and the people of this diſtrict, reſpecting the erection of the diſtrict into an independent ſtate; in conſequence of which the powers veſted in this convention are diſſolved, and whatever order or reſolution they paſs cannot be conſidered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the ſafety and proſperity of ourſelves and conſtituents, do earneſtly recommend to the good people inhabiting the ſeveral counties within this diſtrict, each to elect five repreſentatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the firſt Monday in November following, to continue in office until the firſt day of January 1790, and that they delegate to their ſaid repreſentatives, full powers to take ſuch meaſures for obtaining admiſſion of the diſtrict as a ſeparate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, as may appear moſt conducive to thoſe important purpoſes: and alſo to form a conſtitution of government for the diſtrict, and organize the ſame when they ſhall judge it neceſſary, or to do and accompliſh whatever on a conſideration of the ſtate of the diſtrict may in their opinion promote its intereſts.

Reſolved, That the elections directed by the preceding reſolution be held at the court houſe of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the firſt day.

Reſolved, That the ſheriffs within the reſpective counties of this diſtrict be requeſted to hold the ſaid elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the ſupreme court immediately after the ſame are finiſhed, and alſo deliver to each repreſentative ſo elected a certificate of his election; and in caſe there ſhould be no ſheriff in either of the ſaid counties, or he ſhould refuſe to act, that any two acting magiſtrates then preſent may ſuperintend and conduct the ſaid elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the ſame manner the ſheriffs are requeſted to do.

Reſolved, That every free male inhabitant within the ſaid diſtrict has a right to vote at the ſaid election within their reſpective counties.

Reſolved, That a majority of the members ſo elected be a quorum to proceed to buſineſs.

Reſolved, That if the ſaid convention ſhould not make a houſe on the ſaid firſt Monday in November, any three or more members then aſſembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next enſuing, and if a convention ſhould not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they may think proper, not exceeding one month.

Reſolved, That the ſheriff of each county, or the ſaid magiſtrates, as the caſe may be, read, or cauſe to be read, the aforeſaid reſolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the ſaid elections.

Ordered, That the preſident do requeſt the printer of the Kentucky Gazette to publiſh the proceedings and reſolves of congreſs by him laid before this convention, alſo ſuch of the proceedings of this convention as the preſident ſhall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publiſh weekly until the firſt of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the ſeveral reſolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,

THOMAS TODD, C. C.

PORTSMOUTH, *October 2.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this town, his excellency the count de Mouſtier, miniſter plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States, the marchioneſs de Brehan, the marquis her ſon, and the chevalier de Points. On their arrival they were waited on by his excellency preſident Langdon and ſeveral gentlemen. On the next day, a reſpectable number of gentlemen of the town waited upon his excellency, and being intoduced by the vice-conſul, the honourable Joſhua Wentworth and colonel Oliver Whipple preſented his excellency with the following polite addreſs:

His excellency the count de MOUSTIER, ambaſſador from his moſt chriſtian majeſty to the United States of America.

THE merchants and inhabitants of Portſmouth, impreſſed with a lively and grateful ſenſe of the many and great favours conferred by his moſt chriſtian majeſty upon the United States, beg leave to congratulate your excellency on your ſafe arrival in this town.

Your appointment as the repreſentative of his moſt chriſtian majeſty to the United States, we view as a freſh mark of his majeſty's friendly diſpoſition towards them. Paſt experience of your kind exertions to ſtrengthen the happy alliance ſubſiſting between the two countries, and to promote their real intereſts, give us a pleaſing confidence that the period is not far diſtant when the commercial intercourſe between them will be enlarged and permanently fixed on principles of mutual advantage, its only durable baſis. We are happy in the honour done us by your polite viſit, regret your ſudden departure, which deprives us of a further opportunity of teſtifying in a manner more agreeable to our feelings, the joy we experience on this auſpicious occaſion.

Our ardent wiſhes for your proſperity, and happineſs attend you in every ſituation of life.

To which his excellency returned the following very polite

ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely happy in receiving the honour which you ſhew me by your kind viſit. I hope that the advantage of a reciprocal intercourſe of both our nations will prove well founded. It will be the reſult of the wiſe meaſures which will be taken by a general government, and which will comprehend in one view the intereſt of this continent from one end of the United States to the other. I ſhall be happy if I may ſucceed in contributing to procure to the United States the advantages which may be expected from their alliance with my nation, according to the intentions which I have always entertained.

