slavery, contrary not only to the principles of a Republican people, but contrary to the laws of God and of christic anity. I must beg the House to bear with me, whilst i endearour to make good, what I asserted on this floor, (during the first session of the nineteenth Congrest, when holding in my hand the memorial of hundreds of free people of colour,) I offered a resolution, to be sent to some standing or select comple of colour, i source a resolution, to be sert asome standing or select com-nities of that Congress, calling upon them to examine and report whether or not, it would be expedient for the Go vernment annually to appropriate a cer-tain sum of money, Ecc. sufficient to aid and assist such free people as wished tuemigrate to Africa, to the land of their ancestors, where they might carry with them, not only the arts and sciences, them, not only the arts and sciences, but a spiritual, practical knowledge of the Gospel; the religion of their Saviour; and be also instruments in the hands of God, for defending their cout, and Shem and Japheth took a garhands of God, for defending their co-lonial friends planted there before them Ionial friends planted there before them by individual enterprize, from their heathen neighbours and their still more dangerous, enemies, the more the nakedness of their father. dangerous enemies, the unprincipled faces were backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness. And place traders, such as the Eistern section of this country have heretofore turneil out almost depopulating Africa, to fill up our own sauthern borders with slavery, a curse rendered now still more so by a hypocritical interfer-ence on the part of those very slavetraders, and such I ke persons, intenof them and paid for with our money. How was I met, sir? I mean by such as condescended to express an opinion to me. Why sir, with the unrighteous declaration of why call on righteous declaration of —why call on the public Treasury, to help you get rid of this evil? It is an evil among yourselves; we have nothing to do with it; you must get rid of it at vort war cost; we will not give a cent. I knew that before, or thought I did; & I had then a fair opportunity of testing the philanthropy of those who represented the nonslave-holding States. Would I could receive some evidence when I have received the answer, I will if satisfactory, offer it as my an affective the public treatment of the sin of ingratitude, committed by his unrighteous father II m, and there was no this seed that the Gospel teach in rather allow the business to be manage at setter things; that we are there in rather allow the business to be manage of the document of the structed 'to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.' Well, sir, I agree fully to the obligations imposed by this goldlen rule; but how is it to be this family from the consequences of the fload? I will reply, why came death upon all men for the sin of Adam? And when I have received the answer, I will if satisfactory, offer it as my an affect the will, if satisfactory, offer it as my an any that they should do unto us.' Well, sir, I agree fully to the obligations imposed by this goldlen rule; but how is it to be they take them I understand their change th Sir, I then declared, what I will here repeat, that the right of property in the human family, purchased with our messey has been recognized under every dispensation from God to man. & I will here again challenge a contradiction upon evidence as strong as I will here again challenge a contradiction upon evidence as strong as I will now, but did not then offer, to prove my assertion. Sir I invite the gentleman from Pennsylvania who seems so enlisted in this matter—nas. I described the antidates and provide the antidates and the amaster, I am to treat my the best possible care of them on account of their great value; they have little or no cause to steal, and if they were, they would find none as here, sir, to purchase of them; consequently no profit being the slave, to be faithful and obedient as I would have him treat me, it he was the master and I his slave; if he was the master if he was the slave, to be faithful and obedient as I would have him treat me, it he was the master and I his slave; if would find none as here, sir, to purchase of them; consequently no profit being the slave and I the master; and so them; consequently no profit being the slave. The slave as I would have him treat me, it he was the master and I his slave; if the best possible care of them on cause to steal, and if they were, they would find none as here, sir, to purchase of them; consequently no profit being the slave, to be faithful and obedient as I would have him treat me, it he was the master and I his slave; if the best possible care of them on cause to steal, and if they would have him treat me, it he was the master and I his slave; if the best possible care of them on cause to steal, and if they would have mim treat me, it he was the master and I his sl will now, but did not then offer, to prove my assertion. Sir invite the gentleman from Pennsylvania who seems so enlisted in this matter—nay, I dare him to attempt a reply on proof to the cridence I shall offer. I will not, and I now assure him I will not reply to dogmatical declamation, but I shall be happy to meet him in argument support ed by proof; and I promise, if convinced that I am mistaken, to acknowledge it. And herelet me add, that I hope an opportunity will be afforded him by the House to reply, which, if he him by the House to reply, which, if he fails to do, and that efficiently, that he servants of servants (slaves) have been will be induced, and his mistaken friends, with him, for ever hereafter, to mind his and their own business; who might wish to have them. But shall and not again to meddle with what hould not be found concerning them.

