

intendent; and who, if they thought proper, might appoint a local Superintendent for their several counties.

Schools of different grades should be established, adapted to different ages and requiring teachers of different capacities, and so arranged that pupils from one might be admitted to higher ones upon terms calculated to secure attention to and progress in their studies. An account should be taken of the number of children of teachable age in each county, and a tax imposed upon its inhabitants sufficient, with its share of the State fund, to defray all school expenses. An act embodying some such general provisions would, in my opinion, form the judicious foundation of a plan of education that, with the experience of a few years and the suggestions it would furnish, and by the use of every proper occasion to increase the school fund of the State, might be easily reared into an Institution the most valuable that the State could establish.

In connection with this subject of education, it is my duty to direct your attention to an Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, donating public lands to such States as may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

By this Act, a liberal provision is made for securing out of the public lands of the United States a perpetual fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one collegiate institution whose course of instruction shall be chiefly directed to such branches of education as relate more particularly to agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

The Act grants to the several States who signify their assent to its provisions by some legislative act passed before the second day of July next, a quantity of public land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which such State is entitled by the apportionment under the last census, and according to which this State would be entitled to 210,000 acres. Scrip will be issued for this land upon the State's assenting to the terms of the grant, and the assignees to whom the State may sell and transfer such scrip, may—although by the terms of the Act the State itself cannot—locate the same upon any of the unappropriated land of the United States.

The chief obligation which the acceptance by you of the terms of the Act imposes upon the State will be to invest the proceeds of the sale of such scrip in Government or other safe securities; and if any portion of the fund so invested or its interest shall be lost, to make it good out of the moneys of the State; to devote the interest of the fund exclusively to the objects prescribed by the Act, and to pay all the expenses