His excellency and the marchioneſs de Brehan, and her ſon the marquis de Brehan, with their ſuite, ſet out this morning on their journey for the ſouthern ſtates, accompanied as far as Greenland by his excellency preſident Langdon, the vice conſul of France, and a number of other reſpectable gentlemen.—A ſalute from the caſtle was fired on the departure of his excellency from the town, in compliment of the high eſteem for his perſon and character.

NORWICH, *September 27.*

We learn from Brimfield, that on the tenth inſtant, twenty-nine RATTLE-SNAKES were killed in the weſterly part of the town; one of the ſnakes had two heads, four eyes, two tails, and four rows of teeth.

SALEM, *September 30.*

Accounts from the city of Marietta ſay, that within 12 months paſt, more than 10,000 emigrants have paſſed that place to Kentucky and other parts on the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi rivers. The greater part of theſe were not owners of any lands in the countries to which they have emigrated, but expect to become purchaſers; and many of them would have become ſettlers on the Ohio company's tract, had the arrangements of the company been ſo far completed as to hold out the neceſſary encouragement to them.

WORCESTER, *October 2*

A number of public ſpirited gentlemen in Boſton, are now building of brick, in that town, a glaſs houſe, for the manufacturing of crown window glaſs, and other glaſs ware.—A large building is alſo nearly completed for the manufacturing of ſail cloth. Large ſums of money have been ſent abroad for theſe neceſſary articles, which it is hoped will now be ſaved. The manufactory of the laſt article will occaſion a ready market for hemp, which can eaſily be raiſed, and employ a number of induſtrious poor.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 9.*

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following *Directions for the recovery of perſons drowned, or otherwiſe ſuffocated.* It is hoped they will be acceptable to the public, as they are the lateſt which the Humane Society of London has communicated to the world.

Perſons drowned, or otherwiſe ſuffocated.

I. *AS ſoon as the object* is got out of the water, a great coat or two of the bye-ſtanders ſhould be wrapped round the body, which is to be carefully conveyed to the neareſt receiving houſe.

II. *In cold or moiſt weather* the body is to be laid on a matraſs or bed near the fire; but in ſummer on a bed only; it is then to be thoroughly dried with warm flannels; and as pure air is eſſential to the return of life, not more than ſix perſons are to be preſent.

III. *Apply* the pipe of a common ſize bellows up the noſtril, and blow with ſome force, cloſing the other noſtril and mouth, whilſt a third perſon gently preſſes the cheſt with his hands as ſoon as the lungs are inflated.—Other aſſiſtants are to rub the body *gently* with ſalt, flannels ſprinkled with rum or geneva, and foment the breaſt, &c. with hot brandy; a heated warming-pan (the body being ſurrounded with a blanket) may be lightly moved up and down the back; bottles of hot water, heated tiles or bricks (covered with flannel) are to be applied to the ſoles of the feet, palms of the hands, &c. The temples may be rubbed with hartſhorn, the noſtrils tickled with a feather; and ſnuff, or eau de luce, often applied.

IV. The *fumes of tobacco* ſhould be often thrown up, as its good effects have been frequently experienced; if a fumigator be not at hand, the common pipe may be employed; but if it ſhould be inconvenient to employ the tobacco, then clyſters of this herb, or other acrid infuſions with ſalt, &c. may be thrown up advantageouſly.

V. *Agitation* is to be employed, as it has proved a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery; therefore the aſſiſtants are to take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of boys, and well ſhake their bodies for a conſiderable time; and if a child has been drowned it ſhould be wiped dry, and placed in bed between two healthy perſons.

VI. *When* the various means have been employed for a conſiderable time without ſucceſs, the warm bath ſhould be employed, or the body ſurrounded with warm aſhes or grains for three or four hours—If there be convulſions, ſighing, gaſping, or other ſigns of returning life, a ſmall quantity of warm brandy or wine may be given, and frequently repeated.

VII. *Electricity* may be early employed, as it will not prevent or obſtruct the various means of reſuſcitation; but on the other hand will render the plan of recovery more expeditiouſly and certainly efficacious.

Bleeding is never to be employed in ſuch caſes, unleſs by the direction of one of the medical aſſiſtants, or ſome other reſpectable gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to the ſubject of ſuſpended animation.

