

Literary institutions. than the laudable efforts now making by the Trustees to improve the Collegiate department in the University of Maryland.

Whilst other States have found it to their interest to foster their Colleges, furnishing all the advantages for complete education, we regret to say, in Maryland the subject has not excited that lively interest, which we had a right to expect from the intelligence of her Citizens. The Legislature has endowed these institutions with a liberality commensurate with the means, it must therefore be owing to the want of individual exertion that they have not flourished in an equal degree with others. So long as superior advantages are known to be presented in foreign schools, the young men from every section of the Country will necessarily be drawn to them. And the only way to check this fondness for sending them from the State for education, is to make our own Colleges equal to those abroad. The additional influence and weight of Character which would consequently be given to the State, the great saving of expense to all, and the facility which would be afforded to those, whose fortunes would not allow them to seek an education elsewhere, without enumerating other Considerations, should induce our Citizens to unite in their exertions to support a College which would afford all the benefits to be obtained from one in any other State. Without presuming to designate any particular College which from its locality, would combine the most advantages, we only remark that good policy, seems to dictate the propriety that the public attention should be drawn exclusively to one. The means then would be ample for providing Professors of the highest attainments and for furnishing every particular in each department required to give Character and usefulness to the institution.

As Citizens of a constituent part of the great Confederacy of Republican States, bound together by one Common Constitution, intended for the benefit of all it is not unbecoming in us to rejoice at the increasing prosperity of our Country. At this day, the United States of America hold the most elevated rank among the nations of the earth. All the operations of the government proceeding peacefully and quietly - the Citizens advancing in literature and science, and in a knowledge of the arts, and rapidly adding to the Comforts and Conveniences of life; under the influence too of wholesome and equitable laws honestly and justly administered, and almost free from that greatest of evils, a national debt, the Republic of North America presents the most glorious Spectacle in the known world. And from the friendly relations which subsist between us and our brethren of other nations, and the happy adjustment of Commercial differences, we have reason to hope that new sources of wealth will be opened to our enterprising and industrious Citizens.

But whilst we thus felicitate ourselves upon the blessings we enjoy under our excellent structure of government, and upon the rapid advancement of our own Country, we not be unmindful of the wonderful triumph of liberty lately effected in France.

Every true Republican, every friend of political freedom, must rejoice at this event, and we trust, the gallant struggle of this noble nation will prove to all others, that tyranny and oppression will ever be successfully resisted by a people determined to be free.

In Contemplating the events of this wonderful revolution our admiration is not excited by the Calmness and Fortbearance which characterized it after victory, but by the intrepidity with which it was effected. The indignant burst of feeling