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Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, 1853

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

1853.

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS.

1853

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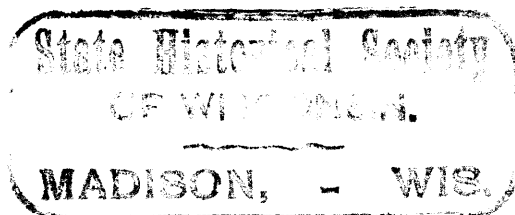
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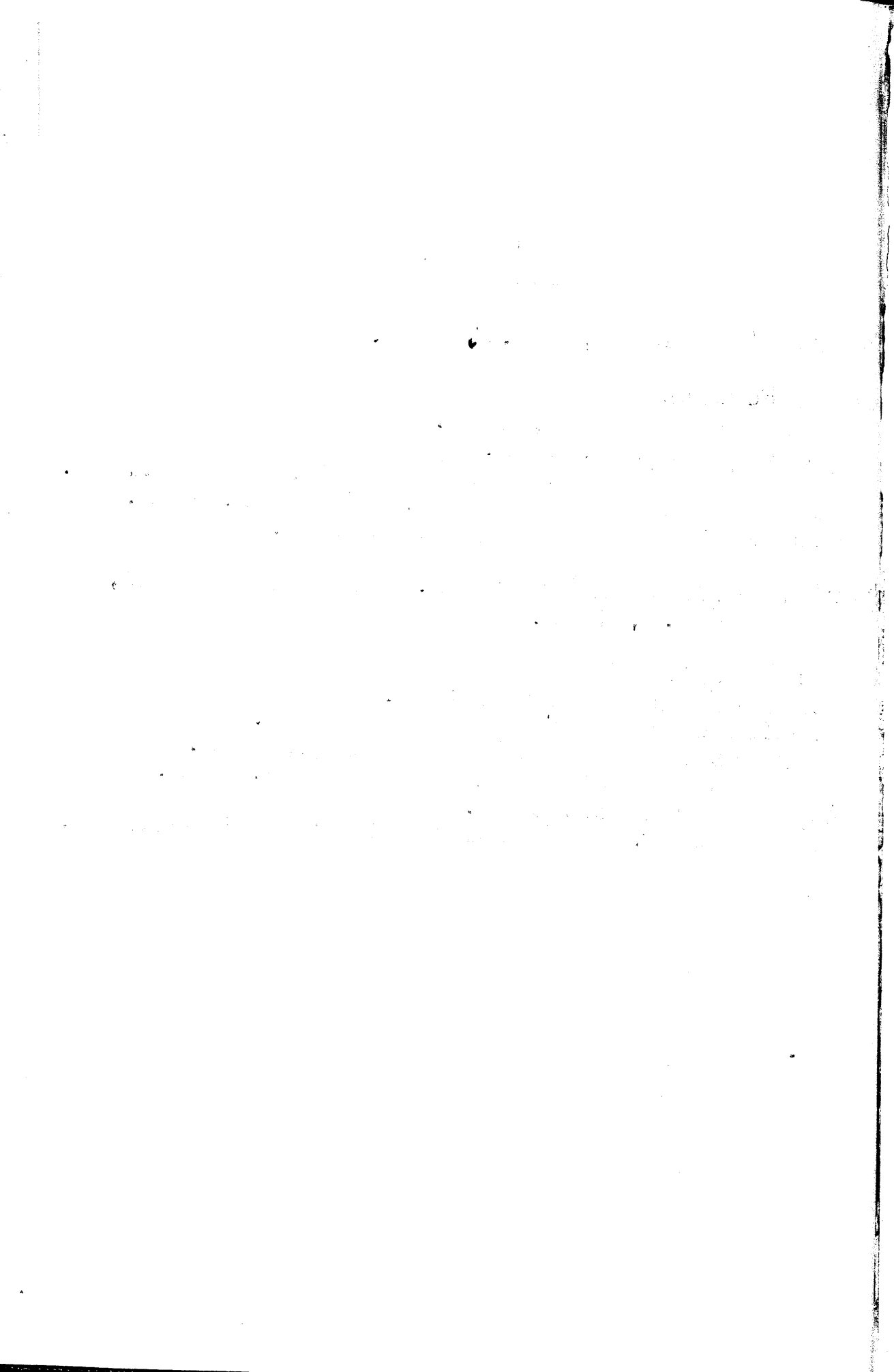
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ANNUAL MESSAGE

of

LEONARD J. FARWELL,

GOVERNOR OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Delivered January 13, 1853.

Madison:
David Atwood, Printer,
1853.

J. D. Ballance

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly,

GENTLEMEN :

Since your last annual session, nothing has transpired, of extraordinary importance in the civil affairs of the State. During the past season, our citizens have enjoyed unusual prosperity, in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests, and high markets, an increase in monied circulation and the downward tendency of the rates of interest; a prevailing confidence among business men, and in business enterprises, continued accession to our population by emigration, the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies, the extension of permanent agricultural improvements and the rapid growth of our cities and villages, are among the encouraging indications of the present, and give cheering promise of the future.

We have sufficient reason for congratulation in the condition and prospects of our State.

In respect to many advantages, she occupies a highly favorable position that cannot well be overlooked, either by the emigrant seeking a home in the West, or by those wishing to make safe and profitable investments of capital.

It appears by the returns of the last general census, that the ratio of increase in population has been greater, and the health of the people better, in Wisconsin, than in any other State in the Union. And in soil, climate, mineral resources and commercial position, she may justly claim to be equal, and in many respects superior, to the other Western States.

With a large area of territory, and comparatively a very small

part unsuited to cultivation, and all of it favorably situated in respect to wood and water, she offers superior inducements to the agriculturalist, and is destined ere long, to become one of the richest States in the Union, in the production of the soil.

The Western portion of our State, while the soil is of the best quality for agriculture, also contains exhaustless beds of mineral, which are only awaiting the application of capital and labor, to enrich those whose attention and enterprise they may enlist. And it is somewhat remarkable, that while it is known that so much wealth lies hidden only a few feet below the surface, in this mineral region, as is sufficiently attested by successful experiments already made, and the very able report of the Hon. David D. Owen, United States' Geologist, that comparatively so little has yet been done to measure its resources, and make them available to the urgent demands of trade and commerce.

It is reported, however, that during the past season, this important interest has been receiving more attention, and is attracting to this portion of the State, a more just share of emigration and capital.

Our lumber interest is by no means unimportant. From the best means we have to ascertain its extent, the amount of lumber manufactured in the State annually, cannot be less than one hundred and fifty million feet. And when railroad facilities of carriage are brought to the vicinity of this immense lumber region, we may reasonably expect a vast increase in the product.

It is estimated that there is within this State, over twenty million acres of Congress lands; embracing about two-thirds of the entire State, a great portion of which is now surveyed and in market.

This immense tract of country is generally of excellent soil, and many portions of it, richly charged with silver, copper, lead, iron, and other valuable minerals.

It is certainly a question of momentous importance to us, what disposition ought to be made, by the Congress of the United States, of this two-thirds portion of our State.

Various propositions are now pending before Congress, respecting the unsold government lands in the different States. And whatever may finally be the prevailing measure of the General Government on this subject, it must necessarily, greatly affect us, favorably or otherwise, however insensibly it may be felt elsewhere. It must be conceded, that our State, at least, is deeply interested, in having these lands brought into actual occupancy and cultivation, as speedily as possible. If, therefore, their donation to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, will, by the encouragement of emigration, be most likely to produce this result, then it follows, that the proposition embracing this principle, is the one to receive our countenance and support.

But if this principle cannot be adopted, then, better for us, by far, will it be, if these lands are kept constantly in market, at the present Congress price, than that any measure should obtain, that will have the effect to keep them out of market, or to increase their cost to the settler; which would be detrimental in the highest degree, to the State, and her future advancement in wealth and population.

To the fact that Congress lands of excellent quality and favorable location, can be obtained in this State, at the present price, we are, and have been, very much indebted for the emigration we have already received, and are still receiving: and these lands, if continued in market, even at the present price, being the nearest and most convenient to the Eastern sea-board, of any other in the Western States, will remain a great inducement for its continuance.

This subject is earnestly commended to your attention, at the present Session, that you may express to the Congress of the United States, by memorial or otherwise, the sentiment of this State, upon the important propositions there pending, upon a subject of so much concern to the State.

By the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad thus far, and the surveys and estimates of the routes of other roads, it has been made apparant, that Railroads can be constructed in this State, at an average cost, of from ten to eighteen thou-

f and dollars per mile. This, considered in connection with the act, that these roads when completed in almost any direction, will pass through a rich agricultural country, and accommodate all the leading interests of our people, must induce their early completion, and very soon secure to us, abundant facilities of this method of carriage and communication.

