

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1802.

From London Papers.

## JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM,

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman, late of Glasgow, to his father.

At ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the grand vizier's camp near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoad. About twelve arrived at Ramah, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Alobar, where we baited our horses. At three, P. M. passed the ruins of an old town, called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the passes that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filistère, where we baited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill, like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very difficult access. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about thirty feet asunder, and is in circumference about three miles. Three o'clock A. M. had leave from the pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Greek Convent, and retired to rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in scripture.—There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Zion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the pass-over with his disciples.—From thence we descended into the valley of Jehosaphat, at the entrance of which is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Saviour. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which according to tradition, the concubines of king Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zacharius; and a few paces farther is the spot on which the temple was built; but no traces of the building at present exist, though they shew a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple.—Farther to the eastward is the sepulchre of Madona. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shewn the place where the apostles were sitting and walking (St. Luke, chap. 24, and St. John, chap. 10,) when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they stood when they saw him ascend to Heaven. West of the city, about a mile, are two sepulchres where the kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about 14 feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 3d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a convent at some distance to the westward, which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French encamped in their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Saviour. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shewn the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children that were slain by Herod are entombed; likewise the sepulchre and study of St. Jerome. From Bethlehem we went to the village of St. John, the birth place of St. John the Baptist, where there is a convent and a very handsome church, erected on the very spot where he was born, over which is this inscription, *Hic Precursor Domini Natus Est.*

Seven o'clock we returned to Jerusalem, went accompanied by some of the monks to see the church of the sepulchre, built by Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. In the church is the sepulchre where our Saviour was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps are kept continually burning. We were then shewn the place where our Saviour was scourged, and the very identical pillar of stone

which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crucifixion. The inside of the church is handsomely inlaid with tortoise shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other remarkable places in and about Jerusalem, and particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bathsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadi.

The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening after being regaled with coffee and a pipe, took our leave of the governor, and at 5 o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem, and arrived at Jaffa in the evening, after a very pleasant ride.

The 42d Highland regiment, quartered at Winchester and Southampton, since their return from Egypt, speak highly of the kindness and respect shewn by the inhabitants of these towns to both officers and men; to use their own language, "they behave to us like brothers;"—an acknowledgement truly honourable on both sides. Indeed, of this corps, several circumstances might be related to evince that they are no less remarkable for their exemplary conduct in private life than their gallantry in the field, and never admit a bad man into the regiment, were he the finest that ever stepped. It is rather laughable, that some of the French prisoners, taken on the 21st of March at Alexandria, observed, that they should not have come off so badly on that day had it not been for the *petticoat men* with the *painted stockings*.

Count Woronzow, who left this country some time ago, for Russia, arrived at Cologne on the 21st ult. and continued his rout to Petersburg.

We have more than once heard the epithet of *fortunate* applied to Mr. Addington as a minister, and of *unfortunate* to Mr. Pitt. Wise men will be as little disposed to adopt the one term as the other, in their invidious application. By mere events, except as far as they were necessarily the effects of public measures, no statesman was ever yet fairly estimated. That many untoward circumstances, which no human prudence could perhaps have averted, marked the latter years of Mr. Pitt's administration, and thwarted his wisest measures; we are by no means disposed to deny; but what he could not prevent will never efface the recollection of the splendid services which, in the course of a long and brilliant administration, he actually rendered to his country. As to Mr. Addington, we suspect that it must be to him a matter of perfect indifference what term may be applied to his administration, so long as the result of his efforts in a most arduous and trying situation, shall prove to be an increase of happiness and prosperity to the country whose affairs he was called upon to direct.

Saturday's post conveyed to major-general Howater, colonel commandant of the Plymouth division of marines, the welcome news of his majesty's gracious intention to constitute the marine corps, by the style and title of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, as a testimony of his majesty's perfect approbation of the conduct of this truly valuable body of men, by land and sea during the late arduous contest.—In the evening the marine barracks were most brilliantly illuminated, and the corps fired three excellent volleys on the occasion. Their colours, so often bravely defended, were deservedly dressed with laurel, live oak and olive branches. A grand dinner was given at the mess room, at which genuine mirth, tempered with sobriety, reigned for several hours. The toasts and sentiments were quite appropriate to the business of the day.

