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AN EARLY EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

[The following document is taken from the Senate Journal for 1821, at the end of the volume and under separate paging. It is the starting point of the most important legislation on educational matters under the old constitution, and may be said to be the beginning of our State educational system. It is reprinted here because the original is rare and in many places can be read only by the use of a magnifying glass.—EDITOR.]

THURSDAY MORNING, December 6, 1821.

MESSRS. CASWELL, Todd and Welsh, from the committee appointed by the last General Assembly to prepare a bill providing for a regular system of education, now made the following report:

The committee appointed by a joint resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, to draft and report at the present session, "A bill providing for a general system of Education, ascending in a regular gradation, from Township Schools to a State Seminary wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all," respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had the subject under consideration—and fully reciprocating the sentiments expressed by the General Assembly, as to the importance of a general diffusion of learning and knowledge among the rising generation, particularly in a government, which, like ours, is bottomed upon public opinion, and where intelligence and virtue are the strong safeguards of the Republic; have given it all the attention which time and their various avocations would permit.

Your committee have to report that, owing to the sickness and death of part of their number, and the non-attendance of others, they have not only been deprived of the benefits anticipated from the well known talents and learning of those with whom they have had the honor to be associated; but those circumstances

have put it out of the power of your committee sooner to convene, that a greater portion of time, since the last session of the General Assembly, might have been devoted to the important duties enjoined upon them by the resolution. Although by the resolution of your honorable body, your committee were only instructed to report a bill providing for a general system of education, yet they have deemed the subject of sufficient importance to justify a brief report, showing the grounds of calculation upon which a bill, when reported, may eventually rest.

The donations made by the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of Schools and a State University (although not without a consideration given on the part of the State, by a relinquishment of the right of taxation for a limited time) are liberal in the extreme; and the Union collectively, although they can not control, have an indirect interest in their final appropriation. It is believed by your committee, that if a proper disposition be made of those donations, a permanent fund may be created, sufficient in amount not only to disseminate the general and more necessary branches of education in the several townships, but also to furnish such endowments to an university as with some assistance will enable this State to occupy, in a literary point of view, a highly respectable standing. But this, in the opinion of your committee, can not be expected immediately. High attainments in literature, are not the results of a moment; but like all other improvements, must be gradual and progressive. Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the first step which may be taken towards the accomplishment of the grand design. Should a hasty and improvident disposition be made of those funds, your committee are well aware that the error may be fatal; and that the grants of the General Government, so beneficial in their object and so liberal in their amount, will be rendered unavailing; thereby destroying the brightest prospects, not only of the present generation, but those which are to come after us. Under this view of the subject, your committee can not but feel, that they are travelling over consecrated ground; and they do not mean it as a commonplace remark, when they say that it is with diffidence they suggest a course of

measures, which, if finally adopted by the Legislature, must be pregnant with such importance consequences.

Your committee have been induced to lay before the General Assembly, the result of their deliberations, so far as they have progressed, that the committee on the subject of education, may be as early as possible in possession of the facts and calculations upon which they may be called to report, and which shew the foundation of the systems which have heretofore been adopted by the older States.

The State of Indiana is estimated by your committee, to contain twenty-two millions three hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, including land and water.

From this amount, your committee have made the following deductions:

	ACRES
For that part of the State covered by the waters of Lake Michigan	96,000
For those lands embraced by Clark's grant.....	149,000
For reservation in Knox and other counties.....	30,420
For lands reserved for the use of the University.....	46,080
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Total amount of deduction.....	*417,500
Amount of the whole area.....	22,312,960
Amount of deduction.....	417,500
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	21,895,460

From which aggregate amount, one thirty-sixth part is to be taken as lands appropriated for the use of schools, amounting to six hundred and eight thousand two hundred and seven acres.

These lands, or part of them, your committee would recommend, should be put in market as soon as practicable; and the situation of the country will justify the measure.

