EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---Nº. 50. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1832. WHOLE Nº. 206.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty five cents per square.

POETRY.

The verses below are from the pen of a poet of high distinction. The heart which they do not soothe and make better, is a hard, very hard one—for they describe with touching accuracy and beauty and all-absorbing nature of grief for the dead, and show that excellence may some-times become so hallowed and chastened in the memory of survivors, as to render constant and strong an aspiration after heaven. This excellence of the loved and lost, like a golden chain from the heaven which contains them, seems to meet the grasp of a pure mourner, and he is drawn away from damps and pains, and upwards to a near union of holy symathies.

THE DEPARTED.

"'Tis sweet to believe of the absent we love,
If we miss them below, we shall meet them above.
ANON.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams:—
But, where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful!
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirge-like music
Of the over-tossing deep,—
Or where the hurrying night-winds
Pale Winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow palaces,
In the cities of the dead!

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown.
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees;
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think Earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of Summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear me,
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall;
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on;
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed!—the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams;
But, where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed—the departed
Can never more return!

THE FREED BIRD.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

From Blackwood's Magazine for October.

Return, return, my bird!
I have dressed thy cage with flowers,
'Tis lovely as a violet bank
In the heart of forest bowers.

"I am free, I am free—I return no more!
The weary time of the cage is o'er!
Through the rolling clouds I can soar on high,
The sky is around me—the blue bright sky!
"The hills lie beneath me, spread far and clear,
With their glowing health flowers and bounding deer;
I see the waves flash on the sunny shore—
I am free, I am free—I return no more—

Alas, alas, my bird!
Why seek'st thou to be free?
Were thou not blest in thy little bower,
When thy song breathed nought but glee?

"Did my song of the summer breathe nought but glee?
Did the voice of the captive seem sweet to thee?
Oh! had'st thou known its deep meaning well,
It had tales of a burning heart to tell!
"From a dream of the forest that music sprang,
Through its notes the peal of a torrent rang;
And its dying fall, when it soothed thee best,
Sighed for wild flowers and a leafy nest."

Was it with thee thus, my bird?
Yet thine eye flashed clear and bright?
I have seen the glance of a sudden joy
In its quick and dewy light

"It flashed with the fire of a tameless race,
With the soul of the wild wood, my native place!
With the spirit that panted through Heaven to soar—
Woo me not back—I return no more,
"My home is high, amidst rocking trees,
My kindred things are the star and breeze,
And the fount unchecked in its lonely play,
And the odours that wander far away."

Farewell, farewell, then bird,
I have called on spirits gone,
And it may be they joyed like thee to part,
Like thee that went all my own!

"If they were captives, and pined like me,
Though love might guard them, they joyed to be free;
They sprang from the earth with a burst of power,
To the strength of their wings, to their triumph's hour;
"Call them not back when the chain is riven,
When the way of the pinion is all through Heaven!
Farewell!—With my song through the clouds I soar,
I pierce the blue skies—I am Earth's no more?"

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
passed at the First Session of the 22d Congres.

[Public, No. 118.]

AN ACT making appropriation towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road, from fort Howard, at Green Bay, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road from fort Howard, at Green bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi, by the way of fort Winnebago.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No 119.]

AN ACT for the relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to ascertain the amount of property lost by each officer and soldier in the the conflagration which occurred at fort Delaware, on the night of the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the amount so ascertained shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 120.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force "An act authorising the payment of certain certificates," approved seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the "Act authorizing the payment of certain certificates," approved on the seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the term of four years from and after the passing of this act; and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, a notification of which revival and continuance shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the certificates, the payment of which is authorized by said act in one or more of the public papers printed in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 121.]

AN ACT supplemental to the act, "granting the right of pre emption to settlers on the public lands," approved the 29th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the occupants and settlers upon the public lands of the United, who are entitled to a pre-emption according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and who have not been, or shall not be, enabled to make proof and enter the same within the time limited in such act, in consequence of the public surveys not having been made and returned, or where the same has been reserved from sale on account of a disputed boundary between any State and Territory, the said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said lands on the same conditions, in every respect, as are prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land attached to a land district, or the boundary line established; and, if the said lands, shall be proclaimed for sale before the expiration of one year as aforesaid, then they shall be entered before the sale thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the occupants upon fractions shall be permitted, in like manner, to enter the same, so as not to exceed in quantity one quarter section; and if the fractions exceed a quarter section, the occupant shall be permitted to enter one hundred and sixty acres, to include his or their improvement, at the price aforesaid.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public, No. 122.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretotore reserved from sale at fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama.

