

In regard to the discipline of the institute, it is hoped that little more is necessary, than for students to bear in mind the great importance of their pursuit, and that, at a distance from home with advantages of comparatively brief duration, no moment of time should be recklessly thrown away. A strict attention, however, will be required in the rules in regard to the hours of study, the silence to be observed in the chambers, their undivided attention to legal subjects during the prescribed hours, the mode of using the library, and the other few but essential regulations which have been introduced, as well for the comfort and advancement of the students, as for the convenience of the professor.

The next auxiliary, to which I have alluded, as a means of ultimately establishing my main design, is the organization of a tribunal for the argument of supposed cases, brought before it with a strict regard to all the forms of good pleading and the rules of evidence, and prosecuted with a rigid attention to all the forms of forensic disputation. This tribunal will have the name of Moot Court. In this, regular dockets will be opened, adapted to the State Courts, and those of the United States and fictitious suits will be instituted of such a character as to suggest important questions of law, the niceties of pleading, and the forms of practice. Experience is decisive as to the practicality of suggesting by this plan even the subtleties of pleading, that logic of the law, and those niceties of practice, which seem often arbitrary and trivial, involve however, true distinctions of things, and correspond to the just principles of the science. There are several other minor auxiliary modes of advancing the student which have heretofore been adverted to by me and which need not be repeated.

I am conscious that in such as are absolutely careless of learning, all other aids are insufficient to produce the fruits of sound knowledge. But to those who would pursue an extensive, various and noble science with a corresponding zeal, I flatter myself that the course and scheme of instruction presented to them in the various departments of the Law Institute, offer advantages too obvious to require insisting on.

The recent exertions which are making in several of the states in advancement of the point I have so long had at heart—viz. the methodical study, and scientific teaching of our most excellent and noble profession, is truly gratifying to me. Professorships are established in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, and perhaps elsewhere; which unfitted to the aid furnished by the law Academy of Philadelphia, under the guidance of those distinguished jurists, P. S. Du Ponceau and Thomas Seargeant, Esqs. and the establishment at Northampton, in Massachusetts, by Messrs. Howe and Mills, cannot fail greatly to promote these desirable objects.

The city of Baltimore is happily situated for the perfect execution of the plans I have set forth.

It is central; contiguous to the seat of national government; and presents every advantage of salubrity, agreeableness, economy in living, and lectures on many of the most important departments of learning. The spirit of letters is diffusing itself among its people, and numerous literary and scientific institutions are rising up. To such as aim only at a studious life, it offers every facility of study, and by those who, reading law as one of the liberal studies, desire to unite to it the benefit of a few years' residence in a city, it will be found to possess every facility for the acquisition of polite and solid knowledge.

There is an infinite advantage in the association of many liberal minds in a common pursuit. It is highly important at that age when emulation is in its first vigour, to give it an impulse in the direction of its future objects. We flag in the race when we do not hear the tread of our competitors near at hand; and the very same principle of emulation which excites us to enterprise among our own brotherhood, directs our efforts when among those of different aims and interests. If on this principle the learned collect themselves into societies, students into colleges, and members of the same craft into fraternities and companies, there is equal perhaps a superior reason for the law student, who would invigorate his honest ambition, and learn to love that atmosphere of competition in which he is destined to spend his life) to emerge from that studious solitude in which hitherto it has been the fashion to attain the laborious learning of his profession.

In conclusion, it is proper to say a word, in regard to the terms of the Institute and Public Lectures. They are established as follows:

1. Law Institute.—This comprehensive office accommodations, use of an extensive Law and Miscellaneous Library, direction of studies, private examinations, occasional private readings, and public lectures, which commence on the first Monday in October of every year, and will be delivered five times a week for at least four months, but to be annually increased until the entire course is completed. Fee (always to remain the same) per annum, \$100

2. Law Institute.—For those who enter during the period of public lecturing. Fee (changed every year) now, for the four months, \$30

3. Public Lectures alone, for Law Students. Fee (changed annually) now, \$30

4. Same.—For Professional Gentlemen and others, (now) \$15

5. Moot Court.—Fee, unchangeable, \$20

6. Moot Court and Lectures.—Fee (now) \$40

The student who under no circumstance is charged more than \$120, including the Moot Court, however, is optional with the student.