The following table will show what may be realized by such sale, at the relative prices of one dollar and twenty-five cents to five dollars per acre, provided the whole amount should be put in market and can be sold:

* This is an error, but figures are copied from printed report.

Amount of sales at \$1,25.....	\$	760,258,9
Do. at 1,50.....		912,310
Do. at 1,75.....		1,064,362
Do. at 2,00.....		1,216,444
Do. at 2,25.....		1,368,465
Do. at 2,50.....		1,520,517
Do. at 2,75.....		1,672,569
Do. at 3,00.....		1,824,621
Do. at 3,25.....		1,976,672
Do. at 3,50.....		2,128,724
Do. at 3,75.....		2,280,776
Do. at 4,00.....		2,432,828
Do. at 4,25.....		2,584,879
Do. at 4,50.....		2,736,931
Do. at 4,75.....		2,888,983
Do. at 5,00.....		3,041,035

For the purpose of facilitating the sale of the aforesaid lands, your committee would recommend the establishment of one or more Land Offices at the discretion of the General Assembly, to be placed at such points as they may think most advantageous.

Whether these lands shall be sold for cash in hand, or upon credit, payable by instalments, your committee find some difficulty in determining.—In favor of a sale for cash in hand, it may be urged, that if the proceeds of the sales are funded, together with the interest at the expiration of each year, that the accumulation will be greater than can be realized from the extra price for which it is supposed the lands will sell, should a credit be allowed. Your committee, however, are inclined to think, that considering the present embarrassed state of the circulating medium of the country, the scarcity of the precious metals and the great amount of land now in market, that greater inducements will be held out to purchasers, should the lands be sold on a credit of four years, payable by instalments, according to the system heretofore adopted by the United States; and that the lands will command a price of more than sufficient to balance such accumulation.—But whether the accumulation of a debt existing between the government and the people and the consequent forfeitures which may be expected to follow such credits, are considerations

sufficient to overbalance the difference in price, your committee will not attempt to determine. Should the lands be sold for prompt payment and the proceeds, together with the annual interest, be put upon loan, the fund will rapidly increase in amount, and the yearly dividends will consequently be greater.

The following table will shew the ratio of increase, from one to ten years, from the different prices, from one dollar and twenty-five cents to five dollars per acre. [See next page.]

This table, together with the other, may probably contain some errors, and in no instance have the fractional parts of a dollar been calculated; but they are supposed to be sufficiently correct to answer all the purposes for which they are intended.

Should the legislature be disposed to fund the proceeds of the sales, it is believed by your committee, that at the expiration of six years, a sufficient dividend may be made to maintain a school in each school district, for the term of three months in each year, out of the public money alone.

Your committee are also of opinion, that a school for a shorter term than three months in each year, would not be calculated to promote the intended object, and that good teachers can not be obtained without great difficulty, for a shorter term. To effect this object, your committee would recommend that so soon as any money shall be received upon such sales, or upon instalments which may become due from time to time, that the amount be loaned upon mortgages of real estate, in small sums, the interest to be paid annually, which interest also be funded in like manner, at the expiration of each year, having special regard that the debt be perfectly secured, upon such landed estates as have an undoubted title, the amount of which shall be sufficient to secure the State against all possible losses. But should the dividends be immediately made after the first year, without further increase, the following table will shew the number of townships in which schools are eventually to be organized, the number of schools necessary, allowing nine square miles to each school district, the amount of dividend for the first year, at the relative prices; also the amount which may be divided, should the fund be permitted to accumulate for the term of six years.

A table showing the ratio of increase from one to ten years, at the different prices of one dollar twenty-five cents to five dollars per acre, upon the principle of finding the interest at the expiration of each year.