Sec, 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 123.]

AN ACT granting certain city lots to the corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby are, granted to the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, lots in the city of Washington, to the amount in value, of twenty-five thousand dollars; which said lots shall be selected and valued by the Commissioners of the Public Buildings, when requested by the trustees of the said college; and when the said lots shall be selected and valued, the same shall be vested in the said corporation, in fee simple; to be by them held and disposed of in the manner following, that is to say; the said corporation, by proper and lawful act or acts, under their corporate seal, shall sell and dispose of the said lots, as soon as reasonably practicable, for the best price or prices they can obtain; and shall vest the proceeds of the same in some public stock, or in stock of some incorporated bank.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, when the lots aferesaid shall be selected and valued as aforesaid, the said commissioner shall make return of the numbers and description thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Washington; to be by him recorded among the records of land titles in the said county.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, the proceeds of the sales aforesaid, so to be vested, shall not be otherwise used by the said trustees than as capital, to be by them forever hereafter kept vested as aforesaid; and the dividends or interest therefrom accruing, shall, by them, be used and applied in aid of the other revenues of the said college, to the establishment and endowment of such professorships therein as now are, or hereafter shall be, established by the said trustees; and to and for no other purpose whatever.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 124.]

AN ACT for the benefit of Saint Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the city of Washington, under the direction of the "Sisters of Charity," and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to select and value such of the building lots and parts of lots, owned by the United States, in the city of Washington, as he shall think may be brought to market and sold to the greatest advantage, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, which he shall divide and separate into two parcels of ten thousand dollars worth each, one of which at his election, he shall convey to the "Washington City Orphan Asylum," and the other to the "Saint Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity," and to the successors of each forever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, the said lots and parts of lots to be selected and valued, shall be free from taxes for five years, unless sooner disposed of by the said Corporations, or either of them; and that so soon as the said Corporations, or either of them, shall dispose of any part of the property hereby granted, the part so disposed of shall be subject to taxation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said Corporations shall be authorized to sell and dispose of all or any part of the property hereby granted to it, for a term of years, or in fee simple, at such times and on such terms as it shall deem most advisable: *Provided,* That the interest of the money arising from the sale, lease or rent of the aforesaid lot of ground or any part thereof, shall not be applied to any other object than to the purposes for which the beforementioned Institution was established.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted.* That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be appropriated for enclosing and improving the Public Reservations, marked number eight, on the plan of the city.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 125.]

AN ACT to release from duty, iron prepared for, and actually laid on railways or inclined planes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any rail iron, imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail-road or inclined plane by any State or incorporated company has been actually and permanently laid on any such rail-road or inclined plane, that then, and in that case he may allow a drawback of the duty on such rail iron so laid, or if the duty shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided,* That no iron shall be considered as railroad iron but such as is prepared to be laid upon railroads, or inclined planes without further manufacture.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That whenever any railroad iron may have been or shall hereafter be imported by any State or incorporated company for the purpose of being laid down on any rail road, and the bonds given for the duties on the same, shall become due before the said iron can be so laid down, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for the payment of so much of said bonds as shall be equal to the amount of the drawbacks, to which said State or company may be entitled: *Provided,* the time shall not be extended beyond three years from the date of the importation; and where any such State or company may have already paid the whole amount of any such bond the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause the amount of the drawback on the same to be refunded on taking bond with sufficient sureties that the same shall be repaid, should the iron for which said bond may be given, not be actually laid down within three years from the time of importation.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 126.]

AN ACT supplemental to the act "granting certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, to alter the plan for the improvement on the Tennessee river below Florence, by canalling instead of sluicing, so as to accomplish the object which Congress had in view in making the appropriation: *Provided,* That no more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum already expended on that part of the river shall be expended below the said town of Florence.

Approved July 16, 1832.

[Resolution, No. 8.]

RESOLUTION to repeal a resolution, approved the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skillful assistant in the corps of the engineers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of October next, the Joint Resolution, approved the twenty ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; authorising the President of the United Stajes to employ a skilul assistant in the corps of engineers be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved July 15, 1832.

[Resolution, No. 9.]

