

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE

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From a late New-Hampshire Paper.

WOOD IS MONSTROUS DEAR.

AND so will any thing else be, if half of it is wanted—"a penny saved is as good as a penny earned"—this was one of Dr. Franklin's maxims, and it is worth more than one of Dr. Franklin's fables. The prompter wrote in the summer season, or he lived where wood was a plenty, otherwise he certainly would not have omitted to satirize a folly which one may observe in almost every class of people, and which is perhaps more absurd, though little attended to, than any, which fall under the lash of his ingenious pen. *Wood is monstrous dear*, says a very kind husband to his shivering wife, while he sits within two feet of a large fire, changing from side to side, and rubbing his legs to keep them from blistering—at the same time drawing up his upper lip, and spreading his hand to protect his eyes—but alas! poor man, he does not notice that the door is open at his back into the street, which lets in a current of air through the room almost sufficient to turn a wind mill.

I slept into a large house the other day, as I was travelling, to warm my fingers; it was exceedingly cold; the good woman with a towel and bairie petticoat over her shoulders, was a cringing over the fire with several children—three doors were open and several squares of glass were broken from the windows; "I am sorry," said she, "our room is so cold, but this winter, *wood is monstrous dear*." I turned my head round towards the doors—she understood me—"Moll," said she, as Moll was going up into the open chamber to get a sieve, "what do you leave the door open for?" "La, mother, I am only going to get the sieve, and shall be back in three minutes." Now that was the very mischief, three minutes in a windy day will let more cold into a room than you can drive out in thirty. It costs nothing to shut the door—and that is the way to make wood cheap, for it takes but half the quantity, and then you may warm without reasting, and cool without freezing—but where it is not made the "order of the day," for every one to shut the door after them, *still will always be gone after the sieve*. In short, all the alteration that is necessary is this—instead of saying "shut the door when you come back," say, "Come back and shut the door." "Kitchens are dreadful apt to be cold," is a common saying. No more than any other room, I say—true, they generally have more doors in them than other rooms, and those doors are *dreadful apt to be left open*. When I go in through a kitchen and see the servants curled in under the mantle-piece, and a dozen doors wide open, I scarcely know which disposition predominates, whether to scold at their carelessness or pity their stupidity. I heard an excellent tender-hearted woman say, "It is cruel hard, my dear, not to let them have wood enough to warm themselves in the kitchen, although it is dear." "True," says the husband, not the less humane, "but it would be harder to warm the room in such a situation as they keep it; you might as well try to heat the garden or the orchard."

Suppose you should see a man with two or three waistcoats on, and as many coats, but all of them unbuttoned to his shirt, in a bitter cold day, would you not pronounce him a madman or a fool?

When I see a front door open in the winter, and the inner one not making joints within an inch or two, when it is shut—I pronounce that the owner buys his wood "monstrous dear, somebody is always gone after the sieve."

"I lately heard of an indolent farmer, who had as fore a trouble as buying of wood when it is so monstrous dear. His own hog would get into his own corn-field. True he

had not mended the fence for the season—he thought it was cheaper to yoke them—he did so, and ringed them, but still the same. "What shall I do, neighbour?" said he; "I would advise you," he answered "to keep ringing and yoking them till you are out of patience, and then do what you ought to have done at first—Go and put up your fence."

My good friends, with your freezing backs, one word of similar advice only, for I must be going. Bring in the wood, ply the bellows, pile on more wood and puff till you are out of patience, then do what you ought to have done at first—Go and put up the door.

A TRAVELLER.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, November 29.

It is reported that general Pichegru is to be deprived of his command, and to be succeeded by general Kleber.

"We have read," says the Paris Editor, "A short postscript of a letter from M. de Thionville, which fully contradicts the report of the removal of Pichegru from the command of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle."

The Louis d'or is this day at 3390 livres. December 2.

In the sitting of the 23d Nov. the council provisionally agreed to a loan of 3 per cent. and approved of the suspension of the sale of National Domains until the first Prarial.

