Adopts this mode of jegualating is friends and the public generally he has removed his alon to early he has removed his alon to early he posite the market house, and one may above Adam to John Miller's dry all and grocery store, where he will are disposed to patronies him in business in moderate terms, and we neatness and despatch. He likewise embraces this opportunity of reference embraces this opportunity of return emoraces this opportunity of reinning his afacerest thanks to all the have encouraged him in his line of his siness since his commencement, and he hopes those who are indebted to him will come for ward and crale that accounts as he cannot do without the maney for his labour?

Annapolis, Feb. 7.

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60 Dollars Reward

Ranaway from the subscriberabout the 1st of January, a negro many the name of Jibi, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height very black, long face, his front teet long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Mas ning, of St. Mary's county, and midoubt will attempt to get back then again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and wis seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where then if both home, or ledged in graft so that Ign him again. HE TO A HALL. West River, near remapolis, Feb. 7.

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mirtake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twins at the ends. It is at a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally remrided, it requests.

Jan. 24.

Jan. 21.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT. Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, 84,

near the Bath Spring. Possession wilkegiven on the 1st of November next. Felfurther particulars and terms, apply to the
subscriber, living on the head of Severa, or.
Robert Welch, of Ben. Annapolis.

Jan. Mewburs.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150, acres, It is in high cultivation, and shape ed to the cultivation of wheat, rye, curry corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispute of the whole tract of land containing 340, acres. There is on the premises every con-venience necessary for farming, & it is well-adapted to clover and plaister, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proports on of meadow land.

Several Valuable SLAVES, Girb and Boys. For terms sply to John Weekes.

CABINET MAKING. The Subscriber, at his Shop, is Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahgany, and other materials, for carry

Cabinet Making Business, & Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully

received.

Ile will likewise furnish and superintend FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most read He will also attended the business of Upholstering at a Paper Hangiste JONAN WERDON.
Annapolist Jan, 3, 1822. sonable terms.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle theres. counts. Those which are of long that is they expect to have settled by the first Starch, or the debtors may expect suit

They have on hand, and intend keepist

At their News Warehouse on the child where persons in the supplied on the most moderate the G. & J. BARSER.

January 17.

January 17. Just Published
And for sale at this Office and Ital
George Shary's Store probability
The Constitution of Maryland
The Declaration of Rights
With the amendmental ingrates the
Oct. 26.

PRINTING VI Of every description meally are ecuted of this Office,

and a start of

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY . JONAS GREBN.

Price_Three Dollars per Annum.

OHURCH-STEHET. ANDAPOLIA.

From the Evangelical Magazine. EVENING'S HARPING. he sun parts faintly from the wave.
The moon and stara are beaming;
he corpre is covered in the grave,
And infants now are dreaming; nt time conveys with rapid pow like the sweetest, saddest hour! he rain has shower'd the bud has burst; The wind o'er ocean bellow'd; ature the birth of evening nurst, And thought my feelings mellow'd: ! Sacred Truth from Heaven descend, hou art my guardian and my triend! If tune my harp - I'll strike its wires -My Saviour's praise to waken;

is love refines my warmest fires, And keeps my heart unshaken; nd thus melodious chords arise nd tone my feelings for the skies. hough living in the strength of health, Earth's noblest joys possessing;—
neither poverty nor wealth;—
Esteeming every blessing;—
know not but the voice of time
light call me soon to Heaven sublime? ut, if uncall'd yet—sure at last, Ev'n though with locks grown hoary, hat sound will come, and when 'tis past shall awake in glory: dear Redeemer, give me grace

hen, when the vault shall claim my dust, And God recal my spirit; ternal love will be my trust, Insur'd by Jesua' merit: nd the triumphant change restore ly happiness for evermore!

fit me for that happy place!

Miscellaneous

Palestine Mission.

rom the Missionary Herald, for Feb. 1822. Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Levi l'arsons, while at Jerusalem. EREMONY OF THE HOLY FIRE.

