

That a later poet has declared that a man of sense will

"Draw his wit as seldom as his sword." That abortive efforts to be witty were eminently ridiculous, and made a man seem to be a much greater fool than nature intended him for. That even genuine wit, when it appeared out of time and place, made a fool of its author; and that newspaper topics rarely turnished materials proper for wit to work upon Finally we sold him, that by endeavouring to adapt our paper to his swhim-whams and opinions," we should doubtless offend every man of sense in the community. sense in the community.

In addition to the above mentioned car-

pers, and cavillers, farmer Slouch dislikes our agricultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a bear how to bite, give his dog Growler a lecture on bark-ing, or tell Goody Garrulous how to set her tongue a running, as trouble him with di-rections about planting potatoes and raising Indian corn. Oliver Oldenham, Esq. quar-rels with our articles relating to domestic economy, and says that his mother did without them; of course they can be of no use to his wife or daughters. Simon Smelfungus threatens to suc us in an action of scanda. luin magnatum, for publishing something about eworms in the head of sheep;" by about evorus in the head of sneep; by which he says we meant to insinuate that there are maggots in the soull of him, the said Simon. Fanny Flumididdle is vexed because of late, she says, we either slight or satirize the ladies. Some of our customers call on the supervisors to make a more

e the con . Miller's enid firm ljust and her, Barber, iller, tter, jr.