It may be safely assumed, that capital employed in Railroads within this State, will yield a higher per cent. of profit upon the investment, than can be realized from similar investments at the East, where the average cost of construction, is fully three times as great; even though it be admitted, that our roads may do less business.

Upon the principle, that capital is most likely to be employed, where it will return the largest profit, we may be encouraged to hope, that the means will not long be wanting, to build our roads already projected, if they can be regarded as at all feasible, with respect to location and points of termination.

To the farmer, next in importance to receiving a full return at the harvest, for his labor and his toil, is the facility with which the products of his husbandry can reach the best and the most ready market. And it requires no argument to show, that to the farmers of this State, this facility is greatly needed.

Our lands are very productive, with but little cost or labor; and when the freight upon the transportation of our products, to an Eastern market, shall become reduced by the increasing patronage and competition of the various railroads and other means of carriage, they will be nearly, if not fully equal, at least in actual value to the producer, to the lands of New York and New England, although their price in market, may be much less.

It may therefore, well be expected, that our citizens will feel a deep interest in the railroad enterprises of the State, that promise so much for the common benefit.

An indication highly favorable to our future prosperity, consists, in the great and increasing interest taken by our people in agriculture. Much has already been done, yet still more remains to be

done by us, in testing the qualities of our soil, and its adaptation to the different variety of crops, and various modes of tillage. Too much information and interchange of experience, in relation to this, to us, most important brance of industry, cannot well be circulated. As a leading means of improvement, State and County Agricultural Societies have been formed, and thus far, have been followed by encouraging results.

The two State Fairs, the first held at Janesville, and the last at Milwaukee, were successful and gratifying experiments, and an earnest of the future usefulness of the parent Society.

The General Banking Law passed at your last Session, and submitted to a vote of the people, at the recent general election, has been ratified by a very large majority, and is, therefore, now in full force and effect.

Although, not entirely free from imperfections, it is believed to be a good and safe law; and will if reasonably construed, and properly carried into effect, fully answer the purposes designed.

It cannot be disguised, however, that no law, authorizing and regulating the business of banking, with the most stringent safeguards and restrictions, can be entirely proof against those abuses, which are prompted by that inordinate love of gain, that would seek to take more than was intended to be given, construe a favorable franchise, into a licensed wrong, and abuse a generous privilege by the practice of a fraud. It was intended by this law, to have the entire circulation of the banks, that might be organized under it, secured by, and based upon actual deposited capital. And if this wise intention can be carried into effect, it will doubtless bring large amounts of foreign capital into the State, and give us the benefit of its circulation, without risk or hazard.

But if this law is to be so perverted from its legitimate object and obvious design, as to be the means, through the banks, of its creation, to throw broad-cast over the State, a doubtful or irresponsible currency, of indefinite amount, under the seeming guise of a faithful adherence to its provisions, then, indeed, will that, we vain hoped would be a benefit, surely prove our ruin.

It is not, however, by any means to be presumed, that either many, or indeed any, banking associations of this character, or doing this violence to the law, will be organized. But it is the part of wisdom to foresee the evil and guard against it, rather than it should come upon us by surprise. One thing is certain: We shall never have a good and responsible currency in this State, until that which is irresponsible, and based upon no tangible security, is discountenanced and driven away. Actual capital cannot very well compete against unlimited credit, nor will prudent men deposit valuable and ample securities, to procure a circulation of an equal amount, while other men may reap the profits of a circulation a hundred-fold greater, without depositing or even exhibiting any securities at all.

To guard against the possibility of any such evil, a general law should be passed, at as early a day as practicable, prohibiting under severe penalties, the receiving, paying out or passing as money, in this State, circulating paper, of any form whatever, in the similitude of bank paper, by any person or body corporate, that is not, at the time, of such receiving, paying out or passing, authorized by some express law of the United States, or of one of the United States, or of Canada; and declaring all contracts, the consideration of which, in whole or in part, consists of such circulating paper, absolutely null and void, for any purpose whatever.

The Executive authority has been exerted to its fullest extent, during the past year, to suppress the practice of illegal banking in the State, by causing the same to be brought before the proper judicial tribunal, but so far without effect.

This shows the necessity of some more stringent Legislation upon this subject than now exists, to protect the people of this State, from an unlimited, unsecured, and wholly irresponsible currency, which if longer permitted to continue, or increase, will utterly defeat the purposes of the general Banking Law, and work a lasting injury to the finances, business, and credit of our State.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, will give

full information respecting the operations of the School System, and the condition of the fund.

Whole number of Scholars for 1852,	144,783
Whole number of Scholars attended School,	90,000
Whole amount of money received,	\$127,718 42
Due on lands sold,	681,931 71
" loans for 1852,	132,491 64
In Treasurer's hands,	4,777 15

Your attention is especially invited to the recommendations of the Superintendent, relating to School Libraries, Norman Schools, and School Journal.

The labors of Gen. Smith, in collecting the materials for a documentary History of Wisconsin, have been so far highly encouraging, and leave no doubt, that the work when completed, will be of great value to the State, as of well deserved credit to the distinguished Author. A communication from him, upon the subject, will be submitted to you during the Session, and will merit your consideration.

The Reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, exhibit the financial condition of the State, as sound and creditable.

The General Fund in the Treasury, has been sufficient to meet all demands upon it, during the past fiscal year, both as the current liabilities of the year, and the unpaid indebtedness of the year 1851, within the small sum of

\$940 71

General fund received from 31st December, 1851, to

31st December, 1852, \$133,652 62

Amount disbursed in 1852, 134,593 33

Over paid out of this fund, 940 71

Of the above disbursements during the year 1852, there

has been paid on liabilities incurred during the year,

88,393 33

On liabilities incurred previously to 1852, and which

remained unpaid, December 31st, 1851, 46,200 00

The Reports show, that, had the full amount of the State tax,

due from the different counties, for the year 1852, been paid into the Treasury, there would have been a surplus, over the disbursements, and that the assessments were more than sufficient, to meet the current expenses and liabilities of the year.

The suggestions of the Secretary of State, in relation to the unequal assessments in the different counties, will require your attention.

The Report of the Board of Public Works, has not yet been made; but when received, will be laid before you, accompanied by a special communication on the subject of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement.

The Reports of the State Prison Commissioner, and the Regents of the University, will command from you due consideration.

In the month of May last, a Commissioner of Emigration was appointed for this State, who soon, thereafter, entered upon his duties in the city of New York, in carrying out the objects of the law upon this subject, passed by the last Legislature. His first annual Report, which will be submitted to you, will show with what success he has so far administered his agency, as also the feasibility and present and prospective usefulness of the system. The great interest so generally and so justly felt, in this State, in the cause of foreign emigration, to which our rapid growth in population and wealth, thus far, has been so much attributable; and the results already attained, by the labors of the Commissioner, will commend this subject to your favorable regard.

As the immediate representatives of the people, in all parts of the State, you are presumed to understand their wants and interests; which, together with the public welfare, you will no doubt wisely consult by your legislation; and in so doing, you may be assured of having the best wishes and full concurrence of the Executive Department.

LEONARD J. FARWELL.

Madison, January 1st, 1853.

APPENDIX (B.)

ANNUAL REPORT

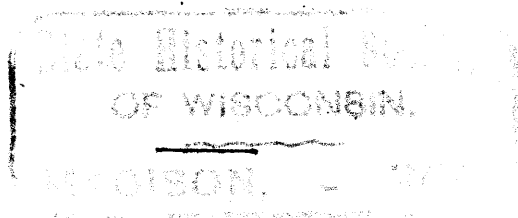
OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE YEAR 1852.



MADISON:
BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.

1852.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Madison, January 3, 1853.

To the Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR, In compliance with law, I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report for the year 1852.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. ROBINSON,

Secretary of State.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Madison, January 3, 1853.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

The Secretary of State herewith presents his annual report, showing the condition of the several funds of the state; of its revenues; of the public expenditures during the preceding year; with an estimate of expenditures for the ensuing year, and such other matters and suggestions as are deemed proper to submit for consideration.

THE GENERAL FUND.

Balance in the treasurer's hands on the		
1st of January, 1852, - - -	\$300	00
Received on state tax, - - -	82,208	72
“ state loan, - - -	49,000	00
“ from clerks of circuit courts -	1,588	00
“ hawkers and pedlars -	1,440	00
“ canal mortgage - -	100	88
Received from sales of furniture and grass, per the Governor - -	53	88
Received from fund for the blind -	49	20
Refunded, legislative expenses of 1851 -	42	75
“ legislative expenses of 1852 -	60	00
Refunded balance of state prison appro- priation - - - -	241	65
Repaid to treasurer, having been over- paid on appropriations - -	70	44
Total receipts - - -	135,155	52
Against the above are charged payments on the following accounts:		
Legislative expenses - - -	45,406	88

Brought forward	-	-	-	45,406	88
Wisconsin Territory	-	-	-	1,987	65
Printing	-	-	-	10,907	10
Salaries	-	-	-	15,050	00
Governor's contingent expenses	-	-	-	18,766	47
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	14,833	75
State prisoners	-	-	-	4,340	01
Postmaster at Madison	-	-	-	3,362	20
William Doughty, canal bond	-	-	-	5,867	30
State loan	-	-	-	5,000	00
Institute for the blind,				7,500	00
Emigrant agency,				1,500	00
Stationery,				854	62
Swamp lands,				356	25
Documentary history,				350	00
State lands,				14	00
Total payments,					
					136,096 23

Showing an excess of payments over the receipts of \$940 71.

