

taken a step certainly worthy of their primitive firmness, but which may turn to their disadvantage, and perhaps to the universal detriment of the republic. The fact is this. The burghers of Wyck, having deposed the magistrates of their city, who had refused to sign and take the oath concerning the new regulation, the states of Utrecht (which must not be confounded with the city of that name) have deposed, without any form of law, the new elected of the burghers, and pronounced anathema on the proceedings of the citizens. The latter have taken the vigorous resolution to stand up, even by open force, if necessary, and not to make the privileges of the citizens bend under the despotism of the aristocrats; in consequence they have sent for cannon, and are preparing for a regular defence, in case of any attempt to force them to take in again their old magistrates. On the other hand the cities, both of Utrecht as well as of the other provinces, strongly oppose the sending of troops against the city of Wyck. It is difficult to say what will be the end of all this.

"The painter, Reiss, was tried yesterday; he was sentenced to perpetual banishment; and it is even said, that great lenity has been shown him, as he was convicted of having been one of those who infligated the individuals of the Orange corps to get their sabres sharpened, and having had his own set with a double edge.

"Two other men of the said corps have been taken up, and committed to prison."

Extra of a letter from Smyrna, March 11.

"A Venetian vessel, from Alexandria, has brought accounts that a certain bey, named Murat, at the head of several thousand men, had exacted from all the consuls of the Franks who reside in that city, except from that of Russia, a contribution of 125,000 patacons. Upon the refusal, this barbarian made himself master of the castle, and began to demolish the Greek and Roman catholic churches, and threatened every thing with fire and sword if they refused his demand. The consuls, affrighted by this treatment, shipped their families and effects on board of some vessels which were in the port, and at the departure of the Venetian vessel the Russian consul was negotiating a reconciliation."

A few days since a young woman, who had been some time in a desponding state, attempted to terminate her existence in the Serpentine river; but an alarm being raised on the occasion, James Blickley, with the greatest difficulty and danger, plunged into the water, dived several times, and brought her up an apparent corpse, when lord Newhaven, who saw the melancholy circumstance, humanely rewarded him for his undaunted resolution. The body was conveyed to the Golden Lion, in the presence of several of the nobility and gentry, where, through the means recommended by the Humane Society, signs of returning life were produced and the young woman is now happily restored to health and peace of mind.

April 21. Some lime-burners not long since in a pit about a quarter of a mile from Bath, found the back bones of a whale, every joint complete, and twenty-four feet in length; and within a few weeks after the skull of an animal about the size of a large calf's head was dug up near Bath, so unlike the skull of any known quadruped or marine animal, that no one can even guess to what class it belongs, nor is it like the head of any animal preserved in Sir Ashton Lever's museum.

By the last accounts from Berlin, the king was not so much indisposed as had been represented in the German news-papers. The fact is, that Frederick the Great has for some time past taken small portions of opiates to relieve the paroxysms of the gout; in consequence of which his kind friends, the German journalists, have represented him as labouring under a lethargic disease.

The king of Prussia's principal physician is Dr. Baylis, a native of Great-Britain, well known in this metropolis, who went several years since to Berlin; and from a lucky prognostic the doctor made of the late prince of Prussia's indisposition, in opposition to the other gentlemen of the faculty, he was soon after elected *archiater* to that distinguished monarch.

Authentic letters from Petersburg, dated March 19, declare, that her imperial majesty has issued a most liberal ordinance, declaring to all the inhabitants of both the Russias, Tartary, &c. that they are not hereafter to address her as *slaves*, (the term made use of for many centuries), but as her loyal subjects—a circumstance which has added greatly to the czarina's popularity throughout her vast dominions.

Extra of an authentic letter from Elsasur, dated April 8.

"You will certainly be disappointed in your expectation of seeing the prince of Denmark in England this year; in all probability, if we may judge from appearances, some serious misunderstanding exists between this court and that of Sweden. Our politicians conjecture it is relative to Scone; be the cause what it may, it is an absolute fact that the king of Sweden is collecting his troops, which are to encamp at Engelholm by next June, nor are the Danes less active; the prince and general officers are indefatigable in placing the Danish forces on the most respectable footing."

