Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, February 24, 1831.

The Legislature will probably adjourn this evening.

COMMUNICATED.

ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN MARYLAND.

The Birth day of Washington, February 22d, has been rendered still more dear by the fact of passage of the act for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt from and after the fourth day of July next, on judgments for debts contracted since that date under thirty dollars.

The bill passed the senate last Thursday, Feb. 17—Ayes 10—Noes 2—viz.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dennis, Harrison, Heath, Herbert, Kennedy, Rees, Sewell, Smith, Thomas, Whiteley—10

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Marriott, Prest. Forrest—2

It was sent to the house of delegates next morning, was read the first and second time by special order and *rejected*. Ayes 27—Noes 2. It was sent back to the house for reconsideration on Washington's birth day, with the following message:

Mr Kennedy, offered the following message which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By the Senate, Feb. 21, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The senate returns, and respectfully requests the reconsideration by your honorable body of the bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt from and after the fourth day of July next, on judgments rendered by justices of the peace for any debt contracted after that date not exceeding thirty dollars.

The great and humane principle of abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, except in cases of fraud alleged and proved is rapidly gaining ground in the United States, and several of our sister states have passed laws on the subject, and to the honour of Maryland it can be said that a female can be imprisoned for debt; and with regard to the cases of all insolvent debtors in Maryland, who petition the county court for relief, there is in fact no Imprisonment for debt, when the debtor assigns all his property for the benefit of his creditors, but it is well known that he who fails for thousands and ten of thousands, can get security more easily for his personal appearance at court, than the man who only owes a debt of a few dollars, and who he is unable to pay, and further, any application to the county court for the benefit of the insolvent laws, is always attended with considerable costs, in many instances exceeding the amount of the debt, and it was with a view to relieve the unfortunate class of poor debtors that the senate passed the present bill, by an almost unanimous vote; a bill which the principles of justice and humanity call for; the present insolvent laws, as regards poor debtors are a solemn mockery, they are far worse than the fifty two day imprisonment law, which was the very last act passed by the assembly of Maryland under the proprietary government, at the March session seventeen hundred and seventy four, chapter twenty eight, and which for more than forty years continued to be the law of Maryland, and by that act any debtor owing not more than two hundred pounds sterling could be discharged from imprisonment by three justices of the peace, on surrendering his property for the benefit of his creditors.

The senate therefore earnestly requests that your honourable body will reconsider and pass the bill now returned, entitled, *An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace.*

The house of delegates agreed to reconsider it, and the bill was passed. Ayes 43, Noes 26.

Imprisonment for debt where no fraud is alleged and proved, may now be considered as abolished in Maryland, for on all sums above thirty dollars, when an insolvent debtor makes application to a judge of the county court or orphans court for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and surrenders his property, he obtains a personal release without ever going into the door of a jail. This great and humane principle is gaining ground rapidly, at the last session a bill was before the senate for the abolishing imprisonment for debt, and received only two votes, viz. Messrs. Dennis and Kennedy. Now we have a bill passed in the same body by an almost unanimous vote.

Much credit is justly due to Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, for his persevering zeal and exertions in congress in behalf of unfortunate debtors; his example has had a powerful effect in Maryland, and his principles will yet prevail, and he is much pleased with the conduct of our senate. The following is an extract of a letter from him to a member of that body, dated

City of Washington, February 20, 1831

"Your favour is just received, in which you announce the passage of the bill in your senate

imprisonment for debt for $30 after the 4th of July next; this saves the ...nd gives immortality to the body ... vitality.

...e senate chamber where the great ... daily seen dressed in Roman ...he same Chamber where the illustrious Washington resigned his power into the hands of the people, has witnessed an act passed on the birth day of the "Father of his country" of seventy six, and which is to take effect on the day of independence, the fourth of July, an act which ... liberty is still held dear in Maryland, more than dollars and cents; and ...mple be speedily followed over the union. Then to use the language of a ...ung by Joseph Gerald the British ... died in exile.

The golden age will then revive,
Each man will be a brother,
In happiness we all shall live
And share the earth together,
In virtue trained, enlightened youth
Shall love each fellow-creature,
And future years shall prove this truth
That man is great by nature.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Anne-Arundel county.