The royal marine cloathing, which was faced with white, is now ordered to be changed to blue; but the alteration is not to take place till his majesty's birth day.

Major-general Eyre Coote, who was second in command to lord Hutchinson, in Egypt, is by his majesty's express command to be rewarded for his gallant services, with the order of the Bath, with which he will be invested on his return from Ireland.

By an edict of the police of Paris, it is forbidden to such servants of foreigners as wear epaulets of gold or silver, to wear also faced cocked hats. The order originated in the following circumstance;—A few nights since, at the theatre Faydeau, an officer entering a box, found before him two persons in laced blue coats, epaulets, and *chapeaux a la Française*, also trimmed with gold lace. Between the acts, he asked to what regiment they belonged. Being distinguished with their shawls, he reprimanded them for their assumption. A disturbance ensued, and, in the end, they proved to be the servants of the Neapolitan ambassador. The object of this ordinance, which was issued

in consequence, is to prevent the possibility of such a mistake in future.

The old pictures belonging to the cathedral of St. Dennis, have been replaced, and the galleries and aisles are resplendent with the rich tapestry of the Gobelins.

The class of moral and political science of the French institute has resolved that a gold medal, of five hectograms, shall be given to the author of the best essay on the following question, to be delivered in before the 5th of April, 1803:—"What has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther on the Political Situation of the different States of Europe, and on the Progress of knowledge."

The class of literature and fine arts has proposed this question—"What is the influence of painting on the arts of commercial industry? What advantage does the state derive from this influence, and what may be still farther expected from it?" The same class has also proposed the following subject:—"A critical examination of the Greek and Latin authors who have written upon Egypt, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades." The prizes for the best essays upon these two questions are to be of the same value as that given by the class of moral and political science.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, to encourage an institution, which promises to become not only a lasting benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia, but to the public in general, have granted the state-house for a display of the museum.

The subscriber has now, at considerable expence, so arranged the various natural subjects composing his museum, that they may be seen to much greater advantage than heretofore, one of the rooms being 100 feet in length.

There cannot be a better mode, to diffuse a general knowledge of the various animals of this and other countries, than by preserving specimens, disposed in systematical order. It is obvious to every one, who has thought on the subject, that more accurate knowledge can be acquired in a few hours, by examining a well chosen collection of minerals or other subjects, disposed in a good classical arrangement, than can otherwise be had in years of hard study. Nature is uniform in all her works, and the Great Creator has stamped certain characters on every order of beings, that distinguish them from each other; and the more we know of these laws, the more we must admire the wisdom and beneficence of the Divine Author. The establishment of a museum of the works of nature and art, is of vast importance, and deserving of the encouragement of all good men. I therefore solicit the citizens of the United States to aid my labours, and in a few years more, we may reasonably hope this will become a great seminary of useful knowledge, branching out with infinite splendour, and be a continual source of much wisdom and virtue.

Although so extensive a repository as is here contemplated embracing specimens of all that is found in the AIR, EARTH and SEAS, cannot be well supported in each of the states, yet those who should attempt making collections, may here receive lessons of improvement; and Philadelphia being a central situation, will be visited by citizens of the other states. It would thus diffuse rays of light to the most distant parts of the union. Books on Natural History are a desirable appendage to this institution, to compare description with nature; learn the economy and manners of various animals; to illustrate what is worthy of remembrance, and to correct false opinions.

Models of implements, and machines, useful in agriculture and manufactures, as well as specimens of natural productions of every description, will be thankfully received, and carefully deposited in a manner to preserve their use, in the best mode that can be devised, by

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, June 26, 1802.

Commanders of vessels and Americans travelling abroad, can do much towards enriching the museum from foreign countries.

June 30.

## A remarkable instance of longevity.

DIEB, lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female slave named ALICE, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that city until she was ten years old, when her master removed her to Dunk's ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the bears