r will dispose of at private act of land called Portland act of land called Portland ig Point, containing 150 igh cultivation, and adaption of wheat, rye, oats, of If more suitable to the subscriber will dispose of of land containing 340 n-the premises every conry for farming, & it is well trand plaister, and is in and has a large proportion.

able SLAVES, Girls and John Weekes.

e Notice.

the subscribers have sub-passing in any manner, on the subscribers have sub-le damage from such, they prosecute all offenders. George Barber, John T. Barber.

INTING cription, neatly exat this Office.

1200

WARD CAZDIVID AND ROBINOAT INTRIBUTEDNOOR

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

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## Palestine · Mission.

filt is well known to all Christians, that he wenderful birth of our Saviour, the cenes of his life, and his death, were in erusalem. The accounts of him in the goserusalem. The accounts of him in the gos-icis, and throughout the New Testament, be read with great interest by every pious erson; yet there are many who regard hem merely as historical facts—and the preof eighteen hundred years seem to are done away, in the minds of some, the ce of the important truths that are found the Gospel accounts—no traveller from rown country having visited the particu-places there mentioned, so as to give a cription of the different spots of ground here most of the transactions of our Sa ur's life occurred. The mission to Pa-tine is calculated to revive a more lively collection of these wonderful scenes; and r. Levi Parsons, one of the missionaries, native of New England, if not of New ampshire, has given in his journal so mi-ute a detail of all his discoveries and visit Jerusalem, that the transactions eighteen Inturies ago stem to be brought down to be present day. We cannot serve our reacts with a more interesting and instructive relation on any subject, than the following from his Journal: and while they are reading it, we wish them to bear in hind that it is given by one of their fellow hind the fit is given by one of their fellow. nind that it is given by one of their fellow itizens, and during the last year.] Concord Observer.

from the Missionary Herald, for Februa-ry 1822. extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Levi

Parsons, while at Jerusalem Feb. 17, 1821.—Entered Jerusalem by affa gate, 5 minutes before 5 o'clock, PM patia gate, 3-minutes before 3 o'csock, Fig. Soon after passing the gate, we turned to the north, and in a few minutes arrived at he house of Procopius; to whom I had letters of introduction. The servant at the door informed us, that he was in the church for evening prayers. Without a moment's delay I hastened thither to unite with the professed followers of Christ upon Mount Calvary and to render thanks to God for Calvary, and to render thanks to God for the happy termination of my voyage to the Holy City. The church is but a few steps from the place where it is supposed stood the Cross. On entering, I was not a little surprised to find it so richly and neatly furnished. It is called the church of St. Constantine, and is the place where all the bishops, (five in number) with their numerous attendants, resort for morning & evening service. Every thing was conducted ng service. Every thing was conducted with a pleasing stillness and regularity, be-

oming so holy a place. INTRODUCTION TO PROCOPIUS. After service of 30 minutes, I returned, and presented my letters to Procopius.—
Conversation was directed to the exertions Conversation was directed to the exertions which the Protestants are making to promote the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. They replied, "We believe the Protestants to be our friends." In a few moments, I was conducted to the room, which had been put in readiness for me, by the request of the Russian consul. It is near to the Holy Sepulchre, and consultants. Sepulchre, and contains many convenient apartments. My trunks had arrived in safety. In the evening we read from the Greek Testament the account of our Savi our's sufferings and death, and endeavour-ed to consecrate our rooms to Him, who here gave his life for the world

FIRST SABBATH IN JERUSALEM. . Feb. 18.—At an early hour, I was reminded by the crowing of a cock, of Peter, minded by the crowing of a cock, of Peter, who denied his Lord and Master. In view of so affecting a subject, I could only say, "Causa me to know the way wherein I should walk; for I lift my soul to thee."

