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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 22, 1785.

H A M B O U R G, September 7.

AN intelligent man, who has directed his researches to national industry, observes, that there are in Germany 400 paper mills, which furnish every year for sale 20,000 bales of paper, of ten reams each.

WESTERN PRUSSIA, Aug. 30. On the 5th inst. we had a most terrible storm, accompanied with hail, which laid waste 131 villages and farms. The hay, corn, vegetables and fruits, are almost entirely destroyed. The inhabitants and their cattle would have been exposed to inevitable famine, had not the king offered his paternal aid, by giving orders for corn and storage to be distributed to supply the wants of the people.

HAGUE, Sept. 21. The last accounts from Flanders say, "That the garrison of Aeth, in Hainault, is on its march for Flanders, as is that at Fourney, for Brabant; the troops at Mons have also begun their march. No more soldiers are left in any of these cities, than are absolutely necessary to mount guard at the gates and magazines."

They write from Liege that the states assembled on the 14th, to deliberate on the demands made by the Austrian government, for leave to form 2 camps on the territories of this principality, the one near Hui, the other near Tongres. The directors of the pontoons at Namur are coming down the Meuse. The princes of Saxen Teichen, it is said, will quit Brussels, and go to Bonn to her brother the archduke Maximilian, where he will be out of the way of the bustle of camps, &c. her august husband will take the command of the army.

A large quantity of military ovens are constructing at Herve, and at Mbeer, the nearest village in the province to Maestricht, from which it is supposed that the thirty thousand men on their march from Germany, will be encamped near that city, in order to cover the duchies of Lumbourg and Luxemburg.

Letters from Antwerp, dated the 15th of September, say, "Every thing here proclaims the immediate commencement of hostilities. All the imperial general officers are arrived here; as is the governor-general who has taken the command in chief upon him. His field equipage is ready. Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, lieutenant-general count Murray de Melgon, the prince de Ligne our governor, the duke d'Urteil major-general, &c. are all preparing to take the command of their respective corps. Troops are daily coming in. The hussars of Wurmsler, and the dragoons of Lusany, are gone to occupy some important posts. This morning the governor-general, a company by all the general officers, visited the forts and polders of Eckeren, Donk, Bergerhout and Deurne. The military chest is not yet arrived, but is hourly expected. Some cannonading was heard last night, supposed to have proceeded from the Dutch forts on the Scheldt. It is imagined to have been a signal for opening the sluices, to lay the country under water again, as it is already done in the neighbourhood of Sas Van Ghent. It is likewise asserted, that a Dutch Squadron of 11 ships is in the Hondt, in the vicinity of Soelingen, and that the Dutch have erected a strong battery, to defend the approach of the port of Barfend."

On the 15th in the afternoon, arrived another company of pioneers with the necessary implements for opening trenches. All the heavy artillery has been removed from Lourain to Antwerp, and all the carriages in the neighbourhood are taken for 15 days; and notice has been given to the masters of the barges, that the emperor retained them during pleasure, and would satisfy them for any loss that might accrue. Above 4000 bombs, 110 pieces of heavy cannon, and 15 barge loads of bullets, have been conveyed to Mechlin and Antwerp; and orders have been given to all the farmers to thresh out their corn, to supply the necessary quantity of straw.

L O N D O N, September 6.

The Quebec fleet now going out, is to carry over 1500 soldiers, for the better protection of our frontier places near the American settlements.

Sept. 10. The Russians have launched since Christmas last five men of war of the line, two of which, the Santa Catharina and Piedro Primo, are three deckers of 100 guns each; these two ships have been equipped at Cronstadt, and are now in the Baltic with the fleet, for the purpose of trying and exercising the ship; they each carry 1000 men, of whom not above one third are Russians, the rest being composed of men of different nations, among whom our British tars make no inconsiderable share; the officers on board are likewise a great part composed of foreigners. It is with the truest policy that the empress encourages foreigners to enter her navy; at the same time every due encouragement is given to her own subjects, whom she expresses a great desire to have rendered expert in maritime affairs, which she is convinced can only be done by practice, and mixing with men inured to a sea life, and whose nautical knowledge is extensive.

