MARYLAND GAZETTE
AND
STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1824. No. 14.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824.—April	Sun Rises. H.	M.	Sun Sets H.	M.
1 Thursday	5	45	6	15
2 Friday	5	43	6	17
3 Saturday	5	42	6	18
4 Sunday	5	41	6	19
5 Monday	5	39	6	21
6 Tuesday	5	38	6	22
7 Wednesday	5	37	6	23

By the House of Delegates,
February, 14. 1824.

WHEREAS, it appears on the Pension List, furnished by the Treasurer, that there is a considerable sum of money laying in the Treasury appropriated to the payment of Invalid Pensioners, which has not been demanded as far back as eight or ten years: AND WHEREAS, it is presumed that many or all the individuals interested in said appropriations, not demanded within the last two years, are dead, and it appearing desirable that some period should be prescribed for all future demands on the Treasury of a similar nature, and that the surplus now remaining in the Treasury should be disposed of for the advantage of the state—Therefore,

RESOLVED, That all monies heretofore appropriated for the payment of the Pensioners and not demanded within the last two years, shall revert to the state, subject to the disposition of the legislature, and that all appropriations hereafter to be made for a similar object, shall be demanded within eighteen months thereafter under the penalty of a forfeiture of said pension; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to debar any pensioner, or his heirs from the payment of any pension heretofore granted, if said pensioner or his heirs shall demand the same, legally authenticated, within twelve months after the passage of this resolution; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have this preamble and resolution published in such newspapers as the Executive shall deem expedient for the infomation of those concerned, and the names of all persons affected by this resolution

By order, John Brewer, Clk.
True copy. Th. Harris, Clk C. App.

A STATEMENT

Shewing the names and rank of the Persons whose names have been inscribed on the Pension List of the State of Maryland, and have not demanded payment within the last two years, ending on the 30th of November, 1823.

Names of Pensioners.	*Rank.*
Anderson, John	Private.
Bullock, Jesse	Ditto
Burgess, Basil	Lieutenant.
Bidwell, Richard	Private.
Bantham, Peregrine	Ditto.
Bennett, John	Ditto.
Bruff, Margaret, widow of J Bruff,	Captain.
Campbell, George	Ditto.
Clarke, James	Matross.
Clewley, Joseph	Private.
Donally, Patrick	Ditto.
Dyer, Walter	Lieutenant.
Downing, Nathaniel	Private.
Frazier, Samuel	Ditto.
Gambell, Abraham	Ditto.
Gadd, Thomas	Ditto.
Harper, William	Ditto.
Hanspan, John Codleb	Ditto.
Hewitt, James	Ditto.
Hazelip, Richard	Ditto.
Johnson, Archibald	Sergeant.
Jones, Nedie	Private.
Jaquet, D. John	Sergeant.
King, Mary, wife of T King	Ditto.
King, Henry	Commissary
Kindle, William	Private.
Knight, Jacob	Ditto.
Law, William	Ditto.
Mahoney, Edward	Ditto.
Medler, Bostien	Drum Major,
Mahoney, Clement	Private.
Minitree, Paul	Ditto
Madd, Bennet	Sergeant,
Proctor, Richard	Private.
Reading, Henry	Ditto.
Rowse, Thomas	Lieutenant.
Richardson, Charles	Private.
Roby, John	Ditto
Second, George	Corporal,
Seaburn, John	Private.
Stevens, Benjamin	Ditto.
Swann, Leonard	Ditto.
Smith, John, Charles county,	Djtto.
Tutwiller, Jonathan	Sergeant.
Taylor, Richard	Private.
Thompson, Charles	Ditto.
Townsend, Allen	Ditto.
Turner, Thomas	Ditto.
Wright, Jesse	Ditto.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.
Treasury Office, March 2d, 1824.

Form of the Oath to be taken by Invalid Pensioners.

State of —— and of —— County to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the —— day of —— personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for —— county (or judge of the district, mayor, notary public, or alderman, where such person shall reside,) who made oath or affirmation, as the case may be, that he is the identical person who signed the above order, and who is placed on the pension list of the State of Maryland in conformity with a resolution of the said state.

In case of the death of a pensioner, it is required that an exemplification of the letters of administration should be produced, accompanied with an oath stating that the person on whose estate said letters were granted, is the identical person whose name was inscribed on the pension list of the state of Maryland; and also an oath of some respectable person stating the day on which the said pensioner died.

NOTE—The affidavits must be accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county court, of the county where the affidavit is made, that the person before whom it is taken is a justice of the peace, or if taken by a judge a similar certificate, and if before any other officer authorised to administer an oath, such a certificate or attestation as is usually observed in such cases.