"After breakfast, Procopius called upon me, repealed his willingness to sid me to the extent of his power, and bade me welthe extent of his power, and bade me welcome to all the privileges of the monastery.
The day passed with great transquility At
three of clock, went to the Greek church,
and heard selections read from the Psalms
of David. In this city the pions Psalmist
breathed out his soul to his God, and to
our God. Here he wept for sinners. Rivers of water run down mineeyes, because
they keep not thy law." His prayers are
registered in Heaven, and will be had in
everlasting remambance.

VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN DATES.

VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN PATRI-ARCH.

An Armenian from Smyrna invited me to visit the principal Armenian-church. It is situated near to Jaffa gate; is large, and elegantly furnished. We'were conducted to the spot, where, they say, was interred the head of John the flantist; (others say, of St. James the Great.) My Armenian attendant, after making the cross, howed and kissed the stone, which concealed, as he tho't, the sacred deposit. From the church I was conducted to the apartment of the Pattho't, the sacred deposit. From the church I was conducted to the apartment of the Patriarch. He was sitting in the corner of a large hall, with a writing table before him. He bade me take a seat. After coffee and sweetmeate, as is the fashion here, I presented to him, a quarto edition d' the Old Testament in the Armenian language, with the request, that he would inform me it the edition he carrect. He replied, where edition he carrect. He replied, of have edition he carrect. He replied, of have examined it, and approve of it avan edition without errors.) I then mentioned, that I had a few copies; which I would offer, with his permission, to the pilgrims, at a cheap rate. He gave his assent; and a pilgrim rate. He gave his assent;

Prose of supervaders, who have observed the operations of the British and Foreign Bills Society, will recollect, that Proceed the Secretary of the highest of the side and distribution of the Striptures. As he is also an assistant the Striptures. As he is also an assistant in a Patriarch of British monalizing is a nea which may reconstructed the Striptures of the Secretary of th

present engaged to make inquiries, and to ive information.

I presented to Procopius an excellent ce

I presented to Procopius an excellent copy of the Persan Testament, translated by the much lamented Henry Martyn. He read portions of it with fluency, & thanked ma for the donathen. Also gaves French bible to the clerk of the monastery, who reads jaind understands the French land guage. .

VISIT TO THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. VISIT TO THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. Feb 21.—Went to the church of the Holy Sepulchre. The gate fronts the south; and is strictly guarded by Turks without & Greeks within. No pilgrim, a subject of the Grand Seignior, can enter without paying a para—a trifle to be sure; but when multiplied by the hundreds of times, at which each pilgrim enters, in the course of three months, the amount becomes a large sum. To prevent confusion, it is necessary to observe the difference between ecssary to observe the difference between the church of the Holy Sepuschry, and the Holy Sepulchre itself. The one embracing all the apartments belonging to the differ-ent denominations of Christians; the other heing only a moneyer heing only, monument erected over the tomb of our Saviour, and held in equal reverence by the various denominations of christians, who frequent it. The tomb may be called the centre of the church of the holy sepulcher, recently the holy sepulcher. the holy sepulchre, near to which may be heard the prayers of christians in ancient

Entered the gate of the church of the holy sepulerhe amid a crowd of pilgrims — The first object which attracted my attention was the Stone of Unction, venerated tion was the Stone of Unction, venerated as the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed for burial. The stone is 31 feet directly in front of the gate; is 8 feet in length, and two leet two inches in breadth. Several large candles are kept standing at each end; and overit are suspended several silver lamps. The pilgrims all bow, and after making the sign of the cross, kiss the sacred stone.

Greek, in Latin, Armenian, Arabic, and

after making the sign.

sacred stone.

Leaving the stone of Unction we were conducted to the holy sepulchre. It is distant from the stone of unction 63 feet, under the centre of a large dome. The moder the centre of a large dome. tant from the stone of unction 63 feet, under the centre of a large dome. The monument erected over the tomb contains two apartments. In the first is the stonawhere, it is said, the angel made his appearance to. Mary; in the other is the holy tomb. The outside of the monument is 2 feet in length 18 1-2 in breath. I waited some time for the pilgrims to withdraw. While standing there, a pilgrim entered, and, at the sight of the tomb, wept and sobbed as over the the grave of a parent.