Her before I proceed I will advise such trary to the laws of God and humaning them. that I am nevertheless to rejoice that I am tempted, provided it be not becountry; masters as they were of thou sands that were born and held in sla very. Had they an eye at all to slaves when they signed that instrument, they would have been hypocrites, altoge-ther unworthy of being commemorated; may idelized as they are by patriota; or others, honest men. In offering this proof, Sir, the House will at once necessity I am under of referring as I have already promised to do
ro both sacred and profane history; and by this House, I shall consequently stand acquitted for quoting the Bible, (secred history.) Without this House, Sir. many, very many weak, foolish men, will endeavour to scoff and cry out fanatics such men, Sir, have not mind enough to know better; as some mind enough to know better, as some relief, however, to all such, I will state that I have selected your Bible marked with the impress on its back, (Speaker's Bible) To satisfy them that the Uni-ted Batton possess among other books, this best of all books, the Bible, and a library has been familied at we this hest of all books, the Bible, and as a library has been furnished at a very great expense by the nation. I have the same right to select the Bible as any other book belonging to that Library, when properly wanted, as evidence to refer to, to meet my purpose, in this instance, Sir, absolutely necessary... I have already quoted in several instances from it, without reference instances from it, without reference in the second control of the second control ry great expense by the nation. I have the same right to select the Bible as a young other book belonging to that Liberty, when properly wanted, as evidence to refer to, to meet my purpose, in this instance, Sir, absolutely necessing the same right to already quoted in seving instances from it, without refersing the same right to select the Bible as a considerable to refer to, to meet my purpose, in this instance, Sir, absolutely necessing the same right to select the Bible as a considerable to refer to, to meet my purpose, in this instance, Sir, absolutely necessing the same right to select the Bible as a considerable to possition to his project at the last session, to with for intermarrying them the will not satisfy him of his improving the per meddling in matters of this missing the chievous nature, neither would he be closely and the results, &c. he went on in describe the effects, this will not satisfy him of his improving in matters of this missing to chart the law and the Prophets, but the Law and the Gospel; and I may fairly conclude; if this will not satisfy him of his improving in matters of this missing the chievous nature, neither would he be closely and the results, &c. he went on in describe the effects, this will not satisfy him of his improving in matters of this missing the chievous nature, neither would he be closely and the Prophets, but the Law and the Prophets, but the Law and the Gospel; and I may fairly conclude; if this will not satisfy him of his improving in matters of this missing the convention of the deads of the convention of the deads. Sir, the honourable is the convention of the convention of the effects.

I have already quoted in seving the convention of the co

gan to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken, and he was un-Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him and he said cursed be Canzan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren, and he said blessed be the Lord God of Siem, and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enslave Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant! Now, sir, here we see the curse of slavery propheti-not only an explanation of the laws, but cally denounced against Caman, the youngest and fourth son of Ham. If I am asked why this punishment on Ca-nam for the sin of ingratitude, comtaken, as a possession for all the descendants of both Shem and Japheth. Sir before I proceed I will advise such gentlemen, as they are not slave holders, never to become so. I can assure them they cannot, if they wish to be Christians, and to travel on without meeting with temptation, find a road more beset on every side; but whilst I remind them to look almost with an eye single to avoid this road on that account, and to pray so to be relieved. men with his money. Yes sir, God in establishing his covenant with Abraham, (that which went before, and was cye single to avoid this roau on that ham, (that which went before, and waaccount, and to pray so to be relieved, ham, (that which went before, and waaccount, and to pray so to be relieved, ham, (that which went before, and he that is bought with thy house, and he that is hought with money, must needs be circumcised;— and in the 23d verse, we read that he every dispensation from God to man, to hold my fellow man as property. Such as our worthy ancestors, framers ufour Constitution consulered them, when in the declaration of rights, they are found to declare all men to be born free and equal, all citizents. such as our worthy ancestors, framers of our Constitution consulered them, when in the declaration of rights, they are found to declare all men to be born free and equal, all citizens of every country; masters as they were of thou im with the title of friend of God.' tic friends and co adjutors attentively to read; he will find sife that women so bought, are pronounced by the Lord to be bond women, and that Hazar being of all the masters do not in this our large and the best being the property of the such an one, directions are given, set-ting forth the difference between her son, as the bond woman, and Sarah's son Isaac, the heir of promise. My worthy friend to my right, from Pennworthy friend to my right, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ramsay,) will here penhaps see why I am unwilling to set apart a country alongside, if not in the midst of our aboriginal brothers of Oregon, who, like all the other aboriginals of this country, I consider as the descendants of Ishmael, and although the country of the c thus cast out, was nevertheless half brothere to Isase, too nearly, therefore, hand, I will repay it; able it I do not than double, and considerably less nuclear they are already, & still worse were even thyself besides, &c. Now sir, this proposition (of mixing the negroes in with them,) to carry. And my friend before me, from Ohio, (Mr. Woods,) will here find cause for my and the Prophets, but the Law and the Prophets are the Prophets at the Prophets are the Prophets at the Prophets at the Prophets are the Prophets at the Prophets at the Prophets ar