RESOLUTION in relation to the execution of an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved, June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; the time of imprisonment as a prisoner of war, shall be taken and computed as a part of the period of service.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Resolution, No. 10.]

RESOLUTION directing the transmission of the Fifth Census by Mail.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Documents containing the Fifth Census be transmitted free of postage, by mail, to members of Congress and other persons entitled to receive the same.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Resolution No. 11.]

RESOLUTION respecting the Biennial Register.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the matter heretofore contained in the Biennial Register, published by direction of a joint resolution passed on the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there shall be included a correct list in the next Register, of all printers of the laws of the United States subsequent to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with the compensation allowed to each; and of all printers within the period aforesaid, in any way employed by Congress, or by any department or officer of the Government, with the compensation allowed to each, designating the department or officer causing the printing to be executed; and that said Register shall contain a correct statement of all allowances made by the Post Master General within the period last aforesaid, to each contractor or contractors for carrying the mail, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sum as additional allowance. And to enable the Secretary of State to comply with this resolution, the several heads of departments, and officers directing or incurring the expense, or making the allowances mentioned, shall cause the lists, and the matter hereby required to be added, to be lodged in the office of the Department of State, as is directed in other cases by the resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Resolved, That said Register shall contain a correct list of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the Bank of the United States and its branches, in office on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; which list shall be transmitted by the president of said bank to the Secretary of State by the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Resolved, That all Biennial Registers, under the said resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be compiled and published conformably to the principles therein and hereby established.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.

Baltimore, 20th July, 1832.

To Wm. E. Wyatt, D. D.

Rev'd and Dear Sir:—At the united suggestion of the Trustees of the University of Maryland, present at the commencement lately held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, I have to request that you will afford us a copy, for publication in the newspapers, of the excellent address you pronounced on that occasion. You therein forcibly inculcated the manifold advantages, especially in manners and morals, and the equal literary and scientific facility, of educating our youth within our own borders. We are persuaded that the strong arguments and elevated sentiments embraced in that address, will have a favorable influence towards enlightening the minds of our citizens on this interesting subject; an effect which cannot fail to lead them to support and encourage our efforts to establish a liberal and an enlarged University. I have the honor to be, &c.

Your obedient servant,
NATH. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

Baltimore, July 21st, 1832.

My dear Sir:

The considerations which prevailed with me, at so short and unexpected a notice, to address the assembly upon the recent interesting occasion alluded to in your note, have equal weight in dictating compliance with the request of the Trustees, which you have politely communicated. But I should have asked the privilege of giving more fullness to the views offered, than circumstances would then permit, did I not perceive that you propose the publication of the address in some daily paper, and for such a channel, it has, I fear, already too much expansion.

To those who are acquainted with the circumstances under which those remarks were made, there need perhaps scarcely be added any other apology for their defects. My consent to the publication, I beg that the Trustees will assign to a cordial interest in their enterprise, and to the respectful deference to their wishes, with which I am their obd't serv't.

W. E. WYATT.

Nath. Williams, Esq. Vice President,
Board of Trustess, of the U. Md.

ADDRESS

Delivered at the Commencement held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, July, 1832.

None but those who are singularly devoid of reflection or sensibility, can be unconscious of a lively interest in the occasion which has drawn together the present assembly. A first experiment in mechanics, which may have an influence upon social comfort and prosperity; the dedication of a majestic edifice to its appropriate uses; the committal of a vast structure to the ocean, upon whose capricious bosom we foresee that it must traverse countless leagues, encounter storms, sustain fearful conflicts, and beneath which, at length, worn with toil, we behold it, in imagination, resigning itself to a resistless destiny;—these are circumstances which are found to awaken almost uniformly a strong and pleasurable emotion. And yet what is the claim of either of them to such regard, when compared with the entrance of these youths upon a stage, so early and yet so eventful, in their career of immortality? The narrowest observation and experience teach us, that ere they can arrrive at the close of this period, however smiling and calm the prospect may now be, they also must encounter storms, be agitated with conflicts, must endure many an hour of care and toil, while their best consolation as it regards this world, will often be the hope, that before long they shall sink to a secure repose. Can we look upon them at such a moment without emotion? Can any fail to yield to the excitement of the occasion?

There are, however, circumstances, just now, peculiarly calculated to awaken our interest. I do not allude to the promise of worth and usefulness, of which we have just witnessed a gratifying evidence in these young gentlemen, entirely in accordance, I am told, with the general tenor of their collegiate attainments and character. But I have reference to the Institution from which they have derived their education.

