

wonderfully by this match. With regard to Madame Buonaparte, she will be provided for in the handsomest manner. She will probably be made a princess, or rather, perhaps, a countess of Liguria, the Valais, or some other little republic.

PORTSMOUTH, January 5.

Last night arrived at the Motherbank, his majesty's ship Hound, from Gibraltar, in 16 days. By her we are concerned to hear that a serious mutiny had broke out on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, in company with the Superb, Dragon and Triumph, and soon after Tailing the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up under the sterns of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not having the desired effect, the crews of the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck and were then easily subdued by their officers, who behaved very gallantly. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and three of them had been tried and executed before the Hound left the Rock.

We are also informed by this ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

BELFAST, January 18.

The tranquillity which France was pleased to bestow upon Switzerland, has been but of short duration. The cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona are nearly in a state of insurrection, and general Ney had been obliged to march a body of French troops into these cantons to restore order, as the Helvetic troops were found inadequate for that purpose. The unfortunate Swiss emigrants who had been forced to leave their homes, and who had taken refuge at Constance, are destined to undergo still further persecution. An official demand has been made, that they should be driven to a certain distance from the frontiers of Switzerland. The Helvetic consulta at Paris have commenced their labours, and have displayed in part of their proceeding, a most unexampled degree of celerity. The plan of the new constitution for the Helvetic republic was presented to them on the 22d ultimo, and was examined, discussed and adopted on the same day! This extraordinary unanimity of sentiment and promptitude of decision, are the more deserving of notice, because, when the deputies came to consider what is termed the Cantonal Organization, scarcely two of them could be found who concurred in opinion.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

By the brig Sea-Nymph, capt. Parke, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, we have also received a regular file of *The Echo du Commerce* to the last of December, the contents of which are not of great importance. On the commercial prospects of France, among others, we find the following remarks: "The efforts and hopes of our merchants must be directed towards Louisiana; the fertile borders of the Mississippi, cultivated by French colonists, will afford us a superabundance of rice, cotton, tobacco, flour, indigo, dye stuffs, &c. &c. &c. But the fertility of these immense countries, will only be productive to the mother country, when a numerous population shall have multiplied the means of consumption. The possession of this country is impatiently looked for, when government will direct all its energies to settle it with rapidity, and improve it with cultivated plantations!!!"

BALTIMORE, March 2.

London accounts mention that the ship Mary, Temple, bound to America, with about 70 American seamen, released from the British navy, had put back, on account of a malignant fever appearing on board; five men had died, and the captain and 40 men remained sick.

MANDAMUS.

On Thursday last the chief justice declared the opinion of the court, on the motion of G. Lee, for a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, to deliver to William Marbury and others, their commissions of the peace, for the district of Columbia.

The questions considered by the court in delivering their opinions, were—

1st. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?

2d. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this court?

On the first point it was the opinion of the court, that such right did exist; 2dly, that he was entitled to a remedy—but on the third question, it was determined that the act of congress giving the power to the supreme court, to issue a writ of mandamus in such a case, was unconstitutional, and consequently void. The rule therefore was dismissed.

The great length of our details prevents other than a very concise notice of the most important proceedings of the house of representatives.

On Friday the bill for the reduction of the marine corps was taken up in committee and agreed to—and a resolution passed, after a long debate, directing the printing of documents containing a statement of the expenditure of the quarter-master-general for several past years; and the contingencies of the war and navy departments for the same period.

On Saturday the house passed to a third reading the bill for the reduction of the marine corps. [27. 2.]

Annapolis, March 10.

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, Congress adjourned, after passing 35 acts, the titles of which will be published in our next. The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

Annapolis, March 10, 1803.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, on the first day of February last, which had been appointed on account of the resignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, professor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his assistant, the board proceeded to elect a professor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared professor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorized, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it possesses, and may afford.

The said committee, therefore, beg leave to state to their fellow-citizens; not only circumstances of which few can be fully apprized, but also certain things which might be supposed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £. 1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been essayed to destroy, or suppress a seminary, the institution of which had been considered as reflecting a permanent honour on the state. It notwithstanding soon acquired a reputation scarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports industriously circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no seminary on the continent has afforded superior advantages to students of every description.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It has been braited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at least rendered idle and dissipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controlled as that they shall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wise parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstruse science, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilst at college? Can he be insensible of the vast importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of those attentions. He may nevertheless, be persuaded, that the respectable houses which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at least the advantage of polishing their manners, and of preventing, in some instances, a more pernicious dissipation of their time.—Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as baneful to the rising youth.

And now, admitting that students have heretofore been allowed to consume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of society, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be sufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Can it be necessary to suggest to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that signal advantage, enjoyed by the students in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general assembly, and in the several supreme courts? It is at Annapolis, that listening to the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the house of delegates, an ingenious, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotism, imbibe a laudable ambition, and lay the best foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct statement of expences at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including washing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms, £. 50 0 0
Tuition, fire-wood in the schools, pens and ink, 5 10 0

Total, £. 55 10 0

To which Add £. 3 to each boy in the higher classes, learning French.

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student entering the college, who has not in Annapolis, a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or, in whom his parents or guardian repose a confidence, and who will receive him as an inmate, shall board in the college building. And the cases in which a dispensation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or house-keepers, are likewise to board there, for the purpose of superintending the students. Mr. Duke, the professor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which keeps the house is respectable, and affords such fare and treatment in every respect, as ought to give satisfaction.—Students now boarding in private houses are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earnestly invited to make that exchange, which must be salutary to themselves and to the institution.

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expence, exclusive of cloaths, pocket money, and books, does not exceed £. 26 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, subsist scantily on unpalatable food, and be stinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to hard fare, and other inconveniences.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a professor. We content ourselves with remarking this most extraordinary circumstance, that the professor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without censure from the trustees, has lately been appointed to an high station in a seminary of rising importance and reputation, in the prosperity of which every enlightened liberal citizen must feel an interest; although he may not wish the downfall of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John McDowell, A. M. principal.

The reverend Ralph Higinbotham, vice-principal.

The reverend William Duke, professor of languages.

Mr. John Connell, professor of English and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, assistant to said professor.

Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Marin Detargny, professor of French.

It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal, to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to hear lessons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, so as to preserve the knowledge, which the students have acquired in the school of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys who are not destined for a regular course through the college.—They were to teach English grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, surveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the superior school, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius.

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, of which each student except the 1st and 2d class, were to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The said two classes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the discretion of the professor.

On the resignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of assistant master in the school of languages was dispensed with, and the two professors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, under the principal's superintendance, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of languages, of English and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each professor still residing in his own school. In short, it has been thought proper, in some sort, to unite the said three schools; although for convenience, they occupy three separate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to dispense with an appointment in the place of Mr. Magrath, until the number of scholars shall so considerably increase, as to require another teacher. The scholars learning Latin and Greek, are to be instructed by each professor. Most of the classes indeed have their seats in Mr. Duke's school; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its lesson.

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Allie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty, to the signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Detargny has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school of languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend him, at stated hours every day, at the direction of the principal. He is also to take a certain number