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TERMS

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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 Italian Languages, and Literature; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Botany and other brauches 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.

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

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST PURCHASED A LOAD OF

80,000 Cypress Shingles,

In BUNCHES of Superior Quality,

Which he will sell cheap, for Cash only.

☞Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WM. H. GROOME.

nov 2 cow8w

From the Georgia Journal.

Our Indian Affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. During the past week the Governor received the following letter by special messenger:—

Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation, December 20th, 1830

To his Excellency George R. Gilmer,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Sir—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday the fifth day of March next at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be then and there in session for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation: The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The bill referred to in the letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and is endorsed thus:

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.
The Cherokee Nation,
vs
The State of Georgia,
BILL IN CHANCERY.

It commences thus: 'To the Honorable the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Chancery.'

'Respectfully complaining, shew unto your honors the Cherokee Nation of Indians, a foreign State, not owing allegiance to the United States, nor to any State of this Union nor to any other Prince, Potentate or State, other than their own,' &c. &c.

And concludes, after a detailed statement of their grievances, thus:

'In tender consideration of all which, and inasmuch as your complainants are wholly remediless in the premises, except by the interference of this honorable court: to the end therefore, that the said State of Georgia, one of the United States of America, may be made defendant hereto, with apt words to charge her as such, and that she may, by her proper officers, according to the established forms of proceeding in this court, in like cases, true, full, and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises, as fully and particularly as if the same were herein again especially repeated, and they therein particularly interrogated: that the said State of Georgia, her Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all other her officers, agents, and servants, civil and military, may be enjoined and prohibited from executing the laws of that State within the boundary of the Cherokee Territory as prescribed by the treaties now subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Nation or interfering in any manner with the rights of self-government possessed by the Cherokee Nation within the limits of their territory, as defined by treaty: That the two laws of Georgia before mentioned, as having been passed in the years 1828 and 1829, may by the decree of this honorable court be declared unconstitutional and void; and that the state of Georgia, and all her agents and servants, may be forever enjoined from interfering with the lands, mines, and other property, real and personal, of the Cherokee Nation, or with the persons of the Cherokee people, for or on account of any thing done by them within the limits of the Cherokee territory, that the pretend right of the State of Georgia to the possession, government, or control of the land, mines, and other property of the Cherokee Nation, within their territory, may, by this honorable court, be declared to be unfounded and void, and that the Cherokees may be left in the undisturbed possession, use, and enjoyment of the same, according to their own sovereign right and pleasure, and their own laws, usages, and customs, free from any hindrance, molestation, or interruption by the State of Georgia, her officers, agents and servants; that these complainants may be quieted in the possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities, under their various treaties with the United States; and that they may have such other and further relief as this honorable court may deem consistent with equity and good conscience, and as the nature of their case may require.'

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Gen. Lafayette, by H. Niles Esq of this city, on the occasion of transmitting the flags borne in the Procession on the 25th October last, by the Printers' Association and the First Baltimore Light Infantry:—

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1830.

I have the honour my venerated friend, to transmit herewith the tri-coloured flags used in the late grand celebration in this city of the glorious revolution in France. They are properly marked and designated, and a full account of this presentation to me, (that they might be forwarded to you,) will be found in the copies of my register, contained in the package of the Flags—to each of which are attached certain inscriptions, conformable to the wishes of the associations presenting them.

One is from the Printers' Association, over which I had the honour to preside, on that interesting occasion. This tri-color floated between the beloved 'star-spangled banner' of our own happy land, and the flag of our craft; and it is presented to you, personally, at the unanimous wish of the fraternity, in token of their homage for your worth and illustrious services to the family of man; and for a period of time seldom permitted for public usefulness.

The other is from the First Company of the 5th regiment, of Maryland volunteers. I believe it is much the oldest, and certainly the most efficient, military association in the State. I think that you must recollect it however much vastly more important things press on your memory. It was instituted in 1776, and joined the army under the beloved commander in chief previous to the battle of Germantown, in 1777, on which occasion it formed his personal guard, being about one hundred strong, and excellently well equipped and prepared. It performed various services during the revolution, and, in 1794, when an attempt was made to resist the laws of the United States, it again, mustering 95 rank and file, was honored as the body guard of Washington, while he remained at Cumberland; and from that time to this, its force and efficiency has been kept up; and it nobly did its duty in the late war on all occasions. It is composed almost entirely of hard working and worthy men—a class of people in our country that you well know how to appreciate.—Capt. Hickman, and the present officers and men of this company, assure us that its old reputation will not be sullied by them.

