

enter into recognizance to the state, in the sum of one hundred pounds current money, with two sufficient securities, conditioned, "That if the person obtaining such licence shall well and truly observe, perform, and keep, the several matters and things required by this act, and in every respect conform thereto, then the said recognizance to be void, otherwise of force."

*And be it enacted,* That no person shall sell or barter any wine, rum, brandy, whisky, or other distilled spirituous liquors, strong beer, or cider, on the western shore, at any horse race, without a licence for that purpose obtained, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every offence; and any person desirous to obtain licence for the selling such liquors at any horse-race, may apply to any justice of the peace, and if he approves of such person, he may direct the clerk of the county to grant licence to such person to sell any such liquors at the horse race specified in such licence: and on obtaining such licence there shall be paid to the clerk the sum of twenty shillings current money, to be by him paid to the sheriff of the county, and two shillings and six pence to the clerk for his trouble, and the clerk shall annually, on or before the first day of October, transmit a list of all such licences granted in his county to the treasurer of the western shore, and the sheriff shall pay all money by him received to the said treasurer annually, on or before the first day of October, and the said money shall remain in his hands, subject to the orders of the visitors and governors of the said college, to be drawn according to this act.

*And,* Whereas a college hath been founded on the eastern shore of this state, by the name of Washington college, in honourable and perpetual memory of the late illustrious and virtuous commander in chief of the armies of the United States: And whereas it appears to this general assembly, that the connexion between the two shores will be greatly increased by uniformity of manners and joint efforts for the advancement of literature, under one supreme legislative and visitatorial jurisdiction, *Be it further enacted,* That the said two colleges, viz. Washington college on the eastern shore and Saint John's college on the western shore, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, one university, by the name of the University of Maryland, whereof the governor of the state for the time being shall be chancellor, and the principal of one of the said colleges shall be vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, according to such rule or by-law of the university as may afterwards be made in that case.

*And,* for establishing a body of bye-laws or ordinances, for the general government and well ordering the affairs of the said university, with the mutual consent, advice, and authority, of the said two colleges, *Be it enacted,* That as soon as conveniently may be, after thirteen visitors and governors shall be chosen for Saint John's college, and shall have duly taken upon them the discharge of their trust, the chancellor shall call a meeting of the visitors and governors of the said two colleges, or a representation of at least seven visitors and governors from each of them, and two members of the faculty of each of them (the principal when there is any being one), which meeting shall be styled the convocation of the university of Maryland, and at their first meeting (to be continued on adjournments by the chancellor) shall frame a body of bye-laws or ordinances, the object of which shall be the general government of the university, so far as may relate to uniformity of manners and literature in the said colleges, the receiving, hearing, and determining appeals, from any of the members, students, or scholars, of either of them, the conferring the higher degrees and honours of the university, which bye-laws, so framed and passed by the said convocation, shall be binding, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this state, or in any manner abridge or destroy the separate and distinct rights, franchises, and immunities, of either of the said colleges, as expressed, declared, and granted, in their respective charters or acts of incorporation.

*And be it enacted,* That when a body of bye-laws or ordinances for the government of this university shall be established as aforesaid, all future and annual meetings of the convocation of the university shall be held alternately on the commencement day in each college; and the chancellor, when present, shall preside at all such meetings, and may also call a special meeting when he may judge the same to be necessary, which special meetings shall likewise be held alternately in each college; and in the absence of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor shall preside in his stead, and likewise when the chancellor shall be present, the vice-chancellor shall, by his direction, preside in all scholastic exercises and examinations; and in conferring the literary honours of the university; and in the absence of the vice-chancellor his place shall be supplied by such member of the faculty of either college as the laws in that case to be made shall provide, or by the election of a vice-chancellor for that time.

*And be it enacted,* That the visitors and governors of the said college shall lay before the general assembly, at its annual meeting in November (or oftener if required) an account in writing of all monies by them received in virtue of this act, and of the salaries by them paid out of the said monies, and to whom paid; and after the payment of the said sum of fifteen hundred and fifty pounds current money, the balance (if any) shall remain in the treasury, subject to the disposal of the general assembly.

PARIS, December 17.

THE court of London, irritated, no doubt, at the inhuman treatment exercised by Tipu Saib on the officers his prisoners, intended to arm, with secrecy, eight ships of the line to sail to the East-Indies. The court of Versailles hath intimated to that of Great-Britain, that if they continue their preparations, France will think herself obliged to equip a like number of ships for the same place. In consequence of which the British minister hath yielded in every respect to the observations of the French court, and it has been agreed that two powers should each send one ship and two frigates.

M. de Savigny has just given to the French a dramatic piece, entitled *Asiatic*. This subject, truly patriotic, characterizes three nations, viz. French, Eng-

lish, and Americans. It is to be performed the beginning of next week.

