

ever a popular offender is pleased to call an assembly of students. In a government continually liable to combinations and revolts, there is an end of all just subordination.

If those who are sent to obey undertake to dictate— if they are to be subject to no control, but such as they think reasonable, all who have any acquaintance with human nature must know that a foundation is laid for the practice of every vice—for indolence, ignorance, and eventual ruin. Better far that no college should exist, than to exist on such terms. The number of the students will be diminished, for the present, by cutting off so many dangerous members from the institution; but the public will have a pledge in this act, of the vigour with which the trustees intend to preserve their discipline. It will even invite parents to confide their children with more security to the guardianship of those, who with such firmness and such faithfulness, are determined to superintend their morals as well as their improvements in science. Is it not then the sacred duty of the parents of all those youths who may be sent to this place for instruction, to co-operate with the guardians of the institution; and so far as lies in their power, to humble that indolent and usurping spirit, which tramples on the wholesome restraints of all legitimate authority, and which has led to the late unhappy disorders? Should they not impress on the minds of their offspring the importance of discipline as the indispensable means of their own improvement in science and morals—and insist on a prompt and unreserved submission to the laws of the college, as the absolute condition of their parents future approbation and favour? Returning to the place of their education with such a temper and such views, those young gentlemen who have been misled by the more artful and unprincipled among their companions, and whose standing in college has hitherto been good, will be received with pleasure, and their indiscretion be forgiven. They will again experience that paternal discipline—that patient instruction—those zealous efforts which have always been so actively employed, to fix them in habits of diligence, of virtue and order, the sole aim and tendency of which are, to prepare them for usefulness and distinction in this life, and for a higher state of happiness in a better world.

Signed in behalf of the board of trustees,  
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,  
Governor of New-Jersey, and President,  
ex officio, of the Corporation.

Attested,  
JOHN MACLEAN, Secretary.

Princeton, April 11, 1807.

One hundred and forty-seven students of Harvard University have formed the resolution of retiring, on account, as they represent the case, of ill usage, in their being supplied with bad and unwholesome victuals, cooked in a nauseous and disgusting manner.

[Journal.]

Having noticed the recent tumults at Cambridge University, we are happy to state that tranquillity is again restored, and that the literary exercises of the college now proceed as usual. This very desirable event has checked the exultation, which the enemies of that respectable seminary indulged so freely, on the late occasion. They shewed the cloven foot too soon, and this no doubt contributed to defeat their malicious wishes.

[Repertory.]

REPORT—It is reported that the British minister, Mr. Erskine, has been recalled, and that an express has been sent to Hampton-Roads, to stop the *Wasp*, now on her way to England.—This report comes by a gentleman by the last evening's stage, from Washington. By "recalled" we presume it is so understood, that Mr. E. is to be superseded by another minister. But this was to have been expected upon the late change of the ministry in England.

Mr. E.'s recall would certainly be no very favourable symptom of the friendly disposition of the present cabinet towards us; as he is married to an American woman; is a man of liberal sentiments, and the son of the celebrated Erskine, the friend and co-adjutor of Fox.

[Enquirer.]

#### MR. RANDOLPH.

America as well as this country is much indebted to Mr. RANDOLPH, for his persevering efforts to maintain peace between them.—This gentleman possesses great talents as a politician and an orator, but what is still more honourable to his character, he resolutely applies his talents to the support of those principles which are at once calculated to promote the interests of his own country, and those of all nations who are connected with each other by commercial intercourse. To the enlightened views and indefatigable exertions of this gentleman are the Americans as much indebted as to any of the most conspicuous characters who effected their independence as a people.

[Litt. Paper.]

A detachment of 110 men, United States troops, under the command of capt. Clemson, commenced their march from Philadelphia on Saturday last, for Pittsburg—destination the Missouri river.

Governor Patten, of the island of St. Helena, has been suspended by the British government, for having weakened the garrison of that place, by sending a part of the troops to Buenos-Ayres.

The annual Spanish ship, from Mabilia to Amby, has been captured by the British frigate *Phaeton*, capt. Wood. This prize is valued on a moderate computation at 250,000l. sterling.

