REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.
EASTON:
Tuesday Morning, Jan. 18.

Though our columns contain this morning a great variety of interesting particulars respecting the condition of affairs in Europe, there is nothing decisive of the result to which they will be finally brought. Already they have assumed several aspects, according to the events which have successively fallen out. The Revolution of the three days, terminated as it was, by the immediate establishment of a regular government, of a monarchial form, with a king taken from the Bourbon family, did not seem to call for the intervemion of the Allied Sovereigns or, rather the shape it took, gave them an apology for remaining quiet, a measure which the temper of their people, and the condition of their finances, combined to render probable. The Belgian Revolution was a more delicate matter, as it involved the dismemberment of a kingdom the integrity of which had not only been guaranteed by treaties, but was an important point in the military policy of the Sovereigns. Nevertheless, the inclination of the general opinion seemed still to be, that, however ungrateful this event to the wishes of the Great Powers, an arrangement might be made which would preserve the peace of Europe. The speech of the King of England, and that of the King of the Netherlands, seemed so little in accordance with this expectation, that the public both in France and in England took the alarm. How far this alarm would have turned out to be well founded had the Tory administration, remained in power, we cannot now tell. But the change of power into the hands of the Whigs, which was hailed in France as auguring more intimate relations between that country and England, may be supposed to have produced an opposite effect on the other Continental Cabinets, and to have influenced their intentions materially.—Altogether, peace would seem to be the more probable issue, notwithstanding the armaments on both sides, were it not evident that Europe is much disturbed by popular discontents, and that a collision which might be avoided on general grounds of policy, may be produced by particular events. One point of difficulty may be the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which, though naturally a portion of Belgium, was made by the Holy Alliance a part of the Germanic Confederation, and secured to the House of Nassau on a different ground from that on which the other Belgian provinces were incorporated into the Kingdom of the Netherlands. On the policy to be pursued by France in regard to Luxembourg, it has been seen that there is some difference of opinion in the Chambers. It is also quite that the pacific assurances of the Great Powers are received in France with some grains of allowance. Her armaments are hastened, and her resolution announced, in the event of a resort to arms becoming necessary. This seems to be the condition of things as we gather it from the various readings of the Journals. [Bal. Am.

The Legislature of New York assembled at Albany on the 4th inst.

In the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Livingston took the chair.

In the House, George R. Davis was elected Speaker on the 1st ballot. The vote was, for G. R. Davis, of Rens. 92; for John C. Spencer, of Ontario, 32.

Francis Seger was re-elected Clerk by about the same vote, as were Pomeroy Jones for Sergeant-at-arms. Alonzo Crosby Door-keeper, and Oliver Scovil Assistant Door keeper.

The Message of the Governor was received in both Houses, read, and double the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State terminated its session on the 19th instant, after passing 24 acts. The bill providing for the call of a convention was rejected; there not being the constitutional majority of two thirds in its favor. The vote on its passage was as follows: In the Senate, yeas 23, nays 18. In the House of Representatives, yeas 60, nays 56 The Charleston Courier observes, 'An impression appears to prevail, that an Extra-Session of the Legislature will be called, in the event of no modification of the Tariff taking place during the present session of Congress.

We learn from Washington that Thomas Muzzey has been nominated by the President as Collector of the Port of New London, in place of Richard Law, the present incumbent, removed. The nomination had not been confirmed by the Senate up to Saturday last, but it is believed that it will be. We sincerely regret this circumstance, for a more gentlemanly, faithful and upright officer, the government never had, than Captain Law. It is rumored, that the reform is also to be extended to Doctor William Sterne, who has occupied the situation of Sutler for the garrison stationed there, during the last two or three years.—N. Y. J. Com.

We received by the recent arrival at New York, our files of London papers to the 7th of December inclusive. We infer from a perusal of a portion of their contents, that the spirit of reform now manifesting itself in England, will be effectual. We do not now hear of indefinite complaints, but the writers and the petitioners point directly to an existing evil, exhibit its enormity, and ask for its abatement. This, we think, will bring about some of the desired reforms. The bill which Lord Brougham has introduced into parliament for the establishment of local courts, will destroy the dependence of a large number of individuals, who enjoy by existing arrangements, *sinecures* to the amount of 10,000! each. [U. S. Gaz.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the Bank of the U. S. is 'a violation of the constitution.' It is an anomaly in his course for the editor of the Richmond paper to charge Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and other chief magistrates of the union, together with all our Secretaries of the Treasury, and a majority of all our members of Congress, from the commencement of the government to the present time, with a deliberate violation of the constitution. It is also believed that every state in the union has, at one period or another, passed laws to punish counterfeiting on the Bank of the U S; thus recognizing the validity of the charter of such an institution. The states too, according to the Richmond editor, must have violated the constitution. [Phil. Enq.

