

cerned all the territory which they might possess at that time.

King of Prussia—The opinion of a modern historian passes nothing, if not supported by the evidence of contemporary writers; and the inferences drawn are all largely false, in saying, that Lower Bavaria was a part of the patrimony of the house of Wettin; that the district of Brandenburgh was a part of an electorate; and that the house of Bavaria could alienate that without opposition, or infringement on the treaty of Passau. Brandis, granting these assertions to be just, the family compacts for often renewed, have extended the treaty of Passau to all the possessions of the Bavaro Palatine house, therefore no alienation can be made.

The emperor—Infers from the 13th article of the compact of 1771, that as an alienation is allowed in a case of necessity, an exchange may be justified.

The king of Prussia—From the same article draws an inference diametrically opposite, and shews that the nature of the contracting parties always to preserve the patrimonial estates to their house; and besides, in the present case, there was neither necessity nor advantage for such an exchange; that any one throwing his eyes over the map, may be convinced that a loss, and not an advantage, would follow—and that the empress of Russia had expressly said that the refusal of the presumptive heir of Bavaria was sufficient to overthrow the proposed exchange.

The emperor—Accuses the court of Prussia of having spread reports, that the emperor intended to take violent methods to effect the exchange.

The king of Prussia—Challenges the court of Vienna to mention one instance in which such a report was propagated by him.

The emperor—Cannot conceive, why the exchange of Bavaria should be contested, while there are so many examples on record of exchanges of German territories formerly.

The king of Prussia—Answers, that any exchange is possible, when by the consent of the contracting parties, who are free to do it, but where that is wanting, any exchange is impossible.

The emperor—Presumes that the court of Prussia contradicts itself: in the declaration of 1778, the right of the house of Bavaria to alienate its estates is acknowledged, and in the declarations of 1785, it is contested.

The king of Prussia—Since the peace of Teschen, by which the family of the said house was guaranteed, he is engaged to support that guarantee, and therefore, must now hold a different language from that before the peace.

The statement of the dispute between the two courts proceeds farther, that as his Prussian majesty, in the treaty of Bado, promises not to oppose the exchange of any one of the states of Bavaria, the house of Bavaria is at liberty to make an exchange at pleasure and unlimited; but, according to the court of Prussia, this exchange is not understood to be total but partial. Besides the treaty of Bado does not disannul the family compacts of the house of Bavaria, nor the Golden Bull, nor the constitution of the empire. The emperor again says, that both by that treaty and that of Rastadt, the emperor and the empire can, in consequence of an united legislative power, grant a privilege to the house of Bavaria to make an exchange, notwithstanding the compacts, the bulls, &c. To this the court of Prussia agrees, but proves that the emperor and empire have not used the powers conferred in those treaties, and that therefore the house of Bavaria is always bound by the compacts, &c.

It is also alleged on the part of the emperor, as a justification of the projected exchange, that different divisions and demarcations have been made anciently of the states of Bavaria; and to this the court of Prussia answers, that Austria, Styria, the country of Goerz, Tyrol, and the district of Inn have been taken from it, and that the manner in which those dismembrments were made is sufficiently well known. The court of Vienna wishes also to draw an argument from the separate letters of investiture from the several states of Bavaria, but it is answered, that as the family compact unites them, they are unalienable.

The court of Vienna proceeds to say, that Bavaria always was a Duchy, and not an Electorate, and that the electoral dignity was not extended to it until the year 1778; that this answers the court of Berlin. It is contrary to history, and that from the earliest times the electoral was attached both to the Palatinate and Bavaria, consequently the latter is under the control of the Golden Bull.

As to what the court of Berlin advances relative to the peace of Teschen, being the guaranty of the family compacts, the court of Vienna objects, that Luface was exchanged for Anspach and Bareuth, and therefore the house of Bavaria has an equal right to dispose of its estates—that the treaty of Bado having permitted an exchange of Bavaria, the safety and balance of Germany can be in no danger as since the date of that treaty, the house of Austria was much more powerful than at present, and that of Brandenburg has since increased in its expanse. To this it is replied on the part of the king of Prussia, that with regard to the exchange of Luface, the comparison is not just, nor the circumstances applicable to the present case, since while the house of Bavaria refuses its consent to that exchange it cannot take place.