amble about the traffic in slaves that is exceptions, who build so house, plant in the plant in that may tend to remove his idea.

It will now slir, give him chapter of Leviticus, from the sand perse, the honorable member, made the sand persent his idea.

It will now slir, give him chapter of Leviticus, from the sand persent his idea.

It will now invite the gentleman to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, from the sand persent his idea.

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It will now invite the gentleman to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, from the secures of instance in through this District, which I log to be excussed for again adverting to be the secure in the good to the secures of in through this District, which I log to be gentleman to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, from the secures of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life persent his subject most fally; it will show the difference in a state of the honorable member, so manded to a life of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they beyour land; and they shall be your passession; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession. They shall be your bondsinen for ever; but over your prethren, the children of Israel; ye shall not rule one are another with rigour. Now, sir. over another with rigour.' Now, sir, what will the gentleman answer to this? He will not dare to call this lawgiver, sent from God to man. (Moses) a Turk, a slave trader, justifying, nay commanding those who look to him as God's messenger, to buy and hold their fel low men in a bondage, contrary to jus tice and humanity, and to republican-ism and christianity. No, Sir, he will remember that by this good man came, not only an explanation of the laws, but but I will suppose by an old hacknied argument, to wit, that the Gospel teach es better things; that we are there in my son Onesimus, whom I have be-gotten in my bonds, which in times past was to thee unprofitable, but new pro fitable to thee and to me, whom I have sent again; thou therefore receive him, (yes as a brother.) that is mine own bowels, whom I would have retained, that in thy stead he might have minis tered unto me in the bonds of the Gos pel. Yes, such bonds, Sir, as bind master and slave as brother together; bonds of love, not to be found for the descendants of Canaan in non slave holding states, as I will presently prove, by the enactment of at least one state, with all their professions of feeling.— The letter goes on to say, but without thy mind would I do nothing, that thy

nour to represent, the legislature pass-ed a law for the erection of a Penitentiary, a humane substitute for the gal sir; and in a very short time they were obliged to exclude from the blessings of that abode, all slaves, people of co-lour. If they had not done so, by this time the institution must have been en-larged ten fold, as would also have been the burdens it has produced, al-ready intolerable, on the honest part of the community; now in this way we find those dealers in slaves very use ful citizens. They purchase such con victs and take them to the south, when they add to them a number sufficient to make it an object to be off; whilst thus after, enter into bond with two or more collecting them, and such like from e treehold sureties, in the penal sum of very part of the country, they are of five hundred dollars, before the Clerk very part of the country, they are obliged to confine them in some depot, where and when they start, they are obliged to have them well secured, o therwise they would certainly lose them sociates in villainy, and placed where it is the interest of their owners to take the overseers of the poor of the township where such negro or inulatto per son shall be found, to remove him imed in the year 1715, entitled, an act reand in the 23d verse, we read that he executed God's command as well on those bought with his money, as those born in his house. Now, Mr. Speaker, agreeable to this new fangled documents. The speaker, agreeable to this new fangled documents. The speaker is a speaker in the speaker is a speaker in the spea Sir, I will take the gentleman on to the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the same book, all in the 21st chapter of the 31st chapte treat him perhaps with rigour. The Apostle therefore continues, Not now

