Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 miles high, slender made, black complexing down look when spoken to, he had a suit of white home made kersey and

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inchahigh, a thick square built fellow of a single complexion, bad op a suit of white hens complexion, had on a succession and a succession and a kersey with yellow atripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for the spanish of the above described

negroes, if taken out of the state or find dollars for each if taken in the state to the

I get them again.
JOSEPH W. REVISIDE.
April 18, 1822.

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NOTICE.

The trustees of the poor of Anne Arundel county, wish to purchase a small parcel of land not exceeding to acres, within eight miles of the city of Annapolis, and with or without improvements, sufficient for theaccomme. dation of the poor of the county. They will meet on the first Monday in June next, at the Alms House, and will then consider any proposals which persons disposed to sell, many make in the mean time through William Brewen, esq the President of the Board, and the Trustees of the Poor, will also pe ceive proposals through their president, on the said first Monday of June next for supplying the paupers with wood groceries, clothing, and all such articles necessary for their accommodation

Proposals are expected to be mide in writing, setting forth the quantity of land, its location, imprements (if any.) and cash price.

State of Maryland, sc. Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a. gainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis. W. SMITH,

Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert couny, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand

this the 6th my of May 1822. HOS. REYNOLDS.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters testaments
ry on the personal estate of Elizabeth
Battee, late of said county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said. estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Thos Franklin, in Annapara and those indebted to make immediate payment.

May 16.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the tr phans court of Anne Arundel county will be exposed to safe on Thursdy, the 30th May instant, at the late residence of Samuel R. Lusby, in South River Neath River Nedk, -

The Personal Estate Of said Lusby, constating of several young Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Shepri Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Ritchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale-for all cappas above treats and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale for all sums above twesty dollars, six months credit, bond and security, with interest from the dy of sale, being given; all sums most twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

Sale to commence at 11 o'cleck.

Bebecca Lusby, (ddm's

An Overseer Wanted A single man, industrious hands and acquainted with the management of a farm, who can some will recommended for sobriety, will make with a liquition by applying to a transfer of the care of t North side Severa Hay

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INVELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 80, 1829.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ... BY -JONAS GREEN,

LXXVII.

· Company of the company

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

Miscellaneous

THE VIOLET.

BY JAMES G PERCIVAL. Among all the sweet blooming flowers of

the spring, That deck every meadow, and scent eve-There is none to my heart such a transport

can bring
As the violet that blossoms unseen in the

The rose may delight with its odours and We may hang on the lily's leaves tender

and pale; Hues of beauty may grow on the laurel's gay bushes; But lovelier the violet that blooms in the

Though the earliest dawn of the morning Inhaling the fragrance that breathes in

the gale, I would leave all the flowers of the garden behind me, To view the sweet violet that blooms in

When the fields are one flower bed, all bloom ing and gay,
And far-floating clouds of aroma exhale;
Still no bues in the sun-beams so pleasingly

play
As those on the violet that blooms in the I have seen many beauties in woman's soft

In the cheek gay with hope, or with sorrow all pale;
But none could my heart so delightfully As the maiden that blooms in obscurity's

At the accent of joy, oh! how bright was her eye; How she wept when she listen'd to pity's

soft tale; From every gay beauty of fashion I'd fly
To the maiden who bloom'd in obscuri-

WOMAN. Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn, Ye are due drops whose lustre illumines the

And rayless that night is, that morning unblest, When no beam in your eye lights up peace

when no beam in your cycling in the breast,

And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,

Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the

smart; 'Tis her's o'er the couch of misfortune to bend, In fondness a lover-in firmness a friend.

And prosperity's hour, if ever confest, From woman receives both refinement and

zest, Adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd by the willow, Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our

From the New York Statesman. GOD SAID, "LET THERE BE LIGHT," "Let there be light!" Jehovah said, And nature sprang to birth;
Darkness before his presence fled,
And beauty crowned the earth.

Man, by his word, from dust he formed, And woman from his side; Their souls with fire etherial warmed, To heaven's dread King allied.

But soon the gloom of sin overspread. The lustre of the mind,
No light the lamp of Reason Shed,
And man again was blind.

lis walk was darkness, and despair Upon his spirit preyed:
Weary and worn with carking care,
Along life's waste he strayed.

Th' Eternal saw; _"Let there be light!" Again in heaven was heard; And, lo! man's weak bewildered sight The Star of Bethlehem cheered.