Extra of a letter from Leith, April 11.

"The Prince William cutter sent in here yesterday a Dutch brig, having papers on board from

Amsterdam, for Curassoa, which was lying in with the land, and had sent a boat on shore with run goods. The whole stowage was found in disorder, which justified the seizure. This is the first for several weeks past.

"Large orders in the linen and woollen way are now executing for the markets in Canada (to be exported in the earliest ships) from whence they find a ready sale to the back settlements of the American states."

The extensive territories of France are divided into a multitude of literary republics. Every public foundation for the education of youth offers premiums for the investigation of science, and the improvement of those arts from which society can immediately derive advantage. Not a mail that arrives from that country but announces a premium for the elucidation of some important subject. The sum of four hundred livres (about eighteen pounds sterling) is proposed by the governors of the foundling hospital at Paris, to professors and students in medicine, for the best thesis on the nature, causes, and cure of the apthæ, or thrush, a disease to which many infants, from a day old up to four months, are very liable, and to which multitudes fall victims, both here and in that country.

Lord Cornwallis still remains with his friends in town—his lordship will not leave London till the Swallow arrives at Portsmouth, which is expected in the course of a very few days.

The splendid and magnificent journey of the court of Petersburg to Cherfon, which will take place in a short time, is expected to draw together the greatest concourse of people ever assembled in Russia. The empress will be drawn, some part of the way, in a triumphal car; and the ceremony of her taking possession of certain Turkish provinces, will be attended with all possible pomp, as she will be formally crowned empress of those provinces. The pilgrimages to Mahomet's tomb is not more numerous, it is thought, than will be this most superb journey to Cherfon.

At Cherfon, a triumphal crown, formed of laurel, will be placed over a smaller crown, adorned with pearls, heightened with fleurs-de-lis, on the empress's head: the tuba, or trumpet of the jubilee, will be then raised high from a gallery, representing that which was used at the triumph of Marcus Aurelius. Drums and horns, and every other kind of martial music, will then strike up in grand unison, and medals will be distributed to the populace.

The following little article, relative to the celebrated Portuguese poet Camoens, taken from a letter from Macao, dated November 11, will not be displeasing to the votaries of the muses: "I passed part of the day in the gardens of Mr. Fitzhugh, in a very high rock, under which, as the tradition here goes, the famous Portuguese poet, Camoens, used to sit and compose his *Lusiad*. It is a lofty arch of one solid stone, and forms the entrance of a gratto dug out of the rising ground behind it. On the top of the rock, which is overshadowed by large spreading trees, is a neat little temple, built in the Chinese taste, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour, the sea, and the interspersed islands."

The duke of Rutland, we understand, made application for leave to appoint a colonel to the regiment vacant on the Irish establishment; but his majesty taking on himself the trouble of all the military arrangements, the duke's request was not complied with.

St. JAGO DE LA VEGA, May 19.

A letter from the bay of Honduras, says, "With respect to our situation on the Musquito-shore and in Honduras, we are at present in rather a precarious state. The Spaniards say, the shore, by right of discovery, as well as by the last treaty of peace, belongs to them; and insist that the article on that head (the sixth) is so clear as not to admit of doubt, much less of dispute. But the British, it appears, are not inclined to understand it in the same point of view. In consequence of which misunderstanding, that business is now, and has been for ten months past, under negotiation at the court of Madrid, but is very soon expected to close, when it is supposed the shore will be given up, and a larger extent of territory, in consequence, granted to the Honduras settlers. This, in my opinion, is making a very inadequate compensation for so great a sacrifice. Here we are suffered by treaty to cut log-wood only, while, at the shore, they have the protection of the native Indians, and perhaps one of the finest countries in the world for the growing of all plants in use between the tropics; and mahogany in the greatest abundance. The present inhabitants of this settlement are sufficient to do more than supply the consumption of Great-Britain; and her different markets of exports with mahogany and logwood; and when the principal of the shore settlers are added; our market will unavoidably fall so low as not to render cutting an object for people of common sense properties, unless the article of planting be admitted, which is not likely to take place. The 6th article of the treaty of peace between Spain and Great-Britain, will point out to you the extent of our limits in this country, which are much contracted to what they were formerly. The Spaniards still continue to receive our slaves and others when they desert to them, let their crimes be of what complexion they may. This is one of the greatest grievances we labour under, and the very reason why the Rio Honda has not one settler, although it is the best