Price of lands	Am't of sales at the several prices of \$1.25 to \$5.00 per acre	Am't of principal and interest at the end of one year	Am't at the end of two years, principal and interest both being funded	Do. 3 years	Do. 4 years	Do. 5 years	Do. 6 years	Do. 7 years	Do. 8 years	Do. 9 years	Do. 10 years
\$1 25	\$ 760,258	\$ 805,878	\$ 858,205	\$ 905,478	\$ 959,806	\$1,-17,-94	\$1,078,457	\$1,143,145	\$1,211,731	\$1,284,431	\$1,361,500
1 50	912,310	967,048	1,025,070	1,086,574	1,151,768	1,220,874	1,294,126	1,371,773	1,454,079	1,541,323	1,633,302
1 75	1,064,392	1,228,223	1,195,876	1,267,628	1,343,685	1,424,306	1,509,764	1,600,349	1,696,369	1,798,151	1,908,040
2 00	1,216,414	1,289,398	1,366,761	1,448,766	1,535,691	1,627,832	1,725,501	1,829,031	1,938,772	2,005,698	2,178,403
2 25	1,368,465	1,450,572	1,537,607	1,629,863	1,727,655	1,831,314	1,941,193	2,057,665	2,192,925	2,324,500	2,463,9-0
2 50	1,520,517	1,611,748	1,708,452	1,810,959	1,919,616	2,034,782	2,156,868	2,285,280	2,422,396	2,567,739	2,121,803
2 75	1,672,569	1,772,923	1,879,293	1,992,056	2,111,579	2,238,174	2,372,464	2,514,812	2,665,643	2,825,643	2,995,182
3 00	1,324,621	1,930,098	2,045,903	2,163,657	2,298,776	2,436,962	2,582,904	2,737,878	2,902,150	3,076,276	3,260,852
3 25	1,976,672	2,085,272	2,220,988	2,354,247	2,505,501	2,655,831	2,815,180	2,984,090	3,163,135	3,352,923	3,554,098
3 50	2,128,724	2,250,447	2,391,734	2,535,238	2,687,352	2,848,593	3,019,509	3,200,679	3,392,720	3,596,283	3,812,061
3 75	2,280,776	2,417,622	2,562,679	2,716,439	2,879,425	3,052,190	3,235,321	3,429,440	3,635,206	3,853,348	4,081,517
4 00	2,432,828	2,578,894	2,733,628	2,987,645	3,166,904	3,356,918	3,558,334	3,771,834	3,998,886	4,238,033	4,492,313
4 25	2,5-4,879	2,739,971	2,904,374	3,078,632	3,263,350	3,459,151	3,666,690	3,886,691	4,019,893	4,267,086	4,629,114
4 50	2,736,931	2,901,446	3,075,214	3,259,726	3,455,309	3,662,627	3,882,384	4,115,327	4,362,246	4,623,961	4,901,4-8
4 75	2,888,983	3,0-2,321	-246,061	3,440,825	3,647,374	3,866,217	4,098,190	4,344,081	4,604,7-6	4,881,009	5,18-86-
5 00	3,041,035	3,125,497	3,310,906	3,509,560	3,720,133	3,943,340	4,179,940	4,430,730	4,695,580	4,978,375	5,277,076

Number of towns in which schools are to be organized..... 950

Allowing each school district to contain nine square miles, there will be in the State.....3,800 schools

The following table will shew the amount of the annual dividend after the expiration of the first and sixth year, at the relative prices of \$1,25 to \$5,00 per acre:

Price of lands		Dividend after first year		Dividend after five years
At \$1,25	Div. for each Dist.	\$12,00	Div. for each Dist.	\$17,02
1,50	"	14,40	"	20,43
1,75	"	16,80	"	23,84
2,00	"	19,20	"	27,25
2,25	"	21,60	"	30,66
2,50	"	24,00	"	34,07
2,75	"	26,40	"	37,48
3,00	"	28,80	"	40,89
3,25	"	31,20	"	44,30
3,50	"	33,60	"	47,71
3,75	"	36,00	"	51,12
4,00	"	38,40	"	54,53
4,25	"	40,80	"	57,94
4,50	"	43,20	"	61,35
4,75	"	45,60	"	64,76
5,00	"	48,00	"	68,17

It is impossible for your committee to determine the amount of money which may be raised by selling the lands upon credit and funding the instalments, as they become due; but it is presumed the amount will be less than upon a cash sale. The above calculations are made upon the supposition of a sale of the whole of the lands; but as the proportion of school lands is the same throughout the State; the dividend in each township will be the same, although no sales should be effected, but in a more settled part of the country.