In Council, March 11, 1824.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; the Star and Gazette in Easton; the Federal Union, in Belle Air, Bingham's paper in Montgomery; the Examiner, at Fredericktown; the Herald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer, and the Allegany paper.

By order, Ninian Pinkney Clk.

MISCELLANEOUS

From a London Paper.

BLIND MATHEMATICIANS.

That a blind man should move in the sphere of a mathematician, seems a phenomenon difficult to be accounted for, and has deservedly excited the admiration of every age in which it has appeared. Tully mentions it as scarcely credible in his own master, Diodatus, "that he exercised himself in learning with more assiduity after he became blind; and that he professed geometry, describing his diagrams so expressly to his scholars, that they could draw every line in its proper direction." St. Jerome relates a more remarkable instance in Didymus of Alexandria, who "though blind from infancy, and therefore even ignorant of letters, appeared so great a miracle to the world, as not only to learn logic, but geometry also, to perfection, which seems the most of any thing to require the help of sight." Cassidorus mentions Eusebius of Asia, who, according to his own account of himself, "had been blind from five years old, and yet had treasured up in his mind all kinds of learning, and also taught them with the greatest clearness to others!"—Trithemius gives a similar account of one "Nicaise, of Michlin, who, though blind from the third year of his age, like another Didymus, became so great a master of all learning and knowledge, divine and human, that he publicly taught in the university of Cologne, both the canon and the civil law, frequently reciting books he had never seen, but had learnt from their being read to him." Mention has also been made of a native of Holland, who, not withstanding his blindness, excelled in mathematical learning. Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, who was professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge at the commencement of the last century, was totally deprived of both his sight and eyes, when only twelve months old. He discovered when a boy, a strong predilection for mathematical studies, and as these were cultivated, he made a most rapid progress. In the year 1707, being then twenty-five years of age, he was sent to Cambridge, where his friends had intended he should give lectures, not doubting but that the amazing proficiency he had already made in mathematical learning, and his peculiar felicity of expression in conveying his ideas to others, would enable him to teach the mathematics with great credit and advantage even in the University. When he had arrived at Cambridge, he found that as Mr. Whiston, then in the Mathematical Professor's Chair, read lectures in the manner he had proposed, any attempt of this kind would be an encroachment on the privileges of his office. But Mr. Whiston readily consented to the application of Mr. S's friends; and allowed him to give lectures. These were immediately so well attended by Students from the several Colleges, that he could hardly divide the day among all those who were desirous of his instruction. The Principia Mathematica of Sir Isaac Newton, with his Treaties on Optics, and his Arithmetica Universalis, were the foundation of Mr. Saunderson's mathematical lectures. Upon the removal of Mr. Whiston from his Professorship, Mr. Sanderson's mathematical merit occasioned an extraordinary step to be taken to qualify him with a degree which the statutes required. A mandate was granted from the Queen, conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts; upon which he was chosen Lucacian Professor of Mathematics in the year 1711. His inaugural speech, in Latin, was distinguished by its elegance, and by the graceful manner in which it was delivered. In the year 1728, when Geo. II. visited the University of Cambridge, he expressed a wish to see so extraordinary a person; accordingly the Professor was introduced to his Majesty, who created him Doctor of Laws by his royal favour. Dr. Saunderson had so strong a memory, that he could calculate in his mind, multiply, divide and subtract the square or cube root to many places of figures; and could keep pace with any calculator, in algebraical problems, infinite series, &c. His sense of touch was so acute that he could with great nicety and exactness discover the slightest difference of surface, or the least defect of polish; thus he distinguished in a set of Roman medals the genuine from the false, although they had been counterfeited with such exactness as to deceive a connoisseur.

THOUGHTS ON SCULPTURE.

There is something sublime in the pale repose of fine sculpture; color is as noise and motion. Harlequin is motley and active—but a statue is a thing only of light and shade; and stillness and silence are its proper attributes, and the first inspiration of its presence. On entering the repository of the Elgin Marbles, the voice is instantly subdued to a whisper, and the foot is restrained in its tread; there is no occasion for the written request of the students to preserve silence, it will keep itself the best peace officer of the place.—We seem to be not among imitations, but petrifactions of life, and feel as if noise, or mirth, or ungentle motion, were an insult to their constrained quietness. The most impassioned, the most ruffled, are as mute as Niobe when she turned to stone; even that snorting horse, wild and fiery as he may once have been, distends only a breathless nostril to the air, and is fixed for ever. If he move not now, he will never move more, so much he has the look of fierce intent. Theseus sits too, as if he would never rise again; but in him he might fancy it merely the fault of his wills. This repose seems the proper mood of a statue. It should be pale in act, as pale in substance—either above or beneath all violence, too rock-like to be rudely acted on or too delicate and ærial, too self-like for touch—too pure even as it seems to be attained by the light. I remember a female figure of this nature, which might have been a personification of silence—a marble metaphor of Peace.—Alone, and still, and hushed, it stood in the dark of a long passage, like an embodied twilight—not dead, but with such a breathless life as we conceive in a solemn midnight apparition;—passionless, yet not incapable of passion, as if only there was no cause mighty enough in this world to disturb her divine rest.—There she stood, with her black eyes, gazing no one knew whither—not asleep—but as in one of those dreams which make up the life of god's blissful, serene, and eternal, herself almost a dream, she seemed so pale, and unreal—as unreal as if only framed out of moonlight, or what is quite possible, only the fanciful creation of my own theory.

