ere unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion f this Convention that Silk may be grown all the United States, not only for domesic purposes, but as a valuable article of comnercial export—thereby giving an active emmillions of dollars in our country, that are nnually sent out of it for the purchase of

ilken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of he Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of he silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINKER. nostmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to beome the editor of the work, and has conente. to do so-so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public da-

In the course of the dis ussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which nay vet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the silk culture, as a great branch of Anerican industry, were fully considered; and he result was an universal conviction that now, in the words of the resolution, Bilk nay be grown in the United States, not ony for domestic purposes, but as a valuable reticle of commercial export. The suitapleness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting

he price of American labour as compared that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical restrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omniverous appetite for knowledge, and a capaci-ty to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in ages, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficul-ties apparently insurmountable! How long, dle was put in motion before Yankee Lowells' were sold at a profit in China? So willit to with silk. The only question is as to how long it shall take us? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of nion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our own day, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk. or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national ndependence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufac-ture, will constitute the chief design and aim of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its

pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy.-Hence, the adjunctive title 'Rural Econo-The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages,

printed on new type and band with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the

Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it. TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers whommay desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a cos py of the Journal.

Bultimore, January, 1939. February 7.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WEE LANDING.



The Steamboat MA. RYLAND will leave
Baltimore on SUNDAY
MORNING NEXT, at

eight o'clock, for the aove places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wys Landing \$2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
LEM'14. G. TAYLOR. May 26.

The Atarbian Exastin

· ~ ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, ATTEL 10, 1829.

10L. XCIV.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price-Three Dollars per annum. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

ITIGHT. V IMPORTANTA

IT Merrous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bitter diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitter diseases, pain in the chest and side, nleers, female with the pain in the chest and side, nleers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochesduciesm, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervise irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seninal sentences, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debitity, bodily weakness, chloresis or green sickness, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, sicks, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, sikna, tie douloureux, eramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most exeruciating and those who are victims to that most exeruciating limits, Gent, will find relief from their sufferings by source of Dr. Wint. Evans' medicine.

the, Gent. will find sustained for Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine-sare of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine-islo, nansea, versiting, pains in the side, limbs, theo, nansea, versiting, pains in the side, limbs, the manual or back, dissinces or confusion of sight, the side of back, dissinces or confusion of sight, ad stouach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, sees in the inside, alternate flusher of heat and chill-sees in the many watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams,

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES perfermed by the use of Dr.

Win. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doclor may be consulted personally, it hyletter, (post paid) from any part of the United State, fc. Persons requiring medicine and advice, medicaces a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

17 MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the expediency efficacy of Dr. W.M. EVANS celebrated (AMONILE) and APERIENT ANTI-BELLIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Places, 101 Bowery.—Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Flody Flux. Symptoms, unusual littulency in the grad, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to good transmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequent places, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar and matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense dyning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the prix. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, miretarned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary likely he had received. CERTIFICATES.

ASTIMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: teat languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous heading, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture access the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and rest-bases, could not lie in a horizontal position without the senation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the hart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the senath, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Air. R. Monroo gave up every toght of recore 17, and dire despair sat on the countraince of every verson interested in his existence of the nervous energy. Air. R. Monroo gave up every since cares effected by Dr. Wr. Lean' Medicine in the complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing any symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motivate this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which the happily restored, may likewise receive the same postural, benefit.

Conplaint, TEN PLIVER COMPLAINT, TEN

(Joseph Ere vine, North Sixth st. near Second street,

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Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first playicians, but received but little relief from their medi-ine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. E-run invaluable preparations, which effectually reliev-ed her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, dher of the above distribution in timate.

Thich it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being dif sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set fath in the within statement, to which he has substited his same are instanced.

fath in the within statement, to which he had been striked his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Up. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lyan, Mass, was severely afflicted for ten years with Tie belocaux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave ber room. She could find no relief from the advice of steral physicians, nor from medicines of cay kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' undicine, of 100 Canth un street, and from that time she legan to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 350 Grand st. N.Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM .-PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. E. Fiss. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were exeruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an olvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have estirely caused, and that his joints have completely recurred their nateral tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

ter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hailucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physi-

most miserable life, never was any one so ban, which are quent mental hailucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded het to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

Peter Pinckacy, Com. of Deeds.