Orphans Court.—Gideon White, Thomas ... Joseph Howard.

Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county.—... O'Hara, Leonard Iglehart, John Williams, Charles G. Worthington, ... Dorsey, James Williamson.

Inspector of Lumber for the city of Annapolis.—Henry Thompson.

Commissioner for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis.—Philip Clayton.

Surveyor for Anne-Arundel county.—John W. Duvall.

Notary Public at Annapolis.—Richard M. ...

Justices of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county.—Edward Warfield, Joseph G. Harwood, Samuel Brown, Jr. Thomas W. Watkins, Charles R. Stewart, Richard G. Stockett, M. D. Richard G. Hutton, Gideon White, Edward Duvall, Richard H. Merriken, Cornelius Duvall, Lloyd Selby, Richard Parks, Edward E. Anderson, William W. Merriken, Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bela.) ...ne, William Black, Richard Gardiner, ...Wilson, John Claytor, Samuel Harwood, (of John.) Thomas Burgess, McLane ...Abner Linthicum, Edward Gaither, ...Judson, John G. Worthington, Stephen Gambrill, Stephen Beard, James Hunter, Richard W. Marriott, Caleb White, ...Brown, Jr. Ellis Thomas, James Thomas J. Brice, John G. Proud, ...Dunbar, Benjamin Wells, Charles Lewis Sutton, Robert Boone, Joseph ...n, Rinaldo Pindell, George Cooke, ...O'Hara, Thomas, I. Hall, John Iiams, ...St. Lawrence, Larkin Lawrence, ...Williams, Edward Dubois, William ...y, (of William) William Moore, ...Griffith, Charles Richardson, John ...(of William,) Reuben Warfield, ...B. Duvall, John Knighton, Benjamin ...Rezin Moxley, Basil Crabster, John ...(of Allen,) Henry H. Owings, Hezekiah Linthicum, (of Slingsley,) Lewis D. ...Henry Whalen, Otho Belt, Dr. Chas. ...thington, Mortimer Dorsey, Zedekiah ...e, William Jeffers, Leonard Shafer, ...Kay, Jonathan Derby, Jesse H. Hunter, ...s Dorsey, Thomas Cross, Basil Owings, ...Gassaway Winterson, James Clark, ...Hardy, George W. Hobbs, John ...Henry W. Woodward, Sam. Nicholson, ...ph W. Sim, Philemon Warfield, Dentner, Doctor Gustavus Warfield, Thomas ...owles, Thomas Barton Richardson, ...Dorsey, of (of Richard,) Beal Manaster, Doctor Jonathan Waters, Thomas Treadway, ...omas Snowden Jr. Walter W. Waters, ...G. Miller, Benjamin Franklin, Richard ...Higgins, Peter Miller, William McNeal, ...has. Hammond, (of Philip,) Dr. Chas. ...ely, Isaac P. Thomas, Doctor Thomas ...Herbert, Barzilla Marriott, Basil Edwards, James Sykes, Benjamin Ridgely, ...G. Waters, James J. Dorsey, Robert ...Pherson, Doctor John B. Wells, William ...W. Compton, Doctor Benjamin Watkins, ...rederick Rawlings, Charles Thompson, ...Allein, William Baker Dorsey, Jacob ...llingsworth, Basil B. Crawford, Doctor ...ratio G. Grieves, Francis Earlaugher, ... Harding, Washington Gaither, Philip ...ne, William Black, Richard Gardiner, ...,) William McLaughlin, Chas. Hammond, ... Benjamin Gaither, John Iglehart, (of ...d,) Perry G. Mercer, James Rawlings, ...V. Weems, James Whiffing.

From the National Intelligencer.

Teackle's Report concerning a State's Bank for Maryland.

...ve just risen from the perusal of Mr. ...le's report, as from a rich banquet, which, ...it renovates desire, has the strange pro... of increasing the capacity for gratification. ...the subject of Banks is one to which pub... ...ention is intensely directed. I may be ...ed for thus holding up this report to notice, ...ore especially as it may be said, without ...f confutation, that a document of superior ..., on the subject of Banks, has, perhaps, ...time been presented to this community ...r country is indeed happy in having at ...h a *practical* man who is both able and ...g to express his opinion also, on this ve... ...portant subject, and much indeed may be ...cted from Mr. Teackle's acknowledged ...ts and experience, and habits of industri... ...erseverance

...m sure that no gentleman who has once ...ed it, would willingly be without a copy. ...y be had at Mr. Cole's Bookstore, near ...aby's.

