

consequence of the peculiar phraseology of those acts. And although the aggregate of these funds, together with the dividends arising from the funds invested in virtue of the resolution number 38, passed at December session 1825, are larger, when compared with our relative population, than the appropriations of the State of New York, at the commencement of her system of public schools, and although a very considerable accession of productive means may be expected from the justice of the United States, under the resolution above referred to, as will appear by reference being had to the report and resolution of the last session, number 24, yet the whole of these resources cannot be estimated as sufficient for the munificent purposes, of the act for the establishment of Primary Schools." It might however, be enough at present to assign, in addition to those funds, such balance as shall remain in the Treasury of the Western Shore, at the conclusion of each successive fiscal year, over and above the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the support of that department of public munificence, provided, that the amount so assigned, shall not exceed the aggregate of white children within this State, between the age of five and fifteen years, at the rate of two dollars *per capita*. And as it is anticipated that an equitable and liberal system of revenue will be created, such an appropriation might be deemed adequate, and would probably operate as a sufficient encouragement and stimulus to assure the success of this design, and is, therefore, recommended with due submission and deference.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The learned Chancellor Kent, of New York, in the second volume of his Commentaries, page 165, in commenting upon the *rights of persons*, makes the following observations;—"This law, (referring to the law of Connecticut relative to education,) said the late Chief Justice Reeve, "has produced very astonishing effects, and to it is to be attributed the knowledge of reading and writing, so universal among the people of the State." And in a note the Chancellor adds, that "during the 20 years in which that distinguished lawyer was in extensive practice of the law, he informs us that he never found but one person in Connecticut that could not write."

The respectable gentleman who fills the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, has also communicated a circumstance still more extraordinary and admira-