ed securely as they manage it, than to such person, in case he, she, or they have such, worse than wild beasts of the should hereafter be found within any no cause to steal, and if they were, they would find none as here, sir, to purchase of them; consequently no profit being likely to grow out of a repetition of acts for which they have once furfailed that they become more than usually valua-ble. My own observation induces a be-lief, that, generally speaking, such men are about the most sprightly sort of fel-lows. One or two more remarks, Sir, & I have done. The gentleman's revolu and practice in this District of selling | one, last year reported a bill, which is now on your table, (bill 139) repealing so much of the law of Maryland, passlating to servants and slaves, and providing that the jail fees, &c. of persons viding that the jail fees, &c. of persons taken up in this District as slaves, and afterwards proved not to be so, shall be chargeable to the United States. Let the gentleman and his friends join with us in the passage of this law, and all is obtained that is now wanted, or ought to be asked for, or countenanced if asked for, by this august assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask this House, nay. Sir, I would ask this House, nay. Sir, I would ask the world, to take the speech just delivered by the member from Pennsylvania, (if he shall give it as he delivered it, which I strong ly apprehend he will not do exactly. does not! For what purpose then does be wish them emancipated? He almost tells you, Sir, in so many words, to root them out, to drive them out as we do the poor Indians—and if we could day feel this brotherly love for such a faithful servant as Onesimus had now once place them together, as recom-mended by another honourable mein become, and who is it that does not treat such as being above a servant?) "Specially to me but much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord; ber from Pennsylvania, already adverted to, on the Oregon, we might drive them together, further and further, until at last they shall all be driven into the Pacific Ocean. Sir, the member, If thou count me therefore as a part ner, receive him as myself.' (It will (Mr. Miner.) after showing us the increase in this district, from 1800 to 1820, to be 6308 coloured persons, he recollected that Philemon was a chris tian, although the master of Onesimus .If he hath wronged thee, or owot thee aught, put that on mine account. I Paul have written it with mine own whilst the increase of the white popu

lation has been only 12,548, little more than double, and considerably less nu-

to the community, such as he has described them, and such as I am sure no man that could help himself would consent to live among. What then is this humane gentleman's plan towards them? Why Sir I do not know that I can answer better, than by reading an act of the Legislature of Ohio, a non slavehold

ing state, to all of which I must consider the honourable member as agreeing. Be it enacted by the General As-sembly of the State of Onio, that no nesemply of the State of Unio, that no ne-gro or mulatto person shall be permit ted to emigrate into, and settle within this state, unless such negro or mulatto person shall, within twenty days there of the Court of Common Pleas, in th county in which such negro or mulatto may wish to reside, (to be approved of by the Clerk.) conditioned for the good behaviour of such negro or mulatto, and moreover to pay for the support of township in this State, unable to sup-port themselves; and if any negro or mulatto person shall migrate into this State, and not comply with the prov son or persons who shall employ a ne gro or mulatto contrary to the afore-said provision, and liable always to maintain such, so illegally employed. when found necessary, &c. and the fourth and last section of the act promay be gotten over, to the great injury of the owners of puch property in States adjacent to Ohio, inclearly sets forth what I have already stated, to wit, that negroes and mulattoes are not consi pered or treated as citizens-hardly as men, by those I might almost venture to call pretenders to philanthrophy, humanity, or christianity. Sir, it is to be feared too many of them are chris-tians by enactments of their Legisla-tures, as they would make the people of this district by the enactments of Congress. Were I a citizen of this dangerous proposition for one moment. No. Sir, the honesty of those days cast a cloud over the popularity seeking policy of modern politicians. With a hope that an opportunity may be allawed the member to reply. I will now Sir, with my thanks to the house for their indulgence, take my seat.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, Kept by a gentleman residing near South River Bridge. April.

1 Rain all day, thunder gust at night Winds.

with hail
Flying clouds, heavy blow at night
with rain and hail
Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze
Clear, fresh breeze
Rain nearly all day
Flying clouds, heavy blow Flying clouds, heavy blow n w
Clear, moderate w-n w
Clear part of the day, rain at night
Hain, heavy thunder gust in evelning, hard blow ws w
Cloudy, rain, thunder, heavy blow an w
Cloudy, light rain in evening n w
Cloudy, light rain with hail—wind

nd the compass 13 Cloudy, moderate; squally appear-14 Hazy, moderate, light breeze 15 Clear, pleasant, white frost, pleasant, white frost,

breeze

16 Clear, light breeze

17 Flying clouds, heavy blow

18 Hazy, fresh breeze

19 Hazy, light breeze, little rain at night se

20 Clear part of the dsy, warm, thunder

and lightning in evening, tremendous blow at night

21 Clear, mild, fresh breeze

22 Clear, pleasant, light frost, fresh
breeze

Clear, warm, fresh breeze dy, frost, light rain snow

cloudy, cool, light treeze 20 Flying clouds, cool, ignturers
20 Flying clouds, cold, smart frost s
27 Clear, cold, hard frost, bit potatoet
28 Clear, warm, fresh breeze
39 Clear, warm, fresh breeze
30 Clear P. M. cloudy, very warm,
heavy thunder goet in evenlag
with rain and some tall 's w-e

ANNAPOLIS Thursday, May 14, 1829.