JUDICIARY FUND.

This consists of a tax of one dollar on each suit commenced in the circuit courts, and is constituted a separate fund toward paying the salaries of the judges.

During the year, ending 31st December, 1852, the sum of \$2,124 00 has been reported as received by the several clerks; which, with the balance remaining in the hands of the clerks January 1, 1852, makes the aggregate amount to \$2,749 00. Of this amount there is evidence in this office of the payment by them to the several judges of \$1,588 00; leaving in their hands, unaccounted for, a balance of \$1,161 00. As the reports of the clerks for the quarter ending 31st December, are not due yet, it cannot of course be stated what amount of delinquency will exist; but experience has demonstrated that there will be more or less remaining unaccounted for.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The condition of this Fund is exhibited as follows:

Amount due on sales of lands,	\$681,931 71
Amount due on loans,	132,491 64
Amount in treasury,	4,777 15

Total capital, school fund, Dec. 31, 1852. \$819,200 50

The entire amount, except the sum stated as being in the treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The amount of money belonging to the school fund income in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1852, was \$9,840 31

Received for interest on account of lands sold previous to 1852,	41,040 88
Received for interest on loans,	5,787 41
Received for interest on sales of 1852,	2,301 92
Received for interest of 1853 in advance,	906 59

Total receipts income, to Dec. 31, 1852, \$59,877 11

Drawn from the treasury as follows:

By counties on apportionment,	\$53,613 12
Books, platting, &c.,	586 80
Sundry amounts refunded,	128 07

\$54,327 99

Balance in treasury, subject to apportionment in 1853, \$5,549 12

To which may be added the following, applicable to the same apportionment.

Amount due in Jan. 1853, as interest on sales of land to date, after deducting advance interest paid as above stated,	46,882 62
Amount interest due on loans,	9,274 41
Amount interest due and unpaid on sales prior to 1852,	1,484 16

Total amount received and to become due in January, 1853, subject to apportionment for support of schools,	\$63,190 31
--	-------------

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The condition of this Fund is shown as follows :

Due on lands sold,	\$40,051 26
Due on loans,	3,395 00
In state treasury,	1,995 58
<hr/>	
Total capital University Fund Dec. 31, 1852.	\$45,441 84
Interest due in January 1853, on sales and loans, applicable to State University,	\$3,041,23

FUND FOR THE BLIND.

By the act of February 9th, 1850, a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill was levied upon the taxable property in the State for the year 1850, which amounted to the sum of \$1,823 47. Of this, the sum of \$1,417 63 has been collected and paid into the State Treasury, and drawn therefrom by the Board of Trustees, leaving a balance of \$405,84 yet due from counties to said fund.

STATE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The accounts kept in this office with the State Treasurer during the fiscal year ending 31st Dec., 1852, exhibits the following, viz:

Balance on account of general fund, Jan. 1, 1852.	\$300 00
Paid into the treasury during the year, as follows:	
On General Fund as per statement of account	134,855 52
Balance on account of school fund,	
January 1, 1852,	2,065 82
On certificates of sale,	7,984 66

On sales of land, in 1852,	7,272 11	
Fines, forfeitures &c.	1,902 01	
Refunded on loans,	5,700 00	
	<hr/>	\$24,924 60
Balance on account of university fund		
January 1, 1852	\$162 83	
Received on sales of land, 1852,	2,458 51	
" " certificates,	49 24	
" " fines, forfeitures, &c.	29 25	
	<hr/>	2,699 83
Balance on account of school fund in-		
come, January, 1, 1852,	\$9,840 31	
Received interest on sales previous to		
1852,	41,040 88	
Received interest on loans,	5,787 41	
" " on sales of land 1852,	2,301 92	
" " in advance for 1853,	906 59	
	<hr/>	59,877 11
Amounts received on account of uni-		
versity fund income:		
Interest on sales previous to 1852,	1,574 53	
" " of 1852,	235 23	
" on loans,	170 81	
	<hr/>	1,980 57
Sundry amounts improvement fund		
received quarter ending 31st Dec. 1852,		4,366 10
		<hr/>
		\$229,003 73
Balance in treasury on account of all		
funds, Dec. 31, 1852:		
School fund,	\$4,777 15	
School fund income,	5,549 12	

University fund,	1,995 58	
University fund income,	1,817 22	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,139 07	
Less amount overpaid—general fund		
\$940 71, Imp. fund, \$29 50.	970 21	
	<hr/>	
Leaving a balance in Treasurer's hands		
on account of all funds, of	\$13,168 86	
	<hr/>	
Amount paid out of the general fund,		
as per statement,		136,096 23
On account of School Fund :		
On loans,	\$15,648 50	
For appraisals, publishing, &c.	4,498 95	
	<hr/>	
		20,147 45
On account of university fund :		
Refunded to A. B. Colby,	200 00	
For appraisals, &c.	204 25	
On loans,	300 00	
	<hr/>	
		704 25
On account of school fund income :		
On apportionment of 1852,	53,613 12	
Books, platting, &c.,	586 80	
Sundry amounts refunded,	128 07	
	<hr/>	
		54,327 99
Balance due treasurer of University		
Fund income,	2 94	
Sundry payments for platting, publish-		
ing, books, &c.,	160 41	
	<hr/>	
		163 35

Improvement Fund:	
Sundry payments made this quarter,	4,395 60
	<hr/>
	\$215,834 87
	<hr/>

Estimates of the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury during the year 1853, are herewith transmitted, marked C and D, which may be recapitulated as follows:

Salaries,	\$22,500 00
Legislative	34 300 00
State Departments,	3 250 00
Miscellaneous,	39,225 04
	<hr/>
	\$99,275 04

The means applicable to the payment of the above named expenses are as follows:

3½ mill tax, payable in Feb., 1853,	\$94,791 19
Arrearages due from counties,	8,296 48
Reported due from Clerks of Courts,	1,161 00
Further sum estimated due from same,	500 00
Due from David Merrill, late Receiver Canal Lands	8,563 98
Probably collectable on canal land mortgages,	4,500 00
Due from sundry persons as per balance sheet,	445 00
In treasury, Iowa county orders,	300 00
	<hr/>
	118,557 65
	<hr/>

The above, if the estimates are sufficiently large, as they are believed to be, indicates that there will be a surplus in the treasury, over all expenses of the present year, of over 19,000 00.

Assessment returns for the present year, except from the counties of Chippewa, Door, Marathon, Portage, and Washara, have been received. It is estimated that the taxable property in those counties, amounts to \$1,200 000. A table, marked B, containing

those returns, together with a statement of the state tax for the year 1853, and arrearages due from counties, is herewith transmitted.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

As a matter of great interest connected with the state finances, the subject of the equalization of assessment and taxation of property seems to demand, at the present time, more consideration than almost any other. Complaints are made in every quarter of the unequal proportion in which the counties bear the burthen of the state government; and those who are familiar with the subject must admit that, though in some instances exaggerated, they are far from being unfounded. No defect in a public policy is so quickly seen or keenly appreciated by the people as inequalities in taxation; and none is certainly more deserving of patient hearing and prompt legislation. To create a system of taxation which shall nicely bear upon the proper points, and readily adjust itself to the mutations of property, is something which older states, where real estate has attained to something like a permanent value, have labored in vain to fully effect; and the difficulty here, with the value of real property changing every day, is found infinitely greater. But, abandoning the idea of obtaining a plan which will give exact justice to all, there is no good reason why an attempt should not be made to approximate as near to it as possible.