April 21, 1821.—Nothing occurred in emorning of any importance The afnoon was a memorable season. Every partment of the church was crowded with Turks, Jews, Christians, and with people from every nation under heaven. These assembled to witness the supposed miraculous descent of the Holy Spirit, under the similitude of fire. It is estimated, that at least 5000 people were present. The go-rernor of the city, and the Turks of rank were there. A very convenient place was a llotted me, to observe distinctly every ce emony. About 12 o'cleck we witnessed highly derogatory to the christian profession. A body of Arab christians, natives of Palestine, were admitted to perform their art in the duties of the holy week. ping their hauds, throwing their caps into he air, cuffing each other's ears, walking half naked upon the shoulders of their com. e exhibition to five thousand people, who were in expectation of soon witnessing the descent of the holy fire.

About one o'clock the Turks entered the

small apartment of the holy tomb, extin-gaished the lamps, closed the door, and set a watch. I was determined to enter myself the holy sepulchre with the Russian onsul to see from what direction the fire consul fosse from what direction the nre proceeded But they replied, "The Turks will not give permission to strangers to en-ter." Shortly after, the principal Greek priest entered the holy sepulchre, attended by the Armenian patriatch, and also by the Syrian patriatch. The Greek priest, how-Syrian patriarch. The Greek priest, how-ever, entered the second apartment unat-tended. Every eye was fixed as the time approached. As we stood waiting, sudden-ly there darted from the sepulchre a flamin there darted from the sepulchre a flaming torch, which was carried almost instantaneously to a distant part of the assembly. I stood among the first to receive the fire, and to prove that as to its power of burning, it, contained no extraordinary qualities. The zeal of the pilgrims to get a part of the fire before the superior qualities departed, (as, they say it burns like other fire in a few minutes,) endangered the lives of many. Several were well night crushed to death: Some lighted candles, others tow, with a view to preserve a part of its influence. Some held their faces in the blaze, saying "It does not burn." Others said, "Now, Lord, I believe, forgive my former unbulled." After this the pilgrims faired, abundantly satisfied with what hey shad deen and heard. I have thought it rather strange, that the Greeks, when urg had 460n and neard. I have thought it ra-ther strange, that the Greeks, when urg-ilag upon me the evidence of the superiori-ty of their religion, have never mentioned the miracle of the holy fire.

the miracle of the holy fire.

April 22.—A little past midnight, began the coremonies of the resourcetion. The charch of the holy spoulahre was most splendidly illuminated to represent the glory of that morning, when arose to live and reign the king of glory. The holy scripths were read in angient Greek, Russian, Arthio, Thukish, Armenian, Latin, and in alternative barguages. The processions yer splendid, and the ceremonies numerical.

the marning, all retired from the standar is their marning, all retired from the standar is their respective habitations. However, it is the first respective habitations. However, the training the standard respective habitations of the property among all classified their standard what an opportunity it will allow the standard when the day of Penteronal and when the spirit which Poly processes on the day of Penteronal and when the spirit which Poly processes on the day of Penteronal and when the spirit which Poly processes on the day of Penteronal and when will be stand to lead thousand, by a hissing from above, to cry, amen and treatment many had been processed in the spirit when the spirit respectively.

I am not greatly deceived, I behold, even now, the dawning of that alorious day.... May all, who love the gatest of Ziou, bold not their peace, will the rightcounses thereof go forth as brightness, and the sat vation thereof as a lamp that burneth." EXCURSION TOJORDAN AND THE DEAD SEA.

April 25 —The English gentlemen invited me to accompany them to the house of the governor. He received as with much politeness, and offered to furnish us with a guard from Jericho to the Dead Sea, and

guard from Jericho to the Dead Sea, and to give us all the assistance necessary.

At niae o'clock, left Jerusalem for the Jordan. The pilgrims were several hours in advance. The governor of Jerusalem, attended by his guard, accompanied us. He requested the English gentlemen to ride immediately behind him. At 12 o'clock, stopped at a fountain, where, it is said, our Savious often refreshed himself on his way from Jericho to Jerusalem. A little further we naved Rahneim. A little further we passed Bahnrim, where David was cursed and stoned by Shimei, & where, resigned to the will of his heavenly where, resigned to the will of his heavenly father, he uttered those memorable words, "Let him alone, let him curse, for the Lord hath bidden him." At 4 o'clock, pitched our tent on the plains of Jericho.—Went to view the present village of Jericho consisting of a few mud huts, in the centre of an extended plain Towards the east, beyond Jordan, we beheld the mount which Moses ascended and when he which Moses ascended, and whence he viewed the land of promise; to the west the wilderness in which our Saviourfasted forty days and forty nights, and was afterwards tempted by the devil. We searched in vain for some remnants of the wall, which God

overthrew at the blowing of ram's horns
About 300 Alabs inhabit this village.

