

ficial operation; and that their completion and organization will produce an effect so ardently desired by all the friends of public instruction, cannot be questioned upon any just or reasonable ground—in the mean time, the existing funds for free and county schools, and the dividends arising from subsequent investments are yielding revenues, comparatively greater than the means allotted by New York at the commencement of her system, and additional aid may be expected from the next Congress.

It may also be proper to remark, that the amendments which seemed to be most generally demanded, and the equal admission of the whole State, to a common participation of all the benefits of this munificence, were passed through the popular branch at the last session of the General Assembly; but the difficulties which arose in harmonizing the contrariety of opinion, and adjusting the various details, were such as to protract a decision to so late a period, that sufficient time was not allowed to the other branch, for the deliberate consideration and determination of that interesting concernment—being, however, thus matured, the matter will doubtless engage the early attention of the next covention of the Legislature.

Your communications through the President of your Board, are respectfully requested, and every information which may be required, will be cheerfully imparted.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(C.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN,

Amongst the amendments to the act of 1826. chapter 162, which passed the House of Delegates, were the following:

1 The abolition of the Inspectors, and the substitution of three discreet persons in each county, to meet monthly at the Seat of Justice, to examine candidates for the employment of teaching, and to certify the fitness of such as should prove to be properly qualified, and found to be worthy in other respects.