

be made to their darling institution?—No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes.—Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendent, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. McDowell, or professors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the inestimable advantage of a proper superintendance. In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to flourish, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then.—In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide its fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions, except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. G. HANSON,  
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,  
R. RIDGELY.

#### PARIS, January 21.

An affair of considerable importance occupies the attention and causes much consternation and anxiety among the ci-devant noblesse of France who are returned to this country; as the event alluded to plainly proves to them that their residence in this capital is of a very uncertain tenure, unless they conduct themselves strictly conformable to the wishes of the first consul, who has banished the old duke De Choiseul from Paris, for appearing to applaud a passage in a play relative to royalty, when the Corsican was present. The duke is not to reside within 30 leagues of the capital.

The duke De Laval has also experienced the same fate, it having come to the ears of Buonaparte that the duke uttered some expressions unfavourable to the republican government, while in England, at the table of an illustrious personage. The duke's residence will in future be at Bourdeaux, where, we believe, he has some little property. This is twice the distance from the capital that he is ordered to retire.

#### H A G U E, January 27.

According to the plan of finance published by our directory, the supplies necessary for our republic for the present year amount to 53 millions of florins, instead of 65, to which they amounted last year.—The receipts are estimated at 30,787,000 florins; last year they were 34 millions; and the deficit to be covered, which in the year 1801 was about 30 millions, will this year amount in the whole to 22,186,015 florins, of which 11½ millions are for extraordinary. Our expenses continue so great, on account, among other causes, of the French troops still remaining in our pay, and the establishments necessary for our colonies, which latter alone require three millions of florins.

#### L O N D O N, February 6.

A letter from Vienna, dated 13th January contains the following paragraph:—"It appears certain that the English have no thoughts of evacuating Egypt. The brothers Behman, of Frankfort, have just sent considerable sums to Mr. Arthur Paget, the English minister here, who has furthered them to Constantinople, to be employed in paying the English army in Egypt."

Letters from Malta, of a recent date, announce as follows:—

"The British commanding officer of the garrison has caused an injunction to be published by sound of trumpet, in virtue of which, all Frenchmen attached to the order of Jerusalem are obligated to lay down the insignia of such order, under pain of confiscation of property; in consequence of which 14 French knights gave up their crosses and the uniform of the order."

"The Neapolitan troops, 2000 strong, are in the barracks, out of town, when they enter, they appear without side-arms. It is not known when the

English propose to evacuate the island, but it appears the period is as yet remote."

The French official file has been changed within the last few days: The acts of government used to commence thus—"The consuls of the Republic decree," &c. It is now, "The government of the Republic decree," &c.

#### February 7.

General Ney has presented a note to the executive council of the Helvetic republic, complaining that English manufactures are imported into France from Switzerland, and demanding the adoption of rigorous measures to prevent the continuance of this trade in future. What those rigorous measures are to be, is not stated, but the general will probably suggest that the most effectual plan to adopt, would be to forbid the importation of English merchandise into Switzerland.

A letter from Vienna states, that a courier had passed through that city, on his way to Constantinople, with instructions to general Brune to demand of the Porte that it should cause Egypt to be evacuated by the English.

#### February 9.

The emperor of Russia is equipping two vessels at Cronstadt, for the purpose of making a voyage of discovery round the world. They are to endeavour particularly to penetrate as far as possible in the north of Asia and America.

#### H A L I F A X, (N. S.) February 24.

Tuesday arrived here, in 20 days from Barbadoes, the brig Rover, captain Freeman. A great number of troops had arrived at Barbadoes from England, under the command of gen. Greenfield, making a force in that place of 5500 men. When captain Freeman sailed, the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment were embarked for this place, on board a large ship armed en suite. Brigadier-general Beresford died at Barbadoes a few days before the Rover left that island. Positive orders were received by the commander in chief in the windward islands, not to deliver up the French islands, unless the treaty had been, before the receipt of the orders, complied with.

#### N E W - Y O R K, March 25.

Captain Newson, of the sloop Admiral Duncan, has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Bahama Gazette, printed at Nassau, in New-Providence, to the 11th March, inclusive. They contain no other intelligence than that his Britannic majesty's ship Calypso touched at Nassau on the 3d instant, in her way to New-Orleans, with dispatches to the Spanish government at that place, of which the object was not permitted to be published; and that the brig Adventure, Balford, from Charleston bound to Havanna, was wrecked on Abaco on the 21st of February. The master arrived at Nassau on the 28th.

#### March 28.

By the British packet Auckland, from Falmouth, and the ship Atlantic, from Cork, we have received European papers to the 10th ult. but they contain no political news of importance. A London paper states, that naval stores of all kinds have experienced a considerable rise at St. Petersburg in consequence of orders to a large amount from France. The British residents are expected to be considerable gainers by the advance, as they have engrossed almost all that remains of last year's stock. It is generally thought that the Russian ports on the Black Sea will be declared free.

The first consul has resolved upon taking a journey into the nine departments of the ci-devant Belgium, and the inhabitants were employed in making great preparations for his reception.

The master of an American vessel, who escaped from prison at Lima, lately arrived at Cork.