MOUNT CALVARY. Seventy feet from the holy sepulehre we came to the chapel of apparition, in which

came to the chapel of apparition, in which a few Catholics were engaged in evening service. The music, for softness and solemnity, exceeded any thing I have heard in Asia. From this chapel, we returned to the holy sepulchre, and passing through the Creek church, ascended Mount Calvary. It is 16 feet above the level of the term. ry. It is to feet above the level of the tomb. I stooped down to look into the hole in which, it is supposed, stood the cross; below which is a fissure in the rock, made, it is believed, when Christ our Lord bowed his head and gave up the ghost.

THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM. Feb. 22.—In the afternoon, the interpreter of Russian consul accompanied me to Mount Olivet. Left the city by Damascus gate, and turning eastward we passed near to the cave, in which tradition says, † Jeremiah wrote his lamentations. "All yethat pass by, behold, and see if there is any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The cave is large, and is held in high veneration. Passing the north earth capture is the source of t sing the north east corner of the city, we descer ded to the brook Kedron. The bed of the stream was perfectly dry, notwith-standing the great rains. On our left, saw the church erected over the grave of the Virgin Mary; on our right, the garden of Gethsemane.

MOUNT OLIVET.

In 15 or 20 minutes reached the summit delightful view of the city, and also of the Dead Sea. Perhaps no place in the world commands a fine? prospect, or is associated with events more sacred and sublime. Da-Olives. Here we had a with events more sacred and sublime. David went up by the ascent of Mount Olivet, and wept as he went up, and had his head covered, and he went up barefoot." On the east side of it our blessed Saviour raised Lazarus from the grave, and on the trest he endured the agony of Gethsemane. Here he beliefd the city, and wept over it. From this mount he was at one time con-ducted to Jerusalem with shoutings of ilo-sanna to the Son of David," and at another with the ery of Crucify him, crucify him. From this spot he gave his commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel;" and then ascended, and wast down on the right hand of the Majesty on high."

THE POOL OF SILOAM. THE POOL OF SILOAM.

Descending the Mount of Olives, we passed into the valley of Jehoshaphat, to the pool of Siloam. Here the bind man, at the command of Jesus, washed and returned seeing. The pool is at the foot of Mount Moriah, on the south side. We descended a handsome flight of sieps to the water. It is visited, every day, by pilgrims of every denomination. I perceived nothing unusual in the taste of the water.

From Siloam, directing our course southward, we came to the tree, where it is said, leainh was sawn a sunder for his faithful exhortations and reproofs. The tree is secure-

hortations and reproofs. The tree is securely guarded by a high wall, to prevent the injuries it would receive from pilgrims.

MCUNT ZION.
From this we begen to escend Mount Zinn. We passed through fields of grain,

"The various distances, mentioned in reference to the church of the holy sepulchre, were subsequently taken by Mr. Parsons, at an hour when the people were not present. [Editor of the Missionary Herald.]

+When Mr. Parsons mentions the traditionary accounts, which are reported to all travellers, he is not to be understood as givtravellers, he is not to be understood an giv-ing any opinion, with reference to the reli-ance which may be placed on these tradi-tions. Doubliess the depatts of some placed has been accurately preserved and transhit-ted, while that of others must remain inca-gable of proof. [lbid.]

MARKET PROPERTY.

which reminded us at every step, of the awful prediction, "Bloant Ziou" shall be ploughed like a field." Up the summit is a inague, exected over the tombs of David, and of the kings of Israel; and an Armeni an church, said to be the rains of the house Chispins, the high priest.

