if possible, the first source of this odious attempt against the rights of men and the laws prescribed by humanity—even between nations at war. And though they should not be able to give the principal, it is certain, that an incident of this nature, added to the harshness which has already accompanied the troubles in the north, must render the war more severe, and its conclusion more difficult.

Upon the door of a house occupied by father and son, the former a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, is a board expressing as follows:—"*Barnes and Sun*, blacksmith and barburs work done here--horse-shoing and shaving locks mended, and hair curled bleeding, teeth drawing and all other farriery work—All sorts of spiritus likers akording to the late comical treaty.

"Take notis my wife keeps skool and lays foks as you-shall teeches reeding and riteing; and all other larned langwetches, and has assistants if required to teech horitory, sowing, the matthewmaticks; and all other fashunable divurshuns."

NASSAU, *April* 25.

The storm that has for some time past threatened Louisiana, appears now to be advancing with accelerated motion. The emigration from the American Atlantic states to the westward is immense, and has already formed a power at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi that will not be checked by any force that Spain can oppose to it. The attainment of the primary object, the navigation of the Mississippi, is therefore in all appearance, not far distant; and can be regarded only as a prelude to further demands, made in the forcible manner that will ensure compliance.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) May* 6.

A person of undoubted veracity, who lately arrived from the Spanish main, declares, the Spaniards are so exasperated at the base usage many of their countrymen have experienced in the British West-India islands, that there is reason to apprehend they will treat all British subjects, who may hereafter be constrained to take shelter in their ports, as little better than *pirates* or as the common enemies of mankind. Such are the *blessed* consequences expected to flow from several well known *legal* severities that have been exercised, by the avaricious *retainers* belonging to a certain great house in this town, upon the persons and properties of divers innocent strangers.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) May* 2.

A correspondent has handed us the following as the talk lately sent by the commissioners of Indian affairs, in this department, to the Creeks correspondent, to the earnest desire of the government of this state. Whereby it appears that every thing reasonable is doing to accomplish a peace with those tribes.

To the HEAD MEN, CHIEFS *and* WARRIORS *of the* Creek nation.

WE last year appointed a time and place for holding a treaty with you to establish a lasting peace between you and us, that we might again become as one people; you all know the reasons why it was not held at that time.

We now send you this talk, inviting you to a treaty on your bank of the Oconee river, at the Rock Landing. We wished to meet you at that place on the 8th of June, but, as that day is so near at hand, you might not all get notice. We therefore shall expect to meet you on the 20th day of June.

We have changed the place of meeting from that of last year; so that none of you should have reason to complain; it is your own ground, and on that land we wish to renew our former trade and friendships, and to remove every thing that has blinded the path between you and us.

We are now governed by a president, who is like the old king over the great water. He commands all the warriors of the Thirteen Great Fires. He will have regard to the welfare of all the Indians; and when peace shall be established, he will be your father, and you will be his children, so that none shall dare to do you harm.

We know that lands have been the cause of dispute between you and the white people;—but we now tell you that we want no new grants; our object is to make a peace and to unite us all under our great chief warrior and president, who is the father and protector of all the white people.

Attend to what we say.

Our traders are very rich, and have houses full of such goods as you were used to get in former days; it is our wish that you should trade with them and they with you, in strict friendship.

Our brother George Galphin will carry you this talk; listen to him, he will tell you nothing but truth from us. Send us your answer by him.

ANDW. PICKENS,
H. OSBORNE,
Commissioners of the United States for Indian affairs in the southern department.

April 20, 1789.

[A true copy from the original]

Government has received official accounts of the murder of a woman and two children on Ogechee, in Effingham county, about ten days ago, by the Indians. They left a cap of turkey feathers, a bow and three bloody arrows, which, it is said, indicate their belonging to the turkey family, and of their determination for war. And since, of further mischief being done on our upper border, near Knox's Fort. But it is still hoped that these unexpected attacks are without the sanction of the nation, and that they will not interrupt the progress of the treaty. The messengers lately sent to the Creeks will, no doubt, soon furnish the fullest information, and demonstrate to the world the real cause of these hostilities within the period of a truce.

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) May* 7.

It seems to be the opinion of people from the country, that the murder of Mrs. Mills and her two children, *in Effingham county*, as mentioned in our last, was perpetrated at the instigation and with the assistance of white men, who bore a grudge to the family: plantations on the south of Great Ogechee, which lay more exposed, were not molested, and we do not hear of any settlers having moved off in consequence of that act of barbarity.

EDENTON, *May* 28.

Extract of a letter from Newport (R. I.) to a gentleman in this town, dated April 21.

"Our assembly meets in May and June.—This town has given their deputies very spirited instructions to use their influence for the appointment of a convention to adopt the constitution of the United States, which if not attended to, we intend remonstrating against the assembly, and to petition congress for protection. Providence, and some other parts of the state, will join us."

We hear that the port of Point-Petre, in the island of Gaudaloupe, will be opened on the 20th of July next.

PETERSBURG, *June* 4.

We learn that several parties of Indians have been seen about the frontiers of Kentucky—and that the noted captain Brant, has been endeavouring to persuade the Indians not to pay any attention to their agreement at the late treaty at Muskingum. Several families have been lately murdered by the savages, and it was feared they would be very troublesome this summer.

The ports of Old France are declared open to American vessels for a limited time.

FREDERICK, *May* 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Old-town, to his friend here, dated May 6th, 1789.