Dec 21. Orders are issued for the purchase of horses for drawing artillery, and other preparations are expediting for an approaching campaign.—The contractors and commissaries have received commissions for purchasing corn in Franconia and the adjacent provinces; notwithstanding which, a rumour still prevails that a reconciliation is negotiating between the emperor and the United Provinces.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 26. We again despair of the negotiation at Paris proving successful, the emperor having positively insisted that the Dutch shall agree to the opening of the Scheldt, and the states as obstinately refusing the endeavours of the mediating powers to soften those demands, which they call rigorous. A gazette of Utrecht, containing some reflections on the house of Austria, has been burnt here by the hands of the common hangman.

LONDON, January 1.

It appears by the secret, but authentic accounts from the continent, that the French cabinet are engaged on more negotiations than one; that between Holland and the emperor does not employ all the attention of the French ministry; they are branching out a variety of schemes, which extend to all the quarters of the globe, in order to increase their commerce, and they are taking such steps as will secure it when obtained. The French have sent only six ships to India hitherto since the peace, one of which went to China, and two of them have returned. This trade is for the present confined to the Orient, where nine ships are now sitting; but it is said to be finally the intention of France to throw this branch of commerce entirely open to all the subjects of the nation, on that much favoured opinion, that monopolies are a clog to commerce, and to the general interests of the nation. The French have an African company, but the crown is the patron and manager of their affairs; their West-India company at Bourdeaux is merely nominal. Their Newfoundland company is on the same establishment, all under the direction of the government. The trade with America is as yet young, and in order that it may not be cramped, a few irregularities are allowed. It is from all these sources, which they are preparing to make the most of, that France looks for the re-establishment of her finances, a matter which is the leading principle with old Vergennes and his associates.—Go, do thou likewise.—*Fas est ab hoste docere.*

This morning some dispatches were received from Maryland, brought over in the Nymph, captain Coare, which is arrived off the Start. They contain an account of trade there being again in a flourishing state and that every thing remained quiet.

Jan. 4. The affairs of the Dutch are still as critical as they were six weeks ago; for though the emperor is said to have consented to a renewal of negotiations, and to have accepted the mediation of France, the negotiations, like the neutrality proposed by the empress during the late war, are armed: the Dutch and emperor seem only to have agreed to an armed truce.

Jan. 6. By letters received in town on Saturday from Leghorn, we are informed that advice had been received in that city from Tunis, giving an account that the plague raged there to so violent a degree as to carry off five hundred persons daily. More than thirty thousand have already fallen sacrifices to that dreadful malady.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, December 12.

"We have just now received a confirmation of the melancholy news of the loss of the chevalier Emo, (the Venetian admiral) in the St. Charles of eighty guns, off the mouth of the Adriatic gulf, by a heavy storm, which has been fatal to many other vessels. The St. Charles was the mother of the Venetian navy, and had upwards of 800 persons on board, among whom are some volunteers of rank, whose loss is most sincerely regretted.—The chevalier had been 50 years an officer in the service of the republic."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 30.

"A new mediator or rather a mediatrix, is started up in the person of the czarina, or as she is otherwise called the sublime empress of all the Russias. Her ambassador has lately had two or three conferences on this business; and to this we add, that she is wholly in the interest of the emperor Joseph."

WHITEHAVEN, January 4.

A very extraordinary case has lately been read before the society for promoting medical knowledge. A widow, named Anne Lidcel, at Carlisle, was about two years since admitted a patient in the dispensary there, for a most excruciating pain in her face, and on the right side of her head. Many medicines were given her without relief.—After some months torment, Dr. Heysham directed the maxillary antrum (or hollow part of the cheek bone) to be opened, where her pain was seated; after injecting some decoction of bark for a few days, a frightful insect was extracted, about an inch long, and thicker than a goose quill—she had a remission of her complaint for several hours—but it returned, and another insect was seen at the orifice, but could not be extracted. Two days after this the second insect was discharged, in form and size like the first; and some time from thence the fragments of a third, which procured her long intervals of ease, though the last accounts do not say she is perfectly recovered.—The above narrative, however wonderful, we are assured

is strictly true. The substance of it was transmitted by a physician of character at Newcastle, to Mr. Latham, F. R. S. at Dartford, in Kent. A. Lidcel is near sixty years of age, and has been accustomed to take large quantities of snuff.

Jan. 7. A few days ago, the wife of Ralph Welch, of Lumley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, was safely delivered of three daughters, all likely to live.—This is the third woman, in this parish, who, within the year, has been delivered of three children; and, what is further remarkable, all the nine are girls.