Mount Zion, on three sides, is strongly fortified by nature. This agrees precisely with the description given of it inscripture, "Nevertheless, David took the strong hold of Zion, the same is the city of David." At the foot of it, on the west, ate the ruins of the pool of Beersheba, on the south, the valley of the son of Hinnom, called also Trophet, and the valley of slaughter. Upraix. 6. Herethe children of Israel caused, their sons and their daughters to passthro' their sons and their daughters to passthro' their sons and their daughters to passthro' the fire to Moloch, z Kings, xxiii, 10, and in this place Jeremiah denounced the dreadful curse; s-Behold, I will bring evil upon this place, the which, whosoever heareth, his ears shall tingle?

On the south side of Bount Zion are the

on the south side of Mount Lion are the ruins of the old wall, improsed to be the one repaired by Nehemiah. Here may be seen, to the best advantage, the site of Solomon's temple, the mount of lives, and the plains and mountains of Judea. This the plains and mountains of Judea. This dellightful prospect, in connexion with its spiritual privileges, led David to sing,—"Beautifulfor situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion." Returned to the

city at sunset.

Feb. 24 —A priest carie to my room to read with me the Holy Scriptures
Sabbath, 25.—The Sabbath passed without the least interruption. How desirable this retirement, after so many Sabbaths of weariness

Feb. 26 .-- A Greek priest requested me reb. 26.—A Greek priest requested me to aid him in the study of the English language. This will give me opportunity to institute many important inquiries, and to obtain valuable information.

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN THE CITY. P M A priest invited me to visit some interesting objects in the city. We passed the street called Via Dolorosa, through which our Saviour bore his cross to Cal which our Saviour bore his cross to Cal vary;—were shewn the house of St. John, the beloved disciple;—the hall where the Saviour was arraigned before l'llate;—the pool of Bethesda, near St. -tephen's gate;—the arch where, it is said, Pilate cried. Heholdtheman;—the place where Stephen was stoned, having his eyes fixed on the visions of God;—the place in the garden, where our. Saviour, being in an agony, prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. St. John has marked the site of the garden very particularly. He went forth with his disciples over the brook Kedron.' There is but one spot over the brook Kedron convenient for a garden—This garden has been consecrated by the This garden has been consecrated by the many prayers, and by the blood, of our divine Saviour. For Jesus oft times resorted thither with his disciples. It is still occu pied as a garden, and contains several large

olive trees.
Feb 29.—Sold an Italian Testament, and gave an Armenian Testament to an Armenian, who engaged to aid me in the distribution of the Scriptures Visited the priests, who have charge of the Holy Se-pulchre, and gave them a Testament. To pulchre, and gave them a Testament. To wards evening walked with a few priests to the place where, it is said, Hezekiah stop ped up the fountains and the brook, that ran through the land, saying. Why should the kings of Assyria come and find water, 2 Chron. xxsii. 4. By the way, gave them some account of the progress of religious institutions in America: of Sabbath schools, family worship, and benevolent societies.

VISIT TO BETHANY. March 2...-A Russian gentleman, with the president of Abraham's monastery, of-fered to accompany me to Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem, at the foot of the Mount of Olives on the east side. Now Bethany was nigh to Jerosalem, about fif teen furlongs off? We came to the grave of Lezarus 'It was a cave,' saith St. John, 'and a stone lay upon it? 'A Turk, who seemed to have charge of the sepulchre. seemed to have charge of the sepulchre, for a few paras gave us lighted tapers and permission to enter: We descended twenty-eight stone steps, where we found a small room, a sout eight feet square. On the east and west sides are tombs cut in the solid rock. Probably Jesus our Lord stood here, and cried with a loud voice, 'Lazarus, come forth.' Half a mile to the east, we came to a stone, upon which our Saviour sat, it is believed, when Martha met him and fell at his feet, saying, 'Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died' Returning to Jerusalem we passed over

Returning to Jerusalem we passed over the summit of the Mount of Olives, and, besides visiting places before mentioned, came to the mount where king Solomon built a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, in the hill which is Jerusalem. It is only a few rods south of the place from which our Saviour ascended to heaven. Visited also the tombs of the prophets, a little west of the mount of scandal. March 3.—Gave to Procopius one hundred tracts, to be distributed among the priests and pilgrims. Conversed a long time priests and pilgrims. Conversed a long time with a priest, respecting the nature of the new birth. He said it was baptism. When children are baptised, they are renewed, as it respects Adam's transgression; but if they after wards ain, they must be punished.'
This, so tar as I can learn, is the arrevailing sentiment among the Greeks. They can give no other account of the new heart.

