

It is believed that the appropriation of the accruing interest upon said fund, for about three or four years, to the general purposes of the Treasury, and the completion of the great works of Internal Improvement, in which the State has large investments—which may and ought to be effected in the same time—will relieve the State Treasury from all difficulty, and leave it, thereafter, with ample resources, independent of said fund, to meet all the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and demands against it. And it will probably require about the same length of time, to mature and get into operation, a general system of Education, commensurate with the increased means of sustaining it.

Of the importance of Education, it is not necessary for us to speak in lengthened terms. That is a subject upon which we all harmonize in opinion. Confessedly, the greatest blessing, and most secure palladium of a free people—their firmest reliance for the perpetuity of their freedom, and for the discomfiture and overthrow of those who would invade it,—it must ever claim from their true representatives, and their real friends, the most efficient encouragement, whenever the means in their power shall enable them to extend it. We regard the present as a most auspicious crisis for the establishment of a general system of Education throughout the State, which we think may, and should be so modeled, as that no one need forego its beneficial influences. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the surplus fund allotted to the States, will be wanted for many years to come, and we do not regard it at all certain, that it will ever be required by the General Government, unless, perhaps, some extraordinary event, such as a foreign war, shall render the demand of a pressing and indispensable character. Unless some such contingency should happen, we are firmly persuaded, that its recall to the coffers of the United States' Treasury, should be resisted by the representatives of the people of the States; and we have no doubt this will be done. Under these circumstances, any system of Education, based upon the perpetuity of this fund, will be most likely to continue through a protracted series of years; and, in this light, it becomes a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and judicious arrangement. But, although the permanent continuance of this fund among the States, is a proposition which, in our opinion, may be relied upon with much confidence, yet it will be necessary that it should be so invested, that whenever its re-payment shall be called for, it may be met with that promptness of execution, which should characterize the engagements of a sovereign State