A Munificent Act.—We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that Mr. Bloodgood, the Mayor of that city, commenced his official duties, on New Year's day, by throwing open the doors of the Debtors Prison, and letting the captives go free! The Mayor himself, paid the debts for which the inmates were immured.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by General Lafayette, to William Rawle, Esq. Chairman of the committee who transmitted to the General, the proceedings of the town meeting held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Revolution in France, of July last, which is made public for the information of the citizens.

PARIS, Nov. 29th, 1830.

My dear Sir.—Amidst the very gratifying congratulations which, on the late popular events in this capital, have been addressed to us, you will feel, better than I could express them, what have been the emotions of my heart, on our receiving the resolutions adopted in the city of Philadelphia. My sentiments on the happy occasion have mingled with a delightful recollection of the many favours bestowed on me, for more than half a century, from the same metropolis of American Independence. You will have received a full account of the transactions at the Parisian Hotel de Ville. It has been the prerogative, of its first magistrate to offer a tribute of French gratitude.—A privilege highly precious to me, which I am proud to claim, when I beg you, the gentlemen of the committee, and the voters of the resolutions, to accept the patriotic thanks of an American veteran, whose affectionate respects and dutiful devotion shall last as long as a life full of Philadelphia feelings and recollections. I am, with all my heart, dear Sir, your most sincere friend,

LAFAYETTE.

William Rawle, Esq. of Philadelphia.

The following is a letter from the French Councillor of State, to the owner of the Philadelphia packet Ship Phillippe Premier. The 'Souvenir' referred to is an equestrian statue.

PALAIS ROYAL, Nov. 28th, 1830.

Sir—The small case of snuff, sent from Philadelphia by the ship which you command, has been received by the King, who orders me to thank you for it in his name. He desires, also, that I should express to you the satisfaction he feels in your owner having given the name of Louis Philippe I. to a ship bearing the American flag.

Messrs. De la Roche and Arm. Delessert have been requested to hand you a case containing a Souvenir, which his Majesty desires may always be kept on board your ship.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. The Councillor of State, principal Secretary of the King's Cabinet,

LE BARON FAIN.

Mr. Ch. J. Benedict, Captain of the ship Louis Philippe I. de Philadelphia au Havre.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce of Saturday.

REPORTED DEATH OF BOLIVAR.

The Mercurio of this morning contains the following extract of a letter from Carthagenia, dated the 15th December, which the Editors say is from a person of the highest credibility.

'I lament to state that an express has just arrived, which left Santa Martha on the 10th instant at 3 o'cock in the evening, with the sad intelligence that the Liberator was dying at the country seat called San Pedro, having already received the sacraments from the hand of the illustrious Bishop of the Diocese. The people are not yet apprised of this melancholy news.'

While we hope this intelligence may prove unfounded, we cannot but fear it is true. For some weeks previous, the health of Bolivar is known to have been extremely feeble—so much so as to fill the minds of his friends with the most painful apprehensions. His disorder is said to be the consumption.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers give the following account of an unsuccessful attempt at revolution at Potozi, from Mexican papers to Nov. 20th.

From the Registro Official, of that date.

The supreme government has just received by express, despatches from his excellency the Governor and commandant general of St. Louis Potozi, by which it is announced that on the 18th inst Col. Don Jose Marques, Inspector of the militia of that state, had directed an attack against that capital, with a part of the forces of the second independent battalion; the resistance, however, which he encountered from the van guard of the first battalion of the same class, together with the precautions taken by the civil authorities, soon obliged him to quit the city, and being pursued by the commandant general at the head of the ninth Regiment of Regulars, he was taken near the city of Los Posos, with the other mutineers who had joined him. They were strictly guarded, and Col. Marques and Lieutenant Col. Don Joaquin Guarate were immediately shot.

