

REMOVED TO MARTIN FREYER TAILOR

Adopts this mode of... he has removed his shop to nearly opposite the market house...

60 Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber about the 1st of January, a negro man by the name of Jim, about 25 years of age...

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass...

For Sale

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Near occupied by Richard J. Crabb, Esq. on the 1st of November, 1851...

Private Sale

The subscriber will dispose of private sale a part of a tract of land called Foxwood Manor, near Big Point, containing 150 acres...

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials...

Take Notice

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts...

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and George Shays's Store, No. 250, The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights...

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Evangelical Magazine. EVENING'S HARPING. The sun parts faintly from the wave...

And thought my feelings mellow'd, Sacred Truth from Heaven descend, Thou art my guardian and my friend!

MISCELLANEOUS

Palestine Mission.

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

CEREMONY OF THE HOLY FIRE.

April 21, 1821.—Nothing occurred in the morning of any importance. The afternoon was a memorable season. Every apartment of the church was crowded with Turks, Jews, Christians, and with people from every nation under heaven...

RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

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

PROPOSED TOUR TO ARMENIA.

To some Armenians, who made applications for tracts, I said, perhaps some of my friends will pass through Armenia with bibles and tracts for sale. 'We shall rejoice,' they said, 'and all will rejoice, when they arrive.'

The missionary could 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 earnestly hope, that after the next passage, some person will be prepared to undertake

I am not greatly deceived, I behold, even now, the dawning of that glorious day. May all, who love the gates of Zion, hold not their peace, still the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.

REASONS OF MR. PARSONS' RETURN.

May 7.—When I arrived at Jerusalem it was my design to pass the heat of the summer on Mount Lebanon. In consequence of civil commotions, which had commenced there, I relinquished the idea, and determined to retire to Bethlehem. Soon after the 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 spared from the monastery had fled; others settled down with a determination to await the event.

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 beyond you thro' the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect, through this desert have your forefathers journeyed on, until 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 eternal rest. Who ever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, he not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

WOMAN.

A Persian Poet takes the following most strongly ungalant liberty with the fair sex: 'When thou art married, seek to please thy wife; but listen not to all she 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 give her faults, and blame her not; nor let them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved.'

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, in 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 success 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 so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance, 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; thanked him; and assured him, that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able, would faithfully 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 been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressed himself to the benefactor, said, 'I 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.' and looked on him, 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 birds, and fishes; and took him, and looked 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 story then withdrew.

The interesting service of making known to the churches the moral state of Armenia.

REASONS OF MR. PARSONS' RETURN.

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 beyond you thro' the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect, through this desert have your forefathers journeyed on, until 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 eternal rest. Who ever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, he not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

WOMAN.

A Persian Poet takes the following most strongly ungalant liberty with the fair sex: 'When thou art married, seek to please thy wife; but listen not to all she 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 give her faults, and blame her not; nor let them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved.'

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, in 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 success 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 so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance, 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; thanked him; and assured him, that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able, would faithfully 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 been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressed himself to the benefactor, said, 'I 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.' and looked on him, 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 birds, and fishes; and took him, and looked 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 story then withdrew.

ing his engagement. Soon after the same Indian found him at his work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man, who looked at his party, though his in the eyes of his party, he should be satisfied, if he would employ him at the same place on a future day, which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for 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 least knowledge of what he was to do, or whether he was going; but concluded, that if the Indian intended him harm he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and 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 replied 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 returned to his home.

VALENTINE AND UNNION.

At the siege of Namur by the allies, there were in the ranks of the company commanded by captain Pincent, in col. Frederick Hamilton's regiment, one Union a corporal, and one Valentine a private centinel; there happened between these two men a dispute about an affair of love, which upon some aggravations, grew to an irreconcilable hatred. Union being the officer of Valentine, took all opportunities even to strike his rival, and profess the spite and revenge which moved him to it. The centinel bore it without resistance; but frequently 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 fell, 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 immediately ran 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 far as the abbey of Saline, where a cannon ball took off his head; his body fell under his enemy whom he was carrying off. Union immediately forgot his wound, rose up, tearing his hair, and then threw himself upon the bleeding carcass, 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 removed with it bleeding in his arms, and attended with tears by all their comrades who knew their enemies. When he was brought to a tent, his wounds were dressed by force; but the next day still calling upon Valentine, and lamenting his cruelties to him, he died in the pangs of remorse.

NEW SHETLANDS.

This newly discovered land has been visited 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 moss only is found upon the rocks near the shore; several snows covering the more remote parts, which are mountainous. Although nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the thermometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the soil, as to check all vegetation. Good coal was found in a bundance. Shrimps and penguins 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, boots and shoes, and carrying sheep coats, cart covers, sack cloths, &c. Take of nests foot oil one ounce, bees wax (cut small) one oz. oil of turpentine half lb. and a little in a pipkin, the nest's oil and wax a little in a pipkin, the oil of turpentine half lb. and a little in a pipkin, stir the mixture for a few minutes, stirring it the whole time with a stick, the mixture will be finished at the same time, if an ounce of naphtha be comatable, and the purpose for which it is to be used should render the expense no object, the composition will, by the addition thereof, receive considerable improvement. It is used precisely as oil would be applied; and where it may be required to soften old and hardened leather, a washing or sponging with hot water first is advisable, and the liquid should be driven in before the fire. Leather or cordage dressed with this liquid never gets hardens, grows mouldy, or perishes with blacking; it is likewise a complete destroyer of scabiness in sheep and other animals. As to the expense, one application of this fluid is superior to four or five of oil.

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 amber, which will secure a ship's bottom against the terrible invasion of the worm, so universally destructive. 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 every opportunity to the worm. This sweet gum stick remained thus exposed for four years, when an examination, it was found perfectly free from muss, barnacle, and all other excrescence; and on hewing it down again an inch or more, no traces of the worm were to be seen, except three or four very small punctures of inconsiderable depth. Capt. Shields communicated these facts to Commodore Patterson some years ago, who Commodore declared his intention of making a further experiment in the Lake Barataria, whether 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. Louis.

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding, even of the largest blood vessels.

Take of brandy or common spirits two ounces; Castile soap two drachms, pearl ash one drachm; scrape 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 wound is deep, or where a limb is cut off.

The Sweet Gum (Liquidambar, Lin'n, stracivinus) is in great abundance on the Alabama and the Lakes and Bay between Pensacola and New Orleans—it is prodigious girth and towering tallness. It frequently exhibiting a smooth stem of fifty 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 experiment? Cut this timber into sheathing plank or 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 on any place as.

There is nothing more impious, more barbarous, than man's use of a state of ignorance.

There is nothing more impious, more barbarous, than man's use of a state of ignorance.