

Some Turkish horsemen dashed through the river, and rode to and fro, in the grove, on the opposite side, to protect the Pilgrims from the guns of the Bedouins, many of whom were assembled to watch the ceremony.

On returning from the water, the Pilgrims employed themselves in cutting branches from the trees, to carry home with them, as memorials of the Jordan. They then mounted their beasts, and returned to their former station on the plain.

Our party set off from the Jordan, with Prince Avaloff, (a Georgian) and his suite, to the Dead Sea, where we arrived in about two hours and a half. We rambled about for some time, on the borders of this lake, which covers the ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah. I tasted the water, and found it excessively nauseous. Some of the party bathed.

After taking a slight refreshment, we returned to the city by the same way that we had come, and entered by the gate of St. Stephen.

**REMARKS ON JERUSALEM.**  
Jerusalem is a considerable place. The most beautiful building within its wall is the mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of Solomon's Temple. The Turks have a singular reverence for this mosque; and will not permit a Christian even to set his foot in the large grassy area which surrounds it.

The walks which I most frequent are those that lead down the valley of Jehoshaphat, by the fountains of Sioah; or those that run along the side of Olivet. From the side of Olivet you have a very commanding view of Jerusalem. The mosque of Omar appears particularly fine from this situation. The greater part of the surrounding country is most desolate and dreary. Hills of white parched rock, dotted here and there, with patches of cultivated land, every where meet and offend the eye.

In the north of Palestine are many beautiful and fertile spots; but not so in Judea. The breath of Jehovah's wrath seems, in a peculiar manner, to have blasted and withered the territory of the Daughter of Zion.—What a change has been wrought in the land, once flowing with milk and honey!

Often, as I have contemplated Jerusalem, have the words of the prophet escaped my lips—when I have felt the strains of Jeremiah to be beautifully pathetic and true, when recalled to mind, on the spot that prompted his sacred "Lamentations!"—How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! She that was great among the nations, and princes among the provinces, how is she become tributary!—How hath the Lord covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud in his anger, and cast down from heaven unto the earth the beauty of Israel, and remembered not his footstool!

**BETHLEHEM.**  
I have spent a day or two in Bethlehem, and its neighbourhood. Under the Latin Convent at Bethlehem, they show three altars; said to mark the spot where Christ was born, where the manger stood, and where the Magi adored. These altars are splendidly adorned, and illuminated with many lamps.

The men of Bethlehem have peculiar privileges. They alone, of all Christians subject to the Turks, are permitted to wear the white turban, and to carry arms. They are fit men; and have an air of boldness and independence, not commonly met with in the Christians of these countries. Their government is a kind of Democracy; and their Chiefs are elected from among themselves. The Bethlehemites are perpetually at war with the Turks of Hebron.—*Observer.*

**New-York, Jan. 5.**  
**FROM LAGUIRA—IMPORTANT.**  
**Armistice between the Patriots and Royal Troops.**

Capt Craycroft, of the schooner Tom, who left Lagaira Dec. 21st, informs, that on the 15th, there was a general rejoicing at that place and Caraccas, on account of an armistice having been concluded for six months, between Generals Bolivar and Morillo. Two officers from Bolivar's army passed through Caraccas and Lagaira on the 18th, on their way to Margaritta Island, and Barcelona, to give information of the armistice. Gen. Morillo had resigned the command of the Spanish army, and was succeeded by Gen. La Torre. The former had arrived at Porto Cavallo, and was fitting out the schr. Morillo to carry him home to Spain—and a great number of officers had proceeded

to that place to take leave of him.—On the 20th Dec. a Spanish squadron of 3 frigates, 1 brig of 22 guns, 1 ketch of 16, 3 large transports, and 1 schr. arrived at Lagaira from Cadix, with 15,000 stand of arms, and clothing and provisions for the army. Business was entirely suspended at Lagaira.