A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile

Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, throthe natural effect of his nervous detaility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief feneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immor-talized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. V. u. Tvans' Camomile Pills. The above the steem, have experienced from Dr. V. v. Trans' Camonnio Fins Yours, with exteem, Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N. Y.

Dr. Wm. Brans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' ST.INDING.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the peace of the peace riod of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Win. Evans.

to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after cating, distensing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and conscistion, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilicus vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

ble Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon. Williamsburgh. corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as folows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart,
twitching of the tendona, with a general spasmodic affection of the nuscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness,
langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a
fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering
at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in
different parts, great emaciation, with other symstoms
of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced horseless by three of

of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopoless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM—Interesting Case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dirmers, salpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acident and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, in ditmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, continuency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, continuency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, continuency, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and

to the office and procured a prekage, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewshary, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the adrice of syrral cunient physicians, but never found the slightest resief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 10g Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and suisequently a perfect cure.

by Dr., Wm. Evans, of 100 Chathan st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 169 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.

For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibeon conceives it meet to say that the pains have controlled the pains have controlled the pains have considered the resume that his joints have completely received their nateral tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

To Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sta, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmedic pains in the head, loss of appetite, plapitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, ut.

sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of the energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.
Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.
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Druggist, Annapolis.
G. IV. IVILSON, Also, by Upper Marlbro'

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Mirror. PERE-LA-CHAISE.

BY CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE D. D. Where am I?-Whither have my wandering steps, Conducted me?-Among the twilight haunts Her brows bound with funeral leaves, she weepe, in silence, o'er the tombstones of the dead.

Groves of green cypresses! gray pyramids, Whose tops commingle with the gloomy boughs In sad sepulchral grandeur! yo proclaim The spot whereon I tread-ye tell, in sooth That I am now within the hallowed walls Of a vast cemetery, where, will rest, In their due time, with those who now lie here Myriads of beings now so full of life.

Ah! there is something in these precincts lone, In this asylum for the dead, which chimes Congenially, yet sadly, with my licart. For here, my spirit, wearied with the world, May court the quiet of the solitude.

But why these monuments, these empty urns, These mausoleums, and lugubrious trees! Why all this pageantry above the dust Of those who sleep unconscious of it all?
Tis ir cet;—let every honour be bestowed Upon the relies of the dead we love; They are enshrined but for a few brief years: And though to dust they moulder, still they are To be collected at the last great day, And re-united with the immortal s

Lo! o'er the city, where, awhile ago, A dense fog brooded, shoots the setting sun, Glådlening the shires with its departing beams Ah! what a contrast,-here, 'lis silence all, Eternal silence!-there, all noise and stir, A thousand cars are rattling o'er the streets; The welkin with ten thousand voices rings, There is a rush of living beings on-A tumult in creation-passions wild Urge forward men; and women, light and gay, Trip on luxuriously;-there, all is life! Here breathless silence—silence of the grave! Hushed generations slumber, and dream not Genius is quenched-talent absorbed in death; Passions are calmed and chilled-their pulse beats no But all is clasped in horrible repose, In we'n upon the silent names I call; Echo may answer-but they answer not.

But hark! the clock tolls forth the knell of day! Evening, in souther weeds, usurps the hour; And the half moon, with watery crescent pale, Hangs o'er this place of death,-still there is light Sufficient to descry upon a cross These tender words, deep in the granite carved, As the last token of parental love: "HERE LIES EUGENE-FAREWELL BELOVED BOY."