I would embrace the present occasion, to correct a misapprehension, which has partially prevailed, that the engagements into which I am entering, may interfere, in some degree, with my avocations as Counsel and Attorney. No impression can be more unjust, as the studies in which the prosecution of these lectures will engage me, would have been pursued; had the present enterprise never been attempted—and as my scheme thus far, has been prosecuted only in leisure hours, I therefore desire to state, emphatically, that my duties here, can never, in any way, be permitted to interfere with those due to my Clients—but, on the contrary, that I do not contemplate the relinquishment of any portion either of my professional zeal, or of my practice.

DAVID HOFFMAN.
Balt. July, 1824.

GHEENT TREATY & ST. PETERSBURGH CONVENTION.

The Norfolk Herald states the number of slaves for which claims for indemnity have been presented to the Board of Commissioners now sitting at Washington, is from 3,600 to 3,700; and that the claims, inclusive of other property coming within the provisions of the treaty, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

The same paper adds—
The interest which many of our readers and others have in the subject for which compensation is provided by this treaty and convention, has induced us to procure a state of the business now before the Commissioners. From a source which we consider correct, we present our readers with the following summary:

On the 13th of September last, the Board after a candid and laborious investigation of evidence, collected in the states, from Maryland to Louisiana, agreed upon the average value of slaves, for whom indemnification may be due under the Convention. This agreement saved the necessity of referring the subject to the Minister of the Emperor of Russia; it saved time and was in every way more desirable, and we are informed, the claimants in Maryland and Virginia, have no cause to complain, except in particular cases, of this average value, which is two hundred and eighty dollars for each slave:

The average value being agreed on, the Board adjourned to the 8th of the present month, in order to give time for the definitive list, to be completed, and furnished by the Department of State. Pursuant to their adjournment, the Board met and on the 9th the definitive list was received by the commissioners, and no time was lost in arranging the claims of examination, which was a work of more time and labour than would be imagined by persons who have not possessed the means of knowing the facts of the case—and it may not be improper to notice some complaints, which have been made, of the dilatory proceedings of this Commission, and others which have been made against the Department of State—These complaints are equally unfounded as to both.

The definitive list was not under the Convention to be furnished until the average value was fixed, which could only be done by a mutual agreement between the British and American Commissioners or a reference to the Russian Minister. We are assured this enquiry was pursued with all imaginable patience, harmony and candour. As respects the Department of State no blame can be fairly imputed, in not sooner returning the definitive list; it was a delay calculated for the benefit of the Claimants, as facts prove; for notwithstanding the delay, or more correctly speaking, the indulgence, a number of Claimants have presented their claims after the definitive list was returned, and they have been in consequence not admitted.

Yesterday the Commissioners were to have proceeded to the examination of such claims as the Claimants or their Agents thought ready, and decision on such, have, or will be immediately made.

We are informed that on the part of the Claimants, sundry preliminary motions or requests were made at the present session of the Board. By the third article of the Convention it is stipulated as follows: "And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the Commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his Majesty's officers or otherwise of the number of slaves carried away, &c."

The Claimants by their Agents, requested the Commission to lay before them such evidence as they might be in possession of, and as referred to by the above extract from the third article. To this it was answered, that the Commission were not in possession of such evidence as that required by the Agents, who then requested the Commissioners to procure from his Britannic Majesty's government, the evidence alluded to; this last request was very full and special. On granting this application, our informant (who was not present) says he understood the Commissioners stated, it should be by them communicated to their respective governments.

We further understand, that as at present advised, the Claimants and their Agents, do not incline to proceed with the examination of their cases, until the application is granted, on its rejection is more distinctly understood; to them; if it make no difference in what manner the evidence is procured, but without it they cannot with justice to themselves proceed; and it is also obvious that in whatever way this evidence is procured delay of some months is unavoidable.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
TUESDAY, January 4, 1825.

The house met. The proceedings were read.

The supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public road, in Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, and the message relative to printing the journal, were sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Steele, the reference of the auditor's report was reconsidered, and referred to the committee of claims.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the armourer of the western shore, in compliance with an order of this house.

