o furnish them. The subjects cussed in them have already ned and enforced by pious and nes, with as much ability as pected from more modern writers. to in order to be saved," may icated to our readers as well by a by any original matter which a able to offer to them. From s of approved divines, not almet with, even in possession of we shall most frequently collect deemed necessary to give on etrine and duty. The magazine

laity with useful information in the duties which are imposed up-ome hints, worthy of their atten-occasionally be given to the clerthey act up to their ordination iselves wholesome examples of eir godly admonitions, they ded generally, every disposition to d support them. If, however, at any of them forget to pay due disorder and misrule into the nen it is not only the right, but the imperative duty of the laity,

ert upon such conduct with un-perity. In gentirely of the forms prescrib-the doctrines agreed to by our twill be no part of the business gazine to recommend or even to any new inventions, whether in discipline or worship. TERMS.

pository shall be published twice each number to contain sixteen al 8 vo—Price two dollars per anhalf payable in advance, and the upon the delivery of the 12th

t number shall appear on the third in January next, should a suffici-er of subscribers be obtained to jus-

spense. ptions received at the office of the Gazette and at George Shaw's

Manufacturing Company of .Varyland.

stock, for not less than rive for which advance the subscrireto will receive half yearly s at the rate of seven per cent m, and the property of the will be pledged for the re-pay said advance and dividend, at od above mentioned.

icates of such advance, transon the books of the company manner as the original stock ssued in due form. y order,

R. MILLER, jr. President, nore, May 24th, 1820. e l

he editors of the Frederick. or the Frederick crald, the Hagerstown Torch Maryland Garctte and Easten II insert the bove till the 6th August, and forward their aco the president for payment.

## NOTICE.

ersons having claims against te of Miss Elizabeth Worthingof the city of Annapolis, de are requested to present them ubscriber for settlement, and debted to make payment to Brice J. Worthington, Administrator. .. 4w.

FOR SALE, use in which the subscriber at present resides. desirous of burchasing it, are

to call and examine it. The rill be liberal" NICHOUAS J. WATRINS.

OLIXXVIII. 4

Union
Pormerly and has been purchased to be the purchased to purchased to be the p

Irish Linen Warehol

No. 2 North Charles street, Belli The subscriber imports and mi constantly supplied with end description of

TRISH LINENS. which he will sell on the most reterms.

He has nowon hand 150 cases 447 3-4 white linens, fine and coan sortments

ditto half bleached and brew 6.1 & 10-4 diaper & damask table 3 4 diaper

7-8 lawns

Dowlass, Droghedas, Derries, D Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been ported this spring, and as they consigned from the Manufactur will be found as cheap as any in A

W. R. ADAIR. He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior qua Brass Wire,

2 Lustres, London made clot s and super blue cloths. April 20.

## NOTICE.

Persons who are indebted to subscriber either by bond, note open account, which has been stand above 12 months, are earnestly quested to make payment between and the middle of July next, or our wise satisfactorily secure the same, suits will be instituted, as longer June 8. dulgence cannot be given.

Prince-George's County Cou April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. att, by petition in writing, to the jues of Prince-George's county court. Maryland.

CE—In conformity to a Report the Stockholders of this comman adjourned meeting held at thants' Coffee House, on Monseth day of May, 1820, a book pened, and will continue open lixth day of August next, and r, atthe company s Warehouse, Market-street, for the purpose ving subscriptions for an adfall the supplements thereto, a sched of his property, and a list of his created of his property, and the court being fully said that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has compared to the said property. ther cause—It is thereupon order adjudged by the said court, that the petitioner be discharged from conf petitioner he discharged from confiment, and the first Monday in Separaber next is appointed for the said petioner to deliver up his property, to have a trustee appointed for the nefit of his creditors; and it is furth ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyby causing a copy of the aforegoing be published once a week for the months successively, in the Natistanders. months successively, in the Naties Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, fore the said first Monday in Septe ber next, give notice to his credit that they be and appear before t court on the said day, to recommen

trustee for their benefit. Test Suilla Brall, Cla

PUBLIC SALE.

By ratue of an order of the Orth Court of Same-Arundel County, the striber will after at public sale, on First the 30th day of June next, if fair, if the next fair day thereafter, Sundry cepted fatthe laterngidence of David West late of Anne-Arundel county, declared, the personal estate of the sald decessed, or sisting of negroes, household and ktch furniture, horses, cows, sharp, hop, eer farming utensits, &c. Term of sale, it cash to be paid, all sums above to hold lars, a credit of six months will be the Bond with approved security will be the GUSTAL GU

PRINTING,

## AND THE ANGLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1820.

IONAS GREEN. IMPOTERT, ANNAPOLIS. Ares Dollars per Annum.

