

Edenton Gazette.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS (except attachments and insolvent notices which are invariably \$5) of no more length than breadth, will be inserted at 62 1/2 cents the first week, and 31 1/4 for each continuance; larger ones in proportion. **77** Elop'd Wives or discarded Husbands, \$5.
LETTERS to the editor, through the medium of the Post-Office must have the postage paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Dissolution.
THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, under the firm of **SUTTON, M'MORINE & CO,** was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st day of March last. The business of the late concern will be settled by Benjamin Sutton; or in his absence, by either of the other parties.
BENJAMIN SUTTON,
JOHN M'MORINE,
ASHBURY SUTTON.
Elizabeth-City, July 24, 1821. 41774
 The undersigned having purchased the interest of his late Partners in the **TANERY,** will continue the business in his own name.
JOHN M'MORINE.

CORN & MEAL
 FOR SALE
 At James C. Johnston's Mill.
 Apply to
AUGUSTUS D. SHEELE.
July 18, 1821. 4773

CASH.
 I will give **CASH** for any quantity of **PIPE STAVES,** delivered in Edenton, or at any convenient landing in the neighborhood.
GEORGE BLAIR, jr.
19th July, 1821. 4773

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
 The good Schooner **CONCORD,**
 Capt. Stewart, burthen about 600 barrels, hourly expected from Richmond, and is in complete order for the reception of any cargo.
 Also—
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
 Either Coastwise or to any port in the W. Indies,
 The fast sailing live oak and cedar built Schooner **ANN,**
 Capt. Anthony, burthen about 400 bbls.
 Apply to either of the Masters on board, or to
GEORGE BLAIR, jr.
Edenton, July 21, 1821. 4773

Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, &c.
18 Hhds. 3d & 4th proof W. I. RUM,
 50 Bbls. Northern Apple BRANDY,
 26 Do. Southampton Do. Do. 3 years old and very fine flavored,
 25 Bbls. WHISKEY,
 10 Bbls. Rye GIN,
 40 Dozen London PORTER,
 10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
 Madeira and Port WINE,
 For Sale at reduced prices by
JOHN PECK.
Plymouth, July 7, 1821. 6w772

James R. Creecy
 Has just received an addition to his **STOCK** of **GOODS,** and offers a great variety of **Seasonable and Fancy Articles** for **SALE,** on moderate terms for Cash or good Notes. He will also trade for **CORN** at the market price delivered at Edenton, or any convenient landings in the neighborhood. He has a handsome Assortment of **Superfine Cloths & Cassimers,** Cambrics, Jaconets, Lawns, Muslin's Li-

ness, Sombazetta, printed Rattinets, Calicoes, Nankia and Canton Crapes, black and fancy colored Poplins, black and fancy colored Bombazines, superior buff and fancy Vestings—second Cloths—Domestics, a great variety—Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Ladies, and Gentlemen's woolen, cotton and silk Stockings—Gloves—half-hose sewing Cotton, Thread, thread Edgings & Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Table Covers, Quilts—Elains Dimities—Floss Silk, Tape—very superior Imperial T.E.S. in leaden boxes of 2 1/4 lb. for families, Leaf Sugar, &c. &c. &c.
Edenton, Nov. 30, 1820. 41741

Take Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, are requested to make immediate payment to **Isaac Pettijohn,** or they will be dealt with according to law.
Benj. Bissell.
June 1st, 1821.

THE HOLY LAND, IN 1820.
 The Rev. Mr. Conner has furnished us with the following curious particulars, relative to the present state of the Holy Land, at the feast of the passover of this year:
London paper.

PILGRIMS.
 The average number of Greek pilgrims is about 2,000—this year there are only 1,600. Of these pilgrims the majority are native Greeks, who speak and read Romaic—the next in number are the Greeks from Asia Minor, who speak and read the Turkish, but in the Romaic character—the third class consists of Russians—and the fourth and fifth of Wallachians and Bulgarians—few, however, of these pilgrims can read. The Armenian pilgrims amount this year to about 1,300. The majority of them are from Anatolia, and speak nothing but Turkish. Very few of them can read. The average number of Copt pilgrims is about 200. This year only 150 arrived. Their appearance is very wretched. The pilgrims that have visited Jerusalem this year may be thus summed up: Greeks 1600, Armenians 1300, Copts 150, Catholics 50, chiefly from Damascus; Abyssinians 1, Syrians 29—Total 3,140.