river for logwood within the lines. This particular grievance has been long complained of to no effect; which, with other matters already mentioned, will not be very inviting to new settlers, who have any means left of employing their slaves otherwise. But if any there be with you, who are anxious to try their fortunes in this quarter, my own opinion of the business is, they had best defer it until the determination of government is fully known, respecting the Musquito-shore. The country, to be sure, is, for richness of soil, and pureness of air, perhaps the finest in the world: but the Spaniards, like the dog in the manger, will let no one do any thing with it, nor will they do any thing themselves."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 13.

By a letter from l'Orient, to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that the king of Great-Britain has had the audacity to propose to our ally a division of the Thirteen States, who nobly made the following reply, "that he wished for nothing of the kind, as he had been their protector in the late war, he most heartily wished to see them a flourishing independent people, and that he intended to afford them all the assistance in his power, and let them enjoy the liberty of his ports in Europe and the West Indies," that since the war he had built in addition to his fleet forty or fifty sail of the line, the smallest of which was a seventy-four.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in the state of Connecticut, who has lately made an excursion far down the Ohio river, to his friend in Chesterfield, dated May 15, 1786.

"I assure you I am fully impressed with the excellency of the western country, in point of soil, beneficial commercial views, and salubrity of climate, as any man who has been there—no good has ever been said of it which it does not deserve—our treaty has succeeded as well as we could expect—the Indians appear satisfied, and have agreed to attend the surveyors if called for—the danger, in my opinion (if any should be) will not arise from the hostile disposition of the Indians; but from the interest and inclination of the frontiers to provoke them to hostilities—if the settlements are made upon the plan of your association I believe all will be well—I am a subscriber, and shall forward it; with some little alteration it will be a good system and prevail—when I have an opportunity of seeing you, or some of your friends in your region, I will communicate all I know on the subject—I wish with the association success, and shall most heartily join any proper measures for securing and settling that country."

June 21. The commotions at Wyoming, which had so much the appearance of hostility and war, are, it is hoped, happily terminated in consequence of the interposition of congress; who have generously offered to cede a large tract of territory in one of the new states, to the Susquehanna company in Connecticut, on condition that they relinquish their pretension to the Wyoming claims. And, it is asserted, the delegates from that state have pledged themselves in congress, that the proposition will be accepted, and peace and tranquillity prevail.

June 22. A certain Peter Belin, of South-Carolina, has with much labour, attention, hazard and expence, discovered and introduced into that state, three several principles of water-works; one to overflow with water the surface of any tract of land, 26 feet (or more) above the level of any river or water course, at a cheap, easy and expeditious rate. Another, to drain funken or low overflowed lands down to any depth, and to throw water up at any height, from one to two hundred feet perpendicular. And also a certain other machine that will, in eighteen months, or two years at farthest, freshen any salt marsh land, so as to make it fit for the culture of any kind of produce, suitable for the climate of Carolina, and at the same time to beat out rice, to grind, or saw lumber in a certain, regular, constant and easy manner: all of which are constructed upon plain, easy and simple principles, and may be built at a moderate expence, and will be of great utility.

The legislature of South-Carolina have vested in him the sole and executive right and liberty of erecting, building, constructing, and vending within that state, the said three several water-works during the term of 14 years.

Extra of a letter from Halifax, May 25.

"The packet is just arrived. All I can at present learn is, that Sir Guy is certainly coming out; and that another year's provisions is granted to those loyalists who are on their lands; and that an act will pass the parliament this session, to enable the governor here to grant British registers to the Nantucket vessels, on condition of their owners settling in the British governments."

ANNAPOLIS, July 6.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship Olive Branch, captain Leonard, from London.

Extra of a letter from Mess. Parker and Stevens, merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, to a gentleman in Shelburne, dated April 10.

"No vessel whatever will be permitted to clear out; with any kind of produce of this island for the American states; therefore must leave good markets for our own colonies.—This took place the fifth instant."

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