MARYLAND GAZETFE:

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Married, in this city on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Thomas Franklin to Miss Elizabeth Shaw.

-, On Sunday evening follow ing by the Rev. Mr. Gest, Mr. Tho-may Williams to Mrs. Edzabeth

From a London Paper.

Breent account of Jerusalem. We have been agood deal enter-trined with a book of Travels thro

Egypt Nubia, and the Holy Land, by Capt. Light, of the Artillery. This publication is one amo gmans interesting proofs of the ambition of modern travellers; and the book is rendered more than usually interesting, by some exceedingly clever sketches of scenery, which are beautifully engraved. We extract from his work, the following account of the present state of Jerusaleni:

Jerusalem, known to the natives of Syria only by the name of El Kodis, a contraction from the Medi at el Radess, i. e. the Sacred City, stands on the west side of a valley, of which the east is the Mount of Oliv s. It can aims within its walls several of the hills on which the ancient lity was supposed to have stood; these are only perceptible by the ascent and descent of the

The town, viewed from the Mour of Oliv's, appears lying on the inley on which it stands, having all its principal buildings exposed to sight in an oblong enclosure by walls. The streets are parrow and without pavement; the houses are seen to most advantage from the hills about the town, whence the cundas give even an air of grandeur to them. The details of streets & gates related by M. Chateaubriand. precude the necessity of mention ing them here. Those lesked for, from the account mentioned in his book, were always pointed out to me -The only bazar thro' which I passed was of mean appearance: there seemed little commerce except in relies a diresaries.

The population is said to be 120. 000, of which the largest proportion are Musselmen, the greatest of one sect are Jews, the rest are composed of Christians of the East, belonging either to the Armenian, Greek, Latin, or Coptish sects. Of these, the Armenians are richest; are said to intrigue most with the Turks; and, from their money, gradually get possession of the holy places, originally in the hands of the Litin manks. They at one time pr fessed obedience to the Pope, and were therefore allowed to have a chapel in the Holy S pulchre: afterwards, when they were wealthy enough to set up for the sclves, they abjured their allegiance to the Pope, and became more violent aga st the Latins than the Greeks About four or five years before my arrival, the church of the Holy Sepuichre was hornt down; an accident, charged by some, to the Armenians, who knew that none of the other sects had money enough to rebuild it; whilst they, having conmad of money, might make what terms they pleased, and obtain what portion of the holy places they chose; and thus, from the visits of pilgrims, have good interest for their c. pital The Latins & Greeks were violent in their antipathy to the Armenians; in this they were united, but in all other respects took equal advantage of their interest with the Turks, to repress each other's influence. The church of the Armenian's is said to stand on the place where St. James was beheaded. When I visited it, the monks were at prayers: their black cowls and robes, and long silvery beards, had a most melanciply aspect. On the opposite side stood the Nuns of their sect; they Miffered in dress from the Monks, by wearing white

The convent of Greeks appeared not so large an establishment as that of the firmenians or Latins. The reverence with which the Guardian was treated, was more abject than I land imagined; my Greck servant onfentering the room in which he sit, prostrated himself on the ground at the door, crawled on his hands and knees to the divan where he sat, kissed his hand, and then retir d backwards in the sam

The absolution given by the Greek religion to pilgrims, is so ample that no catalogue of sins is withour

ed to take advantage of this, obtdined money in my name, on false pretences, from the treasurer of the Latin convent, and bought himself a full pardon. I thought this trait justified my sending him back to Damietta, whence I had taken him The number of Latin monks for

the service of the Holv Land, was much reduced at the time I was there, they were from All parts of Europe, but the greatest number Spaniards; the superior always an Italian. the reasurer a Spaniard. Some had fled from Europe to avoid the yoke of Buonaparte; others had come from devotion, and were heartily tired of their s tuation; others again had recon iled themselves to it, obtained appoi tments, and had remained in the country from choice. for many years, without desire to return to Europe; some are lay-brothers, others priests-all the former are employed in the interior economy of the convents, as stewards, surgeons, warehouse kiepers &c. the latter rise to spiritual dignities. They are divided amongst the Hospitia, or auxiliary convents of Nazareth. Roma, Bethlehem, Damascus. Jaffa and Acre-that of St. John, in the desert, near Jericho, had been lately abandoned.