After some other arguments, pro and con to the same purpose, his Prussian majesty flatters himself that the emperor will no more think of a voluntary exchange similar to that which was the subject of the convention of Jan. 3, 1778.

There is not a syllable in the mail which arrived yesterday, relative to any prohibition of the emperor against English man-of-war.

NEWPORT, March 13

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newbern, North-Carolina, February 20, 1786.

"I now write you a piece of news—When I was in Charleston, I put my bills up to a mill-rot to have them overhauled; while the fall-makers were at work on the falls, one of them was taken very ill, and a doctor was sent for, and in a few hours one of the fall-makers was delivered of a fine daughter in the full-term. She was a young lady, dressed in man's apparel, and came from Britain with a sail-maker. She came away with him, because her friends would not allow her to marry him; and when they arrived at Charleston they followed the sail-making business in partnership."

NEW-YORK, March 24

We learn from Rhode-Island, that the rev. Dr. James Manning, and brigadier-general Nathan Miller, are appointed to represent that state in congress, until the next annual election.

It affords particular satisfaction to be able, from the best authority, to assure the public, that our troublesome neighbours the Cherokee Indians, have finally treated with our commissioners for Indian affairs, upon the most advantageous principles, the articles of which definitive treaty have not yet come to hand—The Shawanese appear likewise convinced of their error, and it is not doubted the Delawares and Wyandotts will soon shake off those ridiculous prejudices in favour of Britons, which individuals of that nation, as well as lurking enemies of this, have taken unwearied pains to circulate among them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton, New-Jersey, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 20, 1786.

"Our assembly have rescinded their resolution of February last, which was hastily produced, and calculated to counteract federal measures, until your state should come into the general impoll. Both branches of the legislature are seriously determined to counteract, as far as they can, every local system of New-York, until they come fully into the impoll duty. It is not politically wise or just, to delay it for an hour. A bill is engrossed in council, to establish a free port at Powles Hook; and I presume an impoll duty will be laid on all goods brought from New-York into Jersey. All the other states have come fully into this essential measure, and it is strange that New-York should now act to inconsistent with her former policy."

March 29. It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a gentleman of South-Carolina, has invented a machine so constructed, that it will raise water in quantity, from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from 26 feet in height to 200 perpendicular, also pumps that will fill an indigo vat in one minute; their construction simple, and easily worked; pumps to throw a most amazing quantity of water out of ships or vessels, so as to prevent them from sinking, should they unfortunately start a plank; pumps for stopping and putting out fires, in cities, &c. even when the wind blows high; this gentleman's turn of mind, aided by an indefatigable industry, promises great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, and if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the prosperity of the states.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29

Captain Durry of the ship —, bound from Philadelphia to Bilbao, in a letter dated the 16th of February, informs, that he arrived at Barbados in the greatest distress, with the loss of his mizen-mast and quarter galleries; the ship at that time making three feet ten inches water in an hour. He at last got permission to refit, but before he had got his repairs completed, was ordered to sea, in as bad a condition as when he arrived. When at sea, he found the ship in so desperate a condition, that his hands were not willing to proceed on the voyage, he bore away for St. Eustatia, where he arrived after much difficulty, and landed his cargo to repair, after which he intends to return to Philadelphia.

April 1. A writer in a late London news-paper thus observes—"As it is from the progression of science and art that spirit which we all justly admire in the Americans originally sprung, so by the same means the same spirit is diffused, and will continue to be diffused over the world. Already we every where discern the influence of the great revolution across the Atlantic on commerce, on the balance of power, and the genius of nations."

Extract of a letter from Charleston (South-Carolina) March 15, 1786.

