CHART eir friends, ally, that reired a le Goods, and approach

and 5-4 ditto ther Vestings. s, Flushings, Sheeting, and Rose Blankets coat ditto, ditto. 7-8 & 4-4 napped Cotton s assorted, 4-4 strings and Flo-Lace, Ribbons. d Worsted Ho-

h are, s, assorted in

Cuttlery. Ware. UES

rial, Hyson and Hyson Skin and & Losf Sugars, llspice, Pepper oves, Best Chew n ditto. &c. &c. erry. Lebon and Cogniac Brandy, y, Holland Gin,

ntity of salt for Sale. Goods were pur e auction . p for read Mocustomers on a

RYLAND, sc. y Orphans Court, 1st, 1816. tion of John Murray, vill annexed of John tr. deceased, it is or peir clause against the he same be published the space of six suctaryland Grzette and Annapolis, and the

Annapolis, and the more of Wills, County.

To Mulice, will obtained from the Arondel county, let-with the will annexed, of John Moir, late of leceased. All persons he said deceased, are in the said deceased, are of warch next, they be excluded from all Given under thy hand the first late. lmr. Will Annexed.

for Sale. HUTTON: in Corn Bill street, rriages for sale: fashionable,

Gig in complete order ided Jersey Wagon ountry use and nded Chaise. es will be disposed of modating terms for

NOTICE

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as low as Huntington, in Calvertounty, endeavouring to purchase up coin; that I had atted, that it was facted. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for an harvels, but afterwards institute that though he delivered at the cover the should be delivered at the cove the bargain was broken off. I do harely eartify; that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very difor 36 hours, and hat for a very dif-ferent purpose, non-have I aver offers, to purchase corn of any person in Cal-vert, or any where class for nine years past. Thomas Leitch

West River, Jan. 6, 1817.
I should not have noticed the show ontemptible and groundless falsehood had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it my be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, readily certify, that I never gave him or any one else; any authority or dire. tion to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several year John F. Mercar.

United States of America

District of Maryland, to wit WHEREAS informations have been filed in the District Court of the said I nited States, for Maryland District belias Glenn, Esquire, attorney for the same, against the schooler Arismands alias Snap Dragon, alias Mendozia, for that certain goods, wares and mechandize, of large value, to wit; of the value of four hundred dollars and ap-wards, were brought in said resid from some foreign port or place to the said attorney unknown, into the said United States, and were unladen and United States, and were unladen and delivered from said vessel, within the United States to wit, at the District Annapolis, without a permit being in had and obtained from the collecter said district for such inlading, and livery, and praying a condemnation said vessel, for the use of the said inted States And also against thundred and seventy four bales, is ages, and trunks, of dry goods; the perty of agme person or persons to said attorney, unknown, for that said goods were imported into the said goods were imported into the said goods were imported into the said to the said goods were imported into the said goods were imported into the said storney unknown, for that is said goods were imported into the said storney unknown, for that is said goods were imported into the said storney unknown, for that it is said goods were imported into the said storney unknown, for that it is said goods were imported into the said storney unknown, for that is said goods were imported into the all United States, to wit, into the ports Annapolis in the district atorial, from some foreign part or place with and attorney unknown in the air achooner or vessel, which ressis it property of some person or person the said attorney unknown; which is goods were seized by John Randl Esquire, collector of the custom is the district of Annapolis aforesal in forfeited, and which said goods, at he was a series of the custom is the district of Annapolis aforesal in forfeited, and which said goods, at he was a series of the custom is the district of Annapolis aforesal in forfeited, and which said goods, at he was a series of the custom is the custom is the custom in the custom in the custom in the custom is the custom in forfeited, and which said goods, at time of seisure, were subject to the

and which said duty had not be a re or secured to be paid.

And also against sundry gow wares and merchandize, to within marceilles, seventy five; pieces of ston reambric, eighty nine peecs handkerchiefs, forty two pieces calls handkerchiefs, forty-two piece calls twenty five pieces of striped constitution pieces of striped constitution and the dozen cotton hose—for that the side of the states to wit, the district in said, from some foreign port of the said attorney unknown, is were unladen and delivered from ship or vossel at the district sfore without a permit being first had obtained therefor from John Rinkedura, the district of the complete said district, where the said over unladen and delivered; and plung a condemnation of the same forfeited seconding to law.

And whereas the honourable at Houston, judge of the said court.

Houston, judge of the said court ordered and directed Tuesday fourth day of Aiarch next, if o'clock in the furenood of xime for holding a court, at the four lin the City of Baltimore, for take agreeably to the prayer of a target.

torpey.