Heretofore the notorious incompetency of our laws toward perfecting titles to lands sold for taxes, has allowed many owners, mostly non-resident, to refuse, with perfect impunity, the payment of taxes for years together; in some counties throwing the whole burthen of taxation upon less than one-half of the property holders. If the law of the last legislature upon this subject, as is hoped, will remedy that evil, and the payment of taxes upon all real property is thereby secured, the next important step to be obtained is in correcting the habit, which assessors

are too apt to fall into, of greatly undervaluing property. The constitution and the statutes provide that "the rule of taxation shall be uniform," and that all property shall be assessed at its "full cash value." It is believed, from good authority, that there are not more than two or three, if there are any, counties in the state which return a list of property assessed at its "full cash value;" and however anxious any one of them may be to produce a reform in this respect, to attempt it alone would bring about great injustice to its citizens. From the returns of the census of 1850 some useful and curious statistics are obtained, which bear upon this subject. By the following table, which is made up from those returns, it will be seen that the *real* valuation of property (or that valuation which is fixed by the officer taking the census, or by the owner himself,) is much greater than the *assessed* valuation (or that fixed by the town assessor). The "real valuation," as exhibited here, it is believed, is not far from correct, and certainly not too high. There were, undoubtedly, property owners who, from motives of their own, gave the census officer an exaggerated valuation of their real estate; but on the other hand, there was probably a far greater number who, from different motives, fixed the valuation at very low figures. Those returns show as follows:

Counties.	Assessed Value.	Real Value.
Brown,	\$912,745	1,091,396
Calumet,	240,993	240,993
Columbia,	949,282	1,257,944
Crawford,	249,935	249,935
Dane,	988,536	2,425,675
Dodge,	1,036,875	1,740,969
Fond du Lac,	1,606,153	2,264,000
Green,	628,458	932,687
Grant,	1,691,893	2,124,432
Iowa,	929,431	848,509
Jefferson,	994,285	1,701,657
Kenosha,	1,074,019	3,161,502

(Continued.)

Counties.	Assessed Value.	Real Value.
La Fayette,	1,126,289	1,161,857
Manitowoc,	423,254	423,254
Marquette,	475,380	1,061,612
Milwaukee,	2,785,494	4,842,329
Marathon,	74,724	74,724
Portage,	141,346	141,346
Racine,	1,319,173	2,669,946
Rock,	781,834	1,106,076
Richland,	88,533	125,000
Sauk and Adams,	588,920	865,965
St. Croix,	113,935	150,500
Sheboygan,	651,482	1,302,964
Walworth,	1,897,457	2,512,524
Washington,	976,621	1,962,592
Waukesha,	1,305,068	3,113,834
Winnebago,	531,771	491,713

These figures show a wide difference in the proportions of the public expenses which the several counties bear.

The following table, prepared from the above, will more readily give a comparative view of what portion of the property of the several counties taxes are assessed upon:

Brown county	pays on	84	per cent.
Grant	"	80	"
St. Croix	"	76	"
Walworth	"	76	"
Columbia	"	75	"
Fond du Lac	"	71	"
Rock	"	71	"
Richland	"	71	"
Green	"	67	"
Sauk and Adams	"	65	"
Jefferson	"	59	"
Dodge	"	59	"

(Continued.)

Milwaukee county pays on	57	“
Sheboygan	“ 50	“
Washington	“ 50	“
Racine	“ 49	“
Marquette	“ 45	“
Waukesha	“ 42	“
Dane	“ 40	“
Kenosha	“ 34	“

The counties of Calumet, Crawford, Manitowoc, Portage, Iowa, Marathon and Winnebago are not included in this table; it being questionable whether any attempt was made by the census officers to distinguish between the real and assessed valuations.

Thus it appears, if these figures are reliable, that a very great injustice is brought about by assessing an uniform per centage upon these valuations. Brown county, for instance, pays twice as much as Waukesha, and more than twice as much as Kenosha or Dane; and yet does not pay upon the whole valuation of her own property.

The “excess of taxation” of this over other States, so loudly complained of, it is believed has no reality, but derives its apparent existence from the low standard at which property is assessed. The state tax of Ohio, for instance, for the year 1852, is the same as that of Wisconsin, three and a half mills upon the dollar; and when we reflect that the full value of property is assessed there, it is evident that that state raises a much greater proportionate tax than Wisconsin. If property could be assessed here in the same manner—assuming that the census returns show the true valuation—our tax would not be above two mills on the dollar.

I am aware that, provided property is taxed equally, it makes no actual difference whether it is assessed at full or half valuation; but there is probably no known method of equalizing assessments which have been made by hundreds of assessors, none of whom are guided by any rule, and each controlled by his

individual notions or caprice. These officers, however, are not, in an equitable point of view, perhaps, distinctly chargeable with a violation of their duty—for however desirous they may be of carrying out the law and rendering full justice to the state, each one is probably aware that a full discharge of the law in this respect would, unless the others were actuated by the same motives work a great injustice to his own town and county. The continuance of this state of things will evidently result, if it has not done so already, in a contest between the several counties to see which can make the lowest assessments.

A contrast of the valuations for the two past years shows that the valuation for 1852, instead of being higher than the previous year, is actually lower. The valuation for 1851 was \$27,647,264 66; that for 1852 is \$27,017,502 43. The increase of population, influx of capital, and the improvements which have been made in the State during the year, make it fair to presume that the amount of taxable property, instead of decreasing, has increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

Aside from correcting the injustice of such a system, and the vice of giving property a reduced and false valuation, would not the remedying of this evil have a sufficient reward in stopping complaints about exorbitant taxation—in giving a proper idea of the wealth of the state—and in showing to emigrants who are choosing locations in the west, that our public burthens are no heavier than others?

It is with diffidence that I touch at all upon the subject of a remedy for this evil, for, as is before remarked, the best directed efforts towards attaining a system which shall work out the desired result, have hitherto been partially unsuccessful. Some few suggestions however, have occurred to me as likely to have a beneficial effect, and they are presented for what they worth. A State Board of Equalization, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and State Superintendent, was provided for by an act of last session, which is to hold its first session on the second Monday of February next, and

annually thereafter. This Board might adjust the differences between the assessed valuation of real property between the several counties, if it had data as to the actual value of property in those counties, based upon other grounds than the estimate of the assessor; but without some basis of this kind, I do not see how it is to proceed a step except upon assumptions, for which there is no tangible proof—or in other words, mere guess work. Perhaps the necessary data might be obtained by requiring that each Register of Deeds should, each year, make out a list of the sales of land made during the year within his county, describing each tract particularly, and stating the amount sold for, to which should be appended the assessed valuations of the tracts described, which he can procure from the assessor's list. These statements, to wit: the description of the property, the price at which it was sold at private sale, and the assessed value, can be returned upon one sheet, set in opposite columns, so that the board may at a glance see what difference exists in the valuations as fixed by the owners themselves and that by the assessor. If, as a general thing, one is found to be lower than the other, the Board would not have a doubt as to the propriety of raising or lowering the assessment of the whole county. This would be of equal use to the County Boards in equalizing the taxation between the several towns and wards.

Another plan, which might be included with the above, would be to require of the assessors to make and return a statement of the number of acres tilled, and the quantity of grain and other produce raised within their several townships, together with its net value to the producer. This would go far to show the comparative value of farming lands, at least, in different quarters of the state, and would make an interesting and useful exhibit of the agricultural interest, for publication each year, without adding materially to the labors of the assessor. Besides these items, there might be included a statement of the value of manufactured articles, live stock, dairy productions, &c.

It is believed that under the present system the assessors do

not get at, within a very great amount, the value of the personal property liable to taxation. Perhaps this might be corrected by requiring each owner to make out and verify by affidavit, upon blanks to be furnished him for that purpose by the assessor, a list of all personal property, moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, etc., which he may be in possession of, either as owner or agent; deducting from the moneys and credits the amount of actual debts owing by him to any other person. This plan is now in operation in Ohio. It may be urged, as a serious objection against it, that it holds out too strong inducements for perjury; but while that might be the effect in a few instances, it is not probable that it would be the case to any considerable extent.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

In pursuance of law, I issued a notice inviting proposals to do the state printing for the term of two years from 1st January, 1853; and on the 10th day of June last opened the bids, which were nine in number, and made by the following persons: Brown & Carpenter, Daniel S. Brown, C. C. Sholes, Rufus King & Co., George Hyer, V. A. W. Merrill, A. C. Robinson, H. A. Wright, and D. T. Dickson. The bid of Mr. Dickson was found to contain a stipulation not provided for by law, and in my opinion vitiating, or materially affecting the character of the whole bid. It was therefore rejected. Charles C. Sholes, having been found to have made the lowest and best bid, the contract was awarded to him, and he was notified of his appointment to do the work. Within the time prescribed by law, Mr. Sholes furnished the necessary bond, which was approved by the Governor and deposited in this office.

Subsequent to the awarding of the contract to Mr. Sholes, Mr. Dickson appealed from that decision to the Governor, Attorney General and Treasurer, in the manner provided by "an act in relation to printing," approved April 19, 1852; and on the 27th day of October last those officers filed in this office their writ

decisions upon the appeal, by which it appears that a majority of them—the treasurer dissenting—decided in favor of affirming my decision, to wit, that C. C. Sholes, having made the lowest and best bid, be appointed to do the public printing during the aforesaid term.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES, ETC.

