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Palestine Mission.

[It is well known to all Christians, that the wonderful birth of our Saviour, the genesis of his life, and his death, were in Jerusalem. The accounts of him in the gospels, and throughout the New Testament, are read with great interest by every pious person; yet there are many who regard him merely as historical facts...

From the Missionary Herald, for February 1822.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Levi Parsons, while at Jerusalem.

Feb. 17, 1821.—Entered Jerusalem by the Damascus gate, 3 minutes before 5 o'clock, P.M. Soon after passing the gate, we turned to the north, and in a few minutes arrived at the house of Procopius...

INTRODUCTION TO PROCOPIUS. After service of 30 minutes, I returned, and presented my letters to Procopius. Conversation was directed to the exertions which the Protestants are making to promote the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures...

FIRST SABBATH IN JERUSALEM. Feb. 18.—At an early hour, I was reminded by the crowing of a cock, of Peter, who denied his Lord and Master.

VISIT TO THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH. An Armenian from Smyrna invited me to visit the principal Armenian church. It is situated near to Jaffa gate; is large, and elegantly furnished.

THE POOL OF SILOAM. Descending the Mount of Olives, we passed into the valley of Jehoshaphat, to the pool of Siloam. Here the blind man, at the command of Jesus, washed and returned seeing.

MOUNT ZION. 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.

PRINTING. These of our readers, who have observed the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will recollect, that Procopius is the agent of vast noble institution, and that the charge of the sale and distribution of the Scriptures...

present engaged to make inquiries, and to give information.

I presented to Procopius an excellent copy of the Persian Testament, translated by the much lamented Henry Martyn, the read portions of it with fluency, & thank him for the donation.

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.

Entered the gate of the church of the Holy Sepulchre amid a crowd of pilgrims. The first object which attracted my attention was the Stone of Uncion, venerated as the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed for burial.

Leaving the stone of Uncion we were conducted to the Holy Sepulchre. It is distant from the stone of uncion 63 feet, under the centre of a large dome.

MOUNT CALVARY.

Seventy feet from the Holy Sepulchre we came to the chapel of apparition, in which a few Catholics were engaged in evening service.

THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM.

Feb. 22.—In the afternoon, the interpreter of Russian consul accompanied me to Mount Olivet. Lett the city by Damascus gate, and turning eastward we passed near to the cave, in which tradition says, that Jeremiah wrote his lamentations.

MOUNT OLIVET.

In 15 or 20 minutes reached the summit of the Mount of Olives. Here we had a delightful view of the city, and also of the Dead Sea.

THE POOL OF SILOAM.

Descending the Mount of Olives, we passed into the valley of Jehoshaphat, to the pool of Siloam. Here the blind man, at the command of Jesus, washed and returned seeing.

MOUNT ZION.

From this we began to ascend Mount Zion. We passed through fields of grain.

which reminded us at every step, of the fulfilment of the prophecy, "Mount Zion shall be ploughed like a field."

Mount Zion, on three sides, is strongly fortified by nature. This agrees precisely with the description given in scripture.

On the south side of Mount Zion are the ruins of the old wall, supposed to be the one repaired by Nehemiah.

Feb. 24.—A priest came to my room to read with me the Holy Scriptures Sabbath, 25.—The Sabbath passed without the least interruption.

Feb. 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.

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 Calvary.

Feb. 29.—Sold an Italian Testament, and gave an Armenian Testament to an Armenian, who engaged to aid me in the study of the Scriptures.

March 2.—A Russian gentleman, with the president of Abraham's monastery, offered to accompany me to Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem.

VISIT TO BETHANY.

March 2.—A Russian gentleman, with the president of Abraham's monastery, offered to accompany me to Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem.

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.

March 3.—Gave to Procopius one hundred tracts, to be distributed among the priests and pilgrims.

INTERVIEW WITH PILGRIMS. A few pilgrims called upon me, and expressed their surprise that I should not observe the stated fasts.

March 6.—Went reading the Holy Scriptures with a priest, inquiring who made the many mansions in Bethany. He said, that they were all for Greeks,

but one has a higher station than another. Catholics, Armenians, Protestants, none of them can enter heaven; for they are not baptised.

March 8.—Violent rain. The Greek, with whom I read the Scriptures, remarked, that Christ was truly man and truly God.

March 9.—The 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.

SERVICE OF THE COPTS.

While walking in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, my attention was attracted by the religious service of the Copts. They have a small apartment on the west side of the Holy Tomb.

March 11.—Visited Procopius. He gave me his opinion, that there are in Jerusalem 10,000 Jews and 2,000 Christians.

March 19.—Visited Procopius. He gave me his opinion, that there are in Jerusalem 10,000 Jews and 2,000 Christians.

Two ecclesiastics called upon me to instruct them in Italian. They read with me in the Italian Testament.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal 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 plump, oily and heavy, of a bright, brown colour, sinking readily in water, and when thrown into the fire to crackle and blaze quick.

QUANTITY TO BE SOWN. On this head no particular directions can be given, as it depends on the various qualities of soil, goodness of seed, &c.

If sown very thin, too many lateral branches will be thrown out, each producing a boll, or pod, affording more seed but shorter & inferior flax.

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 injure them.

SOWING.

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The demand for Lined Oil must increase with the population for some time to come, as there appear no indications that the people will forsake their household duties, clayboards and paints.

WEEDING.

Weeding is considered in Europe, and by good husbandmen in this country, as necessary to secure a good crop of flax, which is a very tender plant.

PULLING. This should be performed as soon as the leaves begin to fall, and the stalks show a bright yellow colour, and when the bolls are turned a little brown.

SAVING SEED.

As soon as the flax is dry enough to put under cover, the bolls should be ripped, as it is termed. A comb resembling the head of a rake, but with teeth longer, and nearer together, made of bickory or sick, is fastened upon a block, and the flax, taken in parcels no larger than the hands can firmly grasp, is drawn through and the bolls ripped off; attention to sorting at the same time should be continued.

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The flax should not be put into the water till about the first of October, and remain from ten to fourteen days according to the temperature of the weather.

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