The Sun of Righteousness, his beam Upon the spirit shed;

Upon the spirit shed;

The slaep of sin, and error's dream,
Were o'er, when Jesus bled!

Were o'er, when Jesus bled!

THE HUMBLE PREACHER THE MOST USEFUL.

A very pious man being ordained minister a Fileshire, some of his people left hearing him, and went to other churches, in the neighbourhood. He one day meeting some of them, asked them whither they were going. They replied they were going to hear uch a one of his brethern, as his own seruch as one of his brethern, as his own seruch as one of his brethern, as his own seruch as one of his brethern, as his own seruch and the said, with great heartiners, O yes; go always where your souls get most edification: and any God's blessing and mine go with you' I hapeople were so affected, that they rested rather to trust their edification with he Lord than desert the ministry of such a sely and humble map. His gift of prayers as very excellent, though his sermons did to bear any marks: of strong intellect: his access however, in winning souts to Christ, and building them up in him, was great long of his brethren, one day expressing his worder how his ministrations did so he hood, while their side of little, another as answer, I hat his brother, living units along the penns of his weakness, by the standard his herizer; whereas we, being onleans of our abilities, dispend on them them as only the servers of the servers whereas we, being onleans of our abilities, dispend on them them they are the servers we have an any servers and them.

EXTRACT.

Gloomy indeed would be the situation of man, if this contracted sphere were the boundary of his auticipations; if the pleasures, the vanities—for all is vanity—of this world, were his only hope. But there is an hope which points to an eternity hereafter; which apports, cherishes and inyigorates him in his struggle arrivable. his struggle against the rude stream which assaults him on every side and threatens to overwhelm him—the plank which supports when all the endearments of this world, him when all the endearments of this worse, all its promises, all its delusive anticipations, are wrecked and lost. The sacred fire which warms him into existence, the etherwise which warms him into existence. which warms him into existence, the etherial spirit which stamps him lord of the creation, the reason which is implanted in his soul, and brings him nearer to Deity—"Jehovah, Jove, or Lord"—cannot become the prey of the worm; they are not formed to lie in cold abstraction and to rot; they must return to him who gave them. Here to lie in cold abstraction and to rot; they must return to him who gave them. Here the bitter is mingled with the sweet, and the sunshine of prosperity scarce breaks upon us, when adversity, like one of our own autumnal storms, bursts in thunder on our heads—the bloom of youth scarce mantles on our cheek, when the nipping frosts blight and destroy it; and too often like the tall bark gaily careering o'er the wave in blight and destroy it; and too often like the tall bark gaily careering o'er the wave in pennon'd pride, we are dashed to pieces on the concealed rocks which obstruct our passage. If it were otherwise—were this world what our youthful anticipations picture it, when its scenes, "gaily bedeck'd in fancy's imagery," dance before our eyes, when every object receives the delusive colonling of hope, and appears not what it is, but what it should be—we should be too but what it should be -we should be too happy-

To poor mortals were given,
And the hope would fix here,
Which should anchor in Heaven."

RETIREMENT

Is the best state for the mind of man, so-litude almost the worst. In complete solitude the eye wants objects, the heart wants attachments, the understanding wants re-ciprocation. The character loses its tenderness when it has nothing to love; its firmness when it has none to strengthen ft; its sweetness when it has nothing to sooth it; its patience when it meets no contradiction; its numanity when it is surrounded by dependents, and its delicacy in the conversation of the uninformed; where the intercourse is very unequal, the society is somewhat worse than solitude.

TITTLE TATTLE.

The Yellow Ferer when raging with its utmost violence in Philadelphia, was considered an evil of no ordinary magnitude, but we have a plague in this neighbourhood, which though not equally fatal, produces in its train a union of consequences little less to be dreaded; I allude to eternal tattlers and

I have seen the common civilities of life der—I have seen hearts formed for recipro-cal friendship, perhaps for closer ties, forci-bly torn asunder by the idle prattle of mis-chievous persons. The immediate neigh-bourhood in which I reside is peculiarly alflicted with this curse The intercourse be-tween the youth of either sex, those delightful moments when innocent hilarity and instructive converse were wont to please, apneighbourhood boasts of many a blushing maid, rich in both mental and personal charms, and among our young men are num bers who add to manly grace the higher a-dornments of the mind-Yet are these kept apart by the busy tongue of the tattler. Cornelius wishes an hour's friendly chat with Amelia, and with the courtesy of a lady she admits him to the parlour—the die is cast—Miss Rachel Click-clack gains the intelligence; as quick as her legs will carry her she speeds round the neighbourhood ner see speeds round the neighbourhood, retailing the news at every one's door, with the trifling addition that they are going to be married, and some very sagacious bints about runaway matches, &c. Thus a lady is obliged to shut the door in the face of a gentleman or undergo the confusion of being complimented by every one she meets