I witnessed the utter contempt, held by the Mahometans, of all in the dress of corepeans, having been spit at an L booted by some of the lower orders, even whin I was mounted on the aga's horse, and atended by a jan ssarv, who did not xpress surprise or indignation at w at happened.

None of the sects can enter th church of the sepulchre, but by pay ment. The keys are kept by the Turks, whose perquisites are immense. Eich pilgrini pays, on his first entrance, a sum nearly equal to 15s. The convents pay about Is 61 for each time they have It opened; an i every ceremony cost a certain sum, to proportion to its duration. The church contains cells for twolve mones of each of three principal sects, who remain constantly there; and are supplied with food from their convents. The Copts are so very poor, that they scar ely have any competition; and I could not learn what number of monks they kept for the service of their chapel.

There are few or no European Roman Catholic pilgrims. Those coming from the East are chiefly Maronites, who acknowledge the Pope The other sects have nume rous bands of pilgrims, whose mo rals are not benefitted by their visiting Jerusalem. Such has been the effect, I fear, of pilgrimage, in all times and countries. The towns of Italy were said formerly to a bound with prosetutes from France and England, and chiefly the latter, on their return from the shrine of

The Jews have thany synagogues. out very small, and more filthy than those I have seen in other parts of the East. Although they are oppre sed and treated with more contempt at Jerusalem than elsewh re. they still flock to it. To sleep in Atriham's bosom is the wish of the old; the young visit, in the hope of the coming of the Messiah; some are content to remain for the commerce they carry on.

They pay a heavy tax to the Purkish governor at Jerusalem. The sums to the Aga of Jaffa when they land, and to the chief of St. J remiah tor safe conduct, produce a large revenue to both. The Jewish quarter, as in all Eastern towns, is separate from the rest. I found men from all nations except Eng-

The government of Jerusalem rests in the Aga, appointed by the Pacha of Damascus; and a Mufti, appointed by the Porte, who unites the two offices of Cadi and Chief of the religion in one. The emoluments arising from his office are so great, that he only remains a year, when he is succeeded by another. The convents contribute largely to the support of these offices. Besides the sums advanced to the Agaand Muiti, the convents are obliged to make the Pacha of Damascus an annual present, on the arrival of his army, on its way to Mecca. The amount depends on his pleasure, & is announced on the first visit of cemony paid by the treasurer on his

I was witness to the distress occasioned to the Latin convent, at the demand made by the Pacia's reprerentative, which it was totally unable to satisfy. The poverty of this convent had been for some time pretty well known, or a demur in the payment would have caused the im-

mediate imprisonment ph.the superior, and perhaps the whole

is here, each convent pays and feeds a guard . [12 janissaries, to prewent the insults to which they would be subject from the other soldiers .-Even this does not ensure their protection .- The terrace of the Latin convent is overlooked by part of the ground where the army was encamped. The priests, at that time, dare not show themselves on the terrace for fear of being fired at, which the soldiers seemed to do for their amusement. I happened personally to know the danger of caposing my self there, by the passage of a musket ball very near me, whilst I was sketching a view from thence. I had fortunately nearly finished what I wished to draw, and took an opportunity of complexing my work very early on the following morning. In the preceding pages, I have

alluded to the circumstance of bringing every thing connected with the crucification of our Saviour under one roof, and particularly that of fixing the sepulchre close to the place of crucifixion. / Had not a divine of the church, of England combatted the probability of the former being the actual burial place of our S.viour, I should have hesitated in giving an opinion on the subject .- In doing so I acknowledged the sacredness of the spot; but when I saw Mount Calvary within a few feet of the alledged place of sepulchre, and the arent inclination to crowd a very of events under one roo', I could not help imagining that the zeal of the early Christious might have been the cause of heir not seeking amongst the tombs orther from the city the real sepuihre. In the valley of Jehoshephat here are caverns which have evitently been tombs; many of them with a stone portal, and bear marks of great antiquity. The text of scripture says the stone was rolled way, which certainly applies more o a vertical than a horizontal pesion, the supposed situation of the present tomb; and is contrary to the custom prevalent of burying the dead in tombs excavated in the sides of rocks, of which memorials are to be found in all parts of the East. As I made these observations before I read Dr. Clarke's account of Jerusalem, I was much gratified in finding his opinion coincide with

AMMENT AND MODERN GREENLAND.

