

# THE STATE GAZETTE

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## NORTH-CAROLINA.

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NEW-LONDON, Nov. 21.  
To the Printer of the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Nashville, (Davidson County) Sept. 4, 1788.

S I R,  
As the following short description of the county where I now live may be a benefit to many of my friends and acquaintance, I am induced being an old customer, to request a publication of it in your paper.

I am yours, &c. E. BUSHNELL.

WE are in the state of North-Carolina, on the west side of the Apalachian mountains which are impassable excepting in a few places. Between these mountains and the river Mississippi, a space of 250 miles, it is a most beautiful country, consisting of gentle rising hills and extensive plains, watered with large rivers, carrying inland navigation through all the country; indeed, with a little land carriage, there are but few places where produce cannot be transported by water to any part of the world, during the spring and winter, by the assistance of great numbers of creeks and small rivers which run into the Tennessee and Cumberland. The Cumberland is a gentle stream about the size of Connecticut river; it is navigable for large boats 500 miles—at some seasons it has water sufficient for a 40 gun ship.

The Tennessee is a large deep river, running parallel to Cumberland a considerable distance, and continuing quite through the state empties into the Ohio, about twelve miles from the mouth of the Cumberland.—Even lumber may be exported from this with great advantage—and vessels of any size may here be built and launched for any port in the universe.

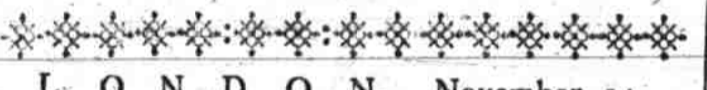
The soil exceeds my highest expectations. Wheat and rye are little boasted of as suitable to this soil, yet I am certain twenty-five bushels an acre may always be raised after the land has been several years planted with corn, and it may be constantly sown and hold its own. The vast crops of corn it will yield are too well known to need a description. Oats and barley flourish exceedingly—thirty-six bushels of barley has been raised from a half bushel of seed.—Flax, hemp, cotton and tobacco grow luxuriantly, and no part of Vermont can exceed this country for grass; vegetables of every kind which are the product of the United States, grow here in great abundance.

The temperature of the climate is such, that our stock of horses, cattle, and sheep, support themselves in the woods, during the winter months, and keep in fine order. I have seen steers taken out of the woods that would weigh a thousand weight. The water is good and the air very healthy.

This country was settled in the year 1780, by very few inhabitants, who lived chiefly on the flesh of buffaloes, cooped up in forts, and for several years infested by the Indians. As they had not a direct road from the settlement to this place, they were obliged to travel through Kentucke, which makes it near two hundred miles further. Under these disadvantages there were very few new settlers; but happily for us, we have a new road open to Holston river, which will be a very good waggon road.

I have travelled a very considerable part of the western country from fort Pitt to the Mississippi, and I have seen none which I think equal to this. The soil is as good as any, and the climate far preferable—if you go further northward it is too cool, if further southward it is certainly too hot; this then must be the temperate zone. As to the country further northward, we far exceed them in many useful crops, we are at no expence to winter our stock—they are. We are much nigher trade than Muskingum, being 800 miles further

down the river; which must be a great advantage, as our neighbours the Spaniards have of late given us very great indulgencies—paid us ten hard dollars per hundred for our tobacco, and appeared pleased with trading with us; they proffer to pay for a considerable part of the property which they have confiscated. From every circumstance I think there is very great encouragement here for emigrants from your country. One day's labour in a week here, is as profitable as the labour of a week with you, in raising provisions; and we have such fine, moderate weather during winter, that there is scarce a day but we may be plowing up our land, while you are beating the snow, feeding your cattle, making fires, and burning on one side while freezing on the other.



L O N D O N, November 14.