In accordance with section 11 of an act entitled “an act to provide for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths,” approved April 19, 1852, I furnished the several registers of deeds in the state with the necessary books and blanks for such registry. An abstract of the number of marriages, births, and deaths which have occurred in each county, as reported to this office, is herewith transmitted, marked A. From some counties, either from neglect, or having none to make, no returns have been received; and from most of the others the returns evidently do not embrace the full number of marriages, &c. which have occurred. It is believed that every register in the state is ready to comply with the law in this respect, but many of them complain that clergymen, physicians, and other persons who are required to make returns under that act, omit to perform that duty. The act fixes no penalty for such neglect, and until some steps are taken to enforce its provisions, it is very doubtful whether it will ever be fully complied with. The letter which is copied below is a sample of those received from many others, and explicitly states the faults of the law:

“HON. CHARLES D. ROBINSON,

“Secretary of State:

“DEAR SIR,—Herewith I send statement of record of marriages, births, and deaths recorded in this county up to July 20th, 1852. As you will perceive, there has been but one certificate handed in. This was my reason for not forwarding the report at the proper time.

“There seems to be not only ignorance of the law in this community, but an indifference in complying with its requirements

on the part of those concerned, where they are acquainted with it. The want of a penalty for non-compliance makes them indifferent on the subject. I have heard more than one say that they should not go to the expense of keeping a record-book, as the law requires, as there was no penalty attached to the law. Under such circumstances, the law amounts to but little.

“Yours respectfully,

“W. L. HINSDALE,

“Register of Kenosha County.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By an act of February 9th, 1850, any insurance company incorporated by another state is prohibited from transacting the business of insurance in this state without having first filed in this office a statement, under oath of the president and secretary of the company, showing that it possesses the requisite amount of capital, properly invested, &c., when the secretary of state, if satisfied of the solvency of the company, shall grant his certificate of authority to such company to take risks. It is believed that but a small portion of the agents of such companies, in this state, comply with the law in this respect; and that insurance business is transacted every day without a shadow of proof existing in the state that the company has any means to pay losses.

This is not the only fault in the law which seems to need a remedy. The yearly statements, when made in full compliance with all the requirements of law, are very unsatisfactory; and it is not easy to determine the degree of confidence to be placed in an insurance company abroad. In this, as in other states, the “certificate of authority” issued by the secretary of state is used to a great extent in obtaining public confidence, when in fact it is nothing more than a declaration that the company possesses, apparently, the requisite capital to entitle it to do business in this state.

These remarks are not made for the purpose of abating confidence in insurance companies abroad, but to give a right under-

standing of the importance of the annual statements required to be made, and of the secretary's certificate issued thereupon.— Experience has demonstrated that, though these statements are fully up to the letter of the law, they really give no assurance of the strength of the company. In one instance, which occurred in the early part of the present year, a New York state company broke within two months after filing its annual statement in this office, which was as full and satisfactory as could be demanded under our law.

To ensure the payment of the per centage to the city or village fire departments of the state, as fixed by the act of April 9, 1852, it might be well to authorize the secretary of state to withhold certificates of authority to agents of foreign insurance companies until satisfactory evidence be made to him that those dues have been paid.

APPRAISAL OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In accordance with an act entitled "an act to provide for the subdivision and appraisal of school lands in counties therein named, and granting pre-emption rights thereon," approved March 15, 1852, the Governor appointed three appraisers in each of the counties of Sauk, Adams, Waushara, Waupacca, Portage, Marathon, Crawford, Bad Ax, La Crosse, Chippewa, Outagamie and Columbia. The appraisals have been made in and returns received from the counties of Marquette, Sauk, and Waushara; and the appraisers have been paid for their services as provided for by the above named act.

In most cases, aside from their own claim for services, accounts have been presented by them for the pay of surveyors, axe-men, and other assistants, whose employment is stated to have been necessary for the complete discharge of the duties. These accounts I have declined to audit; no authority for their employment being given, except under sec. 110, chap. 24, revised statutes, which recognizes the necessity of such assistance, and provides a manner of paying for it. The law of 1852, above referred to, seems intended, however, to take the place of that portion of the

revised statutes, and makes no provision for the payment of other services than the appraisal of the lands. In many parts of the state, and especially where these unappraised school sections are located, the settlements are so sparse that a party making so minute and extended a reconnoissance as appraisers are required to make, find it necessary to transport a tent and supplies sufficient for a number of days, and perhaps weeks; which, if they undertake to carry along themselves, will greatly interfere with the performance of their legitimate duties. Again, it seems proper that they be accompanied by a practical surveyor with the necessary implements to ascertain the subdivisions not made in the U.S. surveys, but required to be made by the appraisers; and where the section marks are obliterated, to find the lands which are to be appraised. I have referred these claimants, thus far, to the legislature, where of course they will receive that attention which they may merit; but there are other accounts of a similar nature which will be hereafter presented, and by persons generally who are not in a situation to wait a year for their pay. If it is deemed proper, therefore, that such services shall be paid for, I respectfully suggest that provision be made for the auditing and payment of the accounts at once out of the proper fund.

VOTE ON THE BANK LAW.

In compliance with section 50 of an act entitled "an act to authorize the business of banking," approved April 19th, 1852, statement of the vote upon that act at the general election held in this state on the 2nd day of November last, is herewith transmitted, as follows:

The whole number of votes cast upon the question whether said act shall go into operation, was forty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (41,537), of which number thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (32,826) were given "for the bank law," and eight thousand seven hundred and eleven (8,711) were given "against the bank law."

PEDLARS' LICENSES.

Some misunderstanding exists as to the proper construction to be applied to the act of April 16th, 1852, relating to hawkers and pedlars. That act provides that before any person shall travel within the state for the purpose of selling goods, he shall pay a certain sum into the treasury, when the secretary of state shall give him a license authorizing him so to travel and trade for the term of one year. Numerous applications have been received for licenses for a shorter term, but I have not felt authorized to issue them, although in many of these cases it has seemed very proper that a license for a part of a year should be granted.—Some of these pedlars do not confine their business to this state, but pass through it, spending here, perhaps, but a few weeks or months in the year; others do not wish to follow the business exclusively, and only pursue it at such seasons when they cannot engage in other avocations; and others, who make it their sole employment, are not able to advance the amount required for a license for a full year. It is believed that in strict justice, licenses should be issued for terms as short as three months; while as a mere matter of dollars and cents, the state would be the gainer by the operation.

IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES.

By authority of an act entitled "an act to provide for the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers," passed April 14, 1852, I have prepared and delivered to the Governor, at different times certificates, to the amount of sixty-two thousand dollars, as follows:

July 21, 1852. Nos. 1 to 7, \$1000 each, payable to White, Resley & Arndt, 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

July 28, 1852. Nos. 8 to 13, \$1000 each, payable to ——— (in blank) 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Aug. 2, 1852. Nos. 14 to 35, \$1000 each, payable to —— (in blank), 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Sept. 14, 1852. Nos. 36 to 38, \$1000 each, payable to —— (in blank), 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Sept. 17, 1852. Nos. 39 to 42, \$1000 each, payable to White, Resley & Arndt, 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Oct. 15, 1852. No. 43, \$1000, payable to Fitch, P Tallmadge, 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Oct. 25, 1852. No. 44, \$1000, payable to —— (in blank), 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Nov. 6, 1852. No. 45, \$1000, payable to Fitch P. Tallmadge, 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Nov. 17, 1852. No. 46, \$1000, payable to Nelson McNeil 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Nov. 17, 1852. Nos. 47 to 52, \$1000 each, payable to White, Resley & Arndt, at Oshkosh, 5 years from date, with interest at 12 per cent.

Nov. 17, 1852. Nos. 53 to 58, \$1000 each, payable to Fitch P. Tallmadge, at Oshkosh, 5 years from date, with interest at 12 per cent.

Dec. 18, 1852. Nos. 59 to 62, \$1000 each, payable to Fitch P. Tallmadge, 5 years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

CANAL LAND DUES.

It is stated in the Report of this Department for the previous year, that the Attorney General had commenced foreclosing, in most instances, on the unpaid mortgages due from canal lands, and it was supposed that the amounts due on them would mostly reach the treasury during the year 1852. But one payment, of \$100 88, has yet reached the treasury since that time. I am in-

formed that the mortgages are in process of foreclosure, and that the most of them will probably be collected during the year.

In the same report, the amount due from David Merrill, late receiver of canal lands, was stated at \$8,563 98, and it was believed that no good reason existed for anticipating the immediate liquidation of that indebtedness. No change of circumstances, in connection with this matter, has taken place during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. ROBINSON.

Secretary of State.

A.

Abstract of the number of Marriages, Births and Deaths which have occurred between June 1 and July 20, 1852, in the counties which have made returns.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Columbia, - - -	1		
Dane, - - - - -	6		
Dodge, - - - - -	10	1	1
Jefferson, - - - -	5		1
Kenosha, - - - - -	1		
Racine, - - - - -	2		
Winnebago, - - - -	5		

From the counties of Brown, Calumet, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Portage, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha, reports have been received, that no marriages, births or deaths have been returned to the registers between the days above named.