Mr. Sullivan presents a petition from Sophia Pitt, of Dorchester county, praying a divorce; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Thomas presents a petition from sundry citizens of the village of Port-Deposit, in Cecil county, praying the same may be incorporated; referred to Messrs. Thomas, Henderson and Ewing.

Mr. Tingle presents a petition from Richard Carroll, Robert Dursey, and others, praying an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the intersection of the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road near the 3d mile stone on said road, to M-Ville in Baltimore county. Ordered, That Messrs. Tyson, Howard and Shower, report the same.

Mr. Tyson presents a petition from Peter Cox, and others, praying they may be authorized to build a market house at their own expense, in marsh market space, south of Pratt street; referred to Messrs. Tyson, Howard and Worthington.

Also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying that the jurisdiction of magistrates may be enlarged; referred to the committee on a similar subject.

Mr. Steele presents a petition from Frances Baker, of Dorchester county, praying for a law to authorize her to alter a road; referred to Messrs. Steele, Travers and Sullivan.

Mr. Merrick presents a petition from Amelia Hamilton, of Washington county, praying for a divorce; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Steele presents a petition from James Lavton, of Dorchester county, praying indulgence in paying a debt due the state; referred to Messrs. Steele, Sullivan and Eccleston.

Mr. Speed obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relative to the assessment of taxes on property lying adjacent to the city of Annapolis. Ordered, That Messrs. Speed, Lstep and Gantt, report the same.

Also leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act giving compulsory process, after summons, to procure the attendance of witnesses in causes and other proceedings in the high court of chancery. Ordered, That Messrs. Speed, M-Mahon and Maxcy, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Speed, Ordered, That the bill relative to judge Chase, have a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Tyson obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment of females for debt. Ordered, That Messrs. Tyson, M-Mahon, Speed, Howard and Tingle, report the same.

The bill for the support of Elizabeth Gingle, of Montgomery county, and the bill to authorize John L. Jaques to cut a canal therein mentioned, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Caroline county; related to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Also a report from the commissioners of the school fund for Harford county.

Mr. Henderson presents a petition from Thomas Weir, of Cecil county; referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. John Edelen presents petitions from Mary Barker, Frances Cox and Susan Thomas, of Charles county; and Mr. Garner presents a petition from Ann Connell, of Charles county, praying support; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Gantt presents a petition from Caleb Hobbs, of Anne-Arundel county, for support; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Mr. Tingle presents a petition from William Standford and others, praying the judge of the land office of the eastern shore may be directed to have placed to their credit any sums of money that he may be satisfied to have paid to Lambert Clayland as caution money; referred to Messrs. Tingle, Merrick and M-Mahon.

On motion by Mr. Speed, the following order was read: Ordered, That an additional committee clerk be employed by this house for the purpose of expediting the public business, and that David Ridgely be qualified as such.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, Ordered, That the same lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Lee, Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be required to furnish a statement of the aggregate amount of the journal of accounts of the general assembly from the year 1790 to the year 1824, inclusively, specifying the amount of each year distinctly.

Mr. Merrick presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington and Frederick counties, praying that a law may be passed for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state; referred to Messrs. Merrick, Barnes and Hoffman.

The bill to make valid a deed of lease executed by Robert Casey and others, to John Stacie Baddon and others; and the bill to authorize Jesse Hughes, of Somerset county, to execute a deed to Alexander Jones, of the same county, were twice read and will not pass.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, Ordered, That the supplement to an act to prescribe the time which jurors shall serve in Baltimore county court, have a second reading on Thursday next.

The bill to compel the executors of Philip Juda, late of Frederick county, deceased, to pay over to the legal representatives of said Philip Juda the sum of money therein mentioned, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. M-Mahon, the same was committed.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the western shore be required to sell and transfer so much of the states' capital as consists of 3 per cent stock of the U. S. provided that not less than at the rate of \$3 dollars for every 100 dollars of the nominal value of the said stock, free and clear of all charges, may be obtained therefor, and of the avails of such sale, that the said treasurer be required to subscribe and to make the proper payment of dollars for shares of stock in the Bank of Baltimore, being the number of shares remaining for which the state may subscribe, by virtue of the charter of the said bank; and that the balance, being not less than dollars, the said treasurer be required to invest as provided for in the preceding resolution, in the capital stock of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Further resolved, That the said treasurer be authorized and required to sell and transfer to the Bank of Baltimore, the entire amount of the states' capital in the said bank, provided that not less than at a rate of premium of per centum may be obtained therefor, and that the avails of such sale and transfer, the said treasurer be further required to invest, by subscription, or purchase, at a rate not exceeding dollars, per share, in the said Farmers Bank of Maryland.