## IRELAND.

*Ballinasloe Fair*.—Our late October fair was the largest known for some years past, and the improvement of this great show, both in numbers and quality of stock, exceeded every thing that could be expected. The attendance at dinner, at the new rooms, was more numerous and constant than before, which added much to the hilarity of this fine national scene; seldom so few as a hundred members dined together each day, and forty new members were proposed, which, on their election, will make this distinguished society full nine hundred strong.—An evident change of opinion has taken place in the old light breeders, by their hiring more thorough-bred rams, and bulls of the new light than ever.—ASTLEY, of Leicester-shire, let twenty-three tups to those old light graziers, who are clearly desirous not to shut their eyes any longer against the new! The sales at the fair stand thus on the toll book.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Sheep,          | 79,928 Sold   |
| Do.             | 2,366 Unfold. |
|                 | 82,294        |
| Black cattle,   | 7,101 Sold    |
| Do.             | 3,003 Unfold. |
|                 | 10,104        |
| Cattle,         | 82,294        |
| Sheep,          |               |
| Total of Stock, | 92,398        |

One buyer, Mr. Cleed, of the county of Cork, purchased bullocks at the fair, to the amount of eighteen thousand pounds.

## USEFUL NOTICES.

*The gout*.—A new cure has been proposed for that disease in France, by an author of some celebrity, M. Cadet de Vaux. The remedy is to drink 48 glasses of warm water in 12 hours, a glass at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. This remedy is in pretty general use in France, and has had great success. It is supposed that the late preparation which this proposal is general occasions is the cause of the cure.

*Method of washing white silk patent lace*.—Fold up the piece to the length of about a quarter of a yard, and stitch it up lightly together with a needle and thread; anoint the surface of the piece with a little sweet oil upon the end of a feather, and boil it one hour with strong soap and water. When taken out and dried, it will have a snowy whiteness superior to snow.

*Green succulent plants* are better preserved after a momentary immersion in boiling water, than otherwise. This practice has been successfully used in the preservation of cabbage, and other plants dried for keeping; it destroys the vegetable life at once, and in a great degree prevents that decay which otherwise attends them.

*Hawthorn*.—The necessity of enclosing land is generally known: hawthorn fences have been found most effectual, but are too tedious in their growth; to obviate this inconvenience Sml. Taylor, Esq; of Moston, near Manchester, (Eng.) has proved, by a variety of accurate experiments, that a greater increase of Hawthorn plants may be had from the cutting of the roots than by any other mode, and that such plants are stouter and quicker in growth.

[Aurora.]

A *Marine Spencer* has been invented to be worn in cases of danger at sea. The spencer is a girdle of canvas, four feet six inches long, and eighteen inches broad, well stuffed with cork shavings; this is fastened loosely about the body with straps, and buckles, and, to prevent its slipping too low, two long tapes are brought over the shoulders, which fastens also with buckles. The first cost of this apparatus will not exceed five shillings, and from many experiments made at sea, it will effectually preserve any person from drowning. In cases of persons falling overboard, any one acquainted with swimming, if furnished with a Marine Spencer, might safely leap after them, and keep them from sinking until a boat could be launched.

## STATEMENT,

Of the wilful and accidental deaths, which have come under the notice of the Coroner of the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 25th of March, 1806, to the 25th of March, 1807—viz.

|  |
|--|
| 29 Drowned.  |
| 23 Died suddenly.                                  |
| 8 of ill treatment.                                |
| 4 by taking Laudanum.                              |
| 4 by hanging themselves.                           |
| 3 by cutting their throats.                        |
| 3 by being exposed to the severity of the weather. |
| 5 by accidents.                                    |
| 1 by shooting himself.                             |
| 2 by strangling themselves.                        |
| 1 by jumping out of a window.                      |
| 1 by stabbing himself.                             |
| 1 murdered.  |

JOHN DENNIS, Coroner.

Arrived at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 27th of April, lieut. Robert J. Spencer, who behaved himself in so gallant a manner off Tripoli.

He was seized by gen. Wilkinson's order, on the 25th of February last, on a supposition of being favourable to Burr's plans, and delivered to capt. Shaw, who sent him on to the city.

[Wash. Fed.]

Boston, May 1.

## CAPTURE OF MONTE-VIDEO.

Our correspondent at Providence, has sent us the following intelligence, received at that place, by the *Favourite*, capt. Russel, from St. Salvador.