We have before us a commercial letter from Antwerp, of a late date, received in this city from a respectable and intelligent source. The writer says—

'The Dutch commander shews yet no intention of evacuating the citadel, and although the passage of our river has been declared free to vessels of all nations, this permission is accompanied with such conditions, as render the concession almost void. Present appearances are certainly most disheartening.

'Although the 'decheance' of the Nassau Orange family of the crown of Belgium has this day been voted in Congress at Brussels by a very large majority, I cannot help thinking that the Prince of Orange has still a chance of being re-elected. The King of Saxony seems also to be looked to by the strict Roman Catholic party in this country, if he would give up and leave Saxony to the King of Prussia, the latter ceding his provinces on the Rhine in exchange. The future is big with important, but yet very undefinable events—therefore, more patience.'

Phil. Nat. Gaz.

NASHVILLE Dec. 25.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We learn from a highly respectable source that three of the Cherokee Chiefs, or Head Men, have gone to the City of Washington to confer with the Government on the subject of their present situation. If they shall be unable to effect a more desirable arrangement, we understand they are authorized to cede to the Government, that the Cherokees are ready to enter into a treaty having for its object, their removal beyond the Mississippi.—Rep.

FRESHET.—The Inland Streams of Pennsylvania, have swollen enormously in consequence of the late rains. The Wilkesbarre Herald of Friday last states, that on the Saturday and Sunday previous, the Susquehannah, swollen by the late heavy rains, rose bank high on the Wilkesbarre side. The bank on the Kingston side was entirely overflown, and a portion of the flat lands inundated.

The exports from Great Britain within the last ten years amount to about £35,645,000, or averaging £35,600,000, yearly. The exports on the annual average in the previous ten years, were about five millions sterling higher.—ib.

BROKEN BANKS.

We have seen advertisements of persons wishing to purchase the notes of broken banks. A gentleman from Liverpool informs us that there are shops in which Derby Bank notes and notes of other broken banks, are sold to emigrants visiting this country. This is so shameful a fraud that every American should unite in ferretting out the perpetrators of so foul a act.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Capt. Holdredge has this morning handed us a copy of Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 9th ultimo—one day later than any paper he supposed he had on board, nor did he discover it until to-day. The political news we find, is a very concise account of the proceedings of parliament on the evening of the 7th. We quote the following from the House or Commons:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 7.

Regency Bill.—Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Alderson brought down the Regency Bill from the Lords, which, on the motion of Lord Althorp, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Retrenchment and Economy.—Lord Althorp, gave notice that on Thursday next (this day) he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into what reduction could be made in the salaries of all officers holding places under the crown during pleasure, such offices being filled by members of either House of Parliament. (Loud cries of hear, and cheering from all parts of the House.) After the cheering had somewhat subsided, the Noble Lord gave notice that on Friday next he should move for a vote of credit on account of the Civil List. (Hear.)

Sir Henry Parnell asked what was the intention of Government with respect to the Civil List!

Lord Althorp said it was the wish of Ministers to look into what alterations could be made to the Selec Committee sitting, which had been appointed; and that alterations were necessary, recent events shewed the members of that House.

Mr. George Dawson took that opportunity of asking whether it was true that Sir A. Hart was about to retire from the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland?

Lord Althorp had so recently arrived in town that he was not able to answer the question officially: he had only heard it by report.

On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir Robert Peel rose, and was left speaking on the propriety of rescinding the order for appointing a Committee on the Civil List, unless that committee were to meet immediately.

ELIZABETH CITY, (N. C.) Jan. 1.

PIRACY.—On the 1st ult. the schr. *Henry Clay*, O. Sears master, 9 days from Aux Cayes, homeward bound, with 150 bags of coffee, was boarded 15 miles S. W. from St. Nickolas Mole, N. W. point of St. Domingo, by a piratical vessel about 40 tons, sloop rigged, manned by six blacks, and robbed. The sloop came out directly from shore by the aid of oars (it being calm) and when within musket shot, hailed the schr. and ordered the capt. to send his boat on board with all hands. He replied that the boat leaked so badly that she would not swim. They then fired four muskets at the schr. when capt. S. put his boat over with two men to row and three to keep her free, being all his crew. The pirates then confined the men, and came on board armed with swords, muskets, pistols, &c. and demanded of the captain his money. He gave them all he had, about $8. They told him to give them more; and when he persisted that he had none, they presented a musket at him and threatened to put him to death. They then tied him, after taking 55 bags of coffee, (all they could carry) nearly all the provisions, clothing and the square sail, they left him. The schr. and cargo belonged to Messrs. H. N. & T. P. Williams, merchants of this place.