Nor is this all; it is dangerous either to send or receive a letter. Surmises as to who it is from or who to, predominate for the first day, on the second certainty succeeds—and

day, on the second certainty succeeds—and on the third a clandestine correspondence is clearly proved—In the mean time the letter that has caused this mighty uproar, may be one from a parent to a daughter, or a sister.

From this "dusy-body" propensity, I believe many excellent matches are broken off. The sexes have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. You will, perhaps say, let the ladies despise these idle rumoups, and conduct themselves with that open frankness for which they were so much admired by our predecessors: But let us remember that no woman of delicacy, can rest contented when she knows she is the subject of tea table tattle for ten miles round.

miles round.

Many of these busy bodies, follow this course of conduct because their intelligence reaches no further—the barren heath of their imagination having never been improved by the culture of literature, they stroll about gathering up the thorus and brambles to wound their neighbours—and I think that experience will prove, that in proportion as intelligence gains root, talebearing is eradicated.—Village Recorder.

MEN.

Spend large sums in procuring the best devised furniture, the most perfect mechanism of wood, brass, and iron; great pains and expence are bestowed in keeping them from going to decay. Years are spent in the study of the various parts of mechanism, and the most minute calculations are made of the advantages derived from the improvement of those inantimate things. It is well worth while to consider whether a portion of the capital; thus employed would not be advantage usly employed in improving the living machines.

Politics is a set so inconsistent and turbulent, that there is no juste to be found in it, where some one that not been wrecked.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The account which has been published of a late eruption of this mountain, has induced a classical friend of ours, to translate from the Latin, the following description of an eruption of the same mountain, which took place in the 79th year of the Christian era, in the reign of the Roman Emperor Titus. This was supposed to be the first eruption of Vesuvius. It was accompanied by an earthouake which destroyed the eight by an earthquake which destroyed the ci-ties of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and prov-ed fatal to Pliny the naturalist, so celebrated for his literary acquirements. The follow-ing letters were written by Pliny the younger, at the request of the Roman historian Tacitus, who desired to be furnished with the particulars of this eruption, and the death of his uncle, for the purpose of intro-ducing them into the history which he was then writing. [Balt. Fed. Rep.

LETTER 1 Your request that I should write some-

Your request that I should write some-thing relative to the death of my uncle, me-rits my acknowledgments. His death will indeed, be rendered illustrious, if celebrat-ed by you. Although the misfortune which occasioned his death, was the cause of de-struction to a beautiful country, also to ma-ny towns, and although his works will be handed down to posterity wetther moreful ny towns, and aithough his works will be handed down to posterity, yet the immortal ity of your writings will add to the perpetuity of his name. I most readily accede to your request, and should have performed the task, even if I had not been entreated. My uncle was at Misenum (in the gulf of Naples) commanding a fleet. About the 7th hour of the day (1 o'clock PM) on the 24th of August, my mother observed to him that a cloud of unusual size and form, made its appearance. He had just been enjoying the benefit of the sun and bath, and was resuming his studies. He immediately ascended to a place where these timediately ascended to a place where this phenomenon could be viewed more distinctly. The spec tators were too remote to discern from what mountain the cloud arose, but it soon prov ed to be Vesuvius. The shape of the cloud bore some resemblance to a pine tree—it was very losty, and branched out at the was very lotty, and oranched out at the top. Wishing to be nearer, he ordered a bark to be fitted out, and gave me permission to accompany him. I replied, that I preferred the pursuit in which I was engaged at the time, for he had assigned meses thing to write. As he was going from the house with his papers in his hand, he was met by the mariners belonging to the fleet, stationed at Retina, who were terrified at the imminent danger to which they were exposed, (for the town was situated at the exposed, (for the town was structured and foot of the moun ain) nor was there any mode of escape except to the ships. They entreated him not to expose himself. Changentreated him not to expose himself. ing his intention, he ordered the fleet to be made ready for sea, and steered for Retina and the many beautiful towns on the coast. He hastens to the spot from whence others were fleeting. So-little was he overcome by fear, that he had sufficient presence of mind to observe all the movements and appearances of that dreadful scene. The cin ders, as he approached, began to grow hot-ter and thicker, and fell into the vessels, together with pumice stones and broken pieces of rock. The danger was now imminent, es of rock. The danger was now imminent, from the receding of the ocean and the fragments of rock from the mountain. He now he sitated, whether he should return, when the pilot \$aid, "fortune favours the brave!" let us seek for Pomponianus. He was then at Stabia. Having embraced Pomponianus, he exhorted him to keep up his spirits. My uncle then ordered his servants spirits. My uncle then ordered his servants to carry him to a bath. After this, he sup-ped with great cheerfulness, or (what was equally honourable,) with the appearance of it.