London Monthly Magazine Feb. 1829.

LESTING TOUR THROUGH
THE HOLY LAND, 1819.

For the Levant, by a modern

onci, (Cyprus) April 10, 1819.
er | star\*,
er | star\*,
er | star\*, from me at such an immense 2, and out of Europe.-If I give you an account minuteas most interesting of all sthat I have taken, I should m of paper. Let me then me, hastly, a short account countries through which I

n August I left London for From Paris, I sailed down hone for Marseilles. Here I and for Egypt; was nearly alwo gales of wind, off Candy lalta. In six weeks, I arriv-Alexandria, where I saw Pom-Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, the es which poor Abercrombie town his life, and every object prest in that celebrated place. ha crossed the Desert, arrivun Aboukir Bay, where Nelaght his great battle, and, afvary journey across a desert Algotsafe to Rosetta. When entdria, I was introduced to ada, or King of Egypt, a man

airkable talent. Rosetta I embarked in the 's barge, and sailed up the and, after two days sail, I arat grand Cairo, the capital: the throng in the streets apto me greater than that in tets of London.

ited the Pyramids, scrambling through them; and in the pened by Signor Belzoni 12 1 1go, are stupendous objects

ter remaining here ten days, I ddown the west branch of the indirrived at Damietta, where udettined a fortnight, by storweather.

emarked here, and afterwards edit Jaffa; and as inns, and such plees of accommodation, are yout of the question, I put up, a fiture stages of my journey, econvents; the one here, is said elakon the spot, where the ed Simon the Tanner stood. htt proceeded to Ramah, in

neighbourhoad of which is the hefst. George, tutelar Saint of had; and thence to Jerusalem, gaing the most frightful path of mountered, through rocks prespices.

remained a fortnight at this was on the Mount of Olives, at Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre,

at the Nativity; to the famous ensof Solomon; and, after pass-limit, I arrived at the Wilderof St. John the Baptist, & saw

governor of Jerusalem hav-

trea me a military escort, leded to Jericho, through a

solitary country; and at this the governor gave me an addi-Brong military escort, with ittlearmy, I went to the banks elordan, and the Lake of Death nd Sea, a water eighty miles agth, and twenty-five broad ng Sodom and Gomorrah, and tities. Every thing around the terrible judgment of God: ad terrific silence. Nothing the plain, though Scrip-Hi it was formerly well wa-the called the Garden of the The water is sait, the bitu-tas, and smells like brim-No boat was ever seen on his laded an awful place!
Joshill hear more at meeting.
let lensalem finally, and took
marily direction. I came, afline days journeys to Bethel,
the limb took the arbues for his

I next entered the grand Vale of Esdraction, beyond any thing I have ever seen, called in Scripture, the Galilean plain, probably fifty miles long and twenty-five broad; which from the time of the King of Assy ria, down to the disastrous journey of Bonaparte, from Egypt to Syria, has been the chosen spot for every action respecting the country.

I visited Mount Hermon, at the foot of which stands Nain, a small village, where our Saviour raised the widow's son to life; two miles from which is Endor, where Saul had the interview "with a woman of a familiar spirit."

I arrived at Nazareth; where, you know, our Savlour was in subjection to his parents. It is a small village on the brow of a hill, looking down on a valley, and has, a population of 2000. Many obsects of interest are shewn there.

I then set out to make the tour of Galilee, more remarkable than any other district of the Holy Land, from the frequent visits of our Sa-

I first arrived at Cana, "where the modest water saw its God, and blushed;" next to the Mountain of Beatitude, named from the excellent sermon, our Lord delivered, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," &c .-Then to the spot called "the Multiplication of Bread," from the miracle which occurred in feeding the multitude with the few loaves and fishes.

Six miles further on, the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, opened up. I entered the town, which is walled round, and on the edge of the Lake, and could find no other place than an old church to repose in, built on the spot where the house of Peter stood.

The Lake is fourteen miles long, and six broad, in a deep hollow territory. I rode to the end of it. where the Jordan (entering the upper part) leaves it; and, what is odd, though the Jordan passes through the Lake, the waters never mingle. I stripped, bathed, and washed my cloths in the Jordan.

The whole scenery around, has something in it religiously solemn and impressive. It was here our Saviour said to Peter, "Follow me;" where the miraculous draught of fish took place; where he rebuked the winds & waves, where, in short, he walked on the very water!