April 27 — After sleeping two hours on
the ground, we were awaked at half past 2
o'clock, and ordered to proceed to the Jor o'clock, and ordered to proceed to the Jod dan. On our way some remarks were made concerning the seripture history of this ri-ver, The armies of Israel passed it on dry land tright over against Jericho.' Eljah ver, The armies of Israel passed it on dry land right over against Jericho.' Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither. Here also, Elisha cried, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? nd smote the waters, and they divided hither and thither?

Here, at the baptism of our Saviour, were the heavens opened, and 'Lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.'

At 5 o'clock stood on the banks of the At 5 o'clock stood on the banks of the Jordan The current, in consequence of the great rains was rapid and violent. The banks of the river were ten feet, at least, above the level of the water. The pilgrims all rushed into the stream, and plunged themselves beneath the sacred waters. A-mong the spectators were the governor and his guard.

At 6, left Jordan, and bent our course to-wards the Dead Sea. The governor sent a guard with us. Arrived at half past seven o'clock. The way was through a desert of sand. The water of the Dead Sea is excessively hitter. We could see far toward the place where were engulphed the guilty cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, the inha bitants of which are set forth for an examsuffering the vengeance of eternal

RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

Left the Dead Sea at 8 o'clock, and arrived at our tent, on the plains of Jericho, at half past nine. At two PM. set out for Jerusalem, and arrived at eight in the even. ing. On our arrival, we learned that several Russian pilgrims had been wounded by the Arabs The blame is charged upon the

pilgrims
April 30.—Were informed this day, by a letter from Rama, that the English gentlemen on their return, were arrested, deprived of their arms, and insulted. What rendered the event more alarming was, that it was not done by a lawless banditti, but by orders from the governor of Jaffa. Their

The number of pilgrims present at this passover may be thus s'ated: 1200 Greeks, passover may be thus s'ated: 1200 Greeks, 1400 Armenians, 70 Copts, 21 Syrians, 15 Catholics, 1 Abyssinian. Total 2706. In Jerusalem are 11 mosques, 5 synagogues, and 20 monasteries, belonging to the different denominations of christians.

Repeated and earnest applications were nade for Armenian testaments; but it was not in my power to procure them. It will be remembered, that before my arrival, bi-bles and testaments were deposited in the respective monasteries by Pracopins. How many have been sold I am not able to say. Procopius has not had time to prepare the

[Mr. Parsons here gives a particular account of the distribution of more than 3000-tracts, after he left Smyrna. He gave them to many priests, bishops, schoolmasters, and inquisitive pilgrims. He sent them in every direction from Jerusalem. Some co-

every direction from Jerusalem. Some copies were in the bands of pilgrims, who live more than a thousand miles from that city. Should a missionary, residing there, be fully supplied with books in different languages, there is no calculating how much he might do in the great work of promoting genume religion.

In every instance, the tracts have been received not only without hesitation, but with a smile of gratitude. Bishops have aided their circulation. All have rejoiced to carry so sacred a present to their friends.

A pilgrim from Caramania engaged to carry the tracts to school teachers and to priests. He said, they will be received with thankfulness. In many instances, I have been requested to accompany the tracts with my name, that the persons to tracts with my name, that the persons to whom the tracts were given, might know from whom was received a donation, which they so highly valued.

PROPOSED TOUR TO ARMENIA. To some Armenians, who made applica-tions for tracts, I said, sperhaps some of my friends will pass through Armenia with bi-bles and tracts for sale.' We shall rejoice,' they said, and all will rejoice, when they

arrive.

It a missionary rould return with the pilgrims to Armenia, his trunks of books would pass without exciting any suspicion, and he would receive the greatest assistance from those who accompanied him. I carried the property of the nestly hope, that after the next passover, some person will be prepared to undertake

the interesting service of making known to the churches the meral state of Arms.