**South America.**—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, dated at Coquiabo, the 29th of last August.—The following is an extract:

"The grand Chilean expedition against Peru, under San Martin, commanding the land forces, and Cochrane, the naval force, left this port on the 26th, having taken on board the remainder of the troops destined to act against Lima. I am rather doubtful of their success, as the Royalists are strong in force, and have had plenty of time to discipline their troops. Cochrane has been acting the villain lately in this port—having taken some seamen from some American vessels here. What course our captain will take in relation to the business is uncertain. We expect to double the Cape about the month of January, and reach the U. States by May. Our crew are in very good health; but are very anxious to return to the sweets of home."

**From the London Gazette.**  
Admiralty Office, Nov. 4.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant William Edward Parry, commanding his majesty's ship Hecla, (lately employed with the Griper gun brig, on a voyage of discovery, in the Arctic Seas,) to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated his majesty's ship Hecla, west coast of Davis' Strait, lat. 70 deg. 41 min. N. long. 69 deg. 17 min. W. Sept. 5.

Sir—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity by the Lee, of Hull, waler, to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty's ships under my orders, succeeded in discovering a passage through Lancaster's Sound into the Polar Sea, and penetrated, during the summer of 1819, as far as the longitude of 112½ degrees west of Greenwich, between the parallels of 74 deg. 75 deg. N. lat.

In this space twelve islands have been discovered, and named the islands of New-Georgia, in honour of his majesty. The expedition wintered in a harbour on the South side of the largest of these islands (called Melville Island,) in lat. 74 deg. 47 min. N. and lon. 110 deg. 47 min. W. and proceeded to the westward immediately on the breaking up of the ice at the commencement of the present season, the ships being in perfect condition, the officers and men in excellent health, and with every prospect of the final accomplishment of our enterprise.

At the south-west end of Melville Island, however, the quantity and magnitude of the ice was found to increase so much, that for sixteen days, (being about one third of the whole navigable season in that part of the Polar Sea,) it was found impossible to penetrate to the westward beyond the meridian of 113 deg. 47 min. W.; in order, therefore, that no time might be lost, I determined to try what could be done in a more southern lat. and, for that purpose, ran back along the edge of the ice, which had hitherto formed a continuous barrier to the south of us, in order to look out for any opening which might favour the plan I had in view; in this endeavour I was also disappointed, and the season being so far advanced as to make it a matter of question whether, with the remaining resources, the object of the enterprise could now be preserved in with any hope of success, I consulted the principal officers of the expedition, who were unanimously of opinion, that nothing more could be done, and that it was, on that account, advisable to return to England.

In this opinion it was impossible for me, under existing circumstances, not to concur, and I trust that, the detailed account in your proceedings, which I shall shortly have the honour to lay before their Lordships, will prove highly satisfactory, and that, though our exertions have not been crowned with complete success, they will not be found discredit to the naval honour of our country.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that, having proposed to survey the west coast of Davis' Straits, previous to my return, and being desirous of

losing as little as possible of the remaining part of the present season which is favourable for the navigation of these seas, I have not considered it right to detain the expedition for the purpose of transmitting by the Lee, a more full account of this voyage. I shall only, therefore, add, that having accomplished the object now in view, I hope to reach England by the first week in November.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
W. E. PARRY.  
Lieut. and Commandant.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 11.

**ERRATUM.**  
In the second line 4th column, 2d page of last week's Gazette strike out the words "the act" and insert at the end of the line the syllable "stratum."

[Translated from the German.]  
For the Maryland Gazette.

**SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.**

(Continued.)  
CHAPTER 3.

The sun was shining radiantly into the apartment, when Sintram, as it hurt by its rays, awoke and rose. He looked with dissatisfaction at the Chaplain, and said, "when there is a clergyman in the castle? And yet the horrid dream may torment me in his very presence! That must be a fine clergyman indeed!"

"My child," replied the Chaplain with great forbearance, "I have fervently prayed for thee, and shall henceforth always do so; but God only is omnipotent."

"You address the son of Sir Biorn very familiarly," cried Sintram. "My child! and thou thou! Had the malignant dream not tormented me last night, I should feel heartily disposed to laugh."

