

for the whole state will be one hundred and fifty six thousand dollars—From which deducting the amount of previous appropriations, and the revenue to be received from the investment of interest lately awarded by an act of Congress which was specifically appropriated for the support of schools by a resolution of the last Legislature, there will remain to be provided about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to which an annual accessory fund of one thousand will keep pace with the natural accretion of the population.

Hence it appears that the whole revenue to be provided even should it be raised by taxation, would amount to less than 50 cents per capita, for each inhabitant, and such is the effect of the system, that besides the inestimable advantages of intellectual improvement, the people at large would be great gainers in a pecuniary point of view, as but very few even of the most wealthy would pay as much to the common fund, as they now expend for the rudimental instruction of their children under the present imperfect and defective mode.

In further support of this opinion, the following facts are presented:

1. That all the official reports of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, testify that the cost of education has been reduced by the operation of modern improvements, to one fifth of what it was under the old system of *Private Schools*.

2. That these reports do further prove, that the high qualifications and industry of teachers, which are secured in proportion to the certainty of well requited employment, and their responsibility to the public, insure a faithful discharge of their duties, and a corresponding improvement in the scholars.

3. That there has been a great and interesting improvement in the moral character of the people wherever the system of Public Schools has had a fair experiment.

It remains to consider the ways and means.

With regard to this important particular, it is confidently believed that the existing revenues, if duly improved, will be sufficient to support the system without the voting of a new tax; but there are other ample sources, the lawful property of the State at large which may be embraced to supply deficiency, *without resort to the landed interest*. And besides our own intrinsic means, we have good cause to anticipate the munificent aid of the United States—There are two propositions now pending before the Congress—One is to apportion the avails of the national domains amongst