[Star.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5. 1831.

At an election held by the Stockholders of this Bank, at their Banking-house, on the 3d and 4th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year—viz.

Nicholas Biddle,	John R. Neff,
Thomas P. Cope,	Edward Coleman,
Alexander Henry,	William Platt,
James C. Fisher,	Thomas Cadwalader,
John Sergeant,	Richard Willing,
John Bohlen,	Mathew L. Bevan,
Henry Pratt,	
Langdon Cheves,	of South Carolina,
Robert Gilmor,	of Maryland,
John McKim, Jr.	of Maryland,
Campbell P. White,	of New York,
Isaac Carow,	of New York,
Thomas H. Perkins,	of Massachusetts,
B. W. Crowninshield,	of Massachusetts.

And at a meeting of the Directors, on the evening of the 4th inst. Nicholas Biddle, Esq was unanimously reelected President of the Board.

The Missouri Intelligencer, after noticing the fact of the election of Mr. Buckner to the United States' Senate, gives the following statements:

With the above result, under all the circumstances, we are highly gratified. Looking to *principles* rather than to *men*, we may say that the friends of the American System, Internal Improvements, &c. &c. have obtained a signal victory. That no doubt may rest on the minds of any, in regard to the actual opinions of Col. Buckner on these important subjects, we have his written declaration. A member of the Legislature previous to the election of Senator, wishing to ascertain, explicitly, his sentiments on these matters, directed to him a letter—to which he made the following reply:

House of Representatives
December 1, 1830.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of 30th ult. requiring of me my views of the American System, to wit: Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c. and the Southern Nullification, I have to say, that I believe in the right of Congress to make Internal Improvements. I am in favor of a protection to our Domestic Manufactures by Tariff laws. I am opposed to the Nullification doctrine and party.

I am, respectfully, your friend, &c.

A BUCKNER.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.

We have not room for any remarks in relation to the Indian, TASSELS, whom the Legislature ordered the Governor to send an express to Hall county, to have hung. We shall only say, that we have understood there had been a disposition to pardon this convict; but the citation from the Supreme Court, which many of our citizens yet believe to be a *hoax*, has excited a feeling more disposed to hang a dozen, than pardon one. We should ourselves have preferred a reference, at once, of this question to the only tribunal that we believe calculated to preserve our several Governments in their proper spheres. We do not like this *Turkey Cock* disposition in the South to fight every thing that looks *red*.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of newspapers will probably aid police officers in the apprehension of John Markley, the supposed murderer of Mr. John Newey and family, late of Frederick Co., by communicating the following information and description of his person, extracted from the schedule of convicts of the Penitentiary.

John Markley was tried in Frederick County Court, on the 26th October, 1825, and convicted of stealing from Mr. John Newey, bank notes, two watches and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $194 75—for which he was sentenced to five years imprisonment. He is now 58 years of age; in height 5 feet 11¾ inches; has dark complexion and dark hair, stoops somewhat in walking, but is well proportioned and stoutly made.

SHORT PASSAGE FROM RUSSIA.

The brig Kremlin, Hall, arrived at Boston on Friday evening from Cronstadt, having left that place as late as the 21st November, and Elsinore on the 29th. We learn from our Boston correspondent, that Capt. Hall gives the following information:—When he left St Petersburg, it was said a large division of the Russian army had marched for the Western Frontier, and various reasons for such a course were reported; some said that the troops were to assist the King of Prussia, who feared trouble in his dominions; some that they were intended to watch the movements of Wallachia and Moldavia; but Capt. H. heard no one attribute the movement to any expectation of war with France.

About 5000 persons had been attacked at Moscow by the prevailing disease, of whom about one half had died. The contagion had not spread to St. Petersburg, and vigorous measures were still pursued to prevent its further progress—although at the last accounts from Moscow, the disease was in a manner abating.

N Y Mer. Adv.

