

union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. \* \* \* \* \*

The present consideration of a national establishment, for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that if Congress approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it for a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with, those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income."—Jefferson's sixth annual message, December 2, 1806.

"Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed upon them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field where nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work, for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of their facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more close together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States individually with a *laudable enterprise and emulation*, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the mere agent to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and natural means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work."

[Madison's seventh annual message, Dec. 5, 1815.

"In praying for the blessing of heaven upon our task, we ask it with equal zeal upon every other similar work in this confederation; and particularly upon that which, on this same day, and perhaps at this very hour, is commencing from a neighboring city. It is one of the happiest characteristics of the principle of internal improvement, that the success of one great enterprise, instead of counteracting, gives assurance to the execution of another. May they increase and multiply, till, in the sublime language of inspiration, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; the crooked straight; the rough place plain."

[President Adams' speech on the commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—34, Niles' Reg. 327.

"Other interests of high importance will claim attention; among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the States, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens, much to the ornament of our country, and what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependant on the other, we shall bind the Union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by