INTERVIEW WITH PILGRIMS. A few pilgrims called upon me, and expressed their surprise that I should not observe the stated lasts. I requested them to prove from Seripture, that it is required of christians to fast forty days before the passover. I had observed, that the pilgrims on board the vessel, who shating the statement. over. I had observed, that the pilgrids on board the vessel, who abstained with great board the vessel, who abstained with great strictness from meat, oftendrank wine even to intoxication. This led me to inquire, as the propriety of such conduct; especially among pilgrims, on their way to the Holy Sepulchre. We must learn, I observed that true pitty consists not in eating, or in abstaining from feed; but in doing the will of our Father who led the twent. I help confessed frankly, that the practice, which prevailed among the pilgrims, was highly ech-suration. We will be suratified to the property of the property of the property of the property of the many massions in Resemble and, that they were all for Greeks,

but one has a higher station than another. but one has a nigner student that a control of them ten cuter heaven; for they are not baptised.

Blarch & Violent rain. The Greek.

with whom I read the periptures remarks

March 9 .- ine rain continues without intermission. The Greeks believe, said a priest who visited me to-day, that neither the righteous, nor the wicked, immediately after death, pass into glory, or are sent to punishment. Both rest like prisoners for the day of trial.

SERVICE OF THE COPTS.
While walking in the church of the Holy Sepulchie, my attention was arrested by the religious service of the Copts. They have a small apartment on the west side of the Holy Tomb. The priest, arrayed in robes of a very ordinary appearance, offered incense, as is the practice of other denominations. The Scriptures were read with a low, but sweet voice, and with great simplicity. There was good attention, and

with a low, but sweet voice, and with great simplicity. There was good attention, and nothing like a desire to be seen of men.—The number of their pligrims is not great.

March 16.—Visited the Armenian conventy and left three Testaments for sale.—Walked to the field of blood, purchased with thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued. It is a little south of Silvam, on the brook of Gihon. It contains many apartments for the dead: as it tains many apartments for the dead; as it was originally appropriated to the burial of

March 19 -Visited Procopius. He gave it as his opinion, that there are in Jerusalem 10,000 Jews and 2,000 Christians. Twenty one pilgrims arrived from Smyrna. An American of distinction informed me, that, in Jerusalem, there are 60 families of Armenians,—and that in Palestine are only four Armehian monasteries; viz one in Jeiusalem, one in Ramà, and one in Jaffa. There is also an Armenian church on Mount Zion, with Two ecclesiastics called upon me to in

struct them in Italian. They read with me in the Italian Testament.

## AGBIOULTUBAL.



From the Massachusetts Agricultural Jour nal for July last.

On Flax Husbandry. By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.

First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

CHOICE OF SEED.

That of the last year's growth should be obtained if possible. The usual marks of good seed are, that it be flump, oily and heavy, of a bright, brown colour, sinking readily in water, and when thrown into the fire to crackle and bless duich. readily in water, and when thrown into the fire to crackle and blaze quick A very simple thethod of trial is to sprinkle it thin between two pieces of wet paper, which plunge in a hotbed or dunghill, and in less than 24 hours the proportion that will ve-getate can be discerned, which should be ascertained in order to regulate the

QUANTITY TO BE SOWN. On this head no particular directions can be given, as it depends on the various qua-lities of soil, goodness of seed, &c. The rule for seeding small grains is observed; flax requiring to be sown thickest on rich soil, as not more than the stalk is wanted from a plant. In England and Scotland, never less than two, or more than three bushels to the acre are sown half is the most usual portion. In Flanders and Ireland seldom less than three bushels are sown, except when seed is an object.— Thick sowing is to obtain fine flax in will be important, at present.

to sow at such a rate as will insure good crops of each; and experience only can determine the exact point.