In determining the number of schools which may be necessary throughout the State, your committee have allowed nine square miles to each district, which will give to each township four district schools.

If these are properly located, the extreme distance which any children will have to travel to attend school, will be but little more than one mile and one half. This calculation, it is presumed, will suit the present population of this State; but in the State of New York, the law provides for the establishment of a school upon every four square miles, and if we allow to every quarter section of land four children, between the ages of four and sixteen years, the number would be sixty-four in every school district; a number sufficiently large, in the opinion of your committee, for advantageous improvement. Upon that calculation, nine school districts, instead of four, would be necessary in each township, which will consequently increase the number from three thousand eight hundred to eight thousand five hundred and fifty. It is the opinion of your committee, that the present population will not require a greater number than four, and the change can be made whenever the situation of the country shall require it. Your committee would therefore recommend, that a school district be located and established upon every territory of land comprising nine square miles whenever the population in such township and the situation of the school funds will justify it; the location to be made as nearly central within the district as may be.

Another system of rendering donation lands productive, has been adopted in many parts of the United States, which is that of leasing the lands, either permanently, or for a life or lives. But the same beneficial results have not been here as in Europe.

In England all lands are held by that kind of tenure, and the immense population of that country are not left to their choice of titles. The privileges attendant upon a fee simple interest, are not within the reach even of the wealthy; and although the existence of the people in a great measure depends upon a preservation of the timber and a proper cultivation of the soil, yet even there, the restrictions and forfeitures attendant upon those estates, are often considered burthensome and oppressive. If the sole object of the farmer were the accumulation of wealth, it will not be denied by your committee, that leases would be preferred; for it is believed that the individual who pays during his life the annual interest of five dollars per acre, by way of ground rent, pays a less sum than the purchaser, who advances his pur-

chase money, although he should buy the land at a much less price than five dollars per acre. But the independence attached to a fee simple interest, it is hoped, will long be cherished by every freeman, as one of his dearest rights.

It is believed, by your committee, that the great mass of individuals, who would make good tenants, will prefer the allodium, and they can not but be strongly impressed with a belief, that even permanent leases will not protect the property of the State from destruction, unless restrictions are imposed upon tenants, which might be considered incompatible with the principles of a free government. Should restrictions be imposed, much danger is to be apprehended in progress of time, from litigation and disputes, which may arise between the government and the people, should the system of leasing be adopted. If the tenants hold the lands without impeachment of waste, the experience of our sister States furnishes ground of fear, that after a few years, those tenants will find it convenient to quit the premises, not only leaving rent in arrear, but doing such damage to the lands as will place it beyond the power of the State, either to sell or lease them for many years. This system of leasing is also more objectionable here than in many of the eastern and northern States.

In most parts of that country, the second growth of timber is more thrifty than the first, and lands which were cleared of timber in the year eighteen hundred, have now a sufficient growth upon them to answer all the common purposes of life. But your committee would enquire, whether the experience of this country as to the second growth of timber, will justify such an expectation, as it regards the greater portion of lands in this State.

As an answer to these objections, it may be urged, that the tide of emigration is steadily flowing to the West, and that the future population of the State will justify the expectation, that tenants of a better class will soon be numerous. But it must be recollected, that the field for emigration is also immense and that the tide will probably continue to roll on over the western wilds, until it reaches the Pacific Ocean; so that little change can be expected until the long distant ebb shall return upon us a redundant population.

Your committee are however apprised, that many of your honorable body entertain different sentiments, as to the best methods of rendering the school funds productive and have therefore prepared a table, shewing what amount may probably be realized, by selling the lands at auction to the highest bidder, the purchaser paying annually, the interest of the amount he shall bid for the land, also shewing the increase of that fund by a loan of the amount of interest, from year to year, for the term of six years.