In the mean time, the flames raged with increasing violence, the brightness being rendered more visible by the darkness of the . He observed to them, as a remedy for their fears, that the villages which were abandoned by the country people, being on fire, produced the light which was then seen. He then retired and fell into a sound sleep. The court, which led to his cham. sleep. Thecourt, which led to his cham-ber, being now filled with stones and cinders, destruction seemed inevitable, unless he immediately arose. On awakening, he went to Pomponianus and the rest, whose

went to Pomponianus and the rest, whose fears were too great to admit of sleep.—
They consulted whether they should remain in the houses or fields, for the former now shook on every side, while stones and cinders were falling on the fields. They departed from the houses with pillows on their heads to defend them from the stones.

While it was day every where else, there it was darker than night. It was dispelled in some degree, however, by torches. They went to the ahore, to ascertain if it were practicable to put to sea, but it was very boisterous. My uncle after drinking some cold water, laid down on a sail which was prepared for him, when the flames, preceded by a sulphurous smell, put them to flight. ed by a sulphurous smell, put them to flight. With the aid of two servants, he raised him-With the aid of two servants, he raised himself, and fall dead immediately—suffocated, as I suppose, by some noxious vapour—When light was restored, which was on the third day, his body was found, without having sustained the least injury, and had the appearance of a person asleep rather than awake. During this catastrophe, I was at Alisenum with my mother.

LETTER 2.

You observe that the letter which I wrote you, in which I related the particulars of my uncle's death, has raised your curiosity to know the dangers which befel us at Mi-

After the departure of my uncle, I continued my studies. Soon after I made use of the bath, took supper, and fell into an unquiet sleep. For several days previous there were some slight shocks, of an earth-quake, which did not excite our fears, as it was not unfrequent for the towns and castles of Campania to be agitated. But on that night every thing appeared to be in motion, and destruction was impending. My mother editored my chamber and found me arising for the nurpose of awaking her, if After the departure of my uncle, I conarising for the purpose of awaking her, if she was yet asleep. We sat down in the cours of the house, between which and the occasion the house, between which and the occasion a small space intervened: I am at a loss whether to call my conduct at this time, courage or improduce, for I was but 18 years old. I saked for the morks of Livy, and as If reading a my leisure, began to make quotalidas. A friend of my or class who had but lately returned from Spain,

when he saw me reading by my mother, spoke of her patiedce and my security, yet I was still bent on my pursuits. The day now dawned, although the light was very languid. The surrounding buildings were plained of the hardness of his lot. Perrier shaken on all sides, and Bhough we stood on open ground, yet from the narrowness of the place, the danger was imminent. We now determined to leave the town. The now determined to leave the town The astonished multitude followed. When our minds are terrified, we generally place more confidence in the opinion of a friend, than in our own. Having lest our houses, we stood exposed to this awful scene. Our chariots, which we ordered out, were driv-en round in such a manner, although plac-ed on level ground, that they could not be confined to one spot, akhough we endea-

The motion of the earth caused theocean The motion of the earth caused theocean to recede, and many marine animals were thrown on dry land. On another side, a black and awful cloud burst with a fiery serpentine vapour, into an extended train of fire, resembling lightning, altho' larger. At this time, our Spanish friend, addressing himself with marth and different prother. himself with warmth, said, "if your brother and uncle lives, he wishes you also to be saved; if he perished, he wished you to survive. Why then do you delay your depar-ture?" We replied, that all our care for our safety was lost, while we were ignorant of his He then fled from the danger with. out delay. Soon after the cloud descended and covered the ocean, the island of Ca-prea, and the promontory of Misenum.— My mother entreated me to escape in the best way I could, as I was young, but as she was advanced in years, she was willing she was advanced in years, she was willing to meet death, provided she was not the cause of mine. Taking her by the hand I led her on, while she obeyed with reluctance, often chiding herself for retarding me. At this time, but little ashes fell. On looking round, I saw a thick smoke, which seemed to cover the earth. I then said, let us turn out of the road while we can see, lest we are trodden down by the crowd which fol. are trodden down by the crowd which fol-