MARKEAND GAZEFFE AND POPULICAL ENDERSHIP OF THE PAGE R

REASONS OF MR. PARSONS' RETURN.
May 7.—When I arrived at Jerusalem it

was my design to pass the heat of the sum-mer on Mount Lebanon. In cornequence of civil commotions, which had commended there, I relinquished the idea, and de-termined to retirs to Bethlehem. Soon af ter ine passover, the Greeks in Palestine were thrown into the greatest confusion by an order from government to surrender their arms and by the arrest of the Russian consul at Jaffa. All who could be spar-ed from the monastery had fled; others set-tled down with a determination to await the event.

ittle prospect of a quiet summer, either for study, or for affording instruction to others.

After seeking the d vine direction, & with a full conviction that Palestine is a station of high importance, as it respects the execution of benevolent designs, I came to the conclusion that it was best to return to some of the islands of the Archipelago, till the heat of the summer is past. I turn ed my attention to the Archipelago, more particularly with the expectation of joining brother Fisk, in the preparation of tracts to be distributed in different languages, among the pilgrims, who shall attend the next annual celebration

"Life is short: the poor pittance of fifty years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbour lies interred in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you thro' the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect, through this desert have your foresthers invaried. sert have your forefathers journied on, un til wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a little further, where you will find eter nal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumera ble events, which come not in slow successions. sion, bursting foreibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with di-versified influence." TBLAIR BLAIR

WOMAN.

A Persian Poet takes the following mon strougly ungailant liberty with the fair sex:
When tho art married eek to please thy wife; but listen not to all sne says From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight, and would'st thou straighten it? It breaks, but bends not; since then 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper, for them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved " London paper.

INDIAN GRATITUDE From the Travels of President Dwight New-Haven, 1821

Not many years after the county of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day into an Inn, in the town of Litchfield, n the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and supper. At the same time, he observed, that he could pay for neither, as he had had no suc cess in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune The hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good for nothing fellow; and told him, that she did not work so hard herself to throw her earnings upon such creatures as he was. A man, who sat by, and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave tenance, that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor; thank ed him; and assured him, that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able, would faithfully recompense itwas able, would fatefully recompense it.

For the present, he observed, he could only reward him with a story; which, if the
hostess would give him leave, he wished to
tell. The hostess, whose complacency had tell. The hostess, whose complacency had been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressed himself to the benefactor, said, if suppose you read the Bible.' The man assented. 'Well,' said the Indian, the Bible say, God made the world; and then he took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good!' Then he made light, and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good!' Then he made dry land and water, and sun and moon, and grass and trees; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good' Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good' Then on him, and say, 'Its all very good' Then he made man; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'Its all very good.' Then he made woman, and took him, and look on him, and he no dare say one such word The Indian having told his stery then with-

Some years after, the man who had be friended him had occasion to go some dis tance into the wilderness between Litch field, then a frontier settlement, and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout, and carried to Canada. When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the Southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the tribe, on the Southern border of the St.
Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the
captors that he should be put to death.—
During the consultation, an old Indian
woman demanded, that he should be given
up to her, that he might adopt him in the
place of a son, whom she had lost in the
war. He was accordingly given to her, and
lived thro' the succeeding winter in her
family, experiencing the customary effects
of savage heepitality. The following sum family, experiencing the customary effects of savege hespitality. The following sum mer, as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknewn Indian came up to him, and saked him to meet him at a place which he pointed ont—upon a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intendeds him. During the interval those apprehensions ingreased so such a degree, as to dissuade him, effectually, from tulfil-

ling his engagement. Soon sper the sains Indian found him at the work egain, and very gravely represent him for notiperforming his promite. The man, spologised, awkwardly apongh his in the best man, endoughed, awkwardly apongh his in the best man, etc. that he should he satisfied, if he would meet him at the same place on a futbre day; which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his premise. Which he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition joys them and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed, without the him. The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed, without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whither he was going; but concluded, that, if the Indian intended him harm he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that the worst he was as safe where he was, that the worst he was as safe where he was, as he could be in any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided; although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way; and at night kindled a fire by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days, they came one morning to the top of an eminence, presenting a prospect of a cultivated country, in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He reon whether he knew the ground. He re-plied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide then, after reminding him that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian, at an inn in that town, subjoined, I am that Indian; now I pay you, go home.' Having said this he bade him adieu, and the man joyfully re