"Young Master Sintram," said the Chaplain, "that you do not recognize me, I do not wonder at; for truly, I also can hardly recognize you." His eyes moistened as he cast a compassionate look on the poor boy; and Rolf addressed Sintram, with a sigh of deep heartfelt melancholy, "Alas, my beloved young Lord, you are so much better than you try to appear! Say why then do you do this? Your memory has always been so faithful, and can you not recollect the pious, friendly Clergyman, who used so merly to visit our castle, and give you such pretty pictures of the Saints and such fine songs?" "I recollect that," said Sintram absorbed in reflection, "then my beattified mother was yet alive!"

"But God be praised! our beloved Lady lives yet," observed the friendly Rolf, with a smile of satisfaction.

"Not for us, not for us, poor afflicted people," cried Sintram, "she certainly knows nothing of my dreams." "Yes, she does, young Sir," said the Chaplain; "she knows of them, and prays to God for you. But beware how you yield to your wild & haughty humour. It might then happen, that she might no longer know of your dreams; and that would be the case, when the soul is separated from the body, and then—even the holy Angels would know nothing of you." Sintram sunk, as thus derestruck, back upon his couch; and Rolf observed with a sigh— "Reverend father! you should not thus severely address my poor child!" But the boy rose, with tears in his eyes, he pressed up to the holy man, and reproved Rolf mildly. "Oh! let him speak, my good tender hearted Rolf, he knows very well what ought to be done. Wouldst thou be angry if I had sunk into a deep chasm of the snow, and he were to draw me up suddenly and roughly?"

The clergyman looked down upon him with deep emotion, and was about to pronounce those pious contemplations which the scene so powerfully suggested, when Sintram suddenly started up from his bed, and enquired after his father. When he heard that he had left the castle, he would not tarry one instant longer; and tho' the Chaplain and Rolf remonstrated, on account of the debility of his health, he silenced their solicitation, observing,

"Venerable Sir, and thou dear old Rolf, believe me, were it not for the dream, there were not a briskeer youth on God's wide earth than myself, and even as I am now, I should be loth to cede much even to the best. Moreover, the dreams have left me now, till next year. Obedient to his command, Rolf brought the horses from the stable. The boy vaulted boldly into the saddle, urging his horse to a high

caracol, he saluted the clergyman with a friendly smile, and then galloped off, swift and impetuous as the storm, adown the steepy dales of the mountains. He had not advanced far with his old mental when, from a recess of the immense masses of rock that surrounded them, they heard a confused sound, almost like the clatter of a little mill, interrupted at intervals by the hollow and distressed groans of a human voice. They turned their horses towards it, and a wonderful sight was disclosed to them!

A tall man, his countenance overspread with deadly paleness, was with great exertion, and vainly attempting to extricate himself from the snow; and as he moved, a number of bones, loosely stitched to his wide flowing garment, shook with a singular noise against each other, and caused the strange clatter we have alluded to.

Rolf, shrunk back in sudden appalment, but the bold Sintram accosted the stranger. "What art about here? give an account of thy solitary doings!"

"I live in dying," said he with a ghastly grin. "Whose are the bones on thy garment?" "They are reliques, young Sir." "Art a pilgrim then?" "Without rest nor peace—up hill, down dale." "Thou shalt not be lost here in the snow!" "Not I, faith!" "Thou shalt jump up behind me, upon my horse." "That I will!"

And immediately with unlooked for strength and agility, he was out of the snow, and set behind Sintram, embracing him with his long arms. The horse, frightened by the rattling of the bones, plunged as seized by madness, and started off through the wildest least frequented vales. Soon the boy saw himself alone with his strange companion; far, far behind, the terrified Rolf spurred vainly his horse to overtake them. They had just, though without injury to either, rushed down a steep snow-covered mountain side, when deep in a narrow dark chasm, the exhausted steed changed its violent speed, to a wild irregular trot; and the following dialogue commenced between Sintram and the stranger:

"Thou pale man, draw close thy garment; then the bones will cease to rattle, and I'll be able to tame my horse."

"Tis useless—Tis useless boy—Tis the way of those dry bones." "Don't press me so hard with thy long arms. Thy arms they are so cold!"