After passing two days here, I proceeded; and, after a day's journey, got to Mount Tabor, where the Transfiguration took place, a mountain of great altitude; and no pen can describe the grandeur of the scenery. I was on the very top of this mountain. The day was glorithis mountain. The day out of a sacred nature pointed licious prospects around. The plain licidus prospects around. The plain of Esdraeton is under your feet .-Mount Carmel, Mount Hermon, Nain, Endor, Mountains of Samaria; the whole of Galilee, Capernaum, Nazareth, Tiberias, and Mount Lebanon, (like Ben Lomond in Scotland) majestically in the back ground. In the whole globe there is not to be seen, as from this Mount, so much holy ground at one time .-Never will the scene be forgotten

I returned to Nazareth; and, after remaining some days, went to Acre, and visited Mount Carmel, about ten miles distance. I went to the top, and saw the spot where the Prophet Elijah resided. The river Kishon, so often alluded to in Scripture, flows along the bottom of this mountain.

The governor is much respected; he succeeded Diazzar Pasha, one of the greatest Herods or Robespierres of the day, who struck off heads, scooped out eyes, and struck off noses, daily, for his amusement. The present minister, who acted in that capacity to him, had his nose bit off, and an eye taken out, for having of. fended him. Many are the miserable objects, still to be seen going along the streets whom this man disfigured, and whom he usually called took took the stones for his his marked men.

I lest Acre, and the sea side. The sea side of the sea side of the sea side. The sea side of the sea side of the sea side. The sea side of the sea side of the sea side of the sea side. The side of the sea side of the sea side. The sea side of the sea side of the sea side. The sea side of the sea side of the sea side of the sea side. The sea side of de of be as rock for fishermen to spread instance, there are three of these cluster of bees hovering about a ed three times the amount won, to their nets on." The place is in ruins. I lying end to end, which are sixty- window, he commanded that it be given to the poor.

day's journey distant from Lady Stanhope, cousin of Mr. Pitt. She is called princess here, and is greatly respected. I do not think she will ever return to Britain, but end her days at Sidon.

I proceeded, and after a most toilsome and exhausting journey, over chains of mountains for days, and crossing the top of Mount Lebanon, covered with snow, a journey that I really thought would have got the better of me, I arrived, sase at Damascus; the view of which, from the mountains descending to it, six miles distant, is most delicious. It is in the centre of a plain; boundless to the eye, and encircled with gardens to the extent of thirty miles. know of no views that come near to it, unless it be those from Shooter's Hill, or Greenwich, near London. There is a population of 400,000. It is almost death to walk about the streets, in any other than a Turkish habit. I have been obliged to adopt it during the whole of my route; but the strictness in Damascus, in this | dor at Constantinople, has also sent respect, is more remarkable than in any other part of the Holy Land. The spot where the vision appeared to the first Apostle, the house of Annanias, and the place he was "let down by the wall in a basket," are shown; and the street called "Straight," (Acts of the Apostles) still retains that name.

I remained here eight days; and after another long journey of several days, I arrived at Balbec, to see the famous ruins. At entering the town, which had a population of 500, it had the appearance of one which had been severely bombarded. The houses are in ruins, and had been built like buts, in many parts of which are the most precious carved stones, broken columns and inscrip tions-the fragments of the mass of ruins of the grand templeand build-

ings contiguous. My eyes never have seen elsewhere, nor I believe ever will see, such magnificent architecture as is to be found on this spot.

The origin of the place has never been distinctly ascertained. One account is, that it was built for Pharoah's daughter by King Solomon, and it corresponds with the description of the palace given in 1 Kings, chap vii. ver. 8 and 12. A second is, it was the city celebrated by the Greeks and Latins, under the name of Heliopolis, or City of the Sun, and denoting by its present Arabic name Ballbec, that is the Vale of Baal, its connexion with the worship of the sun; of which, Baal, the chief idol deity of the country, was an appropriate denomi-

nation. In its general proportion and quite insignificant compared with this temple, in point of magnificence. structure, and dimensions .- There is a noble portico, sustained by pillars of the Corinthian order, each fifty feet in height and six feet in diameter.

Nothing can be more august than he view of the entrance. The front is composed of eight Corinthian pillars, and within these, at the distance of six feet, are four others similar. Through these appear the door of the temple, which is majestic. Its case or portal resembles in proportion and construction, the great marble portal at the west end of St. Paul's Church, London, but vastly superior in point of beauty and of richness of sculpture. The residue of the church appears to have been divided into three aisles, and lately the infidel Turks blew up with gunpowder a superb column and arch, the only one which remained. Contiguous to this grand temple, which, in point of architecture, is said to be without a fault, and the ruins of a palace of vast extent. Clusters of the finest columns are still remaining, braving the ravages, of time. This must have been the residence of some powerful monarch. The stones are so enormous and massy, that one is sometimes really lead to think the fabric could not be erected by any human being. In my life never have

twenty-feet from the ground; Not a foot can be moved, in going about the town, without stumbling on some precious fragment, beautifully carved: Here I spent a couple of days; and after three days journey, I arrived at Baurenth, took a vessel and come here, on my way to Antioch and Aleppo; and from which I mean to go to Constantinople, make the tour of Greece, and if it please God, I hope to be in old England in winter. I have given you a very slight account of my travels in this letter, and I delay all particulars till we meet.