And further resolved, That so much of the actual gain of interest or dividends on the proposed investment of the avails of the three per cent stocks of the United States, as may exceed the actual revenue now derived from that portion of the states' capital, as the said gain may accrue, shall be successively invested by the treasurer of the western shore, with the advice of the executive, and the chancellor, for the time being, who shall be styled the commissioners of the redeeming fund, in some safe and productive fund, and that all successive accumulations, which may result therefrom, shall in like manner be reinvested with a view to the replacement of so much of the states' capital as has been diminished since 1812, and to provide for the extinguishment of existing debts, and for the reduction of such loans as may hereafter be authorized for the promotion of internal improvement, and other objects of public utility.

ILLUSTRATION.

\$335,104 4 U. S. 3 pr. ct. a 88	\$291,892 17
180,000 capital in the Bank of Baltimore, premium estimated a 25 pr. ct.	45,000
Capital to be invested	\$339,892 17
\$339,892 17 a 6 pr. ct.	20,393 53
335,104 4 a 3 pr. ct.	10,553 12
Annual gain to the state	\$10,340 41

\$10,000—semi-annually invested in a capital, drawing at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with the interest thereon accruing, reinvested in succession, will produce at the end of twenty-four years \$24,000 more than sufficient to replace so much of the state's capital as has been diminished since 1812.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy, the same were referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, Ordered, That a subpoena be issued by the speaker, commanding Dennis Boyd, inspector of tobacco in the city of Baltimore, to attend the committee of ways and means, to report the memorial of Samuel H. Smith, to give evidence relative to the claims of said Boyd.

Mr. Ireland presents a petition from Elizabeth Spangler, of Kent county, praying support; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the register of wills of Kent county, relative to the school fund; and a report from the clerk of Somerset county, relative to the attendance of judges.

Mr. Tingle obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act relating to the treasurers of the eastern and western shores, the clerks of the court of appeals, the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the City Court of Baltimore, the register in chancery, and the registers of wills in the several counties in this state. Ordered, That Messrs. Tingle, Gantt and Howard, report the same.

Ordered, That the several bills granting private lotteries, be postponed indefinitely.

Ordered, That the bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to regulate lotteries, passed at December session 1821, with the several supplements thereto, have a second reading on the 12th inst.

LATEST FROM LAGUIRA.
By the packet ship Constitution, Captain Davis, from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers to the 26th November.

Spain is represented as in a very distracted state. As an evidence of the way of doing business in that unfortunate country, we state the following facts.—A priest was shot at Madrid for having given an asylum for one night to Thomas Saes, a chief of the Partisans. A man convicted of killing a Frenchman, was condemned to the gallies for eight years.

By advices from Constantinople to the 21st of October, it appears that city was in the greatest consternation. The Greek fleet was at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and had consequently cut off the supply of food and provisions. The campaign in Greece may be considered, says the Liverpool Mercury now that the winter is advancing, as nearly closed, and never was there a protracted contest more honourable to a people than to the Greeks. They have recently been successful on shore as well as at sea; and such are the paralyzing effects of their victories on their brutal enemies, that the Turkish Empire may be said to be shaken to its base.

The King of Prussia has been married to the Countess Augusta of Haraack.

London, Nov. 24
FAUNTLEROY
"At five minutes after five o'clock, the

Privy Council broke up after a long deliberation, and the final result was that Henry Fauntleroy is to be executed on Tuesday next.

FROM LAGUIRA.
We have received by the schooner Trimmer, Caracas papers to the 15th ult. inclusive, and a letter from our correspondent, dated the 14th at Lagaira. Letters had been received from Bogota of the 6th of October, which confirm the news of the capture of the "Asia" off Callao, and adds "Our squadron entered the port of Callao, burnt the frigate Ceres, and captured seven other vessels. Six hundred horses, which the enemy possessed in the neighborhood of Lima, have fallen into our hands." In consequence of these disasters, the Spaniards have evacuated Lima. The Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commutation must produce a favourable issue."