Notice is hereby giver, that trier court will then and the term owner are all presents to the trier or owners, and all presents to the trier or owners, and all presents to the trier of the time and place the time and place the time and the trier of the trier of the court.

By unfer of the court.

Pailip More.

TAPHENDER TO THE CONTRACT OF T

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 80, 1817.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE GRAPHAT The Memorial of the Visitors and Governors of Baint John's College.

YOUR Memorialists ask leave to call

attention in a distory of this institution, and of its claims upon the State.

The war which secured to our nation its independence, had hardly imminated, and from the difficulties and distresses into which it had thrown us. He State had not recovered, when the great and collisitened men, who then ruled our councils, took stars for founding this list. the great and collectioned men, who then ruled our councils, took steps for founding this College. In the preamble of the law for its establishment, it is declared, that "institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge, and useful literature, are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and housest men for discharging the various and honest men, for discharging the various duties and offices of life, both civil and religi-ous, with usafulness and reputation, and that institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated States." And in order to encourage "public spirited addyiduals" to contribute towards founding "a general seminary of lear-ning," the legislature assured them of "le-gislative assistance," and "a lasting provi-sion." In this act of Assembly it was engaged on the part of the state, that after the necessary buildings had been erected by individual contribution, the institution should not fail for the want of funds to employ and support its professors. It was enacted, while to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and support of the said College on the Western Shore, the sum of \$ 1750 current money, annually and forever hereafter, be given and granted as a donation by the pubic to the use of said College on the Western Shore, to be applied by the visitors and governors of the said College to the payment of salaries to the professor, and tutors of the said college."

Such were the assurances given, and the in lucements held out to individuals, in order to aise by subscription ample funds for the erection of necessary buildings. The faith of the State was pledged, and the faith of the state was, at that time, deemed to be inviolable. Your memorialists need not mention, that the contract, on the part of the individual conributors, was fulfilled. In every part of the tate subscriptions were obtained, and those who were thus induced to subscribe, were af-serwards compelled to perform their part of the ontract. The college edifice was erected, ble professors were found for the various ranghes of instruction, and in the year 1790 he different schools were opened.

Your memorialists will not stop here to speak of the prosperity and reputation which Saint's college once enjoyed, or of the invanable benefits which this as well as others of he states, have derived from its institution ; ney will not state it, because all must know, hat this semimary in the course of the very few lears that it was permitted by the legislature of flourish, educated many youth, who have, ince become eminently useful to the state, and ave since been called to some of its highest ave since been called to some of the address of most distinguished stations.

Your memorialists will not permit themselves ow to dwell upon the repeated abortive attempts which were made in successive legislating the withdraw-

res to destroy this institution, by withdraws from it the funds which the State had so plennly pledged for its support. All may these efforts, and how much the usefulness the institution was abridged. These efforts, owever, were defeated, until the session of 305, when the their legislature, alike forgetful the faith of the State, and of the claims hich; seminaries of learning have upon the ablic, passed by a very small majority, an act withdraw the funds from the Colleges, which conacting classes declared abull, he will be supported. withdraw the funds from the Colleges, which a chacting clause declares shall be and remain the treasury, subject to the appropriation the legislature, in literary purposes, and to disseminating of learning in the several unties of this State, and not so their or differ purposes. Such was, the cover attempted to given to this flagrant breach of the lighted faith of the Blate. Your memorialists od not remark, that as liftle regard but been id to this appropriation, as was snown in the saage of the act, for the faith of the State, he fund has not remained in the treasury, nor a it been appropriated, in conformity to this. The College has been plundered, and the ate treasury, has not been enriched, and the sult may serve to prove, that if a country shee to flourish. It must build its prosperity shes to floorish. It must build its prosperity on the foundation of justice, and must be misably disappointed when it would dwe any election of its of that prosperity to a violation of its th, or a disregard of its daty.

Your memorialists perspade themselves, that would be a waste of time new to demonstrate it this netward violation of the engagement.

could be a waste of time now to demonstrate this activists violation of the engagement of which the State thus deliberately and most ely obtered with many of its citizens, and such as act of outsires in most attend and in a community would as willing to tolerate hardly to be supposed, that any who has a mind capable, at comprehend a plain subject, would cluste to lie suspect-

differentialing are doubt, who here the Bints was bound; or could rescine and remain in contracts. The State promoted in many his contracts. The State promoted in many his polymer with its own citizens—it arged them to my the most its polyment in the promoted in many his polymer will be promoted in many his property and the happines, the summand of the summand; it declared our soin it would so meant it declared our soin it would so many his polyment thereof. It would not permit proved the meants to the learning, the meants of the learning the meants of th children, are to be fitted for useful and hon-ourable employment; the State violated that faith; which all believed to be inviolable, and which it is the deep and lasting concern of all to preserve inviolate.