From the counties of Bad Axe, Chippewa, Crawford, Door, Fond Du Lac, Kewaunee, La Crosse, La Pointe, Marathon, Oconto, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Waupacca and Washara, no reports have been received.

B.

A TABLE exhibiting the taxable property of the state for the year 1852, and the amount of the three and a half mill tax, levied for the same year, and payable in February 1853; also the arrearages due from the several counties on the 31st day of December, 1852.

Counties.	Total amount of taxable property for 1852.	Three and a half mill tax for 1852.	Arrearages, Dec. 31, 1852.
Bad Ax	\$64,432 00	\$255 51	
Brown	584,538 50	2,045 88	\$454 23
Calumet	280,717 58	982 51	291 36
*Chippewa			
Columbia	946,385 00	3,312 34	
Crawford	187,581 00	656 53	
Dane	1,524,617 10	5,336 15	918 67
Dodge	1,265,219 00	4,428 26	04
*Door			
Fond du Lac	1,488,193 00	5,208 67	
Grant	1,633,126 00	5,715 94	
Green	701,110 00	2,453 99	251 02
Iowa	800,597 00	2,802 08	
Jefferson	1,208,682 00	4,230 38	
Kenosha	1,072,905 00	3,755 16	
Kewaunee	30,247 63	105 86	
La Crosse	330,619 53	1,157 16	
La Fayette	920,574 46	3,322 01	982 52
La Pointe	7,281 64	25 48	
Manitowoc	524,711 08	1,836 48	813 30
*Marathon			124 88
Marquette	728,769 33	2,550 69	
Milwaukee	3,013,912 19	10,548 69	1,496 57
Oconto	80,225 00	280 78	
Outagamie	334,241 25	1,169 84	
*Portage			1,432 49
Richland	119,163 00	417 07	94 73
Rock	1,619,280 00	5,667 48	
Racine	1,184,875 69	4,147 06	
Sauk	746,030 88	2,611 10	540 12
Sheboygan	854,322 00	2,990 12	
St. Croix	170,369 96	596 29	506 96

B—Continued.

Counties.	Total amount of taxable property for 1852.	Three and a half mill tax for 1852.	Arrearages, Dec. 31, 1852.
Walworth	1,237,387 83	4,330 85	93 44
Washington	877,228 39	3,070 29	
Waukesha	1,629,886 39	5,704 60	
Waupacca	57,956 00	202 84	
*Waushara			
Winnebago	792,317 00	2,773 10	296 15
	\$27,017,502 43	\$94,791 19	\$8,296 48

The counties of Chippewa, Door, Marathon, Portage and Waushara, marked thus *, have made no returns. It is estimated that the taxable property in these counties will amount to \$1,200,000.

C.

Estimated Expenses and Liabilities to be defrayed from the Treasury during the year 1853.

SALARIES.

Governor,	\$1,250 00	
Secretary of State,	1,200 00	
State Treasurer,	800 00	
Attorney General,	800 00	
State Superintendent,	1,000 00	
Bank Comptroller,	2,150 00	
Chief and Ass. Judges Sup. Court,	3,000 00	
Six Judges Circuit Court,	9,000 00	
State Librarian,	600 00	
Adjutant General,	300 00	
Deputy Secretary of State,	600 00	
Contingent expenses Executive dp't.	600 00	
Clerks in office of Treas'r. and Sup't.	1,200 00	\$22,500 00
(The above are provided for by permanent appropriations.)		

LEGISLATIVE.

Per diem of members, officers, clerks and assistants,	22,500 00	
Mileage of members,	1,900 00	
Postage, “	3,200 00	
Newspapers for members,	3,500 00	
Incidental printing,	3,200 00	\$34,300 00

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Travelling expenses of State Sup't.	600 00	
Stationery and books for the dep'ts.	1,000 00	
Postage for the departments,	800 00	
Extra Clerk hire,	800 00	\$3,250 00

D.

*Estimated statement of the liabilities of the State for the year end-
31st Dec. 1853.*

Charles T. Wakeley, for printing laws, journals and blanks, yet unpaid,	\$4,000 00
Sheriff and clerk of Supreme Court fees,	300 00
Binding of 1,800 copies Transactions State Agricultural Society,	540 00
Principal and interest on loan from school fund for state prison,	2,140 00
Interest on state bonds for \$50,000,	4,000 00
Due to different persons for publishing bank law, say,	500 00
Rood & Whittemore, Weed & Eberhard, D. Holt and other persons, for blank books and stationery,	1,020 00
Amount overpaid by treasurer on account of general fund,	940 71
Contingent expenses of State,	5,000 00
State prison, for salaries, maintaining prisoners, &c., say	6,500 00
Seventy-five per cent. on printing, as provided by Sec. 19, chap. 504, laws of 1852.	4,000 00
Amount remaining unpaid from appropriation to Doc. Hist. of Wisconsin,	650 00
State Library, unexpended balance of app.	169 99
100 volumes Sup. Court Report appr.	300 00
Governor's contingent fund, appropriated for sundry purposes, not drawn from treasury,	1,636 18
Swamp lands, unexpended balance,	1,343 75
Institute for the blind, amount of Co. arrearages	405 84
Balances due to sundry persons on appropriations and otherwise,	1,378 57
Sundry publishers bills,	300 00
Territorial debt unknown, say	500 00
Due for stationery for legislature, furniture for Capital, &c.	3,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,225 04

E.

BALANCE SHEET, 1852.

Drs.

24	Henry Merrill, late clerk of court, Columbia co.	\$ 3 00
27	William M. Dennis, late clerk of court; Dodge county,	19 00
50	Levi Hubbell	260 00
52	Charles H. Larrabee	65 00
58	Brown county	454 23
54	Calumet county	291 36
57	Dane county	918 67
59	Dodge county	04
61	Green county	251 02
65	La Fayette county	982 52
67	Manitowoc county	813 30
69	Milwaukee county	1,496 57
70	Portage county	1,432 49
72	Richland county	94 73
74	St. Croix county	506 96
75	Sauk county	540 12
77	Walworth county	93 44
80	Winnebago county	296 15
81	Marathon county	124 88
82	General fund	31,807 48
127	Charles Greening, clerk court Calumet county	11 00
128	H. Baldwin, late clerk court Crawford county	47 00
128	J. B. Brunson, clerk court Crawford county	1 00
129	J. Arnold, late clerk court Columbia county	9 00
129	James Delany, clerk court Columbia county	25 00
130	Elisha Burdick, clerk court Dane county	87 00
131	William H. Lander, clerk court Dodge county	11 00
133	J. C. Squire, clerk court Grant county	10 00
134	Noah Phelps, clerk court Green county	66 00
136	H. F. Pelton, clerk court Jefferson county	128 00
137	S. G. Bugh, late clerk court La Fayette county	44 00
137	D. W. Kyle, clerk court La Fayette county	19 00
138	A. B. Slaughter, clerk court Richland county	5 00
139	P. P. Smith, late clerk of court Manitowoc county	10 00
130	F. Ulbrick, clerk of court Manitowoc county	5 00
140	W. Johnson, clerk of court Marquette county	39 00
140	F. D. Hawes, late clerk of court Marquette co.	12 00
141	H. K. White, clerk of court Milwaukee county	102 00
142	G. W. Mitchell, late clerk of court Portage co.	3 00

BALANCE SHEET—Continued.

Drs.

143	J. G. Parker, clerk of court Racine county	\$ 134 00
144	Robert Looney, clerk of court La Crosse county	7 00
146	Joseph Brown clerk of court St. Croix County	61 00
147	R. P. Clement clerk of court Sauk county	4 00
148	A. H. Edwards, clerk of court Sheboygan county	31 50
149	W. H. Pettit, clerk of court Walworth county	20 00
150	W. F. Stewart, clerk of court Washington county	33 85
151	W. S. Hascall, clerk of court Waukesha county	3 00
152	E. R. Baldwin, clerk of court Winnebago county	48 00
154	O. S. Dana, clerk of court Kenosha county	25 00
158	W. C. McMichael, clerk of court Bad Ax county	2 00
163	School fund loans	132,491 64
198	Chas. A. Reuter, late clerk of court Manitowoc Co	7 00
198	Chas. R. Hollinbeck, late clerk court Rock Co.	20 00
198	Daniel F. Kimball, do. do.	5 00
204	University fund loans	3,395 00
207	Timothy O. Howe	120 00
237	School fund due	681,931 71
243	David Merrill	8,563 98
246	State prison	21,408 15
250	University fund dues	40,051 26
254	La Crosse county	250 00
266	Edward H. Janssen, treasurer of school fund	4,777 15
267	Ed. H. Janssen, treasurer of school fund income	5,549 12
268	Ed. H. Janssen, treasurer of university fund	1,995 58
269	Ed. H. Janssen treasurer of university fund in.	1,817 22
305	Emigrant agency	3,800 00
311	Improvement fund	29 50
		\$947,617 46

BALANCE SHEET—Continued.

