and the perſon receiving the ſame, on conviction in a court of law, ſhall be for ever diſqualified to hold any office of truſt or profit in this ſtate.

LV. That every perſon appointed to any office of profit or truſt ſhall, before he enters on the execution thereof, take the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B. "do ſwear, that I will be faithful and bear true alle-"giance to the ſtate of Maryland;" and ſhall alſo ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the chriſtian religion; that every ſenator, member of the houſe of delegates, and of the council, and every civil officer, executive and judicial, ſhall, before he acts as ſuch, take an oath, or affirmation where allowed by the conſtitution or laws of the ſtate, "to preſerve and ſupport the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and to perform the duties of their reſpective offices with fidelity."

LVI. That there be a court of appeals, compoſed of perſons of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the general court, court of chancery, and court of admiralty; that one perſon of integrity and ſound judgment in the law, be appointed chancellor; that three perſons of integrity and ſound judgement in the law, be appointed judges of the general court, which court ſhall ſit on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores for tranſacting and determining the buſineſs of the reſpective ſhores, at ſuch times and places as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

LVII. That the ſtyle of all laws run thus, "Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland;" that all public commiſſions and grants run thus, "The ſtate of Maryland, &c." and ſhall be ſigned by the governor, and atteſted by the chancellor, with the ſeal of the ſtate annexed, except military and militia commiſſions, which ſhall not be atteſted by the chancellor, or have the ſeal of the ſtate annexed; that all writs ſhall run in the ſame ſtyle, and be teſted, ſealed and ſigned, as uſual; that all indictments ſhall conclude "Againſt the peace, government and dignity, of the ſtate."

LVIII. That all penalties and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king or proprietary, ſhall go to the ſtate, ſave only ſuch as the general aſſembly may aboliſh or otherwiſe provide for.

LIX. That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, ſhall be altered, changed or aboliſhed, unleſs a bill ſo to alter, change, or aboliſh the ſame, ſhall paſs the general aſſembly, and be publiſhed at leaſt three months before a new election, and ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly after a new election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election; provided, that nothing in this form of government, which relates to the eaſtern ſhore particularly, ſhall at any time hereafter be altered, unleſs for the alteration and confirmation thereof at leaſt two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general aſſembly ſhall concur.

LX. That every bill paſſed by the general aſſembly, when engroſſed, ſhall be preſented by the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, in the ſenate, to the governor for the time being, who ſhall ſign the ſame, and thereto affix the great ſeal, in the preſence of the members of both houſes; every law ſhall be recorded in the general court office of the weſtern ſhore, and in due time printed, publiſhed and certified, under the great ſeal, to the ſeveral county courts, in the ſame manner as hath been heretofore uſed in this ſtate.

LONDON, *December* 26.

LEAGUE AGAINST FRANCE.

A COMBINATION of different powers in favour of a counter revolution, appears more obvious every day.

It was for a time difficult to conjecture, whether Ruſſia, whoſe ſituation is ſo far from France, had any oſtenſible foundation for meddling in the affairs of that kingdom; but advices from Ratiſbon explain it. The elector of Treves has noticed to the diet, that, in conſequence of the preſent ſituation of France, he has demanded the ſupport and protection of Ruſſia; and he deſires that the other princes and ſtates of the empire, expoſed to the ſame danger, will follow his example. It is to this circumſtance they aſcribe the return of baron d'Aſſebourg, miniſter of the empreſs of Ruſſia, who arrived at Ratiſbon the 13th November, from his eſtate near Halberſtadt.

On the 16th following, he viſited all the other miniſters without any previous notice; and the better to ſound the intervention of the court of Peterſburgh, they claim its guarantee of the treaty of Teſſchen, in conſequence of that of Weſtphalia being concluded therein verbatim; from whence they draw this concluſion, that the guarantee of the one neceſſarily guarantees the other in all its articles and parts. If this reaſoning is juſt, it muſt follow that Sweden, guarantee the peace of Weſtphalia, has a more direct and juſt title to ſupport the maintenance of the ſtipulations in it; and that it is leſs ſurpriſing at Sweden taking a part than Ruſſia, who was the firſt to ſend a public miniſter to the fugitive princes at Worms and Coblentz.

Baron d'Oxenſhern, the Swediſh miniſter to the diet, inſtead of proceeding to Liſbon in that quality as firſt ordered, on the 8th inſtant, on the arrival of a courier from Stockholm, left Ratiſbon to proceed to Coblentz, in order to fulfil a ſecret commiſſion with the brothers of the king of the French, and with orders to act in concert with count Romanzow, the Ruſſian miniſter.

The miniſter to the elector of Mayence has alſo notified to the diet of Ratiſbon, and to the miniſters of the other princes in the circle of the Lower Rhine, "That his electoral highneſs was ready to concur in the execution of the project which the elector Palatine propoſed ſome time ago, of conſiderably augmenting the duties on the importation of French merchandiſe, as repriſals for the French having transferred their barriers quite to the frontiers."