Extract of a letter dated Lagaira, Dec. 14, 1824.

"An insurrection took place among the blacks on the night of the 10th inst at a small village called Petara, distant eight miles from Caracas. It was suppressed without much difficulty. Eighteen were taken prisoners, and immediately condemned; two were shot yesterday, two more are to be shot to-day. The object avowed in their declaration was the murder of the whites."

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis Md. Jan. 1, 1824.

Thomas Burle, M. L. Boyd, Josiah Bailey, Bruce Brewer, Ralph Basil, Susan Brewer.

Michael Conway, Samuel S. Cowman, Joseph Chaney, J. William Cochran, A. Canfield.

Grafton Dulany, Charles S. W. Dorsey, Archibald Dorsey, Mrs. Daily, John L. Dorsey.

Mrs. Anne Gambrell.

Mrs. Anne Hendrick, Benjamin M. Hodges, Osborn S. Harwood, Mrs. Mary Heath, Thomas W. Hall, Jacob Hollingsworth, Mr. Hutton, Miss Priscilla Hall, Mrs. Catharine Higgins, Henry S. Holland, 2, Philemon Horney, James Holland.

Leonard Iglehart, 2, John Jacobs, Mrs. Reverdy Johnson.

Thomas King, Nicholas Knighton.

Mrs. Mary Laremore, Thomas I. Lawrence, Master of Annapolis Lodge.

William M'Neil & Mrs. Mary M'Neil, Richard Merrick, Miss Mary Mitchell, Daniel Mahoney, James Moran, Mrs. Sarah Matthews, Burdard W. Marriott.

Thomas Nichols, of Isaac, Mrs. Rebecca Newton, 2, Mrs. Jane Nichols, Andrew Nickols.

Wm. O'Hara, Miss Letitia Orme.

Eliza Pritchard, 2, James Parker, Henry Price, Joseph Phelps, Samuel Peaco, Cushing Prince.

John Ridgely senr. Samuel Ringgold, John G. Rogers, J. A. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Ross.

Alfred Sellman, John Stephens, Mrs. Sarah Simmons, Joseph N. Stockett, 2, Leonard Scott.

Wm R. Thompson, 4, Joseph Tilton, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Richard Tidings, John Taylor.

Nathaniel Uen.

Gideon White, 8, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Joseph White, Mrs. Sarah Welch, 2, Mrs. Martha Weedon, Daniel H. Wiggins, Joseph S. Williams, John Warfield, senr. Nathaniel F. Williams, Miss Amelia Whitaker, Allen Warfield, Miss Elizabeth Winter, Mrs. Mary Warfield, Benjamin Watkins, Doct. Gideon White.

JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
An instruction which I have recently received from the General Post Office relative to the quarterly balances, which will hereafter become due from this office; together with my own occasions for money, renders it necessary that I should be in possession of the whole receipts for each quarter immediately on the expiration thereof; persons who are indebted to me for postage are desired to pay, and in future the indulgence of a credit for postage will not be extended to any person who neglects to pay his account when presented, or in a very short time thereafter. As many as desire to do so, are invited to pay the postage of their letters at the time of receiving them, the postage of News papers may be demanded quarterly in advance.

J. M.
Post Office, Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1825.

Notice is Hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration of the personal estate of George F. Frederick, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to

GEORGE WATTS, adm'r.
Jan. 6 1825

A Desirable Farm for SALE.
The subscriber will dispose of from 300 to 500 acres of the well known FARM, on which he now resides, lying on West River, in Anne Arundel county. This portion has attached to it all the buildings necessary for the accommodation of as many servants as could be advantageously employed in its cultivation, and for the curing of 40 hogheads of tobacco. About 250 acres of the tract is now in a highly productive state, and the whole can be enriched to almost any extent, as there are inexhaustible banks of oyster shells situated in the most convenient position to the principal fields. He would gladly also dispose of, at very reduced prices, a number of healthy, intelligent, and well brought up SLAVES.

Letters addressed to him at Annapolis, will be promptly attended to, and those who are desirous of communicating in person, will find him at his residence on West River.

JOHN MCKOEE
Dec. 31