It perhaps, may be thought, that although the Legislature of 1805, which passed this law, was guilty of a violation of the public faith, yet that that faith is not at all concerned in the fate of the application which is now to be presented to the General Assembly. What has been done cannot be undone-and therefore it. may be supposed, that the present Legislature, by refusing to do any thing, would not subject themselves to the repreach of having disregarded what the state owes to its character and its engagements. A moment's reflection, however, must convince every man, capable of re-flecting, of the fallacy and absurdity of this notion. What was the engagement on the part of the state? To contribute annually a specific sum out of a specific fund. It is true that the Legislature of 1805, designed not only to deprive the College of one half of the donation thus secured to it for the year 1806, but to prevent the payment of any part of the donation promised in any succeeding year. But it is equally true, that it was out of the power of that Legislature to perpetuate such a design. The Legislature of each succeeding year had the power to provide that the engagement of the state should be observed, at least for that year. Is not the faith of the state pledged to pay 2 1750 for the year 1817 as much as for any other year? Is not the Legislature, now in session, at liberty to order an observance of that engagement, and bound to do, whatever it can do to preserve the faith of the state in-violate? Could it find in the misconduct of former Legislatures an excuse for its neglect to provide for the payment of the sum of money which, by the engagement of the state, is to be paid in the course of the present year? A man disposed to discharge an obvious duty, will not be misled by the evil example of others, or suppose that because others have done wrong he is not bound to do right. If an individual refuse to perform his contract at the time stipulated for its performance, he is guilty of a breach of faith; but whoever supposed, that because he did not perform his contract at the time stipulated, he was afterwards under no obligation to perform it? Or that if he engaged to pay annually a certain sum of money, a refusal for several years to pay it discharged him from the obligation ever afterwards to pay it? The law it may be said, which secured this donation is repealed. True, but the repealing law is not irrepealable, and while it remains unrepealed public faith is daily violated. Those who are charged with its preservation, and feet the sacre which they are charged, cannot stand acquitted which they are charged, cannot stand acquitted to their consciences, while any thing is left undote, which can be done to exempt it from the remark of infletity. If therefore, no other consideration could be found, which offset to influence those who are the guardians of the public, rights and interests, the faith of the

of 1805, and a restoration of the funds to the Gollege. Ought it to be required of your memorialists, or would it be respectful to those to whom they address themselves to show, that what a former Legislature declared is strictly true, and that institutions of learning in which to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of lifer civil and religious, is necessary for the public good, and ought to receive its assistance? Surely, it cannot be necessary to

state, so solemnly pledged to its own citizens, would imperiously demand a repeal of the law

Perhaps, however, it may be said, that al-though the utility of public seminarles richly endowed, cannot be questioned, yet a necessity for having one such in Maryland, does not ex-ist. In the neighbouring states, institutions of this description are to be found, and in them our youth may receive the necessary instruction to qualify them for the various departments of government. The correctness of a notion so singular may well be questioned; It has found its way into no other state in the union, and can have no claim, but that which its novelty may be supposed to give it, to be respected in Ma-ryland. To encourage literature, to erect and adlow seminaries, as well as to provide for heir citizens the means of elementary instruction, is now in every part of the union a favour-ite employment of state legislatures. Scarcely one of them is without its own College, or bliges its citizens in order to acquire a liber ral education, to exile themselves from its own bosom. Some of them have most liberally endowed more than one such institution, and Maryland can find, no where, but at home, an example of a free and independent state, at war with institutions of learning, and proscribing from its limits its own youth.

With equal propriety might the state refuse o encourage the citizens to qualify themselves for the various duties of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, because the wise policy adopted by other states has enabled them to raise up men whom we may employ in these departments! To such a poli 'cy, so ruinous to our choicest interests, and which, if adhered to, must eventually deprive us of every thing like ability in our councils, or public spirit among our citizens, every feeling, which it is the duty of the state to cherish, is opposed. A state, which justly prizes its independence, chuses not to owe to others the knowledge of its rights, or the ability to preserve them. A state which wishes its citizens to be calightened, does not leave it toother states to provide the means of enlightening them, and compel its youth to seek abroad for what they have a right to find, but what is denied to them, at home. A state which wishes the affections of its citizens. will not be accessary to the crime of alienating those affections. or oblige its citizens to feel, that to other states their obligations are greater than to their own. A state which would not chuse to be a colony, is as reluctant to go to other states for its lawgivers, as for its laws. The singular praise of banishing its aspiring youth, is confined to Ma ryland. It is for the Legislature in its wisdom as say, how long it will continue to merit this pra se.