Suppose the lands to be sold at \$3,50 per acre, the purchaser paying annually the interest of the amount of sale, the yearly amount to be paid for a quarter section would be twenty-one cents per acre, which is equal to.....\$	36,60
Making for the whole, the gross sum of.....	127,720,00
If this sum together with the interest and the instalments, as they become due, from year to year, be funded for the term of six years; the whole amount will be.....	1,018,630,00
Interest of this sum one year is.....	53,454,00
Annual sum to be added as income.....	127,723,00
Making the sum, annually to be divided.....	181,177,00
Amount of dividends for each school will be.....	47,67
Should the lands sell at four dollars per acre, the amount to be paid for a quarter section will be twenty-four cents per acre, equal to.....	38,40
Making for the whole, the gross sum of.....	145,909,00
If this sum together with the annual interest, and instalments as they become due, from year to year, be funded for the term of six years, the whole amount will be.....	1,164,508,00
The amount to be divided at the end of six years, will be	207,081,00
Amount for each school district.....	54,49

In order that a regular system of education may be adopted throughout this State, and that the public funds shall not be improperly appropriated; your committee would recommend, that

a board of inspection be appointed, in each county where schools are to be established, whose duty it shall be, to examine the qualifications of all teachers, who may be offered by the trustees of the several school districts for employment, and shall give the person applying, a certificate of qualification, if they find his acquirements such as will justify such certificate, and that in no instance, the trustees of such school district be authorized to receive the dividends appropriated by law, for the payment of such teachers, unless the person by them employed to teach such school shall first have received such certificate. Your committee would further recommend, that it be made the duty of such inspectors, some or one of them, at least twice in each session, to visit and examine the several schools in their county, with a view of ascertaining the manner in which said schools are taught, and the improvements made in the several branches of education.

This course is suggested under a belief, that a public examination is calculated to excite vigilance in the instructors, and a spirit of emulation, among the youths under their charge.

Should strict attention be paid to the organization and improvement of township schools, they may become nurseries of teachers, for the wide extent of country yet to be settled.

Your committee would further suggest, that no person shall be considered as a competent teacher of such district school, unless he be of good moral character, and well versed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and surveying.

Your committee have been more particular as to the qualifications of instructors, from a belief that few persons will feel themselves able to educate their sons at the University, and your committee have considered the above qualifications as indispensable to a good education.

The annual fund for the benefit of township schools, it is presumed, will not be more than sufficient to pay the instructors who must necessarily be employed, upon the system which has been suggested.

Towards the further accomplishments of the great object, your committee would recommend, that the qualified electors within the bounds of each school district, when organized for certain purposes, be a body politic and corporate, with power by their

vote to levy and collect a sufficient tax, to erect suitable buildings for the purpose of a school, and also by their vote to levy and collect a tax sufficient to maintain a school in such district, for any portion of time in each year which they may think proper, in aid of the general appropriation from the common fund.

Your committee are aware, that to compell the people of a district to support a school against their will, might be considered an infringement of their natural rights, but if each school district is left at liberty to adopt or reject such tax, it can not, in the opinion of your committee, be considered either burthensome or oppressive.

As to the quality of buildings to be erected, and the time for which such schools shall be kept, they are left at liberty to determine, and of their comparative poverty or wealth, may be sole judges.

Your committee would recommend, that the internal police and management of such schools be intrusted (in addition to the board of inspection and instructor, as aforesaid) to a suitable number of trustees to be elected by the qualified electors in each district, who shall have power to employ teachers, furnish fuel and other necessities for the school, and to exercise a general superintendence over the concerns of said district.

ON THE SUBJECT OF COUNTY SEMINARIES.

As to the monies arising from fines, forfeitures and commutations for military service, your committee beg leave to enquire, whether the laws upon those subjects may not need amendment, and would respectfully advise, that they be made as efficient as practicable, for ascertaining the correct amount, and for securing and collecting the monies annually.