[London Magazine.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

LIGHT.

We have occasionally presented our readers with brief dissertations upon literary and scientific subjects, not with a view to display our attainments, nor to claim such originality, but with a design to diffuse the rays of science, and to explain to ordinary understandings the principles by which many of the occurrences in life are governed. The information we now intend to communicate, is chiefly derived from Dr. Ure's Chemical Dictionary. We begin then, in his language, by remarking, that some philosophers regard light as consisting of particles of inconceivable minuteness, emitted in succession from luminous bodies, which move in straight lines, at the rate of 200,000 miles per second. Others conceive that it consists in certain undulations, communicated by luminous bodies to an etherial fluid that fills all space. This fluid is composed of the most subtile matter, is highly elastic, and the undulations are propagated through it with great velocity. Dr. Young shews, that many phenomena are inexplicable on the notion of radiating carpuscles, but easily reconciled to the theory of undulation. "On the whole," says he, "it appears that the few optical phenomena, which admit of explanation by the corpuscular system, are equally consistent with this theory; that many others which have been long known, but never understood, become by these means perfectly intelligible; and that several new facts are found to be thus only reducible to a perfect analogy with other facts, and to the simple principles of the undulatory system."

[Nat. Phil. vol. ii.]

Light is capable of being divided, into seven differently coloured rays; for if the white sunbeam, admitted through a small hole of a window shutter, be made to pass through a triangular prism of glass, it will be divided into a number of splendid colours which may be thrown upon a sheet of white paper. The names of these colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. If the differently coloured rays of light thus separated be concentrated together they will reproduce colourless light. Newton ascribes the variety in the colour of bodies, to their power of absorbing all the primitive colours except the peculiar one which they reflect; that is to say a green substance absorbs all the other rays, and throws back on the eye the green ray; thus it appears of a green colour. According to Sir W. Herschel the different coloured rays possess very different powers of illumination. The light, as green or deepest yellow, which are near the centre, threw more light on a printed page than any of the rays towards either side of the spectrum. The rays separated by one prism, cannot be further divided by passing through another.

With respect to the production of light, some philosophers refer the origin of all luminous phenomena to the sun whose beams are supposed to penetrate the different forms of terrestrial matter, and to combine with them.—But we learn from Scripture, that light preexisted to this luminary. The phosphorescence of minerals, buried since the origin of things in the bowels of the earth, coincides strictly with the Mosaic account of the creation.—Light is derived from friction, chemical changes, and from heat. Perhaps we should rather say that light frequently accompanies these phenomena. Mineral phosphoresence is a curious subject, which was first described by Benvenuto Cellini, near the beginning of the 16th century. In the year 1663, Mr. Boyle observed, that diamond, when slightly heated, rubbed, or compressed, emitted a light almost equal to that of the glow-worm. The phosporesence of an atase is entirely different from that of other minerals; it appears suddenly, like a flame, and is soon over.

Light is sent forth from bodies in consequence of the action of extraneous light—What are called solar phosphori belong to this class. The most powerful of these is the compound of Canton. If we mix three parts of calcined oyster shells in powder, with one part of flower of sulphur, and ramming the mixture into a crucible, ignite it for half an hour, we shall find that the bright parts will, on exposure to the sunbeam, acquire the property of shining in the dark. The same will take place with several other mixtures and preparations. Light is also emitted from marine animals, both in a living state and when deprived of life. Rotten wood is well known to evolve light copiously, as well as peat earth. Light seems to be a constituent chemical principle of some bodies, particularly of marine fishes, from which it may be separated and rendered permanent for some time.

Count Rumford has shown, that this quantity of light emitted from a given quantity of inflammable matter in combustion, is proportional, in some high ratio, to the elevation of temperature, and that a lamp having many wicks near each other, so as mutually to increase their heat, burns with far more brilliancy than the Argand's lamp in common use.

The Pope has formally refused to sanction the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. The Bishops, Inquisitors and other ecclesiastics are said to be exceedingly chagrined at this determination of the Holy Father.