I do not wish to add any thing that may increase the labours upon you except to assure you of my utmost personal respect and devoted esteem for your public and private character.

HEZEKIAH NILES,
Editor of the Register.

To the First Company of the 5th Regiment of the National Guards of France,
From the 1st Company of the 5th Reg. Md. Militia.
(instituted 1776.)

This flag is presented with fraternal feeling and respect—A tribute of regard, from a veteran corps of

ARMED CITIZENS,

To their gallant colleagues, in the great cause of Universal Liberty and equal rights,
In another Hemisphere,
Through the General in Chief, Lafayette,
The disciple and companion of
WASHINGTON,
And the patriotic and beloved patriarch of
TWO WORLDS.

It was borne in the ranks of the 1st Company, 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, at the grand celebration in Baltimore, on the 25th October, 1830, in honor of the late Revolution in France—and forwarded, at the request of the said company, by Hezekiah Niles to Gen. Lafayette, to be by him presented as aforesaid.

From the Printers of Baltimore, U. States of America, to
LAFAYETTE,
The friend of the Press and the apostle of Liberty.

This flag is respectfully presented, in the name of the Printer's Association, by Hezekiah Niles, senior editor in this city, and presiding member of the Craft, when honored with a first rank in the grand celebration at Baltimore, October 25th, 1830, of the triumphs of the press—and the people of
Regenerated France.

Which flag, associated with that of the craft and the flag of the Union, was borne in the procession of that day.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, Nov. 22d, 1830.

The Wellington Administration did not even wait for the result of Mr. Brougham's motion for parliamentary reform, but yielded to circumstances and quietly resigned in the course of last Tuesday. (16th.) Their friends say they might have commanded the attendance of a majority, if they had chosen to do so; but that Mr. Holmes, (the whipper-in, as he is familarly called, of the House of Commons) was purposely let without orders; and thus 40 ministerial members, among whom were some of the highest Tories, the Lowthers, &c. were suffered to pursue their round of evening gaiety, wholly unconscious of the eventful importance of the passing moment.

They also contend that the Duke intentionally took advantage of a crisis full enough of difficulties to bewilder the most experienced and the clearest head, as the most convenient one for working by stratagem the slow, but effectual destruction of his Whig and radical opponents; for, say they, by admitting a raw and unpractised set of Ministers to the possession of power at this period, when dangers and difficulties are hourly accumulating and multiplying on every side, and the public mind is becoming more and more jealous, inquisitive and querulous as to the manner in which functionaries fulfil the public trust, he may look forward to no very distant day, when by a series of faults and blunders, and consequent recrimination among themselves, the new Ministry will have lost their unanimity and their hold upon the favor of the public, and in despair namely surrender their posts to their predecessors in Office. How far these anticipations are to be realized, it would be an idle waste of time to calculate. But this may be said on the one hand, that Whig Administrations have usually been short-lived, and that the Tories have been so long in power that a sufficient number of their proteges will remain in subordinate places to serve the purposes of their old masters; whenever a little treachery or gratitude is specially called for, and bids fair to succeed.

It must be conceded, however, that the new Ministry combines great parliamentary and political talent, and that its avowed principles, Reform Retrenchment, and Peace, accord with the wishes of the nation. The only internal grounds of its insecurity, are the inexperience of a large portion of its members, and a degree of opinionated and unaccommodating pertinacity in some of the most able, who are not the actual nor ostensible leaders of the corps.

So far as the United States are concerned, probably the change is not of primary consequence; at least as to any immediate relation or interest, although it may be expected that we shall be a little more in favor as a republic with an Administration that professes to admire liberal institutions.

Among the parliamentary documents lately published is the correspondence on the subject of the West India Intercourse, in which your Minister's ability is pre-eminent. His letter of the 16th of last March is a chef-d'œuvre in diplomacy.