"Two persons dressed in the Moorish habit are now in this city, and are supposed to be the same men that were taken in custody in Virginia, on suspicion of their being Algerines. The singularity of their dress induced a young gentleman, a student of the law, to ask them some questions, which were answered with so much impertinence and vulgarity, that the gentleman proceeded to give the fellow a

little manual correction, by way of reforming his manners. A mob immediately assembled, and the men were taken up; being carried to the house of a lady on the Bay, who understood their language, they appeared to be two men of the law; one of whom had landed in Virginia from Africa, and had travelled over land from that state to this.

A deputation of Indians of the Chataway Nation, are arrived in this city, with the following information: that the Spaniards had furnished the Creek Indians with 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder, in order to make war against the Chataways. The deputation have come here in order to solicit assistance from this state. They will perform a warlike dance after their national manner, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, before the excellency the governor's door."

Extract of a letter from a captain in Jamaica to their correspondents in Cambridge, dated August, February 25, 1786.

"The late instruction, which arrived from Britain, directed to the different officers in the Bahama service here, have been such as will finally put a stop to all intercourse with the American states, except in real British bottoms, navigated according to law. Frigates and ships of war, will be constantly kept cruising round this island and its dependencies. We have had two or three very disagreeable jobs in consequence of vessels coming to our shores, masked with unlawful papers; and although they escaped, no hopes of the same kind, ever ought to induce you to risk your property to this island. A sloop of war with a custom-house officer on board, has seized a ship, three brigs, and a schooner, during her cruise round the island last week.

The following vessels are sent into this port from the out ports, on account of their being American property masked with ill gal papers, having contraband articles on board, or on account of their not being navigated according to law, viz.

The Brothers, Rhode Island; brig Royal Midshipman, New-York; brig Friendship, Wilmington; schooner Aurora, New-York; sloop Convent, New-London."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country, to his friend in New-Haven, dated February, near the Miami, December 22, 1785.

"The population of the country of Kentucky will amaze you; in June, 1779, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 176 only, and they now exceed 30,000. I have now been 39 days at this port, and there have passed 34 boats for the falls; and not more than one third the boats which come to this country with settlers, go as far down as this place: it is a moderate computation to number 10 to a boat, this gives an addition of 1000 at least in the last 40 days, and I am informed more than one half the settlers come through the wilderness from Virginia, I have not a doubt but 3000 men in arms might be paraded at this place in twelve days, if necessary.

It will be as practicable to turn a torrent of water backward, as to prevent the amazing emigration to this country; and they are of all nations, tongues and languages, from China, from all parts of Europe, from our own country, and every part of America, they are gathered.

The whole of that country is located, some of 8 or 10 locations upon each other, that whoever purchases there, is sure to purchase a law suit, and a very uncertain title.

The principal settlement is Lexington, 70 miles S. E. from this port, Louisville, at the falls of Ohio, consists of about 100 buildings, in three parallel streets, in an oblique direction to the river; it is in a beautiful situation, having the falls in front, and a view of the river in its course from the upper country. On the N. W. side of the falls, the earth, or waters issuing through it, possesses a petrifying quality beyond what I have seen at any other place, fish, birds, roots, vegetables, &c. &c. are petrified, and adhered to the flat rock at the bottom, many of which we have gathered.

The big bones of an animal, now unknown, are also among the curiosities of this country; they are dug out of the earth at a Salt Lick about 30 miles from this place; we took up some seven feet under ground; a thigh bone of four feet one inch long, and a double tooth weighing five pounds and a quarter, are among them. Some much larger have been found.

From every observation I can make, I have not a doubt this country will be speedily settled, and very great advantages may be made by those who are early in their adventures and speculations, and I have no more doubt that the United States will lose all the benefit they expect to derive from it, unless some more expeditious method for opening the settlement on this side the river should be speedily adopted."

ANNAPOLIS, April 13.

On Tuesday morning last departed this life, Mrs. RACHEL HAMMOND, relict of Philip Hammond, Esq; in the 75th year of her age, after a long and painful illness which she bore with much christian resignation; a lady of most exemplary piety and devotion, and whose goodness of heart, humanity and hospitality, justly endeared her to all ranks of people, and whose death is greatly lamented by all her relations, friends and neighbours.

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