HYMENBAL Married, in this city, on Thursday, evening last, by the Rev. T. Riley, Mr. James Brewer to Miss Riza Rawlings, both of this city.

To the Foters of Anne Arundel County Gentlemen,
I offer myself to your considerate
on, to represent you in the our General Assembly of Maryland.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County present you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

MR. GREEN,
You are authorised to announce
ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a case diclate to represent Anne Arundel courty in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

WHEAT CROP.

The Easton (Md.) Gazette of the 2d inst. says:— From the healthful ap-pearance of the surviving wheat, and the present favourable season, barring unforeseen accidents, we have throughout the county of Talbot a fair chance for something more than half in yer-age Crop, which could not be counted on four weeks ago.

Infant Schools in Philadelphia. The first anniversary of the Northern Charties' Infant Schools was celebrate ed in Philadelphia on Tuesday after-

no in. The U. S. Gazette states that more than 600 children were arranged upon a temporary stage, under the direction of four principal, and four assistant teachers. The performances of the scholars were said to be truly astonishing; their age, and the time in which the schools have been in operation, the schools have been in operation, considered — Questions from Scriptare were answered with promptness; hymrs and primary arithmetical tables were repeated, and words defined, and their opposites in signification named. One class gave a pleasing evidence of its own proficiency, and its teacher's patient industry, by answering questions in Geography. All gave evidence of the utility of the institution, the faithfulness of the instructers, and the propriety of commencing with good, bepriety of commencing with good, be-fore evil has become habitual.

MR. M·LANE, The new Minister from the United States to Great Britain, has been for the last week in this city, and left it on Tuesday. He will proceed upon his destined mission, we believe, within a very few weeks.

From the Portland Yankee.

MR. BENJAMIN TITCOMB, JE A Preacher of the Gospel, a man of A Preacher of the Goapel, a man of extraordinary talents and corth, is just dead—aged forty-two; the man of the bim one fact in his blography; of so mack value at this particular time, that every paper of our country should assist is giving it circulation. • It is this—for xi nearly thank of his life, and we wish the service of his life, and the service of his l or eight years of his life, HE WASA HELPLESS AND HOPELESS DRUNKARD HELPLESS AND HOPELESS DRUNKARD HELPLESS DRUNKARD HELP the beasts that perish—got up—shook off the indurated filth of eight long years—returned to life, as it were—became a Preacher of the Guspel, and to the ast hour was an example of perfect and last hour was an example of perfect and severe temperance. Let no man be discouraged therefore. At one time, while he was studying law with the present Chief Justice of Maine, he was regarded, as beyond all comparison, the deverset young man here. Yet he was drunkard. After this, he studied law with somehods arrhymanatasand has conwith somebody at the eastward-he continued to rise in reputation—but he was still a drunkard. It was about this time that I knew him; and I never knew & nore hopeless case. There appears to be no way of reaching him. prile was no more, his dignity, his self-reepect, his moral course a hope itself-was extinguished. Yet a woke; and after years of heroic self-denial, dick a soher and virtuous, and generally re-apected man. After all, however, by death PROGEDED from intemperant The reformation, though it came in section for his character, came too late is his health; and he has gone down to premature grave, under the blasting section withering curse he voluntarily fasters upon himself at a period when it had not gone astray from the rocky paid of high and peculiar virtus, he may have been just what he pleased. The reformation, though it came in ses-

LOTTERIES.

LOTTERIES.