From the Quarterly Review for June, 1818

Before the y at 1792, there were en missionaries in Greenland, but hen the number was reduced to ix. During the last war all communication was cut off, and at length one missionary alone renamed there. The stipend of these good men is very moderate, which must be attributed to the limited resources, rather than to the parsimony of the Danish government; but it is paid to them partly in money and partly in provisions: their fore is coarse and scanty, and they suffer great privations, almost ap proaching to distress. Saabye has given an unaffected delineation of he feelings of the missionary and his family during the long and loney Greenland year.

They have one bright epoch; for t is a livthe and happy time to them when the ice is loosened from the rocky coast, and they can expect the arrival of the vessel, which alone reaches them in their solitude. Often deceived by the floating iceberg forming itself into mockery, into the shape of the friendly visitant: at length they see the white sails and the masts, and now she is riding safe at anchor in the bay. By this vessel their wants are supplied. The active and pious housewife, of whom our missionary always speaks with tranquil affection, busies herself in arranging the stores of the ensuing twelve months. There are letters too, from friends and relations, and books and newspapers; and banished as they are, they live again in Denmark, in their "father tand." These hours of innocent happiness soon glide away; the slip sails, and the missionary and the partner of his toils, remain behind, solitary and forsaken. To this season of bitterness succeeds the gloom of polar night. A few days before the 25th of Nov. Saaybe used to climb the high rocks, from whence, t noon, he could just see the sun imily shining, with soft and pallid ight, & then the sun sunk, & he bade arewell to the eye of creation with

ruled. I The stream steat; which Stabye's house was situated, tosted Whilst the army from Damascue beneath the ice; the sea dushed and foamed against his windows; and. the dogs filled the air with long continued moans. His journeys at Christmas time were performed by moonlight, or whilst the merry north light danced and streamed in the sky .- About the 12th langary. the fays of the rising sun glittered on the rocks. He rose bright in radiance, and the world started from its torport. They also felt a new life within them-they looked forward to spring and summer, and the ship from Denmark. We even seemed to breathe more freely. At Udby, (in Denmark) adds Saabye, we know not how to prize the daily presence of the sun, because we never know his absence. When others complain of the short December days, I think on Greenland, and thank God for the light which he gives us here in December. At Saayba's settlement, the polar day begin on the 24th of May, but it was not till the beginning of July that the soil of his little garden was sufficiently thawed to enable him to sow it .- Great labor had been bestow d in making the ground. The thin layer of earth which covered the rock adjoining his house, was not deep enough for the spad therefore our pastor and his wi brought good mould every now at then, which they carried in a rub. till they found it was sufficient t allow of regetation. The details of their housest ture are curious Cabbages 'flourished remarkably well, turnips grew to the size of . tea-cup, lost their bitter taste, and acquired an agreeable sweetness; but Saabve's carots were never lar ger than the stalk of a tobacco pip: Celery and broad beans would not grow at all; peas ran into bloom but did not set the barley was killed by the free Vegetation was un-commonly rapid.

The Greenlanders believe that a certain Congekok or Conjuror, camto settle at Disco, and not finding a supply of his favorite comfit, he towed the Island from the south in to its present situation. At the summer solstire, the sun at mid night seemed to be of the same acti tude as he is at noon in Denmark in the month of December; and it is a glorious spectacle to follow him in his unwearied course, circling again and again round the heavens. The night sun sheds a mild warmth, and yet he shines with a broad u natural glare; the sky is clear and the air is calm. On the contrary when he is at his greatest altitude fogs envelope the land, the air : sultry, swarming with tormentors of the insect tribes. On the 20t of July, the sun begins to dip below the horizon; at first his setting is scarcely perceptible, but the night frosts soon increase, and remind the missionary of the approach of the evening of the year.

LAST OF THE SEA SERPENT From the Boston Gazette.

The southern prints having been very facetious in their jokes about the Sea Serpent, and our neighbors in the respectable town of Glouces ter accused of gross credulity in their belief of the existence of such an animal as has been represented to have been seen in the neigh or hood in the summer of 1817, and during the present summer to have made occasional visits in the same waters; we are glad to have it in our power by the following declarations, to substantiate the fact of its existence, in the shape, dimensions and character, as heretofore represented. We shall only add, that the persons who now come farward with their testimonials on the subject, are personally known to the editor of this paper as respectable and intelligent members of society.

