

University of Louisiana educates for four years two students from each parish, furnishing both board and tuition, but requiring the payment of one hundred dollars for certain other specified fees. The Act provides that the selection of such students "shall be made from among those members of the highest class in the public schools in each parish, and in said city, (New Orleans,) who are most distinguished for their scholarship and good conduct, and who have not themselves, nor have their parents, the means of defraying their necessary expenses for tuition and maintenance at said institution." After providing for a certificate of this fact to the superintendent of the University, the Act provides further that these students "shall be required at the close of their term at said institution to pursue the occupation of teaching school within the State for two years thereafter, and shall be required to report said fact to the superintendent of said institution, and that any student failing thus to teach school as herein prescribed, shall be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as a defaulter to the State in the sum of money which the State shall have paid for his tuition and maintenance at said institution." I see, also, that the University of Georgia proposes, with legislative assistance, "to offer a free education to one young man in every county, said individual to be determined by competitive examination, upon the condition that he shall teach school for as many years as he has been a beneficiary student at the University."

Deriving instruction then from other States, I would respectfully recommend that a law similar to that existing in Louisiana be passed, providing for the maintenance of two from each Senatorial District of the students appointed to State scholarships, and regulating the appointment by conditions similar to those in the Louisiana law, allowing four years as the maximum limit of tenure of these two scholarships, and requiring that the incumbents teach two years within the State after leaving the College. These appointments should also be made from those most distinguished for scholarship and good conduct in the highest classes of the Public High School in the county, and if no High School exists, of the highest grade of Grammar School.

In this way the system of higher education will be more closely connected with the Common School system, and collegiate education furnished to the really needy who desire it, besides the additional advantage of furnishing teachers, who will themselves be enabled to gradually elevate the grade of instruction in the Common Schools, and repay the State for her personal aid extended to them. In regard to the importance of the connection between the Common School system