The discontents have now extended to seven counties,—Hertford and Huntingdon being added to those formerly enumerated; and the intention of government is to put them down by coercive measures. In what way, or with what effect in times like the present, such measures are to be tried, it is impossible to foretel. But there is no question that we shall soon be either very tranquil or very turbulent.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, mentions the following as among the rumours circulating in the metropolis—a few days will determine their truth or falsehood:—

It is rumoured, that the Senate of the United States will reject the treaty negotiated with Turkey, and lately submitted by the President for their confirmation, on the ground that the commissioners who made that treaty were appointed without constitutional authority. In the case of the celebrated Panama mission, the senatorial friends of the present administration contended and voted that the President had no authority to originate or create a mission in the recess of the Senate; that he had only the power to fill diplomatic vacancies that might occur in the recess, and that these appointments must be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent at the session after they are made. It seems that the commissioners who framed the treaty with Turkey were not only appointed or originated in the recess, but they never were submitted to the Senate. Mr. Tazewell and others feel bound to maintain their consistency of principle, and the result, it is said, will be the rejection of the treaty, and an intimation or a vote of advice to the President to submit to the Senate the nomination of a new mission to negotiate another or confirm the same treaty with the Turks.

It is rumoured, that the late Indian treaties will be opposed or rejected in the senate, on the ground that they were made with a people having no will of their own, and acting under a species of influence amounting to coercion.

It is rumoured, that some of the executive nominations will run a hazard of rejection in the senate. It is however, believed that the commissioners under the Danish treaty, will be confirmed without difficulty.

It is rumoured, that Mr. Crawford has written a severe letter to Mr. Calhoun, and that the latter gentleman returned it without an answer.

It is rumoured, that a correspondence has ensued between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Calhoun.

It is rumoured, that a majority of the judiciary committee will report a bill to repeal the twenty fifth section of the judicial act of 1789, prescribing the powers and duties of the Supreme Court, and that the chairman of that committee, in behalf of the minority of its members, will make a decisive counter-report against the repeal. Mr. Buchanan is that chairman. This will bring up for consideration the whole nullification question; and the result will probably be an overwhelming rejection of the repealing bill.

It is understood, that the committee on roads and canals, to whom that part of the late executive message which relates to internal improvement was referred, will, in the course of a week or two, make a report in favour of the constitutionality and expediency of patronizing and fostering the construction of roads and canals by the general government. Judge Hemphill is the chairman of that committee.

A rumour of a negotiation of a personal and political nature has obtained circulation to-day; but it is of too delicate a character to be published without first ascertaining its authenticity. The President has nothing to do with it.

It is said, that the late arrangement with Great Britain, in relation to the direct colonial trade, is not likely to turn out as well as was confidently expected. The vessels of the United States cannot take any other than our native productions or manufactures to the British West Indies; they cannot take assorted cargoes; the duties on flour amounted to a prohibition; the carrying trade will principally be transferred to British vessels; and the Canadas rather than the United States, will enjoy the chief advantages which the arrangement will produce. Countervailing regulations on our side are said to be already contemplated in Congress.

These are among the *on dits* of the day here; and they are communicated for the gratification of the inquisitive curiosity of your *gold nunc*.

MAGIC TABLE,

For finding the age of any person.

Rule.—Let any person tell in which column or columns he finds his age—add together the *first* numbers of those columns, and their sum is the person's age.

Suppose for example that a person says that he sees his age in the first second and fifth column, then the addition of one, two, and sixteen, (the first numbers of said columns,) gives 19 for the person's age.

The above combination was originally made by a Quaker in Pennsylvania about fifteen years ago.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2	4	8	16	32	64
3	3	5	9	17	33	65
5	6	6	10	18	34	66
7	7	7	11	19	35	67
9	10	12	12	20	36	68
11	11	13	13	21	37	69
13	14	14	14	22	38	70
15	15	15	15	23	39	71
17	18	20	24	24	40	72
19	19	21	25	25	41	73
21	22	22	26	26	42	74
23	23	23	27	27	43	75
25	26	28	28	28	44	76
27	27	29	29	29	45	77
29	30	30	30	30	46	78
31	31	31	31	31	47	79
33	34	36	40	48	48	80
35	35	37	41	49	49	81
37	38	38	42	50	50	82
39	39	39	43	51	51	83
41	42	44	44	52	52	84
43	43	45	45	53	53	85
45	45	46	46	54	54	86
47	47	47	47	55	55	87
49	50	52	56	56	56	88
51	51	53	57	57	57	89
53	54	54	58	58	58	90
55	55	55	59	59	59	91
57	58	60	60	60	60	92
59	59	61	61	61	61	93
61	62	62	62	62	62	94
63	63	63	63	63	63	95
65	66	68	72	80	96	96
67	67	69	73	81	97	97
69	70	70	74	82	98	98
71	71	71	75	83	99	99
73	74	76	76	84	100	100

