SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought necessary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day assigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the slow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the small number of the visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, since the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A professor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a considerable number of promising youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the professor of languages, together with proper masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general assembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college, "for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers, "be and are hereby suspended, until the said college "shall be finished, and the professors and other officers "thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the exercise of their several duties; and that the same be "applied to the payment of the interest of the debt "due to Messieurs Vanstaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by necessity, to question the binding force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by the constitution for the passage of laws. They presumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the exigences of government of money belonging strictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the professors and other officers in their several departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general assembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of delegates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may give rise to an idea, that they must for some time suspend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to assure them,

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the order of the visitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money, to finish the building. On the auspicious completion of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to say something respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the salutary interference of the legislature, they would have persisted in an illegal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a small part appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The said two years donation, as well as the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dismissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the state induced them to choose the latter, and they have accordingly drawn on their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed themselves authorised to change the appropriation; and they were sensible, that, if the money so drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the same time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable notice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and supposing that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to restrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on the regard due to chartered rights; and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and science, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince such an intent in the great body of our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more conjured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great measure, the speedy completion of a seminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchase of almost every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demonstrated the precariousness of supplies arising from *voluntary* subscriptions *to the amount of* £. 11,000; and the building, for some time past, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,

2 NIC. BRICE, Sec.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 3

December 30, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, once more earnestly requests all persons indebted to said estate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be compelled to bring suit against them without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated.

3X RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1789.

WE, the subscribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to prosecute all persons, to the utmost rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their seins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

CLEMENT HILL,
JOHN WARRING,
3X NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

4 HUGH COX.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.

ON the application of the trustees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the first day of April next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of said James Kent to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may on that day be liquidated and adjusted; due notice thereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers, and by advertisements set up at the court-house door, and at other public places in the said county of Queen-Anne's.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

9 FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

13 THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.

THE subscriber is sorry that he is compelled to forbid all persons from hunting and trespassing on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from

6 w 6X RICHARD SPRIGG.

C A S H,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf 31 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER, A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 31 J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river--Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 7

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

30 JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

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