

For example—The cost of the Session of the General Assembly of 1835, was estimated at	\$50,000 00	
There have been paid as appears	80,113 20	Excess
	_____	30,113 20
The Miscellaneous and additional expenses were estimated to amount to	17,000 00	
The Miscellaneous expenses alone have been	33,470 65	
	_____	16,470 65
The additional expenses have been:		
For Civil officers,	200 00	
Colleges, Academies and Schools,	800 00	
Expenses on account of the Militia,	2782 50	
The Library,	1008 77	
The Public buildings,	10,368 00	
	_____	15,159 27

It is thus that, after borrowing unavoidably, for the payment of the interest of the public debt, \$30,000 by authority of Resolution No. 119 of May Session 1836—anticipating in the summer, \$20,000 of the revenue destined for the service of the winter—and effecting the collection of revenue in arrear, by efforts made inexorably strenuous by the urgency of the occasion—there is nevertheless, a deficiency of nearly \$50,000, instead of a surplus of \$7000 as predicted by the last annual report.

The *character* of the appropriations referred to—being several of them, altogether indefinite—without limit to their amount, or indication of the time of their payment—and therefore not to be prepared for—made them doubly onerous to the Treasury, and hazardous to its solvency through the fiscal year.

The Treasury estimate, goes to the General Assembly annually, at the *beginning* of the Session, and is avowedly based upon appropriations and revenue, then already made and provided.

It is immediately referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, for two purposes:

Ist. That they may look to the Treasurer's receipts in the next year, and ascertain that he has accounted for all of them, by comparing them with the reports of the primary