JERUSALEM.
 The Streets of Jerusalem were all life and bustle. To avoid the confusion, we left the city by the gates of Bethlehem, and, passing along the north side, fell in with the train of pilgrims at the gate of St. Stephen. The scene was very lively. The path through which we passed, down Mount Moriah, across the valley of Jehosaphat, and up the side of Olivet, was lined with people who came to witness the procession. A Turkish band of music, leaving the gate of St. Stephen, and accompanied with banners, proceeded with us as far as a tree on Olivet, under which the governor of Jerusalem, with his court, was seated. Guns were fired at intervals.

JERICHO.
 After having crossed a number of hills we descended into the plain of Jericho. In the midst of this plain appears a large verdant tract, like an oasis in the desert—and here, emposed in the trees, stands the wretched mud-built village of the ancient Jericho, formerly celebrated for the number of palm trees growing near it, and on that account, called "the City of Palms." This city was the first in Canaan which fell under the power of the Israelites after their entrance into the Land of promise—and the walls fell down before the ark of the covenant, on the first sound of the trumpets in the year of the world 2584, and before Jesus Christ 1400.

RIVER JORDAN.
 About half past three the next morning, we all set out, by torch-light, for the Jordan. The appearance of the pilgrims, moving in numerous detached parties, with their flabbeaux across the plain, was singular and striking. The Jordan, at the spot where the pilgrims bathed, is beautifully picturesque—its breadth is 26 yards, and it is shaded on both sides by the thick foliage of closely planted trees. The water appeared turbid, and was not deep. On retiring from the water the pilgrims employed themselves in cutting the branches from the trees, to carry home with them, as memorials of the Jordan. They then mounted their beasts, and returned to their former station in the plain.

DEAD SEA.
 Our party set off from the Jordan with prince Avstorf, a Georgian, and suite, to the Dead Sea, where we arrived in about two hours and a half. We rambled about for some time on the borders of this lake, which covers the ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah. Fainted the water, and found it excessive nauseous. Some of the party bathed.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
 Jerusalem is a considerable place. The most beautiful building within its wall is the mosque of Omer, which stands on the site of Solomon's Temple. The Turks have a

singular reverence for this mosque, and will not permit a christian to set his foot in the large grassy area which surrounds it.
VALLEY OF JEHOSEPHAT.
 The walks which I most frequent are those that lead down to the Valley of Jehosaphat, by the fountains of Silob, or those that run along the side of Olivet. From the side of Olivet you have a very commanding view of Jerusalem. The mosque of Omer appears particularly fine from this situation. The greater part of the surrounding country is most desolate and dreary. Hills of white parched rock, dotted here and there with patches of cultivated land, every where meet and offend the eye.

From the Lexington Reporter, July 2.
INDIAN WAR.—We have before us numerous particulars relative to the state of Indian affairs in Arkansas; from which it appears, that a war between the Cherokees and Osages will inevitably take place. The authority of government has not been properly exerted to prevent it. Although the parties have been warned to respect the property of our citizens, it cannot be expected, living as they do among the Cherokees, and contiguous to the other party, that they can escape the evils of the conflict.

PROVIDENCE, June 28.
Rapid Weaving.—Woven by eight girls in the week ending 23d inst on 16 water looms 4602 yards shirting, 29 inches wide, making an average of 48 1/8 yards per day to a Loom (or double to each girl) The above Looms were under the care of Mr. James S. Arnold, at the Cotton Factory, of R. Anthony and Son, North Providence.—*Man. Jour.*

Extract from Dr. FRANKLIN'S Experiments and Observations on Electricity
 "First let me mention an experiment you may easily make yourself. Walk but a quarter of an hour in your garden when the Sun shines, with a part of your dress White and a part Black—then apply your hands to them alternately, and you will find a very great difference in their warmth. The Black will be quite hot to the touch—the White still cool."

"ANOTHER.—Try to fire Paper with a burning glass. If it is White you will not easily burn it—but if you bring the focus to a black spot, or upon letters written or printed, the paper will be immediately on fire under the letters.
 "Thus fullers and dyers find Black cloths, of equal thickness with White, and hung out equally wet, dry in the Sun much sooner than the White, being more readily heated by the Sun's rays. It is the same before a fire, the heat of which sooner penetrates Black stockings than White ones. Also Beer much sooner warms in a Black mug than in a White one, or in a bright silver tankard."

My experiment was this:—I took a number of little square pieces of Broadcloth from a tailor's pattern card, of various colours—there were black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow, white, and other colours or shades of colours. I laid them all out upon the snow in a bright sunny morning. In a few hours (I cannot be precise as to the time,) the Black being warmed most by the Sun, was so low as to be below the stroke of the Sun's rays—the dark blue almost as low, the lighter blue not quite so much as the dark, the other colours less as they were lighter—and the quite White remained on the surface of the Snow, not having entered at all.