Sept. 16. Your paragraph writers, says a correspondent, are laughed at in the city, for asserting that our trade is increased from the great influx of specie from abroad into this country, when we have less trade now than we had at the time of making the peace; let him refer to the bill of entries and correct his error. But it is not denied that there is at this present moment more money in England than there ever was at any former period, and that the greater part of that money

belongs to foreigners. Are we the better for it? Not a whit; because no use is made of it. This country has not yet been able to prevail on the possessors of the money to invest it in our funds, and thereby raise the same to what they were when peace was making, nor persuade them to lend it to our traders; it is likely that the money will stay in this country no longer than the fear of the troubles on the continent continue; but when they cease the money will go back again; and in this sense it may be said, it was of disservice to us, as the sending it over has raised the value of sterling money so high, that the correspondents on the continent don't care to order goods from us, because they come to stand them too dear, being by the present course of exchange to pay ten and twelve per cent. in every pound sterling above par; and this may prove fatal to our trade and country, if it should continue much longer, and leave the mercantile part in their present distress for money, as the merchants and factors abroad will be obliged to provide themselves with goods elsewhere at more reasonable prices; and this accounts for the decrease of our trade; and it is hoped that measures will ere long be taken to prevent its entire loss.

Sept. 24. France is most laudably occupied by the cultivation of her manufactures. Since the publication of the late edicts, the comptroller-general, at the immediate instance of the monarch, has visited all the considerable manufactures of Paris, in order to make a report of their condition, and to inquire how they may be best cherished by the state. He first examined the machines of the Messieurs Millner, for carding and spinning of cotton. They are carried to a very high degree of perfection. After having visited the work-houses, and seen the employment of the poor, he went to see the great manufactory lately erected by an allocation in the Faubourg of St. Dennis, for the spinning of silk, to bring to perfection the manufacture of silk gauzes. This important branch of the French commerce was first introduced by king Henry IV. and it now flourishes to a very great degree. Their silks are equal to the Chinese, for elegance of design; and the defects in their gauzes will now be remedied, for spinners, remarkable for their skill, have been drawn from the several provinces; and in this new manufactory, several have been made equal to any that have been received from abroad. The comptroller general also visited at Clingnacourt the manufactory of the sieur Grancher, in polished steel, where he was charmed to find a workman capable of rivaling the most ingenious of the English artists in this beautiful work. The silk essay, authorized the comptroller to say, that with the encouragement which the king was inclined to give this manufacture, the nation would have no need to resort to their jealous rival. The comptroller presented to his majesty a sword of polished steel, manufactured at Clingnacourt; and he also received and wore a sword mounted with gold, made by Dantag, which was pronounced to be a great beauty.

The comptroller then visited the manufactory of Argand, the inventor of the new lamp, which gives such clear light, and without the least smoke. He also visited the manufactory of glass established at St. Claud, under the patronage of the queen, and in all the places he gave the most marked encouragement, and assured them that his majesty was determined to cherish them by every means.

A letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated September 17, says, "From the representation of interested persons, I expected on my arrival in this city to have found it distracted by party divisions and popular clamours; but, on the contrary, you may depend upon it the utmost tranquillity reigns in this metropolis, the inhabitants of which, however elated with the prospect of enjoying the same privileges with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain, conduct themselves with becoming propriety and moderation."

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, September 16.

"His imperial majesty seems now in earnest with the Dutch; for within these few days we have had several thousand fine men enter this city. The greatest part of them have this morning crossed the Scheldt with their baggage, with the full intent to make an attack on the Dutch forts in Flanders. This city is now appointed for the head quarters; and yesterday their highnesses the prince and princess of Brussels, with the minister and their suite, as also general Murray and other general officers, came down here to reside during the present disturbances; so that Antwerp is now very full of people of the first distinction. Their highnesses reside at present at the bishop's palace, which is a very elegant building."

A wedding was celebrated a few days since at Enfeld, between a farmer in the 85th year of his age, and the grand daughter of a near neighbour, aged nineteen. The bride was attended by her grand-mother, father, mother, and two sisters; the bridegroom by his children, grand-children and one great-grand son.

Oct. 1. A few days ago, a working man in Gray's-inn-lane, known by the appellation of My Lord (in consequence of a wager that he would be married in a stipulated time) went to the parish work-house, where suiting himself with a mate, he was accordingly married. After receiving his spouse's portion from the parish officers (forty shillings) they and their friends retired to a neighbouring public house, (the master of which had promised the bridegroom a wedding dinner) where they passed the time joyfully the next morning;

when his lordship and his bride retired pretty merry to bed. When they awoke, his lordship presented his bride with money to buy herself a hat, and some other articles of which she stood most in want; but the lady, from some circumstance which has not yet transpired, having taken a dislike to her husband, went out, under pretence of furnishing herself, and has not been since heard of. This cruelty of his wife, and the jokes occasioned by it among his acquaintance, had such an effect on her forsaken swain, that to extricate himself out of one noose, he precipitated himself into another, by tucking himself up in his chamber; but was fortunately discovered and cut down before he was dead.