The above methods are to be employed with vigour for three hours; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to ſuppoſe that perſons are irrecoverable, becauſe life does not ſoon make its appearance; an opinion that has conſigned to the grave an immenſe number of the ſeemingly dead, who might have been *reſtored to life* by *reſolution* and *perſeverance.*

W. HAWES, Regiſter.

Oct. 16. We have had great pleaſure in being informed, that three houſes ONLY in this city have ſold, during the preſent year, fifty thouſand yards of linen, made in New-England, all of which have been remitted for, (not by a drain of coin, but) by ſhipments of flour, iron and ſteel. How much muſt have been ſold in ſtates that do not manufacture themſelves. The farmers, the owners of coaſting veſſels, and the American manufacturer, have been eſſentially ſerved—A domeſtic trade and navigation, *out of the reach of foreign reſtriction*, has been maintained, and the nursery for our ſeamen extended——We alſo learn, that two houſes ONLY have had one thouſand pieces of white calicoes printed, of the moſt ſaleable patterns in the city. *A ſcheme, which thus unites the intereſt of the landholder, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer and the mariner, muſt tend to public good.* Let us therefore carefully examine into every thing that relates to it, and lay down *one rule* never to be deviated from, THAT WHENEVER WE CAN PURCHASE A HOME MADE ARTICLE, AS LOW AS IT CAN BE IMPORTED, WE WILL DECIDEDLY PREFER IT.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, October 2.

"After a chequered journey of many hundred miles, I am ſafely moored at this place. On my way I paſſed by part of the new road now opening through Northampton to Tioga. Many of the beach lands through which it paſſes are excellent. I find from converſing with the people who have ſettled on beach lands in this county, that they are of the firſt quality, and yield from 30 to 35 buſhels of wheat per acre. They moreover make excellent paſture. There are many hundred thouſand acres of this kind of land on the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, at a little diſtance from the water. The beach is eaſily cleared, for it ſoon rots after it is cut down. When ſplit into ſmall rails it makes good fencing. Where the beaches grow no grubbing is ever neceſſary. I wiſh the farmers who are running to Kentucky could ſee this part of Pennſylvania. Here wheat often ſells for five ſhillings per buſhel, whereas I am told, it now ſells in Kentucky for only one ſhilling. Trout and other fiſh abound in all the waters of the country. There is likewiſe plenty of game every where."

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, Auguſt 4.

"We juſt now hear that the important fortreſs of Choczim ſurrendered on the 1ſt, the garriſon having obtained their conditions, and are gone to Jaſſay and Bender. The Auſtrians will leave a proper garriſon in that place, and proceed to beſiege the other fortreſſes; which, if they ſucceed againſt, will open them a free communication with the Ruſſians and allies at Oczakow."

SAVANNA, *September 25.*

On Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, a party of Indians came to the plantation of Mr. Quarterman, in Liberty county, and carried off 13 negroes, 6 of that gentleman's, 6 of Mr. Stacey's, and 1 of Mr. Wilſon's. Captain Sumner and lieutenant Burnly immediately purſued, and the latter, in a thick branch on Taylor's ſwamp, overtook and charged the Indians, who fled. The lieutenant retook all the negroes, 3 of the Indian packs, and a couple of their tomahawks, but could get no farther ſight of the ſavages.

BALTIMORE, *October 17.*

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. W. Stoy, a German Clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennſylvania, to his reverend brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She ſoon after was ſeized with hydrophobia, or madneſs, and died.—I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me.—He told me the whole of the affair. I ſoon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him.—The poor child, and the condition in which ſhe died, afflicted me with ſorrow; ſince I might have ſaved her, if I had known it.—About two years before, I ſaved ſeveral who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the ſickneſs, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people, at that time, endeavoured to perſuade me to make it public; for reaſons however I delayed it, till the above accident, with the girl below reading, happened.—After that, I publiſhed ſeveral advertiſements in our Philadelphia newſpapers, deſiring, at the ſame time, the printers in the neighbouring ſtates to publiſh it alſo: But, it ſeems this hath been neglected; becauſe I find in one of our newſpapers, of the 20th May laſt paſt, that one *Nicholas Goldſborough*, of Talbot county, in the ſtate of Maryland, a wealthy man, died of that tremendous diſorder, hydrophobia, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have ſaved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others, who were really mad, and hundreds more, who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months that a New-England man, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may, with good ſpeed, be brought two hundred miles before it is too late; and if it ſhould happen to be too late to ſave his life, I can then ſtill ſettle all the ſymptoms ſo that they ceaſe in an inſtant, and then the patient dieth compoſed, which certainly in this caſe is a great comfort. My ſecret ſpecific is known to no ſoul on this continent, and I deem all other cures inſufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in Engliſh, in caſe you will condeſcend to give it to your printers for publication; they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

SUSANNA FREEMAN HAWKINS.

John De Butts