Testimony of John Low. That, on the 14 of August, 1817 as he was standing on the Windmill Point, he saw the serpent between the Beach and Stage Point, about two thirds the way over; that he had a good glass and could plainly distinguish his humps, as before described, that he lay perfectly still on the water for some time; and, as he afterwards rose and sunk in the water, he was more distinctly seen at some times than at others; that the observer was accustomed to the sight of objects on the water, and could not mistake it for any thing else than a fish of the serpent kind, measuring from eighty to one hundred feet.

Testimony of Capt. Corlis. twilight continued till the begin- being in a boat between the fort serpent between the house, and It

ning of Becember, then darkness cand I ca Pound is and hadin saw the seppent on the surface fee but approhensive of bei danger, he immediately rowed him, that his noise alarmed serpent and occasioned his me off, which he did with great ; that he is certain he saw more 40 reet of him out of water; an could not mistake him for any than a strange fish of the see kind.

> Testimony of John Somes. That he owns a rope walk or beach or cut just above high mark, from whence he saw the pent on the 14th of August, lying between the beach and point; that he distinctly observed in pass repeatedly across the bor; that at times he was perf still on the water; that he pl saw his humps, but did not them; that his length could n less than from 60 to 70 feet; th sawihis head and neck very out of water, having the appear of a serpent; that he saw him s ral times afterwards, but not so tinctly as on the 14th, and cou be mistaken in the description given of him.

> > Testimony . Z. Stevens.

That, on the 14th of August. 1 from the wind-mill, between beach & Stage Point he saw the pent tying on the surface of the ter, perfectly still; the humpsplato be seen, extending about 50f his head and tail not visible; he had a good glass, and is confid what se saw was of the serp kind; that he had heard of the he mackeral, but could not mist a fish of that kind for the object

Testimony of Joseph Moores. That, on the 14th of August, 18 while standing near Mr. Som cope walk, near the beach, he a black substanc on the surface the water, about 60 feet long, tween the beach and stage point bout half way over, which he to to be the sea serpent; that hish w s turned towards his tail, and t he could plainly see one partot of move one way, and the other p in a contrary direction, preserving continuity of the parts from one to the other; that he had no globut is certain he saw what is h described; that in July 1818 saw the same animal, or to appe ance the same, near Mussi Pol at about 100 yards distance; wh being near his house, with a co and tail; removing his station ook another set of bearings, and nese he afculates him to be a feet long; is certain he could r have moved during the operation as he had a mirk for his head the point of land in view, which h he moved, would have shut thep-i in, which he did not.

Length of the serpent by projection By log's 123

Testimony of II'm. Swille. That on the 17th of August, 181 Sunday afternoon, he was standi near the wind mill, when somethi appeared above the water, from to 50 feet hing, in distinct bunche but soon after being alarmed the noise on shore it sunk in the water, and he saw no more of the

Testimony of Mrs. Rowe. That, on the morning of Augst 14th 1817, she saw the serpest between Rocky Neck and Tep Pout island, from her dwelling both that he was in rapid motion at turned suddenly, his head going of way, and he tail the other—in head out do the water very plai which seemed to be as large in horse's head; is confident the is one hundred feet on the surface, the waler; saw him at differe times a ter, wearing, the same a pearance.

Testimony of Susan Storer.

That, about the 10th of August 1817, being in company with a father, near the shore, by the hors father, near the shore, by the loss saw the serpent very plainly, as close to the shore; his head revisible, and appeared to be in the shape of a dogs head; was so return the shore that her father tookoff hat for fear of frightening him; cannot say how long he was; but say how long he was; but say how long he was; but say her and the part him turn in the water, and the part pass in opposite direction.

Testimony of Lydia Wonson. That, on the 10th of August, 1817

Idindifippeated about 60 or saw at the same feet on the surface of the water; draw himself up into a coil, and godedhimself again-and this with pod spy glass; for nearly half an in the was plainly and fairly in in his head out of the water, as big 28 a horse's head. Saw same animal a number of times beginned during the present sumthad seen something at a disre, resembling the same strange revious summer. [N. B. The ar stands near the Water, on tof the Eastern Point, and dially opposite Ten Pound island. ichis not more than one quarrof; mile from the house.]