The rapid motion of the steam carriages, on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-way, is described with great animation by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, who says:

At first it was comparatively slow, but soon we felt that we were indeed going and then it was that every person to whom the conveyance was new, must have been sensible that the adaptation of locomotive power was establishing a fresh era in the state of society the final result of which it is impossible to contemplate On looking over the side, the earth with its iron stripes on which we shot along, seemed like a vast ribband unrolling itself rapidly as we went. At one maximum of speed the people scarcely caught the eye, before the sight was fairly fixed upon them they were far away and lost in the rear. The shouts of joy which greeted those in front, fell in their full gladsomeness on us, who rapidly filled up the intervening space; while those which hailed us as we passed, were destined to be the compliment to others, who, in another instant occupied our place. At times it was difficult to recognize or distinguish the countenances of the long continuous lines of spectators as they seemed to glide away, like painted figures swiftly drawn through the tubes of a magic lantern. One engine (for what reason I could not exactly ascertain, unless left free to exhibit its unfettered powers) was placed on the corresponding parallel line of rail way, so that without interruption it could move to and fro at pleasure.—When we were at full speed, its coming was announced; far behind I saw it as a speck in the distance, but, rapidly increasing in size, it became, if I may use the expression, in a few seconds, largely visible, and shot by us, as though we were jogging on quietly in a farmers' market cart. In a trice, having reached the head of the column, it retrograded and then exhibited what may be termed a frightful display of velocity, compounded not as before, when overtaking us, of our velocity, to be deducted, but to be added. There was a loud whiz and a rattling of wheels; I could scarcely discern its form, as it bore down as it to crush all before it—a glance was all—it came and was gone—with a comparative speed (taking ours at twenty, and its own about double) of nearly sixty miles an hour!'

CROCKETT OUTDONE!

At the April term of the Circuit Court for the county of ——— in this state, a young limb of the law, in reply to Esq. ———, who had concluded his argument in favour of his client, broke forth in the following strain of sublime and impassioned eloquence, he said 'it would be as easy to follow a *catfish* up through the Muscle Shoals; pursue an *eel* side lined through the Suck; sail up the Mississippi on a *straw*; see the Universe on fire with the tail of a lightning bug, or extinguish the sun! as to follow the gentleman's argument; abounding as it was in the most abstruse legal learning, metaphysical subtleties, and legal fictions!'

SPLENDID BEQUEST.

Mr. Donaldson, of Broughton hall, a gentleman long connected with the Edinburgh Advertiser, and whose death was announced in our paper on Monday, has left property to the amount of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds, the whole of which he has destined to be employed in the foundation of an Hospital for orphan and destitute children, to be erected in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Five gentlemen have been appointed to carry this bequest into execution—namely, Messrs John Irvin, Alexander Monypenny, Walter Cook, and James Hope, Writers to the Signet, and Mr. Cadell, Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland; but we are informed that, owing to the uncertain terms of the will, it may be necessary to procure an act of Parliament before any decisive steps can be taken. The names Donaldson and Marshall are to have a preference for admission into the Hospital, these being the names of the testator's parents. Annuities to the extent of only £1000 to £1200 to the relations of the deceased are the only exceptions to this splendid foundation, and these fall within the lives of the annuitants.

[Edin. Eve. Courant.

The sloop Detroit, which was run foul of by the steam boat Congress, in April last, and sunk in the vicinity of the Highlands, has been raised and brought to this city. She was from N. York, bound to Albany, having on board a very valuable cargo of dry goods, hardware, &c. when the accident occurred. Two sloops, and part of the time three, have been constantly engaged since the 5th of July last, in raising her from the bottom to the surface of the river.—The water where she sunk is 180 feet deep.—The Detroit was at Whitehall dock yesterday afternoon, with the two sloops that support her; but will be removed this morning up near Manhattan Island.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that proposals have been issued by Clement Robbins, for publishing a monthly periodical, called *Vampires of New York*. It is intended to contain a full account of the gaming houses in that city, the names of the persons engaged in keeping them, and of their transactions for the last four years, and the names of those who have suffered by them. The persons who were interested in getting up the publication, are said to be those who have been ruined by gambling establishments.