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

Disadvantage of being classical—The Postmaster at Paris, Me. has informed a gentleman in Boston that several letters, directed to Paris, France, have been received at his Post Office, which have been sent back immediately, first to Portland, then to Boston, thence to New York, thence to the place of destination. We have Moscow, Athens, Belgrade, Bristol, Vienna, China, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, all in Maine; and one might travel from the land of Canaan, to Rome, the imperial city; wander among the dilapidated columns of Palmyra; weep in Carthage over the Roman edict of *delenda est Carthago*—all in the bounds of Maine. What a classical soil we trample over! all Europe and Asia clusters concentrated in Maine!

Portland D. Adv.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, Monday, the President announced resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Georgia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State in Congress, to oppose the passage of any laws ostensibly intended for the promotion of internal improvements.—Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Burnet, Hendricks and Kane; and petitions were presented by Messrs. Smith of Maryland, Livingston, Ellis, Roggies, Marks, and Dudley. The following bills were read the third time, and passed; the bill for the relief of Col. James Thomas; the bill for the relief of Joseph E. Sprague; the bill for the relief of Francis Larche; and the bill making appropriation for the extinguishment of Indian titles in Indiana. In the High Court of Impeachment sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, Messrs. William C. Carr, Gen H. C. Mellody, Daniel Heft, Josiah Spalding, and William Prim, were examined for the respondent. The depositions of Samuel Merry, John Bent, and Edward Bates, were read in evidence, and other documentary testimony was submitted.

In the House of Representatives upwards of fifty petitions and memorials were presented.—After a variety of private bills had been reported and acted upon, Mr. Trezvant, from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported a bill to amend the existing laws with respect to the granting of Revolutionary Pensions; which was read a first and second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Doddridge obtained leave of the House for the Committee on the District of Columbia, to sit upon the business before them, on Monday and Tuesday, during the sitting of the House. The Speaker presented a number of communications, received by him from the public Departments; among which were, one from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the House, on the subject of the reports of the public engineers—an abstract of licenses issued to Indian traders; and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the persons employed in that Department and the compensation granted to them.

The Speaker also presented a communication, containing certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in relation to Internal Improvements; which, on motion of Mr. Haynes, was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. A number of communications from the different Departments, containing the usual annual statements of the persons employed in the respective offices, and their compensation, were presented by the Speaker, and appropriately disposed of. The bill from the Senate to enable the President to extinguish Indian titles to the State of Indiana, was read twice; and, on motion of Mr. Bell, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to reduce the amount of bounty on pickled fish exported, was on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, postponed until to-morrow. The bills for the relief of Aaron & Thomas Fitzgerald, two brothers, wounded in the service of the United States at the battle of Lake Champlain went through a Committee of the House, and were read a third time, and passed.—The bill for the relief of James Monroe, was, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed till this day. The House then took up, on motion of Mr. Drayton, the bill to establish an armory on the western waters, and continued to discuss it until their adjournment.

[Tel.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the President presented [illegible]tion from the clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, praying for an increase of their salaries. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hendricks, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the progress of the Cumberland Road, in the State of Indiana; and one was submitted by Mr. Ruggles, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road, westwardly of Zanesville in the State of Ohio, both of which resolutions came up for consideration to-day.

In the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, after the introduction, as testimony, of certain documents, the manager first, and then the counsel for the respondent, announced that their testimony had closed. The Court then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to change the location of land offices; which was read twice and postponed until this day. Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported two bills providing for certain surveys; which were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer presented two memorials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company addressed to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland asking for certain amendments, therein specified, to the act incorporating said Company.

The bill for the relief of Percias Lovely; the bill for the construction of three schooners for the Naval service of the United States; the bill on the subject of commons in Missouri; and the 3 per cents Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama bill, were respectively read a third time, and passed. Mr. Haynes submitted the following resolution accompanied by a preamble: 'Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown Sugar, imported into the United States from foreign countries.'

Mr. Condict asked for the consideration of the question; and, upon a division by yeas and nays, the House agreed to consider the resolution, by a vote 89 to 85. Mr. Haynes then addressed the House until the expiration of the hour. The House, on motion of Mr. Verplanck went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Evans, of Maine, in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, and the general appropriations bill. After they had been considered and the blanks

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