To know that in Europe, or in other cities of our own country, adequate opportunities are afforded of obtaining an ample and effective education, must no doubt be gratifying. But the reflection, at the same time, that those were advantages which the youth of Baltimore could enjoy at the risk of forfeiting many other solid and inestimable privileges, would be calculated to mingle much sadness with our benevolent sympathy. The present exhibition proves that such is not the case. And I acknowledge, that not only as a citizen of Baltimore,—strongly moved by many affecting, powerful, considerations to observe the signs of its prosperity, but yielding to the force of more selfish—I mean paternal, feelings—I rejoice in the practical evidence now afforded, that the avenues to literature and science are open to our children *at home.* And as I can not but suppose the importance of education to be a topic which you have duly examined and felt; as I cannot but hope that the elevation and dignity which it imparts to the character, the purity which it diffuses throughout one's taste for pleasure, the vast and varied power of usefulness, the independence of spirit, the preparation for vicissitudes and reverses, resulting from it, are all appreciated by such an assembly as the present; I shall only take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the claims of this Institution in particular to our patronage and solicitude. That such remarks are not uncalled for, must I think be readily admitted, when it is remarked that from an institution, organized and chartered nearly thirty years ago, there are now but two pupils about to receive honors, which might and should be bestowed at the same moment upon as many hundreds. Founded and chartered it was by the Legislature, but not endowed, because, no doubt, they deemed that an ample and lasting endowment would be derived in Baltimore from the force of public opinion, from a clear perception of our interests, and those of our children; and from the operation here of all those views and causes which have led so many other cities in the Union, with almost a prodigal hand, to rear, and foster, and enrich, similar institutions. Where this subject is justly appreciated by *eighty thousand people,* there can be no necessity for the endowment of a college. Well would it be, that from the public treasury funds were supplied, to cherish genius, and elicit eminent worth, when discovered in poverty and obscurity. Noble would be the task of a legislative body to train in colleges, perhaps for their own halls, and offices of distinction and power, those whom an adverse Providence would otherwise doom to more humble vocations. But the citizens of a metropolis like this, must be blind to their own honour and pleasure, as well as interest, if they *wait* for legislative aid; and if they fail to establish within their own precints, a purely collegiate institution, that is, one utterly devoid of all sectarian and political influence, and exclusively devoted to the cause of literature and science. Such an opinion is justified, it appears, by a variety of considerations.