	CRS.
9 Robert L. Ream	\$ 75 00
10 Warrants issued	1,139 40
49 Edward V. Whiton	574 00
76 Sheboygan county	2 50
96 John Delany	2 00
125 Judiciary fund	6,550 00
132 J. J. Driggs, clerk of court Fond du Lac county	14 00
142 E. B. Clarke, clerk of court Portage county	13 00
145 John Nichols, clerk of court Rock county	26 00
153 H. S. Eggleston, clerk of court Outagamie county	15 00
162 School fund	123,982 13
165 Common schools	5,549 12
169 F. F. Davis	0 74
190 Fratney & Herzberg	27 35
201 Governor's contingent account	1,636 18
203 University fund	5,350 88
206 State university	1,817 22
208 Fund for the blind	405 84
211 Daniel H. Chandler	300 00
221 J. W. Snow	5 00
238 School lands	695,218 37
241 Swamp lands	1,343 75
244 Territorial suspense account	8,563 98
247 State loan	51,000 00
249 State library	169 99
251 University lands	40,090 96
264 Ed. H. Janssen, treasurer of general fund	940 71
272 Bertine Pinckney	22 50
272 Levi Blossom	25 00
276 John Walworth	1 00
277 Publisher Racine Commercial Advertiser	2 00
277 do. Beloit Journal	1 50
277 do. Marquette Mercury	3 00
278 John K. Williams	60 00
279 J. Allen Barber	17 50
281 James Cramond	92 50
291 Publisher Northern Republic	3 00
291 do. Sheboygan Mercury	1 00
292 John Mitchell	2 00
292 Reed & Brother	1 00
292 E. Beeson	1 00
292 William R. Perry	3 00

BALANCE SHEET—Continued.

	CRS.
292 John White	0 57
299 Charles T. Wakeley	271 60
301 Postmaster at Madison	176 62
302 Documentary history	650 00
309 Hawkers and pedlars	1,440 00
310 Treasurer of improvement fund	29 50
	<hr/>
	\$947617 46



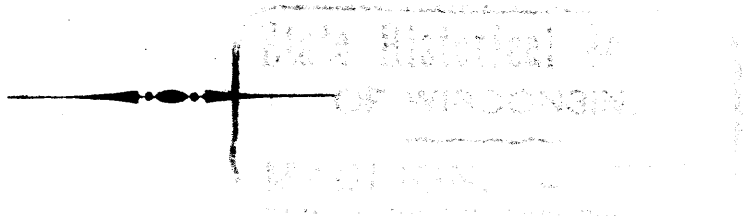
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.



MADISON:

DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER.

1853.



STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
MADISON, January 1, 1853. }

To His Excellency LEONARD J. FARWELL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The State Treasurer, pursuant to Statute, respectfully presents
the following Annual Report for the fiscal year ending on the **31st**
day of December, 1852.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
State Treasurer.

REPORT.

RECEIVED into the State Treasury on acc't of the General Fund.

1852.			
Jan. 10.	Treasurer of Green Co., on Delinquent taxes, 1848.	\$	170 06
Jan. 17.	G. P. Deleplaine on act. of sales of books, &c., as per act. rendered secretary,		33 88
Jan. 26,	Peter V. Sang, Treas. Fond du Lac Co.		1608 89
Jan. 28,	Wm. Hall unexpended balance of appropriation,		42 75
Jan. 28,	E. L. Varney, Treas. Dane Co. on arrears [of 1850.		729 93
Jan. 28,	Treasurer of Outagamie Co.		600 00
Feb. 4.	do Richland "		256 61
" 5,	do Walworth "		2276 42
" 5,	do Dodge, "		3645 15
" 6,	do Winnebago " on arrears 1850.		168 75
" 6,	do do " part do 1851.		2537 59
" 7,	do Jefferson " do 1851.		3463 13
" 7,	do Dane " to apply to revenue for 1851.		1500 00
" 9,	do Brown "		2137 48
" 9,	do Kenosha "		2976 82
" 9,	do Manitowoc " arrears of 1850.		58 49
" 9,	do Manitowoc " " " 1851.		771 70
" 9,	do Rock " " " 1851.		4919 02
" 10,	do Waukesha " " " 1851.		4435 85
" 10,	do Sauk " " " 1851.		1100 00
" 10,	do Lafayette " " " 1851.		700 00
" 10,	do Green " " " 1851.		1980 78
" 11,	do Racine " " " 1851.		4135 31
" 11,	do Columbia " " " 1851.		2693 37
" 11,	do Iowa " " " 1851.		1200 00
" 13,	do Grant " " " 1851.		4520 87
" 13,	do Waukesha " " " 1851.		3588 40
" 13,	do Marquette " " " 1851.		2202 04
" 16,	do Crawford "		502 21
" 16,	do Calumet "		650 00
" 18,	do Fond du Lac Co.		2406 15
" 19,	do Dane "		1000 00

TREASURER'S REPORT—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
Feb.	20,	Treasurer of Sheboygan Co.	\$	535 42
"	20,	do Fond du Lac Co.		132 16
"	28,	E. & W. E. Carman on B. Douglass mort- gages.		100 88
March	4,	Treasurer of Iowa, on acc't for 1851.		100 00
"	6,	do Marathon Co.		150 00
"	16,	do Sheboygan "		1814 40
"	16,	do do " by transfer from School Fund.		359 40
"	17,	do Dane " " "		221 86
"	17,	do do " on ac't for 1851.		1173 31
"	19,	do Portage " " " " 1850 and 1851.		150 00
"	16,	do Sheboygan "		377 16
"	27,	do Sauk "		250 00
April	1,	do Washington "		2689 29
"	1,	do Dane " on ac't of 1851.		153 00
"	1,	do Dodge " "		187 68
"	7,	do Iowa " "		65 00
"	12,	do Iowa " "		11 50
"	15,	do Calumet " "		200 00
"	16,	do Bad Ax " "		98 69
"	17,	do Iowa " "		574 75
"	19,	J. K. Williams, Chief Clerk of Senate, re- funded.		60 00
"	19,	L. J. Farwell, by Marshall & Illsley on State Loan,		15000 00
"	28,	C. A. Grignan, Treasurer Outagamie Co.		50 00
"	28,	do do St. Croix Co., on ac't of 1851.		140 64
May	7,	L. J. Farwell, Gov. on State Bonds.		34000 00
"	10,	Jno. Silverman, License Hawker & Pedlar.		30 00
"	10,	Abraham Scovil " " "		10 00
"	12,	Egbert Goodwin, " " "		30 00
"	19,	Solomon A Kurd, " " "		10 00
"	26,	Abraham Harber, " " "		10 00
"	28,	H. Friend & Bro. " " "		40 00
"	28,	Madison Chamberlain, " " "		30 00
"	29,	Throop & Bailey, " " "		40 00
"	29,	Error by overpaid Judge Hubbell Feb. 13.		75 00
June	3,	Silas Chapman, License Hawker & Pedlar.		40 00
"	3,	Error by overpaid D. C. Reed.		10
"	5,	Throop & Bailey, License Hawker & Pedlar.		40 00

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
June	7,	Smith Martin & Co. License Hawker & Ped.	\$ 40 00
"	9,	R. D. Imes & Sons, " " "	60 00
"	9,	F. M. Roe, " " "	40 00
"	10,	Treasurer of Iowa County,	538 05
"	12,	Isaac Friend, License Hawker & Pedlar,	40 00
"	12,	Smith & Brothers, " " "	60 00
"	15,	Ephraim F. Ogden, Treas. of Lafayette Co. for 1851.	1885 65
"	16,	Wm. Fry, License Hawker & Pedlar.	10 00
"	16,	J. Meyer, " " "	10 00
"	16,	Moses Miller, " " "	40 00
"	17,	Nathan Cramer, " " "	10 00
"	23,	T. & J. W. Chandler, " " "	40 00
"	24,	W. H. Hull, " " "	30 00
"	28,	Morris Weil, " " "	10 00
"	28,	Raphael Weil, " " "	10 00
"	30,	James Black & Co., " " "	30 00
"	30,	Refunded by Jno. Wright for scales,	10 00
"	30,	Treasurer of Outagamie Co., on ac. of revenue,	373 44
"	30,	Treasurer of Fond du Lac,	263 70
"	30,	R. W. Pierce, License Hawker & Pedlar,	40 00
July	2,	Henry Himon & Co., " " "	30 00
"	7,	Moses Abraham, " " "	40 00
"	7,	Harris Second, " " "	30 00
"	7,	G. W. Tinderson, " " "	10 00
"	8,	Michael Mullen, " " "	40 00
"	8,	Alfred Fay, " " "	30 00
"	9,	C. W. Wolfe, " " "	30 00
"	13,	Wm. R. Berry, " " "	40 00
"	15,	M. Bogasbawsky, " " "	30 00
"	16,	F. Grise, " " "	10 00
"	19,	M. Stein, Treas. Milwaukee Co.	7000 00
"	22,	Robert Morris, Lapointe Co.	38 07
"	23,	Isaac Bull, License,	40 00
"	28,	Jacob David, " "	10 00
August	4,	Treas. of Outagamie Co.	33 17
"	4,	Pedlar's License,	10 00
"	4,	J. B. Vleit, assignee, overpaid on Canal Bond.	70 44
"	11,	Isaac Grandilsinger, License,	10 00
"	20,	Gostled Patik, " "	10 00
"	30,	George Burgess, " "	30 00