If sown very thin, too many lateral branches will be thrown out, each producing a both, or pud, affording more seed but shutter & inferior flax. If sown too thick, the plants will describe the state will be the seed but shutter & inferior flax. the plants will draw up weak, with a single boll on a plant, and subject as our climate is to heavy showers and thunder gusts, very hable to ludge—one of the greatest dangers a flux crop has to encounter. The commissioners for promoting flax culture in Scotland, considered it as practicable, and strongly recommended, that the sys and strongly recommended, that the system should he so conducted, as to obtain good flax and good seed at the same time. It is so viewed in Ireland, among the more extensive cultivators, except when wanted for finer linen, cambrick, lawn, &c Dr. Dean, in the "New England Farmer," a work of great merit published some 30 years since, when flax culture was more attended to that at present recommends from six to seven pecks. It is probable that six pecks is the least, and two bushels the extent that should be sown to obtain the most profitable results, till the demand the most profitable results, till the demand for seed is considerably lessened \*

SOWING. SOWING.
The seed should be got in as early as it is possible to prepare the ground. Dr Dean observes that a slight frost after the plants are up will not injure them. For no crop is it more important that the reed should be equally distributed. Fortunately what has long been a desideratum is now should beequally distributed. Fortunately what has long been a de-ideratum is now attained. A machine for sowing small seeds broad cast, with perfect regularity, great expedition, and in any desired quantity, has lately been invented, and performs to great salisfaction +

\* l'he demand for Linseed Oil must in-The demand for Linseed Oil must increase with the population for some time to come, as there hippear no indications that the prople will forsake their household deities, clayboards and paints, till the soil is much more deputied of its timber; even in those districts where the roads and fields are entumbered until soilable materials for permanent, chepper, and more elegant buildings.

flienned's machine for sewing broad cast a desgription and drawing of which are given in the Membirs of the Philadelphia a disgription and drawing of which are given in the Mambire of the Philadelphia Brillish pays, is pressively steeping; durantee ing which live shilled live times.

WEEDING. Weeding it considered in Europe, and by good husbandmen in this country, in new general to secure a good exop of flax, which is a very lender plant, when young and more easily cheaked in its progress by weeds than any other. It is not appeared to be in littled by the clover and grais sound, with it; on the contrary the Firmin far, with it; on the contrary the Firmin far, with it in the them beneficial, by protecting the under roots from drought, and keeping the men think them beneneral, by proving the under roots from drought, and keeping the weeds under. It should be castully wed when the plants are these or four inches high; they are not think injured by the labourer going bareloot over them.

This should be performed as soon as the leaver begin to fall, and the stalks show a bright yo ow colour, and when the bells are turned a liktle brown. The seed will continue to ripen afterwards. When the flax is lodged it should be pulled immediately, in any stage of its growth, or it will be entirely lost; great care is requisite in sorting the different lengths, and keeping them separate till after the flax is tacked, or much waste will ensue in that process.

SAVING SEED.