"On the 14th of December last, an English squadron arrived at Rio de Janeiro, of 21 sail, among which were the *Arden*, of 60 guns, commodore Donnelly; the *Unicorn* frigate, a sloop of war, and rest transports. The troops on board were commanded by general Abercromby, an American, by Sir Lumley, and general Lumney. The first was authorized to act as governor of the district of Monte-Viedo, should it be under the dominion of the English. The number of troops was given out to be six thousand, but from a variety of circumstances, it is probable they did not exceed three thousand. Great dispatch was used in watering and the squadron sailed for the River Plate on Monday, the 22d of December. The ardor of the troops was highly excited at the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on the English prisoners, at the recapture of Buenos-Ayres, and a spirit appeared to be universal to take ample vengeance. The *Favourite* sailed from St. Salvador on the 5th March; on the morning of which day, an arrival from Rio Grande, in 36 days, bro't intelligence that Monte-Viedo was in the hands of the English.—In comparing dates, it is probable it fell between the 10th and 15th of January. The news of the capture of this place was bro't to Rio Grande by an English vessel, which was dispatched there by the conquerors for provisions.

The private letters received at St. Salvador mention, that the place sustained a close siege of 6 days, and was at length carried by storm. They also imply, that the violences committed after the capture of Buenos-Ayres were fully retaliated. It would seem from the want of provisions, the English suffered after the fall of Monte-Viedo; that their power could not extend far into the country. The Spaniards were extremely exasperated against the Americans, on account of the part acted by certain individuals in the conquest of Buenos-Ayres; and an American vessel arrived from Monte-Viedo, which the *Favourite* lay at Rio de Janeiro, which had been permitted by the English to proceed to the former place, which gave information, that on her approach to the batteries, she was brought to and a boat dispatched to her, to let her know that if she continued within reach of the batteries another hour, she would certainly sink her.

NORFOLK, May 2.

A vessel in 14 days from Barb does, went up the bay yesterday, by which information is received, that advices had reached that island, stating that Monte-Viedo had been taken by the British troops, after a severe action, in which 1500 Spaniards were cut to pieces by the British soldiers, who were highly exasperated in consequence of the Spaniards having cut off the ears and otherwise mutilated some English prisoners taken a few days before.

The above vessel, off Martinico, was boarded from admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who had with him one three-decker and four two-deckers: he was in daily expectation of the Rochefort squadron, as the *Cruizer* brig had arrived express from England, with dispatches for the admiral, informing him that the Rochefort squadron, composed of one three-decker and five two-deckers had failed.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.

Captain Coleman, of the ship *United States*, arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, has politely favoured us with a newspaper of the 11th of April, from which we copy the following:—

Bridge-Town, April 11.

## CONQUEST OF MONTE-VIDEO.

The following particulars of the event will be found highly gratifying, being given with accuracy which does not admit of a doubt, and upon which further proof of the valour, discipline and enterprise of the British arms, we pay a most willing testimony. The account is received from the American by Troy, John Hazard, 44 days from Rio Grande, bound to New-Orleans; spoke by his majesty's ship *Jabon* arrived here this morning from a cruise, commissioned to us from the first authority.

Gen. Achmuty with a reinforcement of four or five hundred men, about the 7th of January last arrived at Maldenada, and after having embarked all the troops then there, proceeded up the river towards Monte-Viedo, landed at point Cartas, about three miles from town, the 19th; and immediately attacked and routed a body of Spaniards collected to prevent their landing, taking from them a twenty-four pounder. The English then marched and took possession of the watering place, about a mile from the town. On the 23d the Spaniards came out of Monte-Viedo with 5000 men to attack them. The English immediately decamped and formed an apparent retreat till they got three miles from the town, when they halted: the Spaniards who supposed them flying, pursuing in a most furious manner, huzzaing, &c. during his retreat a party of 300 cavalry, with some infantry, were landed between the enemy and the from our ships. On being attacked, the enemy made a very faint resistance, and retired in the greatest confusion, only 3400 Spaniards getting back to town. The viceroy, with 100 men, escaped into the country. Our troops then proceeded to invest the harbour, or North Gates, which drew the viceroy's attention to that part, the English army commanded by the Sea Gates, which they faced, and after a carnage, took possession of the town.