

tributes in various ways; by convincing those who are *intrusted* with the public administration that every valuable *end of government* is best answered by the *enlightened confidence* of a PEOPLE; and by *teaching* the *people* themselves to know and to value their own *rights*; to discern and to provide against *invasions* of them; to distinguish between *oppression* and the necessary exercise of *lawful authority*; between burdens proceeding from a *disregard* to their convenience and those resulting from the *inevitable exigencies* of *society*; to discriminate the spirit of *liberty* from that of *licentiousness*—cherishing the *first*, avoiding the *last*, and uniting a speedy but temperate *vigilance* against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.”

This language is justly worthy of the great source from whence it comes and fully sustains all that has been previously said.

It has been supposed by some that such a system as we have above described would in part if not entirely break down our colleges. We assume the position that our educational system ought to be general and complete. That every school ought to receive five hundred dollars salary, and that every one ought to be subject to one common head which can look over, examine and control the whole. It is proposed by some that the Secretary of State would be the proper officer to guide and direct the system. To that officer there would be manifest objections. In the first place he would continue in office by legal appointment for three years, and during this time would barely have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the system, and then be followed by a successor who would be compelled as did his predecessor to learn the character, nature, extent and action of the system,—and thus there would be a ceaseless learning and unlearning. It must be manifest that such a process of government would subject the whole system to great irregularity and inefficiency of action. But there are other objections to the appointment of that officer, not less strong than those just mentioned. Party spirit does and will always exist in a country like ours. There might from this source arise an improper influence. The committee after full and due consideration think that the head of the system ought to be a man who devotes his time to subjects *exclusively* in the world of *mind*. For this reason the central location of St. John's College renders it eminently proper that the President of that institution should be the head. His appointment is during good behavior and his exclusive pursuit is instruction, and an investigation and observation of the action and development of the human mind. He would be constantly watching and reflecting upon the progressive action of the system; and could observe with a steady and vigilant eye the mode by which it would in its progress from intellectual exertion throw off the imperfections of the social system and disclose its own defects, just as a wound on the human body, under the care of a skillful physician, will progressively throw off its carious and imperfect particles.

The proposed system could not prostrate the collegiate system,