

Virginia? Simply because Connecticut and Massachusetts and New Jersey and Virginia have fostered their noble seats of learning, until they respect themselves because of them, and thus they not only retain their own sons, but are ever enticing the sons of strangers. We can scarcely open a College catalogue from abroad, without seeing the names of Maryland's sons in their pages. We may search in vain for the name of any of Virginia's sons. Let Maryland but foster her own School, planted on her own native soil at her own Capital, and we shall soon find it as true of her as of her sister States, that her children will stay at home when they have a great school of their own to go to.

To foster liberally her own School, can be proved to be the most decided economy. An estimate has been made by gentlemen perfectly competent to do so, that a quarter of a million of dollars are carried out of the State annually for the purpose of educating her sons abroad. The interest on this amount is one-third more than the annuity we ask for from the State. If we have to build up a great university on our own soil we should certainly retain our own children at home, but we should do more. Many of the children of other States, especially Southern States, would be invited among us, and thus help to swell largely the credit side of the account with the State. So that in this view alone our plan is highly economical. But there are other views of a similar kind. One hundred thousand dollars is now appropriated by the State and expended annually for educational purposes, over and above the annual tax levied in the counties and the city of Baltimore, for similar purposes. What that amount is in their several localities the representatives from the various quarters of the State, have the best means of knowing, we only know that in the city of Annapolis, the School is two per cent. higher than the State tax. The plan we commend would render efficient the application of this vast amount of money, and thus serve the purpose of the highest practical economy. Improvement in the general education of the State, would diminish public expenses in various ways.

The amount which our plan asks annually of the State would hardly equal the interest of that which she would have to pay in outlay, in buildings, apparatus and other appurtenances, as a preparation for the founding of such an institution elsewhere.

The immediate responsibility of the College to, and dependence upon, the Legislature, taken in connexion with the facts, that it is under the immediate eye of the State representatives, and that the Governor of the State, Judges of the Court of Appeals, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, are ex-officio members of the Board of Visitors and Governors of the institution, would secure to the State the fullest protection of her interests and the strongest guarantee of her rights.