The diametrically oppoſite conduct of the princes of the empire to that of their chief, ſeems ſo evidently deſigned to provoke hoſtilities on the part of France, that it cannot be regarded but as an aggreſſion. On this footing the king of the French has thanked the emperor for his care in removing all the diſquietudes from the Belgic provinces, and requeſted him to uſe his good offices and authority by interpoſing in the whole empire, that the laws and treaties which guarantee the general peace and tranquillity may be obſerved.

Independent of this ſtep, he has applied directly to the elector of Treves, to cauſe all hoſtile preparations of the emigrants to ceaſe, and carefully prevent them in future. The ſame requeſt has alſo been made to the prince biſhop of Worms: and therefore, if a war takes place, the king of the French cannot be reproached for not having uſed his endeavours to prevent it.

Jan. 9. One of the moſt ſplendid and remarkable ſea-marks in the kingdom has been lately conſtructed at a manufactory in Old-ſtreet. It is to be erected near a light-houſe upon a rock called the Wolf, on the coaſt of Cornwall, and on that account is exactly in the form of that animal. The body, which is to be highly gilt, to render it conſpicuous by day, is upwards of nine feet long, and of a proportionable circumference, and when fixed up, is to be placed upon its back, and the four feet at their full extent, to contain four of the patent lamps, with double reflectors.

The complaints and diſtreſſes of the people in the Highlands and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland have attracted the attention of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales. A gentleman belonging to his houſehold has been for ſome months paſt employed in making a particular inquiry into the ſtate of thoſe countries, for the purpoſe of a ſpecial report to his royal highneſs of means of removing the grievances under which theſe unfortunate people labour; and his royal highneſs has been pleaſed with that benignity which does him the greateſt honour to ſignify his intention of taking a leading part in ſuch meaſures as may appear beſt adapted to prevent emigration, and promote the happineſs of theſe people.

An old fellow, who opened a public houſe in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow ſome time ago, having added to his name on the ſign board, the letters D. M. R. S. F. excited various conjectures and inquiries into their ſignification. No body could ſuppoſe that he was either a doctor of medicine, or a fellow of the royal ſociety. It was at laſt, however, diſcovered that they were intended only to intimate, that he had been "Drum-Major in the Royal Scotch Fuſileers.

Monday died, Richard Perkins, a journeyman tailor, aged 48 years, the greateſt part of which he lived in extreme penury. He never allowed himſelf but ſix-pence per day to live on, and has left property to the amount of 2000l. beſides a houſe in Marybone, all of which he has left by will to the London hoſpital with proviſo that they keep a favourite dog of his, and allow it two-penny worth of meat every day. He has had the dog 25 years.

ROYAL BON MOT.—When old Ramus, the king's page, ſolicited in autumn the honour of knighthood for his ſon-in-law, Mr. Day, then about to embark for India,—his M———y obſerved, that he had no other objection than that the fear of verifying Mr. Dunning's propoſition, "that the influence of the crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."—For that he ſhould thus turn Day into, Knight, and make lady Day at Michaelmas!

A new mode of winning a wager.—The ex-marquis de St. Huruge known in London for a mendicant nobleman, and in Paris for being the ruler of the mob, was deemed a nuiſance in a general circle, into which he had obtruded; the gentlemen, who was going to ſhow him out of the window,—told him that his inſolence was unpardonable, to endeavour to mix with the honeſt people; he, who, with other innumerable vices, was an errand coward, and ſuffered himſelf to be caned at will, and who the evening before had received an hundred ſtrokes of a cane. Here St. Huruge interrupted him, ſaying, "I'll lay you an aſſignat of 200 livres, that I did not receive what you ſay." "Done," replied the other, they both then repaired to the coffee-room, where the correction was laid to be adminiſtered: St. Huruge ſeeing the gentleman who had chaſtiſed him, went to him without any mauvaiſe honte, and aſked him very politely, how many ſtrokes he had accepted the evening before at his hands—the other anſwered, "Wretch! I intended to have given three hundred, but my cane flew into an hundred pieces the ninety-eighth ſtroke."—"Bravo, ſaid the marquis, hand me the aſſignat;" which was accordingly paid.

The enormous price of ſugar has given riſe to a report that application is to be made to the Eaſt-India Company to inquire whether ſugar could not be imported from the Eaſt-Indies. We have been informed by gentlemen well acquainted with the ſubject, that the ſugar cane can be cultivated in the Eaſt-Indies to any extent with half the labour, and at leſs than one fourth of the expence, of a Weſt-India plantation, and that without employing a ſingle ſlave.

The abolition of titles in France, has ſettled a trifling diſpute, which might have prevailed for ever without deciſion, between the families of the duke of Hamilton and the marquis of Abercorn, both of which claimed the French dukedom of Chattelherault. Had the marquis gained this, he would have been a peer of four kingdoms.