darkness spread, not like a cloudy or moon less night, but as if a room was shut up and the lights extinguished. Then were heard the shrieks of women and children, and the cries of men. Some asking for parents, others for children, somefor husbands, while there for children, somefor husbands, while they knew each other only by their voices. Here we saw one lamenting his own fate, while another mourned that of his family. Some from the very fear of death were wishing for it; while others supplicated the Gods; but the greater part feared that the eternal night was come. Real terrors were augmented by those which were imaginary.—

At length; a light appeared, which we com-At length; a light appeared, which we con-sidered the harbinger of another eruption, which proved to be the case, but it fell at a distance Again we were immersed in dark-ness, and a shower of ashes, which we from us, lest we should have been buried beneath it. I could make it my boast, that not a groan or a word expressive of fear escaped from me amid this dreadful of lear escaped from me amid this dreadful scene. At length this darkness was dissi-pated like a cloud or smoke, day returned and the sun shone, although faintly, as when an eclipse takes place. All things appeared changed, being covered with white ashes, similar to snow. Returning to Misenum and refreshing ourselves, we passed a night between hope and fear, although the latter predominated, for the earth was still tremulous. But my mother and myself, although we had experienced such dangers and w still threatened, determined not to leave Misenum until a messenger should come from

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF DISINTE-

RESTEDNESS.
From Wilk's History of the Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France, recently published in London.

To such an infamous perfection was the system of perjury and subornation carried, that 26 witnesses were found to sign and swear that on the 3d of April, 1815, Generally Gilly, with his own hands and before their eyes, took down the white flag at Nismes; though it was demonstrated that at the time the tri-coloured flag was raised, he was 15 leagues from Nismes, and that he did not arrive there till three days after the event. Before tribunals thus garnished, innocence had not even a chance of protection. General Cills was a chance of protection. tion. General Gilly was too prudent to apcharge of contumacy. When the General quitted Niemes, he thought either of passing into a foreign country, or of joining the army of the Loire, and it was long suppos-ed that he had actually escaped. But it was impossible to gain any point or find any se-curity, his only hope was in concealment. curity, his only hope was in concealment. The attempt was desperate; a friend found him in asylum in the cottage of a peasant, but the peasant was a Protestant, and the General was a Catholick. 'The step,' sad his friend, 'merits consideration' The General did not hesitate, the peasant was poor, and his own life might be sold at a great price; but he confided in his honour. He entered the cottage of a peasant of the sen entered the cottage of a peasant of the can ton of Apduze. The name of Perrier de serves to be recorded, he lived by his daily labour, but he displayed virtues which would adorn a Throne. The fugitive was welcomed; his name was not asked; it was me of proscription; his host would know nothing of him; it was enough that he was unfortunate and in danger. He was disguised and he passed for the cousin of Perrier. The General is naturally amiable.

and he made himself ag ceable, sat by the fire, eat potatoes and contented himself with miserable fare. For several months he preserved his retreat, though subject to fre quent and imm nent alarms. Often he heard the visitors of his host boast of having con-cealed Gen. Gilly, and of heing acquainted with his place of concealment. Patroles were continually searching for arms in the houses of Presentants; often in the night the General was obliged to leave his matress and, half naked, hide himself in the fields Perrier, to avoid these dangers and incon veniencies; made an under-ground passage, by which his guest might pass to an out house, constructed on the premises. The wills of Perrier could not endure that one

