

real estate of John Robinson, late of Prince-George's county; the bill to authorise the justices of the orphans court of Cecil county to appoint their crier; the act supplementary to an act passed at November session 1797, to establish and regulate a market at Bridge Town, in Kent county; the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate Saint-Mary's Orphan Female School in the city of Baltimore; the bill to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts; the bill for the relief of Rebecca Whitely; the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Frederick county; the bill for the relief of Margaret Parke; the bill to fix and ascertain the salary of the chancellor; the bill relating to the appointment of constables in this state; the supplement to an act to regulate lotteries; and the resolution relative to the commissioners appointed to settle the western bounds of this state; were sent to the senate.

Mr. Teackle delivers the following report:

—The committee appointed to inquire into the present state of public instruction throughout this state, and to devise a plan of primary schools, in pursuance of their former report marked A, hereunto annexed, having proceeded to prosecute their further inquiries, beg leave to submit their detailed statement and observations marked B —And in obedience to order, your committee report, that no returns from the Harford, Easton, or Centreville Academies, have been presented to this honourable house at its present session. The committee have observed, that the resolution No 31, passed Feb 19, 1819, relative to academies, seems insufficient to meet the design of the legislature; they therefore propose, as more ample for that purpose, the following resolution: Resolved, That the commissioners, trustees, or other authorities of the several schools, academies and colleges, receiving funds or donations from this state, shall each respectively, and the same hereby are required, to return annually to the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first Monday in December, the amount of funds or donations received by them, detailing the manner of its application or distribution, also the number and qualifications of the teachers employed, the rate of tuition, the number of poor children admitted under the act of Dec. session 1823, entitled, 'An act to disseminate literature in this state,' and the number of students or pupils in the classical department and dead languages, in the English and mathematics, and in the Lancastrian or other system, under pain of forfeiting their share or apportionment of the said funds or donations; and that the said treasurer be required to present annually an abstract of such returns with detailed remarks and information, to this house, on or before the first Monday in January. All which is respectfully submitted.

(A.)

The committee appointed to inquire into the present system of public instruction throughout this state and to devise a system, the views of which shall embrace the primary or common schools, as the basis, and to consider especially the interests of agriculture as connected with education, with power to report, the sources of revenue proper to sustain the institution, and to procure all necessary information, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, in part, as follows:—In relation to the first branch of the subject matter referred to them, your committee have discovered, that the "present system of public instruction," if a system it may be called, is so dispersed throughout the statute book, in so many acts and supplements, that hitherto they have not been able to digest and prepare a satisfactory exposition, and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the matter, and the propriety of presenting the result of their deliberations upon the principal or main question at an early day, they have postponed for a further report, a detailed development of their enquiries into the present existing system.

Your committee therefore have proceeded, according to the order of their appointment, to mature a plan of public instruction, having for its basis the primary or common schools, and to consider upon the expediency of connecting by legislative provisions, the first interest of the country, with its scheme of education, all which will appear at large, in the bill presented with this report

Your committee consider that the interests of agriculture pre-eminently require the constant care and fostering protection of the legislature—they not only employ the principal part of our population, but they immediately impart animation and salutary vigour to every branch of the body politic. We have felt the effects of immense excesses of importation beyond the exports of our productions, and specie and stocks withdrawn from circulation and exported, producing a balance of trade against us, which daily accumulates to increase our miseries.

Your committee consider the improvements of husbandry as most efficient to produce reform, and that those improvements may be produced by public schools of agriculture, and pattern farms, to test principles and to confirm theories, by actual practice and experiments. They applaud the view of this subject which was exposed by the able "report of the committee on agriculture to the assembly of New York," at their last session. But we do not lack precedents; for in spite of political prejudices, which would fetter the human mind, schools of agriculture have been established in France, Switzerland, Prussia, Italy, and the Austrian states. We have an illustrious example to encourage and to guide us, in the establishment of M. de Fellenberg at Hofwyl, in Switzerland. Impelled by a belief, that agriculture in its study and in its practice, furnishes the best means of developing the usefulness of man, and of winning him to virtue, this gentleman undertook with his private means, to establish and manage a school which should improve the art of cultivation and the character of the cultivator. He encountered many difficulties, amongst which the prejudices of his fellow citizens were not the least formidable—but his perseverance triumphed over all

This school was established about 16 years ago. It attracted much attention, and served as a model for others, particularly in Hungary and Bohemia. The emperor of Russia caused a detailed report of it to be presented to him in 1814. He was so well pleased with the plan and management, that he complimented the founder with an order of knighthood

The pupils of Hofwyl school are employed at high salaries in various parts of Europe, to superintend and direct the labours of agriculture. Dr. Bright in his recent travels in Hungary, saw one of them who had the superintendance of an extensive estate, the revenues of which had been quadrupled in a short time by his management. The same traveller enumerates eight schools on the Hofwyl plan, which had