...e are informed that on Saturday, two lads ...of Mr. Carpenter, of the Northern Liberties, slipped into an opening in the ice on Delaware. One was rescued but the other drowned. U. S. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

"We learn by the Post Captain, from Rio Janeiro that the British frigate Tweed, was totally lost, Dec. 10, on Cape Frio. About thirty of the crew were drowned, and several died on the Cape before assistance could be rendered. The frigate had on board two millions.

"The U. S. Ship Hudson, Capt. Cassin, arrived at Rio Janeiro previous to the 30th Dec."

The New York Courier of Saturday says:—We learn from a source of the highest respectability, that letters were received here from Havre, by the Henri IV, written by a commercial house of the first standing, in date of the 1st January which state, that the account which has been published of a revolution having taken place in Rome, has been fully confirmed by intelligence which had reached Havre on that day. The people, it is added, were in full possession of the city; their avowed object was to deprive the Pope of his temporal possessions, and confine him strictly to the exercise of his sacerdotal functions."

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—The Liverpool papers mention (says the Daily Advertiser) that the engines had to encounter a fall of snow, the first that had occurred since the opening of the road, and some difficulty had been experienced in parts of the line where the snow had not been cleared from the rails. One of the papers remarks: "There was, we believe, a tendency in the wheels of the engine to slip on the rail, to an extent which showed that, with heavy loads, it will be absolutely necessary to have the rails completely cleared from snow or ice. This, however, will not be a very difficult matter to accomplish, by a contrivance to be fitted to the engine."

Count Constantine Zamoski, of Poland, has equipped a regiment of cavalry at his own expense, and deposited in the bank a sum of 100,000 Polish florins for its maintenance.

Belgium.—Letters of very recent date have been received in New York from Antwerp, via Havre. They represent the situation of trade there, as truly distressing. The King of Holland persevered in his determination not to allow the ingress or egress of vessels, and in consequence all business was at a stand. In a place so eminently commercial as Antwerp, the lessening effect of such a situation may be easily imagined. Of the numerous vessels bound thither, which had been waiting a favourable change, some had unloaded at Flushing, others had proceeded to Helvoetsluys, and thence to Rotterdam for the purpose of discharging at the latter port.

Courier Office.

CHARLESTON, February 13, 4 P. M.

From Jamaica.—By the Br. sloop Ariel Hodgson, from Kingston, (Jam.) we have received a file of the papers of that city to the 27th ult.

The Order in Council, opening the ports of the British Colonies to American vessels, was published in the Jamaica papers on the 18th Jan.

The following Tariff of Island Duties on American Produce, we copy from the Kingston, (Jam.) Chronicle of the 19th ult.

Island Duties on American Produce.—Barrells Flour at 10s per bbl. every cwt. of Biscuit 2s 6d per cwt; bbls. Meal 1s 8d per bushel; bushels Peas, Corn & c. 1s 8d per do; lbs. Rice, net, 4s 2d per 100 lbs; common Shingles or Boston Chips 10s. 10 per 1000; Cypress Shingles 21s 8d per 1000; Red Oak Staves 28s 4d per 1000; White Oak Staves and Heading 20s per 1000; feet white, yellow, or Pitchpine Lumber 30s 10d per 1000; other kinds of wood and lumber 43s 4d per 1000; Wood Hoops 8s 4d per 1000; Tobacco 38s 4d per 100 lbs, discount 10 per cent.; Feathers per lb.; after 1st March 1s 8d.

King's Duty—On Importation—Wines.—Madeira, Tenerriffe, Azores, and all Prize Wines from Foreign Plantations at £7 sterling per tun; all Wines from Great Britain, except French (which is free) from all parts, at 10s sterling per tun.

OBITUARY.

DIED—yesterday morning, in the 15th year of his age, JOHN CALLAHAN eldest son of Dr. John Ridgely of this city.