One of the moſt ſingular, and indeed ſhocking inſtances of jealouſy, in point of fame, occurred lately at Waterford, in Ireland. Two men who prided themſelves much on their vocal powers, challenged each other to a public trial of their ſkill; when the umpires having adjudged the palm of victory, the vanquiſhed (who it ſeems is a *peace officer!*) very coolly took a piſtol out of his pocket, and effectually ſilenced the future notes of his vanquiſher, by ſhooting him through the head.

Mr. Cox, in the account of his late voyage to China, mentions a very remarkable circumſtance. They fiſhed in a baſon or pond of water, 120 feet deep, in which they caught various ſorts of fiſh. Theſe were immediately boiled in a hot ſpring cloſe by. The two waters were ſo near, that a perſon might eaſily ſtand with a leg in each.

However extraordinary the following circumſtance may appear, it may be depended on as fact: A man who lives with Mr. John Julyan, of Woodſtone, near Peterborough, is afflicted with ſuch an immoderate degree of thirſt that it obliges him to drink the aſtoniſhing quantity of three gallons of water a night, and one gallon a day; and what makes this appear ſtill more extraordinary, he has continued this practice twenty-three years.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—A lady died lately in Yorkſhire, at the age of 62, who has had twelve ſiſters, who have lived to a conſiderable age; and, as well as herſelf, *all died unmarried.*

CONJUGAL FIDELITY.—A female, wife to a man ſometime ſince tranſported to New-South-Wales for robbing a bookſeller, having the ſum of 1006l. lately left her by a relation, has engaged herſelf as a paſſenger to that ſettlement.

The Pariſian volunteers, upwards of 36,000 in number, are now become a well diſciplined body. Great harmony reigns amongſt them, and they are united by one great and common intereſt. They are for the moſt part ſtrongly attached to the leading principles of the preſent conſtitution, and diſpoſed patiently to ſuffer the inconvenience of its defects, until by time and experience a remedy for theſe can be found, without endangering the ſafety of the whole. In the courſe of the laſt twelve months, they have had frequent communications with each other, and the ſentiments of the majority are known to each individual. They ſee with indignation the preſent effervescence in different parts of the kingdom, and the ſource of this they know to be in the capital.

Legiſlative and municipal inquiries will ſoon lead to a full diſcovery of the authors; and in the puniſhment of theſe the immediate ſafety of the nation depends.

HALIFAX, *January* 19.

On Sunday laſt ſailed, with a favourable wind, the *Sierra Leona Fleet*, conſiſting of fifteen ſail, under the charge of lieutenant John Clarkſon, of the royal navy, having on board 1,200 free blacks, that have choſen to emigrate from this country to Africa, in the hope of its being more congenial to their habits and conſtitutions, under the protection of the company lately incorporated by charter in Great-Britain, for the eſtabliſhment of a free colony there.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated February 11, 1792.

"The 21ſt of January while I lay at Jacmell, the garriſon was attacked by thirteen thouſand mulattoes and negroes, in the moſt undaunted manner, at four o'clock in the afternoon,—the fort and town was ſurrounded, ſo that no perſon could get in or out, in half an hour after they began the attack from their artillery—in a few minutes after they boldly marched up to the fort within piſtol-ſhot, and continued the fight till half after five o'clock the next morning, only at times retreating from the fort to the town, to burn * their dead, and thoſe that were dangerouſly wounded, they retreated in great diſorder, and muſt have loſt a number of men—the garriſon had eleven hundred and fifty men only, to ſupport their attack, four hundred of which were negroes that are faithful to their owners. It has never yet tranſpired from either party what number of men were killed."

* *The negroes, inſtead of burying, burn their dead and wounded.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Poſt-Vincennes, January 4th, 1792, to his friend in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

"When we entered the Ouabache river it was full of floating ice, major Hamtramck with whom I came had about 50 men; we had 170 miles to aſcend the river in this ſituation, and we had but ten days proviſion. About 200 Pyankeſhaw Indians, who had heard of the defeat of the army and that their priſoners were hanged at Fort Waſhington, fell in with us; we happened fortunately to have two Indians with us who had been up to Fort Waſhington to ſee their friends who were taken by general Scott and general Wilkinſon; theſe two informed their brethren, that their priſoners had not been hanged, as had been told them but were well treated—this pleaſed them. But fill we apprehended they might wiſh to take ſome priſoners which they could offer in exchange for their wives and children, and there were three or four of them for one of us. To account for it, I cannot, but the fact is, they were very kind to us, gave us plenty of freſh meat, and all the aſſiſtance they could in coming up. God grant they may always continue in this diſpoſition."

March 21. By accounts from Savanna (ſays a New-York paper) it appears that general Bowles has taken a ſmall fort belonging to the Spaniards, in conſequence of which the governor of Eaſt-Florida has offered a reward of two thouſand dollars for his head.