And thou, lone spot. farewell!-ye stately rows Of mortuary trees and shrubs—ye tombs,
The homes—last homes—of husbands, wives, and babes Of warriors, princes, wealthy, great, and wise, Adown the hillock's side I wend my way, And reach the fatal gate—an aged man Unbars it-with a harsh and grating sound It open swings-and I am once again Breathing without the precincts of the dead! That gray-haired man hath made his dull abode Among the tembs—the guardian of the place. Habit hath made him callous to the scene. He views, from morn till night, this field of skulls; Without emotion sees the mournful hearse, the sobs of wailing fri

Farewell, old net -How many victims more Will it be thine to usher in these gates, Never again to leave them!—Ah! kind heaven, Grant, as the boon the dearest I can crave.

That my poor ashes may find rest—not here— Not mid these gorgeous sepulchres-but on The soil that gave me birth, beyond the deep. My pillow be the turf whereon I trod In childhood-let the guardian angel there Who o'er my cradle watch o'er my grave. And be no poinpous marble reared in pride Above my dust-a rural cross be there, Dear emblem of all hope beyond the grave, No flattering culogy be there inscribed; My name-and one last wish to all who pass, That, for my spirit, they would breathe a prayer. Paris, Dec. 9. 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION.

Extract from the report of the Conmittee on EDUCATION in relation to Colleges, Acade. mies and Schools, to the Legislature of Mary.

land. J. F. Shaw, Chairman.
"The Committee believe that great and inestimable advantages would be conferred on the cause of education in our State, by establishing a system of endowed female seminaries in each

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 undeser-ving 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 canacity 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 expressed 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, discreetest, best."

Neither will we attempt to institute an in quiry 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 & liberal patronage extended to them, we feel assured would, like the genial showers of spring, be followed by the bloom of the leveliest flow-

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

3d. The amount invested for the benefit of the several counties, derived from a division of the common free school fund, according to resolution No. 47, 1833, which fund was made up of the receipts from the United States, for the State's disbursements on account of the General Government during the last war,-and the amount of revenue received into the Treasury, under the act of 1813, chap. 122, from the time of the passage of that act, up to the time of the passage of another act, for the annual distribution of this sum, passed 1816, making in the whole, the sum of \$131,746 27, which at an average interest of five and a half percent, will yield an annual interest of 87,245 93.

It may be proper here to state that the Treasurer on behalf of the State still claims for balance of interest on the State's advances to the General Covernment during the last war, the sum of about 190,000 dollars. The principle under which he claims this has been repeatedly sanctioned by the Senate, and at one time by both houses, but was vetoed by the President in 1534. The Treasurer is still sanguine of a favorable final adjustment.

The number of white inhabitants in this State may be estimated at 316,000, and allowing one fifth, as the probable number of children between the ages of 5 and 14, the usual age for primary instruction in the country, would give 63,200, from which deduct the approximate number now at school in academics, &c., will leave 61,000 the whole number to be educated. Now the number of school districts required in the State, may be ascertained by taking the number actually laid off and in operation in Anne Arundel, as the standard of convenience. Thus, as 720 The hour appointed for the performance of the square miles, the superficial contents of Anne And of school districts Armedel, is to 47 its so is 10 000 square miles, the continent of the State, to 654, the number required for the State. The following synopsis of the calculations will present the subject more plainly.

The whole amount of money received and distributable for schools, we will put down, in \$69,000 00 round numbers, at \$69,00 Number of white inhabitants in the State,

316 000 Number of children between 5 and 15 years of Number of the Primary School Districts. 651

Trom Grant's Sketches in Lendon.
A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following incident is a remarkable illustration of the adage, that adversity makes us acquainted with strange bed fellows:

*Let me now glance at a case of a truly ro-mantic nature; one which, had the details of it appeared in a work of fiction would be at once pronounced as an outrage on all probability. I forbear to mention names, because the principal party, so far as I am aware, is still alive. Of this I am certain, that many of her nearest relations-for I refer to a young lady-are not only still alive, but occupying a prominent place in the public eye. The lady, indeed, to whom knowledge and literature, now too low in our state—excite a greater interest in the question is ceived a first rate education, but was brought elects of so unexpected an event, begged ner to make the amende, by proceeding again forth-with to the lymenial altar; the bridegroom I refer, belongs to a noble family; she is the