Rarely have the benefits of sanctified affliction been more strongly manifested, than in the case of this interesting youth. Confined to his bed by a most painful disease for a period of twelve months, he evinced a degree of fortitude under severe sufferings, and patient submission to the will of Heaven that are seldom witnessed even in individuals of much riper years. It pleased that Merciful Being who in his wisdom saw fit to afflict him, to direct his young mind to the only true source of consolation. He applied himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and there learning "that whom the Lord *loveth* he chasteneth, "he received the stroke as inflicted by the hand of "Him that judgeth righteously," and believed it to have been sent in mercy. Within the two last days of his life, his bodily sufferings were mitigated, and his spirit at length departed without a struggle, or a groan. It is believed that the views and feelings of this youthful christian cannot be so well described as in the language of his own favourite hymn.

"I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb;
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There, sweet be my rest, till he bid be arise
To hail him in triumph descending the skies."

—On the 16th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. ANNE BOONE, relict of the late James Boone, of Severn.

A CARD.

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Elector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow Citizens of Anne-Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb 17

FAMILY FLOUR.

SUPERIOR F. F. WHITE WHEAT

FAMILY FLOUR,

This day received, and For Sale, by

CLAUDE & HAMMOND.

Feb 17

$25 REWARD:

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Anne Arundel county, below Annapolis on the 22nd February, a mulatto boy who calls himself

ISAAC MEARS,

about twenty years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well built, has very large lips and mouth, which by a smile is usually spread to a very large size; when spoken to he is polite.

He had on when he went off a home-made jacket and trowsers, wove of a mixture of black and white wool. He may however easily be known by being made to open the breast of his shirt, as he has a number of very large warts upon his breast.

The above reward of $25 will be paid to any one who will deliver the said fellow to me, or to J. C. Weems on Elk Ridge, or who will lodge him in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN W. WEEMS.

Lock Eden, West River, Feb. 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 15th March, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,

Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of Patapsco river, opposite Fort M'Henry, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

486 ACRES.

This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorsers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

Feb. 17. ts.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 11th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of James Shaw deceased, in the city of Annapolis, all the personal estate of the said James Shaw, consisting of negroes, household furniture, and books.

TERMS OF SALE

For all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser on notes with good security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY
Adm'r. of James Shaw.

Feb 17. ts

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of enquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts & Sciences usually taught in the most extensive colleges. Latin, Greek and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other, and, in some sense, more practical departments of a collegiate course.—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetorick, Political Economy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry. The text-Book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work, enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetorick in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves.—This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniencies. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition are, in a measure, guarded against the pernicious influence of premature & injudicious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetorick and Oratory, is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The students have previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is, that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the *modern* languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics, but they derive an acknowledged and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently advanced, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many other Institutions, is pursued by the first collegiate departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires, undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently entails additional expense; but those inconveniencies detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early development. A more uniform system is maintained, then could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence, a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this system, is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same Instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive courses of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline. It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniencies, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature, and lasting than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized. The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the north-western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a seperate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious; the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The ground is, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the students.

In the month of January, 1805, this Institution was raised to the rank of UNIVERSITY by the Legislature of Maryland, and *empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities, in America or Europe.* It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus.—The library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages; *Poetry*; Rhetoric; Natural, and Moral Philosophy; Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Maps and Plats, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of the Globes; Writing, Book keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts* comprehends the *Mathematics*, as far as *Conic Sections*, inclusively. The *Greek* and *Latin* Languages; *Rhetoric, Moral* and *Natural Philosophy*. The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.'

'Students from other Colleges, in order to be admitted to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, must have attended the classes of the College, at least during a year.—Previously to their being received among the students, they shall undergo a general examination, on which will depend the classes into which they shall be entered.'

'The Degree of *Master of Arts* shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received the of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College, they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, and can produce certificates of moral deportment.'

For the pupils, who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College:

FIRST YEAR.—5th *Latin*; Gould's Grammer, Historia sacra. 5th *French*; Reading, and Levizac's Grammer. 4th *English*; 5th *Geography*, and *Writing*.