The amount of these monies, either on hand or now due, your committee can not, for want of sufficient data, with any precision conclusively state, but conjecture that the following estimates may not be far from correct:

From examinations had of the reports of agents for county seminaries, of twenty-six counties, for eighteen hundred and twenty, and including the previous years, the amount is stated at three thousand dollars, and for the year one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-one, from six counties, at two thousand and sixteen dollars, making an aggregate of five thousand and sixteen dollars, as now reported.

Your committee, however, feel pretty confident that, upon a more full and careful investigation of the subject, there will be found due to the State, a much larger sum.

With regard to the establishment of county academies, your committee beg leave to enquire, whether the following plan may not be expedient, viz. That your Honorable body should, by law, make it the duty of the several townships, in each county, to elect one trustee for each township, and resident therein, to be a member of the board of such academy, whenever the county funds for that purpose, will authorize the establishment of such an institution, and that as soon as there shall have been a regular and fair return made from each township, of the persons elected in it for a trustee, certified by the clerk and judges of the election, to the clerk of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same, and the several trustees so elected shall have taken an oath, faithfully to discharge the duties of a trustee in such county academy, such board shall then be in law and in fact a body politic and corporate, either as it respects prosecution or defense, the acquisition or disposal of property, the choice of a teacher, or any other act, calculated to promote the interest of such academy, and corresponding with the original laws and constitution of the State of Indiana on that subject.

Your committee would, however, further recommend, that such academies should always be subject to any constitutional alterations, which the legislature may from time to time see proper to make.

Your committee further beg leave to recommend, a sale of the college lands upon the same principles heretofore suggested, as to the lands reserved for the use of the township schools, and the funding the proceeds in like manner.

It is believed by your committee, that five dollars per acre, be a fair price to establish as a medium for the whole, under this view they submit the following table, which will shew the amount of lands, so far as your committee have been able to as-

certain them, the amount of money which may be realized on such sale, the yearly accumulation of the fund, and the total amount at the expiration of six years. In this calculation, the interest is added to the principal and loaned at the expiration of each year.

NOTES UPON THE COLLEGE TOWNSHIPS.

Number of townships.....	2
Number of sections unsold.....	64
Number of acres in 64 sections.....	40,960
Money for 40,960 acres, sold at \$5, one-fourth to be paid on the day of sale.....	\$204,800
One-fourth of \$204,800.....	51,200
Interest on \$51,200, the first year, and to be added to it, making	57,528
Interest on \$57,528, the second year, and to be added to it, making	61,430
The second instalment of \$51,200 at the end of the second year and to be added to \$61,430, and making.....	112,630
Interest on \$112,630, for the third year and to be added to it, together with the instalment due at the end of that year	170,587
Interest for the fourth year on \$170,587, and to be added to it together with the instalment due at the end of that year, and making the total sum of.....	232,022
Interest on \$232,022, the fifth year, and to be added to it, making at the end of that year the total sum of....	246,012
Interest on the last amount at the end of the sixth year, and to be added to it, making a total sum of.....	260,772

With regard to an University for the State, contemplated in the law making provision for the promotion of literature, and the organization of such an institution, your committee recommend the passage of a law for establishing it, to be known by the name of the University of Indiana, and that a board of trustees be selected with great care, and appointed by law to superintend its interest.

Your committee think, that to appoint as great a number as

are found composing the eastern boards, might not be advisable, and would for different reasons which might be assigned, tend rather to embarrass and retard the operations of such an institution, than give them facility.

Your committee would respectfully suggest the number of thirteen, besides the Governor and Lieut. Governor, who shall be trustees *ex officio*, a majority of whom having regularly met any time, shall form and be a quorum, for business; and that this board, constituted a body corporate and politic, should afterwards have authority to fill their own vacancies whenever they occur. That it should be the duty of this board, to appoint and manage all the interests of the institution, to select and employ a President, professors, tutors, a Librarian, Steward, etc.

