

the strict adherence to habitual method, personal decency, order of deportment, and the healthful and amusing discipline, which characterise the course of proceeding in the exercises of the institution.

From the late exposition of the trustees of this Seminary, it appears that it may be conducted at an annual charge of three hundred dollars: the number of children at this time is 190; but should they be reduced to 150, the annual expense would be only two dollars for each child—while the cost of teaching in the common Schools is not less than twelve dollars, or six times the expense of the superior course in the Primary School.

This single exhibition may suffice to present a gratifying foretaste of the incalculable advantages enjoyed by our brethren of the East and of the North, from their judicious enactments, and the application of their wise munificence—and especially in the State of New-York, where more than five hundred thousand of the rising generation are freely instructed in useful knowledge, as stated in their last official communication upon this most interesting concernment; and it affords to the philanthropic statesman an estimable ground of aspiration, that the day may arrive in Maryland, when we may say with a celebrated civilian in Connecticut, in reference to their code of education, that “this law has produced very astonishing effects, and to it is to be ascribed the knowledge of reading and writing so universal among the people,” which was confirmed by a learned chancellor, in stating that “during twenty years in which that great jurist was in extensive practice of the law, he had never found but one person that could not write,” and another fact, more admirable, is “that during the last sixty years there has not appeared upon record in the State of Connecticut, a solitary instance of a native citizen of that State who could not write his name in legible characters; and yet more remarkable, and apparently marvellous, was the assertion of the late Governor De Witt Clinton, in one of his messages to the Legislature, that “of the millions of persons who had been educated under the improved system in the State of New-York, not one had been convicted of any crime.”

In the language of another statesman and orator, in reference to the means which human wisdom can devise for augmenting the public virtue and intelligence, it may be truly said, that these powerful agents summon to their aid all those improvements, which, cheapening, expediting and facilitating every species of moral, political and social knowledge, whether by books, letters, or friendly communion.