SECOND YEAR.—5th *Latin*; Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th *French*; Grammer continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine 3d *English*. *Practical Arithmetic*; 5th *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th *Latin*; Historia Romana continued, Phædrus. 3d *French*; Grammer continued, Translations from English into French, Receuil choisi. 2d *English Rational Arithmetic*; Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d *Latin*; Nepos, Justin, Cæsar Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosody. 4th *Greek*; Burnouf's Grammer, Æsop, Hierocles, &c. 2d *French*; Translations continued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseau, &c. 1st *English*. Murray's Grammer and Criticism, Composition. *Algebra*; Lacroix's Algebra. 3d *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—*Latin Poetry*; Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d. *Greek*. Bournouf's Grammer continued, Lucian, Xenophon, &c. 1st *French*. French Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Henriade, &c. *Geometry*. Legendre's Geometry. 2d. *Spanish*. Cubi's Grammar, Extractos de Almeyda, Isla, Yriarte, Ercilla, &c. 2d. *Geography*. *Writing* continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—*Latin Literature*; Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Paterculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d *Greek*; Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Herod, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Prosody. 1st *class of Mathematics*; Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st *Spanish*; Translation and Compositions, Extractos de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendez Valdes, F. de Leon, &c. 1st *year of Elocution*: 1st *Geography*.

SEVENTH YEAR.—*Moral Philosophy*, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. *Natural Philosophy*, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistrey, Optics and Astronomy. *Political Economy*: Say's Political Economy. 1st *Greek*; Plato, Æschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. *Rhetoric*; including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors; Text book, Blair's Lectures. 2d *Year of Elocution*:

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement, and moral excellence. The principle means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semi-annual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incitements prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

DISCIPLINE, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality, enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper secorrigibleness must end in expulsion.

The DIET is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c. likewise to the dress and persons of the students, pasticularly of the younger.

The UNIFORM of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons, the collar of black velvet. For *Winter*, blue, or brown cloth pantaloons, and, blue or black waistcoats. For *Summer*, nankeen pantaloons, and white waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Tuesday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained, are allowed to dine with them; but they must return before six in winter, and at seven in summer—*No student is permitted to sleep out of the College, except in cases of urgency.*

During the Vacation which begins the Tuesday on, or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north-east of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holydays with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September—*on which day the students must all have returned to College.* To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and for the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarders and Half Boarders.

Boarding, *per annum*,	$140
Half boarding *per annum*,	70
Tuition, *per annum*,	60

Payable half yearly in advance.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Tuition, *per quarter*,	$15
Entrance,	5

There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.

Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a *responsible Guardian*, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every six months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the Name of the Faculty

SAMUEL ECCLESTON
President.

Feb. 10 1831.

CHANCERY LAW

WM & JOSEPH NEAL, BOOKSELLERS,
No 174 Market Street Baltimore.

AGENTS for the publishers, will receive subscriptions for the edition of the English CHANCERY REPORTS, now publishing in Philadelphia.

The plan will embrace, in a consecutive series, such of the recent Chancery Reports of England as have not been heretofore published in the United States. The plan of the work will be similar to the condensed Reports of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be edited by Richard Peters, Esq. Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simon and Steuart, and 2d Russel, and will be issued early in the spring.

The second volume will contain 1st and 2d Simon's Reports of cases in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and 3d and 4th Russell's cases in the High Court of Chancery, thus bringing down the whole series of decisions to 1828 inclusive.

The subsequent volumes will contain the whole of the later Chancery decisions in the High Court of Chancery, and in the Vice-Chancellor's Court *condensed*. They will be published here immediately after their appearance in England.

The price to subscribers will be $5 per vol. handsomely bound in calf; to non subscribers, $5 50.

Gentlemen at a distance desirous of subscribing, can have their names entered, and the work sent to them when issued, by addressing us by post.

Selwyn's NISI PRIUS, 2 volumes with notes by Wheaton, and additional notes by Thomas J. Wharton, Esq; a new edition. Just received and for sale as above.

W. & J. N. Have always on hand an extensive assortment of Law Books which they will sell at reasonable prices. Orders by post promptly attended to.

Feb. 3 4w