A letter from Ambois, on the banks of the Loire, has the following article: On the 8th of last month, a woman named Rose Darc, wife of a fruiterer of this town, was delivered of four children, namely, a boy and three girls; the boy came into the world with all his teeth, and each of the girls had two. The boy refused the breast, but eats heartily of soup, boiled meat, and puddings, and drinks freely either wine or water.—This child is of a disposition singularly untractable, for he scratches and otherwise strenuously opposes those who have the care of him, that they find it impossible to swathe or dress him like other infants, and therefore he is kept in a hamper, the edges of which are three feet from the ground, the inside being properly guarded with sheep skins. All the children have been baptised, and of the boy it is remarkable, that he was named Jean-Berlin Darc, which three words form the following anagram: *Diable incarné*.

TO THE PRINTERS.

IT is very extraordinary, that in this country of liberty, our fine ladies and fine gentlemen should be the slaves of the most despotic, most cruel, most relentless tyrant in the world. With what face can they boast that they are the sons and daughters of freedom, when it is notorious that, in the most important article of their lives, they bow their necks to the arbitrary mandates of a monarch, who tortures, and renders them ridiculous, for his amusement. *Fashion* is the tyrant I mean; and certainly a more lawless, fantastical tyrant never existed. He pays no more regard to the remonstrances of sense and reason, than an archbishop to a country curate, or a prime minister to a private gentleman.

The first intention in cloathing our bodies, is, to keep them warm; and reason tells us, that every article of dress which is neither convenient nor ornamental, is absurd; but fashion tells us, that our shoes must terminate in a point as sharp as that of a bodkin; and, in obedience to her commands, we immediately cramp our toes, and hobble along the streets like fine ladies in China. Reason and experience inform us that there can be no beauty without proportion; but fashion assures that a short waist is the *ton*, and all our females instantly resemble the monstrous figures in the Dutch pictures of the last century, or rather Dutch skippers, with a dozen pair of breeches. Nature and common sense would tell us, that, in the head-dresses of a woman, nothing is so graceful and so becoming as their own shining locks, in flowing ringlets on their necks; but fashion, in broken English, assures their ladyships, that nothing is so much the *ton*, as to be unnatural; that every hair on a lady's head must be parted and distorted in diametrical opposition to its natural position; that a certain number of curls are to stick out behind, at five inches distant from the head, and as perfectly stiff as if they were made of wood or stone; that an immense horse-tail must be fixed to their heads, so large, that it cannot be mistaken for their own hair, and so plastered, as to resemble no hair at all. But what provokes me most is, that our fashions of fashion are held in perpetual derision by the creatures they employ; by milliners and hair dressers, who disguise them for their amusement. If I were a prime minister, I would transfer the burthen of taxation from the rational, the industrious part of the community, to these useless instruments of fashion, and their silly employers, and thus render them in some measure useful to society.

Your's, &c.

SOCIUS.

NEW-YORK, March 17.

Extract of a letter from Dieppe, in Normandy.

"A short time since two gentlemen went to fight a duel with swords, about a girl of the town, in the Tuilleries garden at Paris, in which place it is forbidden that any person should fight; they were consequently taken up and tried; but being gentlemen, their sentence was mitigated to the confinement of a year and a day in prison. Whilst in prison, they by some means procured fire-arms, with which they murdered the gaoler and another man. They were tried and convicted of the murder, and two days afterwards broke alive upon the wheel; it is said they were sabatrons in the corps of Gens d'Armes."

The public are cautioned against purchasing continental securities, signed John Pierce, commissioners, as large quantities of them have been counterfeited, and are now circulating in this city. The forged ones are so executed, as to deceive the sharpest eyes, and were first detected by comparing them with the register's books in Philadelphia: but on a farther examination the texture of the paper where the original sum specified has been erased, and the fictitious one inserted, is much injured, and may be discovered, by drawing the thumb and finger across it, the forged ones being much thinner and smoother than the true ones.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter dated

February

"Great-Britain see the hazardous to come, in wishing this the country, announce the arrival of a large transport ship, laden with artillery, for the settlement."

Extract of another letter

January

"A council has been declared they had rather see the Spanish govern the brig Hector, and the letters of which they were to come off, and the vessel is now at sea."

Extract of a letter from

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"A vessel arrived yesterday by an Indian, 100 convicts detained by the late of five pounds, and of bringing them on board them on one were they were indeed, on a supposition of the plague, to the West-Indies, at St. Kitt's, the governor of that island, containing a sum of money, which, slipped his call, was expected to be St. Kitt's immediately to the governor, to afford protection of which he is the consequence."

ALEXANDER

By the Pearce, captain of the river a few London papers as late as the 10th day, and that company him as voluntary this general an year, and allow him to be takes the fine of £1000 000 liv.

That the king's order of forces to march the moment that they may oppose an of the Prussian ambassador, at Vienna, and return home as soon as possible to move towards the general officers in the army at Berlin, for their cloaths for the use of the Dutch provinces.

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