

rance and neglect of general education; but these have dazzled and passed away, seeming 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 further from giving security to liberty. Great and superior power, when possessed by but few, give temptations to its 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 its possessor to resist these temptations, experience proves that the resistence 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, 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, improving by storms and strengthening 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 this 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 with 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 have become applicable thereto. Connected with these subjects, is the consideration of the disposition to be made by the Federal Government of the public lands of the Union. Surely the time has arrived for doing justice to the original states in this particular. The immense revenue derived from that source, is not only no longer wanted by the federal government, but is