No men labor harder than printers—no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution—no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means of gratuitous services—and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon the newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and presses to cost nothing, journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing and paper makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers in this city gives enough annually in the way of gratuitous advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit nor thanks to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow, who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded 'sky high,' as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump, is something to tell of; six pence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.—Bost. Cour.

George Tassells, the Indian condemned in Georgia, was executed on the 24th ult. No United States process was served on the Sheriff or Judge of Hall county.

A Bermuda paper of the 15th ult. states that several American vessels, direct from the United States, called off Barbadoes about the middle of November, but were refused admission, and proceeded to other ports.

A lady was gazetted in a Providence paper, as having died in the city, to the great grief of her friends—when it turned out that she had *danced* in the city. The error arose from reading the letter in a hurry.

MARRIED

In Caroline County on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. SAMUEL DICKINSON, of this county, to Miss MARIA T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Caroline county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. JAMES W. STARKEY to Miss HENRIETTA M. ELLIOT all of this county.

DIED

In Kings Creek on the morning of the 7th inst. Mrs. *Susan*, wife of Isaac B Parrott, Esq. in the 28th year of her age, after a lingering illness.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE:

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold there next meeting, at Londonderry, the residence of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. on *Thursday*, the 20th inst. where punctual attendance is particularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. SPENCER, Secry.

jan 18

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general, to give him a call and see his bargains. He has also a complete assortment of MATERIALS suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's obed't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

jan 18 w

University of Maryland.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

IN order that the public may comprehend the nature of the instruction and the plan of tuition, as laid down by the faculty, which, from the applications made to the trustees, do not appear to be fully understood; it has been considered proper to make the following brief statement for the information of parents and guardians, who have young men to educate, and of such as are directing their own studies.

1. The classes will commence on Monday, 3d January, before which time, or as soon thereafter as possible, it is expected that persons desirous of being entered as students, will have their names registered.

2 The college course occupies four years—each is divided into three terms: the first commencing on the 2d Monday of September; the second on the 2d day of January; the third on the Wednesday after Easter day. Students entering after the commencement of a term, are chargeable with the whole term.

3. The course of education embraced in the plan, and for which the most ample provision has been made, in the appointment of professors and tutors, consists of the Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Intalian Languages, and Literature; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Political Economy, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy—for each of which departments separate and distinct professors have been appointed.

5. The plan of instruction has been so laid down, that the whole time of the student, during college hours, will be employed in study and attendance upon his classes—a daily record will be kept of his attendance in class, and general conduct throughout the term.

6. Previous to the summer vacation there will be a general examination by the Faculty of all the classes in the college, in the studies of the year. Those examinations will be public, so far as to admit not only the trustees of the university, parents and guardians, but all gentlemen of liberal education who may choose to be present.

7. When the student has gone through the whole course of study as laid down by the faculty, and upon examination is found properly qualified for the degrees or honors of the university, a *diploma*, certifying his proficiency will be presented to him.

8 Students who do not intend to offer themselves for the honors of the university will be permitted to enter any of the classes, with the privilege of attending such parts of the recitations of the class they enter, as may suit their views and inclinations, and also attend the lectures of the different professors—such students, however will be subject to the same fee for instruction as the other students. To these students *a certificate* under the seal of the university, will be given, testifying to the branches of study they have successfully pursued during the session

9. The professors will commence their courses of instruction as soon as the different classes are formed.

10. The charges of the college for instruction, including attendance upon all the professors, are one hundred dollars per annum.

11. Gentlemen well qualified for teaching the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, are engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches, at the additional annual charge of twenty dollars each

12 It is on every account desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the session—but they may enter at any time.

Those who desire further information in regard to this department of the university, may obtain it by reference to any of the trustees of the university or to the professors composing the college faculty.

Students applying for admission will make application to the Revd. Dr. Williams, President and Professor of Ancient Languages; or to Mr. Ducatel, Secretary and Professor of Chemistry.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,
Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

Jan 18 4w

The National Intelligencer, Washington; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Herald and Citizen, Frederick; Torch Light, Hagerstown; Easton Gazette and Star; Civilian, Cumberland; Elkton Gazette; Kent Enquirer at Chestertown; York Republican; Maryland Journal, Rockville; will insert the above advertisement four times, and forward their account (with a paper) to L. Eichelberger, Esq. Treasurer of the university.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0239.jpg