"What signifies Philosophy that does not apply to some use? May we not learn from hence, that Black clothes are not, so fit to wear in a hot sunny climate or season, as White ones, because the body in such clothes is more heated by the Sun when we walk abroad, and are at the same time heated by the exercise, which double heat is apt to bring on putrid and dangerous fevers? That Soldiers and Seamen that march and labour in the Sun, should in the East or West-Indies have an uniform of White.—That Summer Hats for men and women should be White, as repelling that heat which gives headaches to many, and to some that fatal stroke which the French call *coup de soleil*?—That the ladies' Summer Hats, however, should be lined with Black, as not reverberating on their faces those rays which are reflected upwards from the earth or water? That the putting a white cap of paper or linen within the crowns of a black hat as some do will not keep out the heat, though it would if placed without? That Fruit Walls being blackened, may receive so much heat from the Sun in the day time, as to continue warm, in some degree, through the night, and thereby preserve the fruit from frosts, or forward its growth? With sundry other particulars of greater or less importance, that will from time to time occur to attentive minds?"

MISERY RELIEVED.
Extract from a letter from an American officer in Valparaiso, to a gentleman in New-York, dated March 13, 1821.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the American prisoners who were captured in the Chilean brig Maypo, are at length restored to the blessings of freedom, after having suffered a long and wretched confinement of nearly two years. They are indebted for their liberty to the humane and noble exertions of Capt. Downes, of the Macedonian; and we can never sufficiently express our gratitude to him, and the officers and midshipmen under his command, for their generous conduct to us after our release. We were without clothing, without funds, and among strangers; we were languishing to death for want of food, and in prison; when Downes arrived, and, like an angel of goodness, procured our liberty, and, together with his generous-hearted fellow officers, supplied us with food, clothing and money. If you can imagine me in a horrible dungeon, nearly naked, starving, and covered with fleas and vermin as big as bed bugs, washing my linen in dirty water, and standing naked till it was sufficiently dry to put on, thinking of you, whom I might never again see, and of that sweet liberty which my heart told me I had lost forever;—and then suppose Capt. Downes transferring me unexpectedly to his ship, feeding me, clothing me, and supplying me with means once more to see you and breathe the air of my native land free and happy—you will have a faint idea of the depth of misery from which Captain Downes and his officers most generously extricated me and the American prisoners. He is a noble man, an honor to his country; and I wish you to sound his praise, and that of all his officers, in token of the heart-felt gratitude of all the prisoners, who, through him received their freedom from the horrors of a ROYAL Spanish prison."

PROCLAMATION
 By Col. JOSEPH COPPINGER, Governor of East-Florida.
 [TRANSLATION.]
 To the Inhabitants of East-Florida.

On the 10th inst. possession of this Province will be given to Col. ROBERT BUTLER, the Commissioner legally authorized by the U. States. The Spanish officers and troops will therefore evacuate said territory on the day above mentioned, as the same will be occupied by the officers and troops of the United States, agreeable to the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d of February, 1819—the Royal Warrant of the 24th October ult.—and other Orders in my possession as a Commissioner for the delivery of said Province. As soon as the delivery is effected, the Spanish authority, in the exercise of its functions, will cease, and the American commence.

It is my duty to inform you of this important change. I have already stated to you the stipulation made by our government to secure to you the free exercise of the Catholic Religion—the possession of your property—and all the enjoyments that the Treaty guarantees. I have also informed you of the privileges and protection offered by our government to all those who wish to emigrate to any of the Spanish dominions, and particularly to the Island of Cuba.

I now cease to command, but shall remain with you the limited time for the fulfilment of some particulars of my commission, which resolution I expect will receive the sanction of my superiors. Meanwhile, those desirous of removing to the Havana, will always find me ready to render them all the assistance which lies in my power; and wherever I am placed, to testify towards you the particular esteem and regard you are entitled to.

Floridians.—You are now going to give a signal proof of your virtues, by obeying his Majesty's commands. With this change, may all the vicissitudes that circumstances have made you suffer with such heroic resignation, cease! As a witness of my desire, and a proof of the sacrifices you have made to your country, I shall, as I always have done, bear testimony of all those I am apprised of, who may require it.
 I flatter myself with the idea you will be happy, which is the sincere wish of
 Your Friend and Fellow-Citizen,
JOSEPH COPPINGER Col.
St. Augustine, July 7, 1821