A correspondent remarks, that the circumstance which happened at Covent-Garden theatre, on Wednesday evening, does honour to the feelings and gratitude of an English audience, and proves they are not so wholly divested of either loyalty or respect for goodness as, from the scurrility and low abuse which daily flows from the venal pens of hireling scribblers, foreigners might be led to imagine; for on that evening, they liberally and voluntarily paid just and pleasing tribute to worth and goodness in the person of our gracious Monarch. In the tavern scene in the Farmer, Edwin proposed a health, in which he said he had no doubt the whole nation would heartily join him; he drank to "The Restoration of health and long life to the King." The audience felt it with warmth, and received it with shouts of applause; not satisfied, they called upon it to be repeated—"ditto"—cried Edwin, in the character of Jumps; and with a *naivette* peculiar to himself, observed they might have "God save the King," if the band were there; the band who had just left their seats, returned instantly, and played it thrice amidst the burst of affection, and gratitude of the people; at the end of which a cry of sing it, was heard; upon which the elder Bannister, who was accidentally behind the scenes, stepped forward in his usual apparel, a volunteer to join his voice to the general one of "God save the King." All the male fingers in the piece, followed his example, and never was a more affecting scene beheld on the stage, than this general and heart felt prayer for the preservation of our virtuous Sovereign, the father of his people, the friend of truth and human kind. And let the dreadful event happen when it will; (which Heaven grant may be afar off) he will still reign in the hearts of his subjects, as long as the love of their country, or reverence for truth and virtue, continues to warm the breast of Englishmen.

As the Revolution that took place in Great-Britain and Ireland by the accession of King William the Third, is an eventful period in the general annals of Christendom, having wrought so great a change in its commercial and political system, it may not be unsatisfactory to such of our readers as are not in the habit or opportunity of such particular information, if we lay before them the state of population that existed at that period, contrasted with what it is at this day, both taken from the most approved and accurate accounts that have been published respecting the undermentioned great cities, &c. viz.

No. of souls in 1688.	In 1788.
Lond. contained 696,000	1,500,000
Paris 488,000	800,000
Marseilles 200,000	180,000
Lyons 250,000	150,000
Naples 200,000	354,000

Rome	200,000	157,400
Amsterdam	187,000	185,000
Venice	134,000	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	200,000
Dublin	69,000	170,000
Rouen	66,000	100,000
Bristol	48,000	50,000
Cork	40,000	90,000
Liverpool	20,000	60,000

By which it appears, that the cities of London, Paris, Naples, Bourdeaux, Dublin, Rouen, Bristol, Cork, and the town of Liverpool, have increased, and that Marseilles, Lyons, Rome, Amsterdam and Venice, have decayed in their population; from which circumstance, Naples from the fifth has become the third, Bourdeaux from the ninth the fourth, and Dublin from the tenth the seventh in rank, as to the number of inhabitants.

The following is the conclusion of the declaration presented by the Courts of London and Berlin, to the Danish Minister at Copenhagen:

"That although it was a matter of dispute between the belligerent powers of Russia and Sweden which had been the attacking party, and although the Court of Copenhagen might be authorized to determine that point, yet the treaty with Russia could not justify Denmark in sending troops into the Swedish territory, without being guilty of hostilities against the crown of Sweden; that their Majesties of England and Prussia trusted that the King of Denmark would withdraw his troops from Sweden; and that if his Danish Majesty thinks himself obliged to assist Russia with auxiliary troops, he must find means of doing it more consistent with the custom of nations; that in case of refusal, the Kings of Great-Britain and Prussia will be obliged to assist Sweden in any way they think proper."

Last Tuesday evening died, suddenly, at an inn in the city of York, where she had been exhibited to the curious for a few days, the surprising gigantic Worcestershire girl. This child was only five years old in June last; was very beautiful, handsomely made, and quite active and agreeable. She was four feet in height, four feet two inches round the breast, four feet six inches round the hips, and eighteen inches round each leg. She weighed near 200wt. and was, in every respect, well proportioned.

The officers of the army have cause, more than all others, to deprecate the King's death. This event, whenever it happens, puts them to the expence of new commissions, and thereby puts near 20,000l. into the pockets of the Secretary of State for the home department.

Lord Malmesbury is, at present busily employed in negotiating between Denmark, Sweden and Russia. On the 18th of October his Lordship arrived at Liege from the Hague. It was thought he was going to Paris; but after having staid two days at Liege, he set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, on his way to Frankfort, where an Envoy from Berlin was to meet him. The business on which they were to treat, must necessarily be of importance, seeing it could not be intrusted to any person of less rank than that of an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and who, for the purpose of transacting it, was commanded by his Sovereign to quit, for some time, the country to which he was first sent.

Some recent accounts received in Ireland, from Lord Dorchester in Quebec, by his relations in that kingdom, mention, that his Lordship was in good health, as well as the whole garrison; and that he had conciliated the affections of the Indians so much, that large quantities of peltry were brought down to all