SAVING SEED. As soon as the flag is dry enough to put under cover, the bolls should be rippled, as it is termed. A comb resembling the head of a rake, but with teeth longer and nearer together, made of bickery or oak, is fasttogether, made of bickory or dak, is fast-ened upon a block, and the flax, taken in parcels no larger than the hands can firmly grasp, is drawn through and the bolls rip-pled off; attention to sorting at the same time should be continued. The bolls are to be riddled and winnowed immediately; spread thin on a clean floor, or on sheets in the sun, and when sufficiently dry, and beginning to open, threshed. By this me. spread thin on a clean floor, or on sheets in the sun, and when sufficiently dry, and beginning to open, threshed. By this method the foul seed, are completely separated with little trouble, and good clean seed is ready for an early market, often the best, without the use of expensive machinery to make it so. Here the operations of the farmer ought to end! The proce-s of preparation being foreign to, and unconnected with his other pursuits, and which has been the greatest objection to extensive flag culture. Can there be any reason why the farmer is to prepare his flag more than the hides of his cattle whiteh he sends to the timeer? They are both chemical processes; and to dissolve the glutinous or resinous substances by which the fibres are attached to the stem, without impairing their strength, is perhaps as critical, and requires as much care and judgment, as to extract the animal juices from the hides, and fill the pores with tannin! In short, the flag grower, and flag preparer, and dresser, should be distinct professions.

They are said to be so in Flanders and Holland, and were extensively so in Scotland, where the farmer said his flax on the

They are said to be so in Flanders and Holland, and were extensively so in Scotland, where the farmer seld his flax on the ground, or in sheaves at his barn or rick.

The preparation of flax by steeping is very general in the great flax growing countries in Europe, but it is not quite finished in the water. It remains spread some days on the grass, which is necessary to render it soft, and give that silvery appearance so desirable. The destructive process of dew rotting, is most commonly praced in this country, and when water is resorted to it is at an improper season, and the process imperfect which is the cause of its being so harsh and brittle Perhaps no part of the system requires such an allowance for difference allowed. its being so harsh and brittle Perhaps no part of the system requires such an allowance for difference or climate. In the hugmid atmosphere of Ireland, it is not very material when it is spread; but in this climate, when exposed to a July or August sun, every drop after a shower, becomes a burning glass, and literally scorehrs the fibies; besides, such a highly putrid fermentation as will then take place in the water, though it seperates the harle more speedily, not only injures it, but communicates a stain that renders the process of bleaching much more tedious and expenbleaching much more tedious and expen-

The flax should not be put into the waymain from ten to fourteen days according to the temperature of the weather, and to the temperature of the weather, amishould be taken out before the fibres will seperate freely, spread on the grass when the frost will very much a sist the operation, and the flax exhibits a gloss and softness, that it is impossible to give it otherwish. The following method of preparing hemp will apply with great force to the point under discussion. During the late war an experienced ship master in Connecticut, and who was also a good farmer, raised a crop of HEMF. As soon as it was dry emough to be stowed away, it was put under cover, and remained till October; was then nough to be stowed away, it was put inder cover, and remained till October; was then put into clear, soft water, till the fibres would seperate with some difficulty, when it was spread on the grass; the Trost completed the operation and when dry it was immediately secured. There was no putrid fermentation to deteriorate the harle, nor was it milldewed by being exposed to the weather, and when dressed, exhibited thatfine silver green hue by which the best Russian hemp is distinguished; and when worked up, was pronounced by the reparakers to be equal to any hemp ever imported! Here is a lesson for our western brethmakers to be equal to any hemp ever imposted! Here is a lesson for our western brethren, that is worth more to them than realmines of silver. Clear soft, stagmant water, is preferred in Europe. A canal, forty
feet long, six broad and four deep, is said
to be sufficient for the produce of an aero
of flax, at one time. It should be formed
on a clay or some holding soil, where the
water from a spring or brook can be conducted in with convenience; the expense
would not be great, and on most farms anisducted in with convenience; the expense would not be great, and on most farmsanian ble sites may be had. May not boiling or steaming be found the most advantageous process of preparing flax? The very superior sample of thread exhibited at Brighton, in 1818, for which Mrs. Crowninshield, of Danvers, raccived a premium, was spin from flax prepared by boiling! It appears by the stransactions of the Swedish-keademy," that a method was practised in Sweden, of preparing flax to resemble collour

testimony of its macfulness. It is pushed forward by a man like a whetherope, and will saw more than one sere is an hour, un-impeded by wind or light rain. They are for sale at Harison and hart's Perpositive for Agricultural implements, in the city of New York.