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At Three Dollars per annum, payable annually in advance. No subscription will be taken for a less term than 12 months, except to transient persons; nor will any paper be discontinued, except at the option of the editor.

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. **Eloped Wives or discarded Husbands, \$5.**

Lawyers 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.

FURNITURE.

THE FURNITURE of a family about to remove from this place is offered for sale—it consists of almost every article necessary to the comfort of a family. Most of it is new and none of it has been much used. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply to Messrs. Cheshire & Cox, Edenton, June 4, 1821. 4w766

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, are requested to make immediate payment to Isaac Pettifohn, or they will be dealt with according to law. Benj. Bissell.

STOLEN,

On Friday the 28th inst. from Chickamacomick Banks, a small schooner BOAT,

about 11 tons burthen, called the Sally, built from Washington. Her points are as follows:—White stern and quarters, yellow waist, all of which have a dull appearance; her upper works and hatches out of repair. She has a good foresail and jib, but mainmast very indifferent. She had up when taken away, a main-topmast. Whoever will take up said Boat and give me information so that I get her, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expences paid.

Thomas Douglas.

May 25, 1821. 2w766

To the FREEMEN of the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

FELLOW CITIZENS, THE period of electing your Representative in the next Congress of the United States will soon arrive, and I address you for the purpose of requesting that I may be considered one among the number of those from whom a selection may be made. My character and qualifications, whatever they are have been long open to public observation. If, with a knowledge of these, you shall think proper to bestow on me your suffrages, flattered by your partiality, and grateful for your confidence, my efforts, in discharging the important trust reposed in me, shall ever be directed with faithful zeal to the promotion of the honor, the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

James Iredell.

Edenton, April 9, 1821.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently completed his Medical Studies in Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Citizens of Perquimans and its vicinity, in the line of his profession. He hopes, by fidelity, diligence and activity, to merit a portion of the public confidence and patronage.

Application may be made at the dwelling-house of Mr. Edward Wood, where the subscriber expects to reside.

Josiah C. Skinner.

Hertford, May 26, 1821. 4w765

NOTICE.

THE law having made it my duty, as Clerk of the County Court of Chowan, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars, to issue official Notices to all Guardians who fail to render accounts of their Guardianship at March Term in each year, agreeable to act of assembly; and several of those who have been served by the proper officers with such Notices, having thought it expedient to trifle with him, by refusing to pay the legal fees in such cases, I hereby inform them, that unless they avail themselves of the interim between this and the next County Court to pay those fees,

execution will then certainly be issued for the same with the additional costs, without respect to persons.

HENRY WILLS, Clk. c. c. e. Edenton, 12th May, 1821. 4w764

NOTICE

I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that Benjamin Small, late of this County, is dead, and that the subscriber at last March term, qualified as Executor to his estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are desired to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Josiah Small.

Chowan, May 25, 1821. 3w765

From the Village Record.

The article "On Newspapers," rejected from the Long Island Star, is so full of good sense, that we beg of our subscribers, if they have a neighbor who is able to take a paper and does not, to lend it to him to read. We have no doubt but the perusal will add fifty to our list, and "the more the merrier," as the old saying goes.

Some will pretend to say, perhaps, that "the times are hard, and they can't afford it." Now this, to nineteen in who make the excuse will be without any just foundation. Can't afford it? Why what a trifle it is. A small glass of gin, or a pint of beer, which as Corporal Trim said, "is gone in a moment," will cost more by thirty per cent. than a Newspaper, which after being read by the father of the family, will impart pleasure and instruction to the wife, the children, the servants; and the member it is worth half its cost as wrapping paper, if it is not thought best to preserve it.

A newspaper is a school in a family of children worth ten dollars a year.—Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, become intelligent of the affairs of the world, and acquire a store of useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast, we say with confidence, the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school—let the other be deprived of the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it is derived from the newspapers. What parent would not wish his children to be respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbors children more intelligent than his own.—and yet how trifling is the sum a paper costs!—it is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequence, who paid the subscription regularly once a year.

Truly we should suppose that if a young man gives a courting, and his sweetheart hands out that he reads no newspaper, she should if she thought much of herself, send him away, as one uninformed of his political rights; ignorant of a thousand things which every young American, ought to know and therefore unfit to be the husband of an intelligent girl.

