

in the subject—diffuse its benefits more generally throughout society, and substitute a more enlarged, liberal and useful education, for what is now too often a mere “fancy article.” Besides the manifold advantages it would confer upon society in a literary point of view, it would not be undeserving consideration if we regard it economically; we might then look to those institutions as furnishing annually many young ladies willing and well qualified to take charge of Primary Schools, with equal capacity in many instances, and at far less cost than the more expensive habits of the other sex would justify.

For the purpose of interesting you in this subject we need not attempt to prove or illustrate the weight of female influence on society, it is sufficiently acknowledged and felt by all. Who has not experienced the emotion so beautifully and forcibly described by the Poet?—

“Yet when I approach
Her loveliness, so absolute she seems
And in herself complete, so well to know
Her own, that what she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discrettest, best.”

Neither will we attempt to institute an inquiry into the comparative powers of the male and female mind. Suffice it to say, that the annals of female literature furnish us instances of strength of judgment, piquancy of wit and brilliancy of imagination, not surpassed by the best efforts of men. An appeal from the fair daughters of Maryland should never be made in vain to her Legislature, whose fostering care and liberal patronage extended to them, we feel assured would, like the genial showers of spring, be followed by the bloom of the loveliest flowers.

In conclusion, we present a statement of the funds of the State, set apart for the purpose of education, and a few statistics shewing the sufficiency of our means. The funds consist—

1st. Of the interest accruing on the surplus revenue derived from the General Government, which last year amounted to \$35,118 76, after deducting \$1,000 for the education of the indigent blind.

2d. The revenue arising under the act of 1813, chap. 122, from an annual tax on the banks, of 20 cents in the 100 dollars, of the capital of each paid in, amounting for the last year to \$26,827 11.

3d. The amount invested for the benefit of the several counties, derived from a division of the common free school fund, accord-