We are aware, that it is the belief of some, that in the present situation of Maryland, it is more imperiously the duty of the legislature to provide for the instruction of all in the rudiments of learning. We will not dissemble conviction, that to place within the reach of the whole community the means of instruction, is among those duties which a conscientious legislature would not chuse to leave unperformed. All have a claim upon the State—a claim which it is criminal entirely to neglect. But at the same time; it would be a most wretched policy, which while it provided for its citizens schools for their instruction in the rudiments of learning, would refuse to them an opportunity of procuring whatever further instruction the genius of the youth, as it developed itself. was found fitted to attain. Indeed it will over be found, that one and the strongest inducement with the more illiterate part of the community for placing their children in those elementary schools, must be derived from the knowledge that higher attainments are within their reach. The fond parent sends his child to school, not to fit him for the burable and obscure station to which his ancestors have been doomed, but in the hope, that his talents require only to be assistance? Surely, it cannot be necessary to prove, how important it is to a state, at all times, to have able and learned men to fill the various offices of government; and without seminaries, liberally endowed, it is impossible that the youth of a state can receive that education which is to fit them for discharging, with credit to themselves, and with assistances to the country, the various inflies which the state do mands of its citizens. To ask whether there ought to be seminares of learning amply endowed, is to ask whether assate is at all interests and rights can be secure while the preservation of them is necessarily confided to those, who, by a most wickel and ill judged parsimony, have not an opportunity of steir ing the solution, that ignorance is to be preferred.

nonresquid offices of the State. But how are county schools to be established, unless the state provides office and higher a hools in which proper teathers for these schools are to be formed. These schools would be worse than useres; until such teachers can be provided for them; and one can be provided for them; and warse than users; until such teachers can be procured for them; and whence, if you have no other schools, are they to be brought? Every body is now acquainted with the difficulty of procuring in Maryland suitable teachers. Not only our academies, but private individuals, seek for them in vain. In it not necessary to have In our own State, places in which they also can obtain the necessary instruction? Or is it designed to force upon our schools unprincipled adventurers, who, because others cannot be found, are now of necessity employed; who get employment because we are strangers to their characters, and who would flock to us because they cannot remain where they are known? In the Colleges, young men are to bo qualified for instructors in the Academics, and to the latter wo must look, and can only look for fit teachers for inferior schools. To propose schools, and yet take no steps to procure in-structors for them, would be to delude the people, and to deprive them of all opportunity of enjoying the benefits which such a plan would profess to offer to them. Such is the legitimate conclusion of reason, and this conclusion is every where established by experience. What has become of the different free schools which our ancestors established in the several c unties? Did they answer the benevolent purposes for which they were designed, or did they not fail, and fail entirely, not so much for the want of scholars or funds, as for the want of suitable instructors? They failed, and all plans for the general diffusion of knowledge must fail, when no provision is made for raising a succession of fit instructors to be employed in the schools. In every other State in the Union, and in every foreign country in which plans for the instruction of the poor have succeeded, it has been the invariable policy to establish other schools, for the assistance of those in which the rudiments of learning are to be taught. It is then too, and then only, that the paor will be induced to send their childr n to these schools. They will be unwilling to benefit by a plan which, allows to their children nothing more than a knowledge of reading and writing, and which tells them, that their learning is to end, as well as to commence, with its rudiments. Of little benefit to them would be that beggarly instruction which is to be acquired in childhood, and would be almost forgotter before manhood. In the public councils of the nation, are to be found many men from other States of the most obscure origin; who for the eledebted to the wise and liberal plans of education which a provident policy had placed within their reach, and who, if nothing but county schools had been endowed by their native States, could never have received any education which would have fitted them for any thing but the humblest pursuits in life.

Your memorialists need not remind the legislature, that St. John's Colage and support of the State for so short a period, educated, entirely at is own expence, several youths of the most indigent circumstances, who have ons with distinguished reputation and success. If the College had done no thing more than resque these youths from their indigence and obscurity, and qualify them for the employments, in which they afterwards engaged, the State would have been amply reward. ed for its donations.

You memorialists are imppy that a fund has been provided, and is accumulating, for the general diffusion of education, which may in the course of a law years, if judiciously managed, be adequate this to this funding these. If, in addition to this funding these schools with suitable provision by made, in due time, for supplying these schools with fit histrocture, then they may be productive of great and most essential benefit to the community. But a system which morely gives busile, and applies in fonchers, must inevitably