-diffuse its benefits more generally throughout up in every respect as became a member of the aristocracy. She had, however, no fortune, but was entirely dependent upon her relations (her father and mother being dead) for the station she occupied in society. She was not distinguished for her personal charms, but she possessed great accomplishments and agreeable manners. She was always remarkable, even in her more juvenile days, for a certain way-wardness and caprice of disposition, which no admonition or discipline could correct. Some years ago, just as her 20th summer had passed over her head, accident introduced her to a tleman possessed of the fortune of £150,000. He had just arrived in England from abroad, and only intended to make a temporary stay in England. He was at once struck with what appeared to him the young lady's charms, and being obliged to quit the country soon had no ed courtship. He accordingly embraced the carliest opportunity which presented itself of intimating to the relation, in whose house the lady resided, and who was in point of fact, the not in law, her guardian, the favourable impres. sion she had made on him—accompanying the intimation with a hint which could not be misunderstood, that if the proposition were likely to meet with her own and her relation's concurrence, he should lose no time in formally propesing to her. His hopes of receiving her and were encouraged by her relatives, and he was invited to meet her again on an early day at the house at which she resided.

In the interim, what had passed between

them and the opulant assirant after her affections and her hand, was duly communicated to her. The circumstance of being united to a gentleman of so large a fortune, and thus having it in her power to make so splendid an ap-pearance in society as the mistress of a house, was duly impressed on her. The lady appeared as if she were fully convinced of the advantages of the union, without any one pointing them out to her or expatiating on them. She, in short, left her relative no reason to doubt that she was as ready to accept the proposals of her lover, as he was to make them. They were delighted at the thought, not only from friendship to her, but because it would be relieving themselves of a burden. The time for the appointed meeting arrived, and the parties were left together. The gentleman proposed; the lady blushed and was silent. Silence in such matters is proverlially consent. The gentleman viewed it in this light, but to make assurance doubly sure, pressed for a still more unequivocal affirmative answer. The lady blushed yet more deeply. He repeated his requestand the lady as a positive proof that she acceded to it, courteously extended to him her hand. He was happy; so to all appearance, putting out of view the tremor of the moment, was she. The day for the celebration of the nuptials arrived, and "the match" became the subject of conversation among all the lady's acquaintance. Many an heiress of noble birth envied the good fortune of the portionless Miss -. They wished themselves in her place. The preparations for the marriage ceremony were made on a scale of the utmost splendour. A handsome sum was placed in the lady's hands by her lover, to provide herself with her bridal robes. Every thing went smoothly o.i; the more the lover saw the young lady, the more was he delighted with her, and the more heartily did he congratulate himself on what he regarded as his good fortune. The marriage morn arrived; there was not a happier man in Christendom.

His leve by this time had become a positive bassion, and he was literally "dying" as the phrase is, in fashionable life, to clasp the object of his affections to his bosom in the character of his wife. Not less delighted was she, to all appearance, at the prospect of so soon exchanging the condition of a maid for that of a wife. marriage ceremony arrived; several coachesand fours appeared at the church door, while the white favo is which floated on the horses. and the servant's heads, told the passer by of what was about to take place. The clergyman was in his place, and the bride and bridegroom stood before the altar. The reverend gentle man commenced the ceremony, and every thing proceeded in the usual way, until he came to that part of the service which requires the bride adibly to express her willingness to be the wife of the bridegroom. The question was put in the usual way; the lady returned no answer. Her silence was supposed to be the effect of overpowered feelings, in some measure natural to the situation in which she stood. The question was repeated; still no answer. It was put a third time, when, to the utter surprise and confusion of all present, the lady emphatically and distinctly answered, "No!" and then rushed out of church; entered her carriage, and drove home, leaving the bridegroom and the friends of both to their reflections on the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place. To describe their amazement was impossible. The affair so utterly confounded them, and appeared so inexplicable that not one of them could ever venture a conjecture as to the cause of so singular a proceeding. The lady's friends, when somewhat recovered from the effects of so unexpected an event, begged her to