Tetimony of Samuel Wonson. This of August, 1817; ent the serpent between his wesn't Ten Pound island, that come with great rapidity from fran's Woe, and "borough too" must of him perfectly still, at bot one hundred feet distance; middistinctly see one hundred feet gof water, on the surface; and sobject so near that his children me alarmed and ran into the

Testimony of IVm. Rowc. That, on the 10th of August, 1817. file tanding near the Cove hich makes up the isthmus of the lakey Neck, saw the serpent and 33 Sharks come into the Cove, in he saw one hundred feet on the nter; seemed to be in pursuit of a late, or small fish, as he moved apidy and frequently put his head atto water, as if to swallow his pme; his head was as broad as a letse's head, or more so, and not gite so long-saw him at different thes afterwards, and could not be actived in his observations. One dvin particular, the 14th of Aug. hasin sight all day, and frequent purest on the water, and his lumps pinly to be distinguished; and thermore that his sons took one in sharks which accompanied

Testimony of Jonathan Brown. That, on the 14th of August, 1817, mestanding at Piper's rocks, he 2860 or 80 feet of black substance withe water, between the beach mi Stage Point; many people with isses all around the shore looking thm: saw him move in a semicircurform rep atedly.

minto the harbor.

Testimony of Joseph Proctor. That, on the 14th of August, Mi, while standing with others, casing Head, saw the serpent, manufacturing, as he believes, from 60 to 80 feet as plain out of water as a mi; saw him not only while still. tin motion; saw him repeatedly marances of humps, and at zimes pidly in motion.

Testimony of Capt. Davidson. That, on the 14th of August, 1817 estanding near the Wind Mill With Serpent, with a good glass om 60 to 70 feet plain out of the tter; is certain what he saw was hvesubstance on the surface, and ot the wake of any fish.

Testimony of Miss A. Trask. That, on the 14th of August, le standing at the Win I, with a good glass, she saw the pent on the water; seemed like llon kegs tied together; shortly ter he disappeared and came up a-

in at a great distance. Testimony of Mrs. More. hat on the 14th of August, 1817, te crossing the Cur, without any evious knowledge of their being Serpent in our waters, she saw estrange animal close to Piper's cls, and was so alarmed, that she embled like a leaf, that he was venear, and could have not been ithsn 100 feet, plainly visible; whim turn and swim off in quick

timony of Wm. Ferson, Esq. Deputy Collector of Gloucester.

had frequent opportunities (not than eight ortion of seeing the tat Sea Serpent in this harbour, the month of August, 1817, the t of which was on the 14th of d month, I viewed him at least tehours attentively, and saw him try ten or lifteen minutes of said at. My positions on Wind Mill int and the Cut, near Somes' pe Walk, were selected as the n favourable to see the Serpent, m which he was not more than

ter with great ra course; he turn bringing the he: the distant part ing in opposite same time; appi rods of the boat when he sunk gi as gradually car -I plainly saw the various evol exhibited that it was an extra Serpent kind a confirmed me in the young Serp tember followi opinion beyond seen nothing sir all extravagant frightful appear ful deceptions. hibited by him, withstanding .deceived the ex in pursuit of th capture of the proof that it w e year 1817. a school of Th resemble the S ripling of a s

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testimony take Linnean socie was enough to person of ther Gloucester ha respectable v fish of the Sei 120 feet long; ing once broug lieve in the animal, as her readily admit and but nine f of the serpent We have no t ing been any s before in our witnesses des Mackarel or peatedly seen the last and p doubt many I the wake of t have mistaker but a clear an vation would ference between water, and a Captain R

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'to a man, th was the suppo had been see and in Gloui perfectly sat t answer the been given o ver approach 'satisfaction 'given test:m seen a serpe feet in lengt is it possibl taken to pro 'swer-his pe 'ded to his v 'to my eyes a 'ever I witne 'I repeat tha the descrip the describi like kegs fas me so forcib lowed it up, ception, Is testimony of already give Sea Serpent can be testifi

When the es, that the attended by he was first : that Thunn peatedly seer this and last ommon fise tion. No de saw the Ser and in seekn ed and capti

The follow a very respec er of the l sey, to a res to 80 rods distant. I distinctly this city, she