"It pleases me much to find the Patowmack navigation in so flourishing a state. I arrived here on my way to the Western Country. This place puts me very much in mind of a sea-port, so many sailors, or rather boat-men, in their short jackets and caps walking the streets, and the masters running up and down, disposing of their cargoes of rum, wine, &c. and purchasing wheat and bacon to take down again. Since the navigation of the Patowmack is so far advanced, we have great reason to hope the work will be fully completed, and then the country about the head of the Patowmack will flourish amazingly."

Extract of a letter from Fort Cumberland, to a gentleman in this town, dated May 7th, 1789.

"I arrived here to-day, and am informed by a gentleman just from Morgan-town, on the Monongahela, that the Indians had, some few days ago, killed two families on Dunker's Creek, within twenty-five miles from Morgan-town; and that, the settlements on the west side of the Monongahela are much in fear of having a troublesome summer as the savages turn out in the spring. Endeavours have been used to discover the number of the Indians who did the above mischief, and it appears there were but two of them."

Extract of a letter from Berlin—a town on the Patowmack river on the Maryland tract, dated May 21.

"A few days ago passed by this town, five boats from Opecken, the South branch and Old-town, together with a large raft of pine plank which was floated from above 100 miles back, with several horses on it—One of the boats belonging to Mr. Joseph Sprigg, of Old-town, came from that place with 24 hogsheads of tobacco to Wats's branch, near the Great Falls, in one day and an half, reckoned to be 180 miles."

GEORGE-TOWN, *June* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lebanon, to his friend in this town, dated May 24, 1789.

"The extraordinary cures performed by the Rev. Mr. William Stoy, minister of the German congregation in this town, on persons bit by mad dogs, will no doubt remove your anxiety for the recovery of your friend.—He has saved the lives of at least three hundred persons within these four years past, sixty of whom were cured since Christmas last; some of them were brought with all the symptoms of the horrid disorder, in particular a Mr. B———, a reputable merchant from New-York, came to this town last fall, in the height of the hydrophobia, and in fact raving mad—the medicines had the most miraculous effect, it restored him to his senses in the small space of 24 hours. This perhaps will appear fabulous to some, but the fact can be proved by thousands, who saw the unfortunate object before and since the experiment took place. Mr. Stoy is about laying his discovery before congress, on condition of being allowed a reward."

Extract of a letter from a farmer in Washington county, on Patowmack, to a gentleman of the Patowmack company, dated May 20, 1789.

"Living near the banks of this river, and viewing yesterday 13 long loaded boats and 7 this morning, pass down under full sail, with colours flying and various music in joyous train and good order.—Under such pleasing prospects, permit me to offer you my sincere and grateful thanks, as a just tribute due so noble an undertaking, in establishing the navigation, at present upwards of 150 miles above tide water, through a rich and fertile country, which from its various useful branches draws the produce into the main channel, from 40 to 50 miles on each side—exclusive of the near and convenient communication it has with the Ohio, which in all human probability will bring on commercial connexions that will unite a tie of lasting interest and friendship.—The advantage of carriage in the present infant state of the river already saves from 250 to 300l. on the flour I annually export—compare this with the community in general, what it will be when fully accomplished? And it must lead us into many pleasing reflections on your laudable undertaking.—Long may you all live to receive toll—particularly your leading members who have for many years used their exertion and influence to bring it on."

Directions for the bite of a mad dog.

IT is universally allowed by physicians, that the spittle of a mad animal, infused into a wound, is the only cause hitherto known, that can communicate canine madness to the human body. This poison does no immediate mischief, but is slowly absorbed into the blood and sufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can arise. Whenever a person is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing future injury, is first to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with warm water; not slightly and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention; in bad cases for several hours. A continued stream of it poured from the spout of a tea-pot, or tea-kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. If the canine poison infused into a wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would effectually wash out the dark die; but this could not be expected by a slight and superficial ablution. As a proof that slight washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention, that, in some cases after inoculation for the small-pox, the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects; yet the inoculated small-pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily and timidly, by a female hand. They teach us the importance of patient perseverance in washing away the poison; but they need not abate our confidence that such perseverance will certainly be successful.

The ablution should be accomplished with great diligence and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. However, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained, as soon as possible, in all cases where the skin is injured. He will execute these directions most dexterously and completely. In a bad wound, the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long teeth or by lacerations. In such circumstances, he will open and wash every suspicious place. And, whenever any uncertainty can remain, that may occasion future solicitude, he should cup the wound. By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted that every particle of poison, and consequently, that every cause of danger, may be effectually removed.

If this method of treatment shall have been neglected, till an inflammation of the bitten part has commenced, it will be necessary to shave off the inflamed surface, apply a cupping glass repeatedly and alternately, with a plentiful effusion of warm water.

ANNAPOLIS, June 18.

An Act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit:—*I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm* (as the case may be) *that I will support the constitution of the United States.*" The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the senate to the president of the senate, and by him to all the members, and to the secretary; and by the speaker of the house of representatives to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said house, and to the clerk: And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either house, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member when he shall appear to take his seat.

And be it further enacted, That at the first session of congress after every general election of representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be administered by any one member of the house of representatives to the speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The president of the senate for the time being shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each senator, who shall hereafter be elected previous to his taking his seat. And in any future case of a president of the senate, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the several state legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorised by the law of the state in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the state shall be authorised to administer the oath of office, and the per-