A resolution was offered in the first York Assembly by Mr. Hubbell, the the Governor of that state is form in Governors of other states, that Latingeries will cease in 1835, and report them to endeavour to bring them at close in their respective atates. It supported the resolution with some remarks. Adoptied:

From the Latin of Levis Holberg. 12
mo. pp. 420, London 1828. T. North.
In Nos. 507 and 509 of the Literary
Gazette (October 7th and 21st, 1826,)
we published two papers of Subterrane
ons Travels, translated from a Bossian
author, who had evidently presumed
not a little on the immrance or fargetfolness of the public with regard to
Scandinavian literature, for his accounts
of the Ignorantians and the Scniinyans
(or inhabitants of Beast Land) there
given, are merulesaly plundered from ter inhabitents of Beast Land) there given, are mercilesaly plundered from Niels Klim, of whose adventures this translation into the English tongue has just appeared. The title page says, from the Latin of Lewis Hubberg. of the Danish of Baron Hubberg, who was a rative of Bergen, and died at Coognition of Bergen, and died at Coognition in 1754.

was a gative of Bergen, and died at Copenhagen in 1754.

The translation before us is very poorly executed; and is indeed so in differently done, as to lose much of the wit and satirical humour of the original. We wonder at the great popularity of the writer in the north of Europe, while we contemplate him through so uncertain a medium, and we are of opinion, that a spirited ver sion of this work, with (we should recommend) illustrations by G. Cruikshanks, would be rewarded with high and general favour. In the meantime we shall render a notice of Niels from the fountain head, rather than from the voleme in hand, roleme in hand.

After taking his degrees in theology and philosophy at-Supenhagen, Niels Klim returns to his native town North Bergen, in Norway, whence, for want of better employment, and in hopes of making some discovery which may contribute to the improvement of his fluoress, he wanders about the country in quest of plants and minerals. Among er natural curiosities in the vicinity of Bergen, he visits a cavern at the tor ty mountain, called Floien, of

\*From the mouth of this cavern there recents at intervals a column of air. which is very mild, and not unpleasant to the feelings of the visitor, and in spires him with the idea that the atenheric air is alternately attracted ind repelled through the opening."

Klim resolves on investigating the

nit, and ascends the mountain accom nied by four Inbourers, furnished with ropes, boat hooks, &c. to assist him in the descent; on reaching the brink of the abyss, he binds the rope round his body, and taking a boat hook in his hand, desirea the attendants to lower him until they hear him call.

I had not (he says) descended more than the round the rou

than twenty or thirty feet when the rope broke, of which I was immediately a ware by the screams of my companions (which, however, soon became inaudi ble,) and by the astonishing rapidity of r descent. I was involved in utter darkness and horrible night for about a quarter of an hour, (as nearly as my diness and alarm allowed me to judge,) when I suddenly discerned a distant gleam of light, which continued to increase until I found myself en compassed by a clear ethereal atmosphere. At first, I foolishly conjectured that either the reaction of the air from above, or some current of wind from below, had carried me upwards gain, and that I was ejected from the avern to the surface of the earth; but is the sun and stars which I beheld ere apparently much smaller than et are accustomed to see. I could not ecognise them. I then concluded that his apparent, phenomenon was merely the effect of my giddiness and disturb ed imagination, or that I was dead, & my soul on its flight to more blessed ginns: The latter, ridiculous idea ive that such implements were ne cessary to land on the shores of para disc, or that the inhabitants could ad mire such ornaments, by which they might rather imagine that I was com galike the giants of old, to besiege e heavens and expel the gods. After

the heavens and expel the gods. After urther reflection, and many vain concerned that are trived in the subterranean world and arrived in the subterranean world and that the theory of these philosophers who confirmed, who maintain hat within the crust of the earth is ano her lesser world, with a smaller sun the same aller sun the same allers and the same allers and the same allers and the same allers and the same allers are same a The result proxed that my conject over expected for after configuring descent for some time longh, erceived that the rapidity of my flight radually decreased, in proportion as approached the planet, which I previved directly below me, on first of merrous from the delayer. are and planets. merging from the darkness. This nls bet appeared gradually larger as I ap proached ity and I was at last eas bled to diacern (through a somewhat ienser atmosphere which encompasse (1) both seas, mountains and vallies on its surface. I next, perceived that was not only suspended in the air out that the perpendicular direction is which I was propelled was changed to rotary motion. I cannot deay the anotare motion. I cannot deep the sy helf stood erect on making this disorery, at the idea of being metamous based into a planet, or rather a sate life, and sandeamed to eterate to the revolving systematic motion. However, ou reflecting that my honour wificultied, and that a beauchly orbitisellied, and that a beauchly orbitisellied, and that a beauchly orbitisellied, and that a beauchly orbitisellied.