Holding, as he does, no official relation to the very respectable Faculty whose pupils have just completed their academical course, the application to your speaker to discharge the present duty, is presumed to have been made with reference to his designation as Professor of Theology. That appointment, even if it were unconnected in him with the sacred office, would more than justify—it would demand a candid statement, in the first place, of the moral considerations which should move you to educate your children at home; at home retaining the security and enjoyments of your own roof and your own table, if possible,—within reach of such privileges every day, if from peculiar circumstances more cannot be had. Why should a parent send from the shelter which God and nature designed for the young, those for whose moral principles, and means of usefulness, and cheerful and innocent enjoyment of life, that parent must be primarily accountable? Is it because their passions are found to be strong or perverse, and their unformed character demanding an energy and vigilance of control which it is irksome to the parent to employ? And who will believe that a duty towards a little endearing circle, from which a parent shrinks, can be performed by a mercenary agent with more effect, in behalf of thirty or forty, or perhaps a hundred, to whom he is only bound by the ties of interest or transient regard? I would not deny that, *in some cases,* it may be in the power of the principals of academical and colleges to maintain, through the force of penalties, and regard for future interest, and ambition to excel, or to escape dishonour, a control of the moral conduct, a devotion to study, an influence over the public deportment of a lad, which a parent fails to secure. But is this the whole of moral education? Is this all that is meant by bringing up our offspring "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?" Can there be no lurking diseases when the aspect is fair; no vice but that which meets the eye of the world at noon day? Is every boy safe, and must he prove a blessing to his family, and an honour to his country, whom the rigid discipline of a college has rendered studious, and, so far as decorum in Society is concerned, regular and upright? If the sacred influence of home, a mother's tenderness, a father's authority, the noble ambition to keep all cheerful, and virtuous, and happy, where brothers and sisters are continually assembled about the same board,—if all this fail to give an amiable and honourable impress to the character, depend upon it, a schoolmaster's frown, or penalties, or admonitions, cannot effect more. Of what description are the *lads that are* generally educated at a distance from their parents. The docile, virtuous, diligent, who afford early fruits as well as blossoms for the delight of the cultivator? Not at all. But you send away,—I speak of course of ordinary practice and motives,—you send away the obdurate; and the impetuous, those that seem to have a premature bias to vice; who are not safe from contagion even within the almost monastic seclusion, if you choose to make it so,—of your own walls. And whither do you send them?—To an institution to which probably, fifty, or perhaps five hundred, other parents have, from the same views, sent *their* obdurate, and impetuous, and prematurely vicious sons also. Exposed as they have been by day and by night to your observation, you have ascertained that there is much or something to fear for their morals, and future prosperity in the world. And *therefore* you place them in one of the wards of such a hospital of moral diseases as I allude to, at the distance of two or three hundred miles from you, and then lie down quietly in your beds at night; with the comfortable assurance, that *because you do not see* the malignant symptoms of approaching ruin, *such do not exist,*—that all is well, and that you have done the best for your children. The principal of the distant academy, sometimes hardened in his awfully responsible office, having proved, by long experience, that human agency under such circumstances can do no more for your sons, writes you word,—and he sees nothing in their countenances and courteous deportment to warrant a contrary impression,—that they are obedient, and diligent, and so uniformly to Church, and have accomplished a certain term of course of study. And upon the principles imbibed, and the affections cherished, during such terms of study, under such circumstance of peril to the honourable principles and virtuous feelings of the heart, depend the earthly career and the immortal privileges, of the children that God has given you. Gloomy anticipations of many a parent upon his bed of death, when offspring thus educated, of whose genuine innate propensities he *must be* thus ignorant, are about to be abandoned without a guardian to all the temptations and conflicts of the world! Fearful must be the meeting of such a parent with those offspring at the tribunal of God, should they appear there as the victims of iniquity, the subjects of a curse, rather than as the friends of human kind, about to claim their recompence,—the faithful subjects of the Redeemer, about to receive his applause.

But I admit that these evils, great and deplorable as they appear to me, are in many cases unavoidable; and as neither colleges, nor even the narrower halls of instruction, can be established in every town and hamlet, a liberal education can only be attained by multitudes, on condition of their encountering such risks. But what would seem to be the dictate of *prudence* where education at a distance from home is found to be inevitable?—Let the distance be as small, let the alienation from your child, be as short in duration, as often interrupted, as possible. And instead of aiding to congregate boys in large masses, where moral or immoral impressions may be quickly, and continually, and powerfully, communicated from one to another, secure for him the privileges of a private residence, of domestic religious instruction, of pastoral care; and if nothing could prevail with you to sanction his intimacy with *one* unprincipled companion, when under your own guardianship, expose him not abroad to the contamination of *many such,* without striving to give him some equivalent for parental vigilance and counsel. It is not however the misfortune of Baltimoreans to be so situated. We have a population able in numbers and wealth, without any foreign aid, to support a University in all its branches. Half the sums lavished in maintaining an ostentatious style of living, in aping foreign vices, would be sufficient to introduce into our town all those departments of knowledge, which refine and exalt, and bless human kind. In speaking thus of what might be done, it is implied no douht that for these purposes much greater combination of powers, much more aid, is necessary. But the basis of a noble institution is here established. The chartered privileges are ample. And all that now remains to be done, is to assemble within its halls the youth of the city, qualified by their condition and prospects for liberal attainments, instead of dispersing them over the wide extent of the States, in pursuit of what could be as effectually gained at home. Under the present arrangement, instead of a liberal education being open to *whole classes* of the citizens, to those designed for commercial as well as professional life, but a small portion of the community enjoy such privileges; they are attained at great pecuniary cost, and at the risk of much moral evil. Vast sums are annually sent out of the State. Local attachments are weakened, which, especially in those who must be the future legislators of the State, and guardians of its interests in our national councils, ought to be cherished. And, of this plan be persevered in, instead of endeavoring to correct and exalt the prevailing taste, and literary character of the community, by inviting into it a body of eminent men, to fill the various chairs of the University, we shall actually be making great pecuniary sacrifices to maintain such men abroad; we shall locate them permanently in other cities; and thus contribute to banish from the society of Baltimore that class of persons whose intercourse, and

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