"Can't help it, my boy, can't help it my boy—and be content, though my long cold arms may press, yet do they not press thy poor heart to death."

"Oh blow not on me thus thy frozen breath—it makes my strength all vanish."

"Must blow, my boy, must blow my cold breath my boy, but don't complain. For though I blow my frozen breath, my breath don't blow thee down."

Here the wondrous conversation ceased, for they had unexpectedly got upon a bright sun-shiny plain, and Sintram saw the castle of his father, not far off, before him. He was yet considering, whether he should invite his spectre-like companion with him, when the latter freed him from all doubt, by suddenly leaping from the horse, which immediately, as if surprised, stopped its course. Then said the pilgrim to the boy with his hands raised high above his head, "I know old Biorn, the eye of Fire, very well. Salute him from me. He needs not hear my name he'll know me by the description."

With this, the pallid stranger turned into a dark pine thicket, and disappeared, rustling through the variously interlaced boughs. Slowly and thoughtfully, Sintram rode his now pacified and quite spent horse, towards his parental seat. He hardly knew what to think of his wonderful adventure, and anxiety about the fate of his poor Rolf, whom they had left far behind in the mountains, pressed heavily upon his heart.

He found himself now before the castle. The draw bridge was lowered, the gates opened; a servant conducted him to the spacious hall, where knight Biorn sat alone at the huge table. Round about him were arranged, some as if sitting, others standing, and with closed visors bearing him company.

Now father and son conversed with each other as follows: "Where is Rolf?"

"I know not, my father—he strayed from me in the mountains."

"I'll have him shot, because he knows not better to guard my child."

"Then, Sir, if that you have me shot with his bow, your bolt is directed against him, though I'll place my breast between the point and his pious faithful breast."

"Indeed! Why then Rolf shall not be shot—but I'll drive him from the castle." Then, my Sir, I will see me following him, and I will serve him obediently through the rest and over the mountains."

"Rolf may remain—but thou travel alone?"

"No, Sir, but with a strange grim, who said he knew you, perhaps too well!"

And now Sintram related and described all he knew of the pilgrim. "I know him very well," said Biorn, he is half-grazed, half-wise, as often happens with men. But thou, my boy, go to rest after thy perilous adventure. I give thee my word that Rolf shall be well received, and that I'll send to search for him in the mountains, if he stay out too long."

"I depend upon your honour my father, said Sintram in a mood half haughty, half submissive, and did according to his father's will. [To be continued.]

**Legislature of Maryland.**

**SENATE**  
Thursday, Jan. 4.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the Baltimore General Dispensary.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the council and to the appointment of certain officers.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the more effectual amendment of legal proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to punish certain breaches of trust.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings in certain cases.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to justices of the peace in the city of Baltimore, was read the second and by special order the third time and will pass.

Mr. Maxcy presented the memorial of Charles Browning, praying compensation for losses sustained by the revolution.

Mr. Carroll reports a supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore.

The bill authorising the sale within this state of a limited number of tickets in the lottery authorised by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, was read and passed.

Mr. Harper reports a bill to punish certain breaches of trust; which was read.

Mr. Harper reports a bill for the more effectual amendment of legal proceedings. Adjourned.

**Friday, Jan. 5.**

The act to enlarge the powers of the levy court for Baltimore county, in the cases therein mentioned, was read the second, and by special order the third time, and will pass.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, the following order was adopted: Ordered, That the commissioners of lotteries report to the senate, forthwith a list of lotteries, the managers of which have signified their wishes and determination to draw pursuant to the act of 1818, ch. 174.

The bill to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, was read the second, and by special order the third time, and will pass.

Mr. Carroll reports a bill for the benefit of the Baltimore General Dispensary; which was read.

The supplement to the act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore was read the second and by special order, and will pass.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act concerning the removal of indictments.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the sheriffs and collectors of the several counties of this state.

Mr. Maxcy reports a bill, supplementary to an act relating to negroes, and to repeal the act

therein mentioned; which was read.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the better regulation of civil cases.

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