turned to his nome

VALENTINE AND UNNION. At the siege of Nanor by the allier, there were in the ranks of the company commanded by captain Pincent, in col. Frederick ramilton's regiment, one Unnion a corporal, and one Valentine a private centine; there happened between these two men a dispute about a reflex of love which upon some aggravations, grew to an irre concileable hatred. Unnion being the officer of Valentine, took all opportunities even to strike his rival, and profess the spite and rerenge which moved him to it - The cenreredge-which moved him to it. The cen-ingle bore it without resistance; but fre-quently said, he would die to be revenged of that tyrant. They had spent whole months in this manner, the one injuring, the other complaining; when in the midst of this rage towards each other, they were commanded upon an attack of the castle, where the corporal received a shot in the thigh, and tell; the French pressing on, and he expecting to be trampled to death, called out to his enemy, "Ah, Valentine can you leave me here?" Valentine imme diately can back, and in the midst of a thick fire of the French, took the corporal upon his back, and brought him through all that danger as taras the abbey of Salfine, where a cannon ball took off his head; his body a cannon ball took off his head; his body fell under his enemy whom he was carrying off Unnion immediately forgot his wound, rose up, tearing his hair, and then threw himself upon the bleeding carcase, crying, "Ah, Valentine! was it for me who have so barbarously used thee, that thou hast died! I will not live after thee." He was not by any means to be forced from the body, but was removed with it bleeding in his arms, and attended with tears by all their com-rades who knew their comity. When he was brought to a tent, his wounds were dressed by force; but the next day still calling upon Valentine, and lamenting his crucities to him, he died in the pangs of re

NEW SHETLANDS.

This rewly discovered land has been visi-ted by several vessels, that have brought home good cargoes of seal skins. The country extends from 54 to 64 degrees west longitude, and from 61 to 64 south latitude It consists of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation. A species of mose only is found upon the rocks near the shore; eternal snows covering the more remote parts, which are mountainous. Although nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the ther-mometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the so.l, as to check all vegetation. Good coal was found in a bundance. Shrimps and penguin, are beyond conception numerous.

PRESERVATION OF HARNESS.

The Farmer's Journal contains a letter from W. M. Dinsdale, strongly recommending the following method of preserving leather harness and traces, engine hose, hoos and shoes, cording sheep cots, cart covers, sack cloths, &c. Take of neats root oil one quart; beca wax (cut small) one oz oil of tar half ib. oy weight; after simmering the neat's oil and wax a little in a pipkin, the oil of tar must be added, when after a gen-tlesimmering again for a few minutes, stirring it the whole time with a stick, the mix ure will be finished at the same time, if an ounce of naptha be comeatable, and the purpose for which it is to be used should render the expense no object, the composi-tion will, by the addition thereof, receive considerable improvement. It is used pre-cisely as oil would be applied; and where it may be required to soften old and hardened leather, a washing or sponging with hot wa-ter first is advisable, and the liquid should be driven in before the fire. Leather or cordage dressed with this liquid never gots, hardens, grows mouldy, or perishes with blacking; it is likewise a complete destroy-er of scabbiness in sheep and other animals As to the expense, one application of this fluid is superior to four or five of oil.

A new and valuable stypeic, which will step bleeding, even of the largest blood vessels. Take of brandy or common spirits two ounces; Castile soap two drachms, pearl ounces; Castile soap two drachms, pearl ash one drachm; acrape the soap fine, and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pearl ash, mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial. When you apply it, let it be warmed, and dip pledgets of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal. It operates by coagulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel; a few applications may be necessary where the barbaro wound is deep; or where a limb if out off,

From a London Proce.

ATROCIOUS PARRICIDE.

A most horrible parricide has being letely perpetuated in the arrenditament of firles. Cortege J. The circumstances of the set of the set of the compilation of the crime, heigh-leted, if nossible, its absolity. The bisary father that son, the latter in unicample perfect apitals in the army, and a Chevelier of the Lexicum Honour, inhabited together, a house in the country occupying, however, different spartments, and kesping in a manner different establishmenta. Disputes to the father property, and proportals for an arrangement had been made by two friends of the father for his coddens, but were told by him that his required isorther time to make up his dind, and requested them to chum to him in the course of a few days. The two friends having repetred to the sen of fagulaint him with the insure of the did of the doubt barrelled gun, and provided himself with fewder and shot. He atterwards ran into his bed room, where he was followed by one at the friends, and having seized a pistol, he took some apapers out of a closet, at the tame moment he tore from his button-hole the insign out to him the packet of papers, "Here," said he wis my commission, take care of it." The latter refusiog, Take it, he added, with coaths, "or I will force you with the pistol at your breast." After saying this, seeing the person he addressed retire a few paces, without persisting further, he placed the papers on a bed, and descended precipitate-

