

had. The instructive pages of history, ancient and modern, tell of communities warlike, powerful and abounding in wealth, who yet have known little happiness, who have been the victims of depravity, or the sport of Tyrants, and then some pages acquaint us also with the fatal cause - the uneducated condition; the deplorable ignorance of the great masses of the people. Shining instances have existed and may again exist of great genius and learning in the midst of ignorance and neglect of general Education, but these have decayed and passed away, leaving only to render visible the darkness that surrounded them, and often using the superior advantages thus possessed but to enslave or oppress their fellow men. These do not make a people happy, and perhaps they are farther from giving security to liberty. Great and superior power, when possessed by but few, gives temptations, fruits a abuse, sometimes too strong for the frailty of our nature, and though there is much in the qualities of this species of superior power to enable it to resist these temptations, experience proves that the resistance has not always been made, or at least has not always been successful. Let every citizen be educated, then will the disparity of power from this and other sources be greatly lessened, while the public stock will be immensely increased. Each man will know how to appreciate his own rights, and will become sensible of his own dignity as a freeman: all will be able to understand, all will love and support, the only true principles of civil Government. The spirit of usurpation will ever quail before the enlightened and impartial judgment of such a people; tyranny will tremble at the thought of their resistless indignation, and their affections will be an anchorage for the principles of freedom, improved by storms and strengthened by time. Happiness too will be theirs, because with knowledge comes the love of virtue, naturally as light from the sun. Juster and clearer perceptions of right and wrong will prevail, and obedience to the laws will be acknowledged by all as a moral as well as a political duty. Of the principles and policy of the Law then we will say let them be perpetual.

Before we leave the subject of general Education, we will recommend a careful examination into the application of the funds of the State, already available for that purpose, and into them the arrangement and commencement of a wise and uniform system throughout the State, calculated for suitable extension, when the other great funds we have spoken of shall become applicable thereto.

Connected with these subjects is the consideration of the disposition to be made by the Federal Government of the public