plained of the hardness of his lot. Perrier one day returned from market in a meditast tive mood, and, after some inquiries from his anxious guest, he replied: "Vhy do you complain; you are fortunata, compared with the poor wretches whose heads were cried in the market; Bruguier, the pastor, at 2400; Bresse, the mayor, at 2400 france, and General Gilly, at 10,0001 "Is it possible?" "Aye it is certain." Gilly conceded his mind; he appeared to reflect. "Perrier" said he, I am weary of life; you are poor and want money. I know Gilly, and the place of his con ecalment; let us denounce place of his con cealment; let us denounce him; I shall no doubt obtain my liberty, & you shall have the 10,000 franca." The old you shall have the 10,000 france." The old man stood speechleis, as if petrified. His son, a gigantic peasant, 27 years of age, who had served in the army, rose from his chair, in which ha had listened to the conversation, and in a tone not to be described, said, "Sir, hitherto we thought you unfortunate, but honest; we have respected your sorrow, and kept your servert; but since you are one of those wretched beings who would inform of a fellow creature, and insure his death to save yourself, there is the door, and if you do not retire, I will throw you out of the window." Gilly healtated; the peasant insisted; the General wished to explain; but he was seized by the collar explain; but he was seized by the collar-"Suppose I should be General Gilly?" said "Suppose I should be General Gilly?" said the fugitive; the soldier pansed. "And it is even so," he continued, "denounce me, & the 10,000 francs are yours." The soldier threw himself on his neck; the tamily were dissolved in tears; they kissed his hands; his clothes; protested that they would never let him leave them, and that they would rather die than that he should be arrested. In ther die than that he should be arrested. In their kindness he was more secure than ever; but the cottage was more suspected, and he was at length obliged to seek another asy-lum. The family refused any indemnity for the expense he had ocasioned them; and it was not till long after, that he persuaded them to accept an acknowledgment of the was not till long alter, that he persuautes them to accept an acknowledgment of the hospitality he had experienced. When the course of justice was more free in 1820, General Gilly demanded to be tried, but there was nothing against him, and the Duke d'Angouleme conveyed to Madam Gilly, the permission of the King for the return of ner husband to the bosom of his

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

It has been demonstrated that light takes about eight minutes in moving across one half of the earth's orbit; consequently it moves at the astonishing rate of 200,000 miles in the consequence. miles in a second; therefore if each of its particles weighed the thousandth part of a grain, its force would be greater than that grain, its force would be greater than that of a bullet discharged from a musket. Weren it even the millionth part of a grain in weight, it would destroy every thing against which it struck. If it even weighed the millionth part of THAT, it would still have very sensible force. But how much 'less must be the particle of light, which makes no sensible impression upon so delicate an organ as the eve? We are certain then that organ as the eye? We are certain then that no particle of light can weigh 1-4,000,000, 000,000, of a grain.

REMARKABLE WORDS.
There is a word in the English language to which if you add a syllabie it will make it shorter. SHORT is the word required, to which if you add ER it will then be SHORT-ER. This is a paradox; for the word being actually made longer, becomes really short-

And now, vice versa, to contrast with the above, I shall name two or three words, which being made shorter in one sense, become longer in another. PLAGUE is a word of one syllable; take away the two first letters, and there will be a word of two syllables remaining, by which it appears the Ague is four sixths of the PLAGUE; we have these words of this kind, viz. TEAGUE. three other words of this kind, VIZ. TEAGUE, LEAGUE, PRAGUE.

There is a word in the English language,

CONUNDRUMS.

Q. Why is a Clergyman's horse like the

King?

A. Because he is guided by a Minister.

Q. What is that which makes every body sick but those who swallow it?

A Flattery.
Q. Why are there three objections to taking a glass of brandy and water?
A Because there are THREE SCRUPLES

A Because there are THREE SCRUFFLED TO A DRACHM.
Q. What is that which you may safely touch, innocently play with, and put it into your bosom, but to clip it is certain death? A. Guinea.

A. Guinea.
Q: Why are the writings of the SPECTATOR, like Rodgers's Penknives?
A. Because they are finely tempered with
STELLE, (Sir Richard S.)
Q. Pray tell me ladies, if you can,
Who is that highly favoured man,
Who, the' be's married many a wife

The still live single all his life? May still live single all his life? A. A. Clergyman.

A silly fop in company with a young hady, and wanting his servant, cried, 'Where is my blockhead?' 'Upon your shoulders,' replied the lady.

ANECDOTE.

ANECDOTE.

A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying corneto mill for a poor-house in the town where to mill for a poor-house in the town where he lived, was one day accepted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say that you'are a fool—that you don't know any thing." "Is, ha, (said John,) that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know and what I don't know," "I am gird of it," replied the miller, "now let us hear John, what you'do know." "I know" answered John, "that the miller's hogs grow fat." "Very well, that's true, John; now please to infort me what you don't know." "I don't know." said John; acratching hig head, "warder coan tilly are sen on."