#### March 29.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Experiment from Naples, informs, that about four days before he sailed, Mr. Pinckney, American minister to the court of Spain, arrived at Naples from Barcelona. Mr. Pinckney had letters of credit to an immense amount, on the first mercantile houses in that place.

Advice of the failure of a very extensive house in London, materially affecting American merchants, was received by the Auckland packet. In a few hours after the arrival of the packet, two of our fastest pilot-boats (the Tryal and James Daniel) were dispatched for Charleston, the former commanded by capt. Tombs, of the brig Enterprize, and the latter by captain White, of the brig Resolution.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

In a production signed "A Western American," which has recently appeared in a Kentucky paper, the alarming doctrine of a separation of the union has been avowed and advocated. The publication has excited much uneasiness and indignation. The United States attorney for the district has demanded of the printer the name of the author, for the purpose of instituting a suit. It appears that Mr. Francis Flournoy, of Pendleton county, is the author. But that on search being made for him, it was found he had eloped. The inhabitants of the place, to evince their detestation of the author and his doctrines, burnt him in effigy.

#### C H A R L E S T O N, March 12.

The following public caution is given by the London Royal Humane Society:

In great sinking of the strength, especially in the end of fevers, and other acute diseases, patients frequently lie in a state resembling death. If the bed cloaths be removed, the heat of the body will be dis-

sipated, and the spark of life destroyed. By not attending to this important circumstance, the lives of thousands of our fellow creatures have been sacrificed; and their bodies committed to the grave; who by a more humane conduct, would have been restored to life.

"Death may usurp on nature many hours,  
And yet the fire of life kindle again  
The o'erprett spirits."—Shakespeare.

#### B A L T I M O R E, March 31.

The following from the New York Morning Chronicle, appears to be given by that paper as a comprehensive summary of late European news, received there.

That col. Despard, and those arrested on suspicion of a concern with him, have had their trial, and that he and nine others were found guilty.

That the elector of Bavaria is dissatisfied with the convention concluded between the Austrian and French governments, respecting the grand duke of Tuscany's indemnities.

That a report prevailed in the Italian papers, that unless the British troops immediately evacuated Malta, the French would march to Naples.

That the king of Naples is about to make a journey to Spain and England, and to return by way of Vienna.

That, by report, the emperor of Russia had agreed to guarantee Malta, and that it was immediately to be evacuated.

That orders had been sent out to the British army to evacuate Alexandria.

That Sir Sidney Smith and another gentleman were to be sent shortly to Egypt with a special commission.

That three of the mutineers of the 25th regiment stationed at Gibraltar, had been executed, and the rest pardoned by the duke of Kent and sent to England.

That important negotiations were carrying on between Great-Britain and France.

That gen. Lannes is about to return to Lisbon, and that the first consul approves all his measures for the encouragement of the French trade to Portugal.

That late accounts from the south of Ireland, and Limerick in particular, concur in representing that complete restoration of tranquillity had taken place.

The Earl Chesterfield Packet, arrived at Falmouth after a passage of twenty eight days. Mr. Coxe went passenger in this vessel.

Col. T. Heilop, is appointed by his Britannic majesty lieutenant-governor of the island of Grenada and its dependencies.

Thos. Barclay, Esq; has been presented to his majesty on his appointment of consul-general of the eastern states.

Lord F. derick Bentinck is appointed governor-general of Madras, and general Sir T. Trigge, deputy governor of Gibraltar.

It is mentioned as a report in a London paper of the 28th of January, that Touissant died lately in the place of his imprisonment.

#### April 1.

#### From a Paris paper of February 1.

Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States, has addressed the following letter to the National Institute of France:—

"Citizens President and Secretaries—I have received a letter, in which you have the goodness to announce to me, that the National Institute of Arts and Sciences have elected me a foreign associate for the class of moral and political sciences. I receive this favour with a degree of sensibility equal to the respect which a body of savans of the highest character naturally inspires. Without pretending to any claim to the title of one of their colleagues, I accept it as a proof of the spirit of fraternity, which unites in one family all who cultivate science and letters whatever part of the world they inhabit.

Accept for yourselves, citizens president and secretaries, and for your colleagues, the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Washington, March 14, 1802.

The undersigned, commissary-general, and chargé des affaires of the French republic, gives hereby notice to all whom it may concern,

That in consequence of a late law, and by a decree of the consuls of the republic, bearing date of the 27th October last, a general pardon and amnesty are granted to all deserters from the navy and from the public arsenals, of whatever grade; as also to all registered workmen and seamen; provided they return to France within a fixed period of time.

In pursuance of the above decree, and of orders from the minister of the marine and colonies, the undersigned hereby informs all persons of this description, who may be in the United States, that until the 27th of October next, they may present themselves before the several commissaries of France, in the said states, who are authorized to provide for their return home, and give them passports for their unmolested admission into France. Such persons as take the benefit of the amnesty, are not only exempt from prosecution on account of their detention, but will moreover be reinstated in all respects, in the situation which they occupied before they left public service. Those who do not avail themselves of the amnesty, will be prosecuted when they return to France, with all the rigour of the law.

Given at George-town, district of Columbia, the 7th of Germinal, 11th year, 28th March, 1802.  
L. A. PICHON.