But the price of newspapers has not fallen as every thing else has done—let us see how the printers will get along with that." I am glad you mention it reader. It is true. But recollect that the price of every thing was

as low as at this time, except wheat and corn, and these from particular circumstances are below their proper value and will certainly rise. Besides the newspapers are now enlarged in size, and contain nearly double the matter they did formerly, without any increase in price. We have this week added six new subscribers, and I has put us quite in the notion of adding a hundred or two more to our list.

At the conclusion of the whole matter, we should be glad to receive orders for our paper.

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of Newspaper reading to the intelligent farmer who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week and furnish abundance for profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children, and cannot but view "the passing tidings of the times," as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies and the fate of nations—and in another, the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement or interest, from the hoary sage to the living school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years to look over these and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war may be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers for the particulars of the recent war which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose, that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, biography, morality, religion, humour, poetry, &c.

The man "who can't find time" to read one newspaper during the week must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony, and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors, thus existing in the language of the poet, to "vegetate and die."

It is hoped however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world, of ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.

Long Island Star.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

Capture of Washington.

We have seen at the Boston Athenaeum, a work just published in London, entitled a Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington & N. Orleans in the year 1814 and 1815. By an Officer who served in the Expedition. The narrative begins with some account of events in the South of France—some description of the places occupied by the British army, and the sailing of the expedition from the Garonne on the 2d of June.

The force of the expedition is thus described.—"The land army is composed of three battalions of infantry, the 4th, 44th and 85th regiments; the two former numbering each about 800 bayonets, the last not more than 600. In addition to these, there are two officers engineers, a brigade of artillery, a detachment of sappers and miners, & a party of artillery drivers, with a due proportion of officers belonging to the medical & commissariat department. The whole together cannot be computed at more than 2500 men, if indeed it amounts to so great a number; and is under the command of Major General Ross, a very gallant and experienced leader."

The fleet consisted of eleven or twelve ships of war, with several store ships and transports. The squadron touched at St. Michaels, and Bermuda, of each of which places the author gives some description. At Bermuda they were joined by Sir Alexander Cochrane in an 80 gun ship, who took command of the fleet, and by the 21st regiment of Fusiliers, of 900 men, making their whole force 3400 men, besides a corps of blacks, and the marines.—On the 14th of August they arrived off Cape Charles, and on the 18th at the mouth of the Patuxent. On this day they began to sail up this river, the banks of which are described by the author as extremely beautiful. After they had proceeded a few miles up the river a telegraph from the Admiral gave orders for the troops to be in readiness to land at a moment's notice. Every thing was prepared; provisions for three days were cooked and given to each man—

and the cartouch boxes supplied with fresh ammunition. The fleet continued to move on until 10 leagues from the bay, when the ships of the line began to touch the ground, and in a little while after the frigates could proceed no farther. By this time the sun was set, & it began to grow dark. The soldiers being shifted to the smaller vessels, all remained quiet for the night. As soon as the dawn began to appear on the 19th all was in motion. A gun brig had taken her station within 150 yards of the village of Benedict, under cover of which the troops were landed. The whole was completed without accident, by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Every preparation was made to resist any attack, but none was made. The afternoon was devoted to a distribution of the force, which was divided into three brigades. The whole number of men landed including sailors to drag the artillery, and persons of every description amounted to 4900 men. No artillery was landed except one six pounder, and two small three pounders, for want of horses to drag them.

There was not a horse in the army except those of the General and the staff officers. Orders however were given to take all the horses they could find, and during the march, 50 or 60 were taken, and a cavalry corps was formed. The army was posted on a height at a distance of two miles from the river, and the most cautious arrangements were made, to guard against surprise. The troops were under arms on the 20th an hour before day light, but they remained on the ground until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. In the mean time it was rumored that the American flotilla was the object of attack. Orders were at length given, and the march began towards Nottingham. The order of march was conducted in the most cautious manner, as well as the bivouac for the night, after advancing only six miles.—This march, though short is described as extremely fatiguing, from the men having been so long cooped up on board ship. The author states that a greater number of men dropped out of the ranks and fell behind than he recollects to have observed in the Peninsula, in any march of three times the distance. The men however, carried besides their arms, many rounds of ball cartridges, knapsack with a blanket and a change of clothes, a haversack with provisions for three days, and a canteen of water. Their bivouac was not disturbed during the night, except by a violent and copious thunder shower. The next day they marched on to Nottingham, and as they arrived found that our flotilla, which they expected to find there had moved higher up the river. There seemed to be here some hesitation on the part of the commander with regard to the further movements of the army, but at 8 o'clock on the 23d they moved on to