

inconveniencies and losses, they daily sustain by the great instability in the value of their notes. Considerations of delicacy, connected with recent occurrences, restrain us from enlarging upon this subject.

The intimate connection, and important influence of the state of education and public instruction, upon the habits, the morals, the religion, and consequently the happiness of every society, present this subject also as an object of primary regard. Some considerable advantages have, unquestionably, arisen in particular places, from the aid that has hitherto been given by the State to schools, established by the laudable exertions of individuals. But the establishment of schools in the different neighbourhoods or districts throughout the State, in order as far as may be practicable, to afford to those (whose pecuniary means enable them to do but little for themselves,) an opportunity to give to their children plain, but useful educations, to be extended further where peculiar genius is found, presents to the mind of the statesman, a system, we will admit of greater difficulty than the occasional endowment of a seminary, but at the same time, of more extensive usefulness, and more imperious duty. What has been effected under the bank fund provided by law, some years ago, for the establishment of a certain number of schools in each county, we have not been informed. But we have reason to believe, that in some counties no benefit has resulted from it. This primary object of establishing a sufficient number of schools in each county being first accomplished, the plan of possessing at least one seminary in the State, that will open the avenue of every science to our youths of enterprise and genius, will enable them to complete their educations within their own State, thus saving to ourselves the great sums now annually expended in distant schools, seems to be a measure of sound policy, and might be connected, in a system of general visitation and superintendance, with the primary plan of neighbourhood schools. In contemplating this idea, the recollection naturally reverts to the great advantages once experienced from the seminary long ago established at the Seat of Government, whose convenient situation, former usefulness and local fitness in every respect for such a purpose, seem to present it as particularly deserving of regard and countenance. At this time, it is true, the funds of the State do not admit of an extension of pecuniary aid to purposes