Oct. 6. The most extraordinary case, perhaps, ever seen in this country: A poor labouring man's wife, in the parish of Dalinghoe, near Wickham market, in Suffolk, whose name is Mary Bradcock. In the severe winter of 1783, she was seized with a pain in most of her limbs, which she attributed to cold and the rheumatism; when one day walking across the house, she tripped her foot slightly against a brick, and was surprised to find her leg broken near the ankle. Before she was perfectly recovered from this accident, she became pregnant; and growing weak and infirm, was assisted by her husband in getting out of bed, when her left thigh bone snapped in pieces, without any other force than its own weight falling against his back; she was safely delivered by an experienced gentleman of the faculty; after which her left arm was fractured near the shoulder, by putting it over an assistant's neck to get out of bed. This likewise formed a callus, and grew well. She then found her right thigh bone broken as she lay in bed, very high up, near the hip; as it was also some time after, power down towards the knee. Her collar bone has likewise separated, without any accident or violence. Her right arm has met with the same misfortune, by only lifting a pint basin off a table. She now lies with the third fracture of her right thigh, which happened last Sunday, from being gently raised in her bed, at or near the part by her knee, before broken and callused. The bones are permitted to grow together in an irregular manner, with the assistance of bathing and bandage only, as an extension of her limbs would endanger breaking them into twenty pieces. So deplorable is this unhappy woman's situation, that they dare not move her to make the bed, for fear of breaking her bones. She is thirty-two years old, of a delicate make, lax fibres, fair complexion, and pale brown hair; has had eight children, and always lived a sober, temperate life, and never took medicines of the mercurial, or any kind; but has generally enjoyed a fair share of health. There does not appear any evident cause of this singular phenomenon. Before the bones break, she always complains of pain on the spot, several weeks, which keeps increasing till they snap, and then goes off in a few days, and the bones unite in five, six, or seven weeks. She has now a fresh pain seized one arm, that she expects will terminate in a broken bone. This poor woman has had eight fractures within a year and an half, seven of which befel her in the last twelve months; and all without any external cause to attribute them to.

Though the Irish professedly design to rival the English in their commerce, and boast that they shall be able to undersell them at every foreign market, at the same time that they declare themselves independent, they yet maintain that Great-Britain is bound to protect their trade at her own expence. This is certainly very extraordinary doctrine, that a nation should be obliged to protect men who avow their design to break off all connexion with it, and whose aim is, if possible, to draw its whole trade to themselves. In this however they will find themselves mistaken; if they will trade upon their own bottom, they must at their own expence fit out a force sufficient to ensure respect to their flag, wherever it may appear. But their aim seems to be to enjoy all the sweets of independency with all the advantages of protection, forgetting that the protected can never be independent of their protectors. Indeed, such an idea is so wild and extravagant, that it is surprising it could enter into the heads of any people who had the least claim to rationality. But they now find they have gone a step too far, and ashamed to recede; though conscious of their inability to protect themselves, they have established this absurd claim of protection for what they call an independent imperial crown.

Oct. 8. The duke of Richmond still refuses to touch a shilling of his salary, as master-general of the ordnance. He has declared, that it is his intention to let it accumulate for the purpose of building a fort, but should he not remain long enough in office till that is accomplished, it is to be applied towards the payment of the national debt! Such exalted patriotism, in these degenerate days, cannot be sufficiently applauded.

The patriotic duke, it is confidently said, in commiseration of the sufferings of the poor from the high price of coals, has humanely determined to relinquish the emoluments that arise to him from that article—and has given directions to his steward in the country to supply his tenants gratis.

A gentleman who has served for twenty-five years with honour on board the royal navy, and is perfectly conversant in every matter respecting the outfit and maintenance of ships of war, has laid out a plan for the establishment of an Irish navy, wherein he contends, that without any other assistance than the 140,000l. annually of new taxes laid on here last session, he will maintain in complete order, and fit for service, six

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