without persisting further, he placed the papers on a bed, and descended precipitately into the garden to prime his pistols.—
The friend who had tollowed this desperse do approached him for the purpose of sooth-

do approached him for the purpose of soothing him; but the latter turning towards him,
said—'leave me alone, sir, and of one evil
do not make two." The friend, alarmed
by this menace, quitted the garden, when
his companion joined him and said. Let
us retire; I have taken care that nothing
shall happen to the father; his room is barricadeed in such manner that his son cannot penetrate to him." Unfortunately these
precautions were insufficient and a few precautions were insufficient, and a few minutes after their departure, the son succeeded in gaining admittance into his fath-er's aparlment by foreing a window. He advanced towards the old man, who was

advanced towards the old man, who was seated in an easy chair, which his infirmities seldom permitted him to quite and shot him with one of his pistols in the treast. The Sieur, the son-in-law old he old man, who was present, having laid hold of his brother-in-law, a struggle ensued between them, during which the son endeavoured to discharge the other pistol into the breast of his brother-in-law; but as it burnt priming, he drew from under his coat a short two edged sword, with which he stabbed him in the stomacn. The thrust, however, was happily ill directed. The wounded man proving stronger than the aggressor, succeeded in disarming him, broke the weapon into pieces, and having driven his brother-in-law out of the room, he fastened the door. The son-in-law nahe fastened the door. The son-in law na-turally concluded that the scene of horror was terminated. His father-in-law was not

dead, and he ran up to him. When he was engaged in rendering the unfortunate old man his assistance, he saw his assassin, armed with a double barrelled gun, re-appear at the same window by which he had before entered the apartment. The monster discharged the first barrel at his father, who did to the same window by the same window by which he had before entered the apartment.

ster discharged the first barrel at his father, who died almost instantly, and the second at his brother-in-law, who fell in consequence, but not dangerously wounded. The assassin fled, but on the 5th the corpse was found in a wood, near the little town of St. Paniation, where he had blown out his brains with the first doubt he resulted. brains with the fatal double barrelled gun. by means of a string, of which one end was attached to the trigger, and the other end wound round his foot.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

What has been so long and so ardently sought for by ship builders, we believe to be now nearly if not wholly attained. We allude to the discovery of tumber, which will secure a ship's buttom against the terrible invasion of the worm, so universally

The discovery was accidentally made by our townsman, capt. Thomas Shields, during his residence at the Bay of St Louis. He found that a particular stake, used for fastening a boat, had remained perfectly good and staunch for a year, whereas others had to be replaced every two or three months, being destroyed by the worm. On examination this stake proved to be of sweet gum, a timber usually considered of no value. Capt. S deciding to make a full and fair experiment, procured a small tree, sweet gum, hewed it down until it squared nine inches, and then had it staked in three feet water, affording levery opportunity to the worm. This sweet gum stick remained thus exposed for four years; when, on examination, it was found perfectly free from moss, barnacle, and all other excreacence; and on hewing it down again an inchior more, no traces of the worm were to be or more, no traces of the worm were to be" or more, no traces of the worm were to be seen, except three or four very small punctures of inconsiderable depth. Lapt. Shields communicated these facts to Commodore Patterson some years ago, the commodore declared his intention of making a further experiment in the Lake Barataria—when ther this was done, or what was the result we know not, but we hope the experiment, if made, was satisfactory, as that at Bay St.

if made, was satisfactory, as that at Bay St.
Loqis.

The Sweet Gum [Liquidambar, Lin'n,
—styracifiua] is in great abundance on the
Alabama and the Lakes and Bays between
Pensacola and New Orlegin—it is of prodigious girth and towefing tallness—frequently exhibiting a smooth stem of fiffy
and sixty feet—and remarkably straight It
can be sawed into plank of almost any size,
but it will not split, on which account it is
universally rejected as useless
Is it not worth the experimen? Cut this
timber into sheathing plank of half inch or

timber into sheathing plank of half inch or less and try it on some of our Lake Craft. Its flexibility is such, that a thin plank, may be bent and shaped almost some please

There is nothing more impious, more barbarous, than man in a state of igno-

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