

bursements for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1868, at \$240,000. But as this item is covered in the estimate of approximate receipts, it is already accounted for in the deficit, for which this Legislature is called on to make provision.

The payments on account of bounties for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1867, amounted to \$335,397.56, which, added to those made during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, will sum up the large aggregate of \$4,196,864.25. Of this amount there was received from the sale of bonds, repayments from Bounty Boards and County Commissioners, and from the tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars, authorized by the Acts of 1864 and 1865, the sum of \$2,364,107.94, showing the amount paid out of the Treasury during the fiscal years from 1864 to 1867, both inclusive, in excess of receipts from above sources, of \$1,832,756.31. This large amount stood to the credit of other funds, and the present financial condition of the State attests the great advantage she has derived from having at the commencement of the late war a large margin in her Treasury. The only addition so far to the permanent indebtedness of the State has been incurred in the issue of her bonds to the amount of \$501,000, and the further issue, under the Act of 1867, of the amount of \$100,000,—which was appropriated for the relief of the suffering of our sister States of the South—making together \$601,000. With this addition, though under the circumstances not large, to the permanent debt, and an exhausted Treasury, the Legislature are called on to act with more than ordinary caution, and guard every avenue of out-going, in order to bring the expenditures of the State within her revenues. For the education of her people, through a uniform system of public instruction, your committee are unable to see how, with any proper regard to her high responsibilities, to make the most liberal educational provision, they can ask any reduction in the amount of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose. Her advancement in knowledge and social refinement, as well as in wealth and material prosperity, will be best secured by the moral culture and mental development of her sons and daughters. The economy which would withhold the means from these ennobling and beneficial ends is fallacious and must result in impoverishment, degradation and decay. The State must rise to the highest requirements of her duty, and make such provision for the education of her children, as will place her among the foremost of her sister States, and offer such advantages to her youth as shall retain them at home in her own seminaries of learning. They must be educated under our social influences and views of government; and in a pecuniary point of view the State should not be drained of her wealth to educate her sons in