Should the funds not be considerably increased, either by legislative aid or otherwise, beyond what a fair interest for five or six years will make them; your committee are of opinion that the most expedient plan as introductory to an University, will be to establish a College first: In that case, to make it respectable or indeed useful, it is respectfully suggested, that it will be necessary to place a President at the head of it, whose duty it shall be, besides exercising a general superintendency, to participate personally in giving instruction to the highest or first class in College, Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy and Criticism—2d, A professor of Mathematics and natural Philosophy—3d, a professor of Geography, ancient and modern, and astronomy, as also, 4thly, a professor of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, with one or more assistant tutors.

But should the funds be auspiciously managed and augmented, then and in that case, your committee take the liberty, prospectively of submitting it as their opinion, that a variety of other additions, to the merely literary departments should also be made.

Should it therefore, in a pecuniary point of view be found practicable, your committee would further respectfully suggest, the propriety of adding a professorship of Theology, with one of the law; together with a Medical School, to be conducted by its proper Professor.

In this department of the University, your committee beg leave to recommend the following arrangement: 1st, Clinical proper; 2d, one on the materia medica, botany and natural history; 3d, one of chemistry; 4thly, one on physiology, anatomy and obstetricks, and 5thly, one of surgery.

The whole, both in the literary and other departments, forming a Faculty, and reciprocally aiding each other in preserving order, and giving dignity to the institution.

When the committee recommended these last variety of additions to the College, they are aware from their instructions, that a gratuitous education is intended by the legislature in the merely literary departments, and from the lowest of them in a common school, to the highest in an University.

In correspondence with this legislative intention, the committee have made their calculations for a term of years not exceeding six, when according to the estimates of the committee, the aggregate amount as will be seen from the tables, will be \$260,772, from this amount 60,772, may then safely be employed: Say 40,000 dollars of it in erecting a building and the balance, 20,772 dollars, in obtaining a Library and a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, in such portions of each as may then be found most expedient.

After this deduction is made, it will be seen, that there will remain as a permanent fund of dolls. 200,000, the annual interest amount of which is dolls. 12,000 which, allowing the President dolls. 2,000 per annum, and to Professors each, dolls. 1,200, and to the two tutors, each, dolls. 600,00. The whole amount of expenditures on the teachers will amount to \$6,800, leaving a balance yearly, of five thousand two hundred dollars, for appropriation in whatever way may be deemed best.

The committee submit it to the consideration of the legislature, whether it might not be advisable to appropriate annually \$1,000 of the remaining \$5,200 to increase the library.

With regard to the internal police, in any of the public institutions, from the Academy to the University, your committee have thought it would be premature in them to suggest any thing on that subject.

All the laws and regulations customary and necessary in the different departments in the College or University, must naturally and with propriety grow out of the authority with which your honorable body may be pleased to clothe the board of trustees, and with the exception of the tutors, all the various grades of instruction of each of them.

Your committee having thus briefly stated the result of their deliberations upon the several subjects indirectly involved in the resolution of your honorable body, would respectfully inquire, whether the public good imperiously demands that a further report should be made at the present session, or whether a vacation might not consistently be allowed your committee, or some one of them, or some other person to prepare a bill so tedious in detail as the organization of the different schools.

Your committee have preserved the materials which will greatly facilitate the drafting such bill, and wish to hold themselves subject to the will of your honorable body, but they humbly conceive, that until the General Assembly devise the means of rendering school funds productive, a bill organising schools, academies and universities, can not be material.

Your committee would further suggest to your honorable body that they have opened a communication with the heads of department of those States, where schools have been organized by public authority, as also with some of the most respectable literary institutions, in the United States; from which sources they expect to receive such documents as will greatly facilitate the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

Those documents, together with the time which will be allowed for reflection and study, in the opinion of your committee are important, and ought not to be dispensed with, unless existing cause, not within the knowledge of your committee, render a different course necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. CASWELL,
Chairman of the Committee.