

of education, beyond the existing appropriations. But it appears advisable to have so important a subject yearly under contemplation for the purpose of maturing the most practicable system. And as that great fund of national wealth, the western Lands, are equally the property of every state in the Union, having been either conquered by the common sword or purchased by the common purse; and it has been the wise policy of the General Government, in every sale of those lands, to reserve a considerable part for the endowment of schools there, we do not see why the Atlantic States may not justly claim a portion of that common fund for the same purpose, nor why, with proper exertions, it may not be obtained.

The anxiety manifested by the General Assembly at the last session, as well as on former occasions, in regard to the internal improvement of the State by roads and canals, seems to render it almost unnecessary for us to touch that subject, we only advert to it lest we might appear to neglect, or feel indifferent to it. We believe there is no subject upon which the impartial expenditure of public money will be more readily sanctioned by the approbation of our fellow citizens than the one here alluded to. It is one, whose beneficial influence is felt as much by the farmer, as the merchant, by the country as the city, and indeed extends its salutary effects to every department of industry. The roads and canals connected with the prosperity and advancement of our own commercial metropolis, and those leading to the City of Washington and Georgetown, which although ceded from our jurisdiction, ought not to be on that account, less the object of our regard and justice, form the most extensively useful and important parts of any system of internal improvement, we can propose to our consideration. But attention also is due to every other part of the State, where a little public aid co-operating with the exertions of individuals particularly interested, may often build a bridge, make a road, improve a river, or open a canal, which private resources alone would not be capable of accomplishing. If at this time, it is not in our power immediately to engage in works of this kind, yet little expense would be incurred in making surveys and examinations of the Country, in particular places, with a view to future undertakings of public utility.