It would take a long summer's day to impart to you the hardships I have encountered, the privations I have been forced to submit to, the hair-breadth escapes I have been among, the difficulties in the languages encountered. I travel with one servant only.

I have a patent letter from Rome that has commanded at the convents all I could desire, and our ambassa- undertaking. The extract which we me a firman from the Grand Sig-

In most part of my journeys, I have been obliged to take escorts of soldiers, on account of the dangerous state of the countries. The manners are totally at variance with those in Europe, and every thing appears "passing strange" to a traveller, when he firsts put his foot in this country.

I have not met with a single Englishman in the whole of my route.

Do remember me kindly, to good Mrs. I\*\*\*\*, and the accomplished lady we visited at Oxford, whose name I really forgot; and believe me my dear I\*\*\*\*,

Your's truly,

Solomon and Sheba .- I recollect a pretty story, which, in the Tal-mud of Gemara, some Rabbin has attributed to Solomon.

The power of this monarch had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. A private scholar in general, passes his life in obscurity, and prosperity, (a solitary consolation,) spreads his name to the most distant regions .-But when a king is a student, the case is reversed .- Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendor of his reputation, or more probably urged by the insatiate curiosity of the female, visited this political king at his own court, with the sole intent of asking him questions. The Rabbin does not inform me, if her examination of the Monarch was always made in the Chamber of audience; there is reason to suspect that they frequently retired; for the solution of form, it is like the Church of St. many hard problems, to the phi Paul's, Covent Garden, but that is losophical solitude of a private cabinet. But I do not intend by any means to make this work (as Lord Littleton answered to a curious female, concerning his history,) " vehicle of antiquated scandal.

It is sufficient, that the incident I now relate, passed as Solomon sat surrounded by his court .- At the foot of the throne stood the inquisitive Sheba; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers; the one composed of natural, the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely emu lated the lively hues, and the variegated beauties of nature; so that at the distance, it was deemed impossible for him to decide-as her question imported-which wreath was the natural and which the artificial. The sagacious Solomon seemed posed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride.

The son of David-he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions, "from the cedar to the hysop," to acknowledge himself to he outwitted by a woman with shreds of papers and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for diving sagacity seemed diminished; and the whole lewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length an expedient presented ifself to the king; and it

valley, stands, Mount Ecal & Mount Anciently it was a magnificent city, one yards or 183 feet long. One of should be opened—it was opened in the best op was not then difficult; the learned Rabbins shook their beards in rapture, and the baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

This would make a pretty poetis cal tale. It would have an elegant description; and a pleasing morals that the bee only rests on the natural beauties, and never fixes on the painted flowers, however inimitably the colours may be laid on. This applied to the ladies, would give it pungency.

From the Union.

Every day we must add something fresh-some new variety of a hundred times repeated story-to the catalogue of marine barbarities .-We have thought of pasting them in a row, in order to see at the end of the year their length, (which we imagine might festoon the whole demicircle of the Legislative Hall:) but the idea discouraged us of the are about to make, reminds us of another transaction connected with the New Orleans pirates, which was lately communicated to us by a resident of New-Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particular facts; and which we do not remember to have seen in print. In 1812, a packet sailed from New-Orleans, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature .-Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or ita ill fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New Orleans, she saw, (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman, whom, common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alledged that he won them in gambling with the pirates, whose seat . was then the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers, were never seen or heard of, and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the Ocean, unpolluted by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy, we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better de-

> Drinking Cold Water in the heat of the day.

This subject is forced upon us from having night before last witnessed the last agonies of a person who had the Wednesday before imprudentiy taken a large draught of cold water while heated. Let it be impressed upon those who need such a caution, that cold water in such circumstances, is a deadly draught. If suffering under burning thirst, and exhausted frame, in a hot day, let it yet he borne in mind that when you put a large cup of cold water to your lips, you are about to swallow so much rank poison-for the effects of the one are hardly more deadly than the other. We presume every persons knows, that when water is taken from the spring or the pump, and suffered to stand until its chill is taken off, it will slake thirst more effectually than cold water, (though it may not; at the moment be so refreshing) and. that any liquid, when drank in small quantities at intervals, (for ingtance a swallow at a time, with an interval of half a minute) more completely extinguishes thirst than, a copious draught. Remember, aboye all, that cold water in a hot day is rank Union. poison.

A statute in England provides that when any person shall win more must be confessed, worthy of a that when any person shall win more natural philosopher. Deserving a than \$90 by gaming, he shall be find-