The proposition, that the council be revoked into a general committee, brought on very violent objections and debates. "How long is this general committee to last? (exclaimed Genissieux.) The public expects with the utmost anxiety a resolution, on which depends the welfare of us all". Violent murmurs forced him to leave the tribune, and his motion not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Gironetti proposed the immediate sale of all the furniture, merchandize, and other effects belonging to the nation, and not necessary for the public service. Adjourned for future consideration.

The council came to a resolution, that a committee, composed of five members, shall be appointed, and to make a report on the sums which accrue to the nation from the successors of emigrants. The amount of these sums is stated to be 2000 millions.

In the sitting of the 29th the council declared, that the amnesty of the 15th Brumaire, may be applied to all persons confined in the revolted Departments, the rebels and Chouans alone excepted, and that they shall be fabricated with the utmost exertion and activity.

BRUSSELS, November 13.

The French troops which act on the right bank of the Rhine, have crossed the Sieg, and have advanced toward several of the villages where the enemy had posts of the light troops. In one of these posts they surprized a detachment of the hussars of Barce, a part of these they made prisoners; the other owed their flight to the swiftness of their horses. General Lefevre does not allow the Austrians a moments repose; he has pursued them to the mountains, where they have rallied, but notwithstanding an obstinate resistance on their part, they have been forced there and obliged to retreat, should the republicans persevere, it is possible for them to reach the Lahn with scarcely any obstacle in their way, the enemy not having left so many as 6000 troops to protect the whole of that territory. On the side of the Hunspruck, General Marceau has stopped the progress of the Austrians: He has even defeated one of their advanced guards which had pushed forward near Coblenz. The republicans are toiling night and day in forming entrench-

ments and entrenched camps; while the batteries of Ehrenbreitstein keep up an incessant fire on them. On their side the Austrians have just obtained a considerable advantage; they have made themselves masters of all the islands on the Rhine the republicans had in their possession, and have made the garrison prisoners. Very important events are hourly expected; it would appear from every account that a winter campaign is to be made.

Our advice from Coblenz state, that the inhabitants are very much distressed by the contributions in specie levied on them. On the 31st ult. a demand was made for 76,000 livres; this was the third contribution since the French entered that city. Scarcely had it been paid, when on the 6th inst. a fourth contribution of 140,000 livres was levied with an injunction that it should be paid within 2 hours; as a security several of the most respectable citizens were put under a military guard.

The communications between the right and left banks of the Rhine have just been re-established; this event is owing to the successes of General Lefevre.

For these several days past a considerable number of Hanoverians, Hessian and Austrian prisoners have passed through this city on their way to the Rhine, where they are to be exchanged for an equal number of French.

JAMAICA, January 15.

Accounts of a most shocking catastrophe were received here on Saturday.

On the 11th of December his majesty's ship Leda, captain Woodley, of 38 guns, then in lat. 38, 17, long. 16, 12, was overtaken, during a thunder storm, and every person on board, except seven seamen, five of whom were foreigners, perished.

This dreadful misfortune took place between eleven and twelve at night, when the ship was on a wind. On the morning of that day some of the men had been exercised at the great guns, and these not having been properly secured, broke from the weather side, while the ship was lying nearly on her beam ends, and went through her.

Two boats were got out, one containing the seven survivors, and the other upwards of twenty gentleman, chiefly passengers; in going down the frigates main yard unfortunately struck the latter and she was seen no more; at very eminent risk captain Pinkerton, of the brig Brownlow, succeeded in preserving the small crew of the other.

There were on board the Leda two general officers and a very numerous staff, but the men could remember no name; it is, in the whole, to be feared that near 300 lives were lost.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) JAN. 16.

Some Dutch passengers, who came in one of the foreign vessels, and left Curacoa about five weeks ago, mention, that the orange-coloured flag is still flying in that place.

District of North-Carolina.

BE it remembered that on the seventh day of March in the XXth year of the independence of the United States of America, Jonathan Price and John Strother of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof they claim as authors in the words following, to wit: a

M A P
Of the STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
Agreeable to its present boundaries.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

A. NEALE, C. N. C. D.