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
Sept.	27,	R. H. French,	License,	\$ 40 00
Oct.	6,	Raphael Neil,	"	20 00
"	6,	Simon Levi,	"	10 00
"	29,	Isaac Zeigler,	"	30 00
Nov.	2,	Isaac Kramer,	"	10 00
"	26,	Jacob Ulman,	"	30 00
Dec.	1,	Manuel Lediver,	"	30 00
"	10,	M. & W. Smeller, two	"	80 00
"	10,	R. H. Dame, Treas. Sauk Co.		350 00
"	18,	John N. Jones,	License,	40 00
"	26,	Treasurer Walworth Co. on ac't taxes 1851,		3406 56
"	30,	Gov. Farwell on acc't of sales of furniture and grass,		20 00
"	30,	" " unexpended appropriation for State Prisoners.		241 65
"	30,	Iowa County order received from my pre- decessor,		300 00
"	30,	This amount overpaid to balance,		940 71
				<u>\$134593 33</u>

PAID OUT of the General Fund.

1852.			
Jan.	7,	Egbert Mosely, appropriation.	\$ 8 54
"	8,	Wiram Knowlton, ac't of salary as judge.	115 45
"	10,	Timothy O. Howe, " " "	150
"	27,	E. H. Janssen, 1 qr salary.	200
"	27,	Chas. D. Robinson, " "	300
"	27,	L. J. Farwell, " "	312 50
"	27,	do Contingent.	150
"	28,	M. L. Sayles, as per Gov. voucher.	171 75
"	28,	J. K. Williams, Mileage Chief Clerk Senate.	346 50
"	28,	A. T. Gray, " " Assembly.	1156 20
"	29,	Postage, State Treasurer.	14 7
"	29,	do Sec'y of State.	33 2
"	29,	do State Supt.	29 79
"	31,	Levi Hubbell, 1st qr salary.	310
"	31,	E. Eastabrook, " "	200
Feb.	5,	Azel P. Ladd, State Supt. Salary.	250
"	"	William Dudley, Librarian "	140
"	"	Timothy O. Howe, on ac't of salary in 1851.	412 50
"	"	Timothy O. Howe, 1 qr salary ending March 31, 1852.	375
"	"	C. Latham Sholes, appropriation.	1000
"	9,	Robt B. Wentworth, " "	1460 74
"	"	Alden & Holt, " "	30
"	"	Edward V. Whiton, salary to 31st March, 1852.	375
"	"	Edward V. Whiton, " " 31st Dec.	103
"	"	Wis. Inst. for Blind appro.	3000
"	"	" " " " 1st qr 1852.	500
"	6,	S. S. Barlow Assemblyman.	40
"	"	D. Worthington, " "	40
"	"	E. Ricker, " "	35
"	"	Timothy Burns, Senator.	50
"	"	G. W. Cate, Assemblyman.	40
"	"	D. McKee, " "	40
"	"	L. M. Strong, " "	40
"	9,	J. T. Lewis, " "	40
"	"	A. Palmer, " "	40
"	"	L. N. Wood, " "	40
"	"	C. Cain, " "	40

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
Feb.	9,	J. N. Johnson, Assemblyman,	\$ 40 00
"	"	T. S. Safford, "	40
"	"	J. W. Fyffe, "	40
"	"	D. C. Blodgett, "	40
"	"	S. O. Bennett, Senator.	40
"	"	H. G. Turner, Assemblyman.	40
"	"	D. B. Conger, "	40
"	"	W. A. Lawrence, "	40
"	"	F. McNaughton, "	40
"	"	V. Knoell, "	40
"	"	T. S. Bisom, Senator,	40
"	"	J. W. Hilliard, Assemblyman,	40
"	"	H. H. Giles, "	40
"	"	H. D. Patch, "	40
"	"	J. McM. Shafter, Spk'r	75
"	"	A. H. VanOrstrand, "	40
"	"	Wm. Beck, "	40
"	"	N. M. Donaldson, "	40
"	"	J. A. Phelps, "	40
"	"	A. Botkin, "	40
"	"	E. Ricker, "	40
"	"	Wm. L. Utley, "	40
"	"	J. A. Barber, "	40
"	"	G. W. Hammet, "	40
"	"	N. Clemons, "	40
"	"	J. Prentice, Senator.	40
"	"	L. Burgess, Assemblyman,	40
"	"	J. Toay, "	40
"	"	T. H. Fellows, "	40
"	"	J. Skinner, "	40
"	"	S. D. Powers, "	40
"	"	B. S. Weil, "	40
"	"	M. S. Averbek, "	40
"	"	Wm. A. Pierce, "	40
"	"	Z. Mead, "	40
"	"	T. Sngden, "	40
"	"	A. Kinney, "	40
"	"	P. V. Monroe, "	40
"	"	D. L. Bancroft, "	40
"	"	G. R. Ramsey, "	40
"	"	C. L. Sholes, "	40
"	"	T. B. Sterling, "	40
"	"	F. Huebschmann, Senator,	40

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
Feb.	9,	J. R. Sharpstein, Senator.	\$ 40 00
"	"	S. W. Abbott, Assemblyman.	40
"	"	J. R. Sharpstein, Senator.	35
"	"	T. Conkey, "	40
"	"	D. C. Reed, "	41 78
"	"	S. G. Bugh, "	50
"	"	Wm. H. Green, "	75
"	"	J. H. Earnest, "	40
"	"	J. K. Williams, Chief Clerk Senate.	200
"	"	do " " "	400
"	"	A. T. Gray, " " Assembly.	350
"	"	E. Starr, Serg't-at-Arms "	300
"	"	P. Cosgrove, " Senate.	200
"	"	G. W. Hammet, Mileage Assembly.	15
"	"	T. S. Bowen, " Senator.	35
"	"	Wm. A. Lawrence, " Assemblyman.	35
"	"	D. C. Reed, " Senator.	33 31
"	"	Silas Chapman, Stationery State Supt. office.	170
"	"	T. Aneke, salary as librarian 1851, '52.	185
"	"	M. Murphy, appropriation.	45
"	"	S. O. Bennett, Senator.	35
"	"	Levi Sterling, "	75
"	"	B. S. Weil, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	A. Gordon, "	75
"	11,	Lyman Chapin, Canal Bond, No. 54.	1105
"	"	T. R. Mott, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	D. McKee, "	35
"	"	L. M. Strong, "	35
"	"	John Toay, "	35
"	"	J. A. Phelps, "	35
"	"	Wm. Beck, "	35
"	"	A. Kinney, "	35
"	"	E. Wakeley, Senator.	75
"	"	J. T. Lewis, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	P. V. Monroe, "	35
"	"	D. L. Bancroft, "	35
"	"	T. H. Fellows, "	35
"	"	A. B. VanNorstrand, "	35
"	"	W. A. Pierce, "	35
"	"	J. Hackett, "	75
"	"	D. Worthington, "	35
"	"	F. McNaughton, "	35
"	"	Z. Mead, "	35

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
Feb.	11,	G. W. Cate,	Assemblyman.	\$ 35 00
"	"	H. D. Patch,	"	35
"	"	H. H. Giles,	"	35
"	"	A. Staats,	"	75
"	"	V. Knoll,	"	35
"	"	G. W. Hammett,	"	35
"	"	G. W. Bliss,	appropriation.	9 60
"	"	B. F. Moor,	Assemblyman.	75
"	"	J. L. Burnham,	"	75
"	"	S. D. Powers,	"	35
"	"	T. B. Sterling,	"	35
"	12,	James Catton,	"	75
"	"	T. Conkey,	Senator.	35
"	"	Common School Fund, Principal and Interest on loan.		} 5018 55
"	"	Common School Fund made to the State of Wis. July 1, 1851.		
"	"	Common School Fund in pursuance of act approved March 15, 1851.		
"	"	M. Averbeck,	Assemblyman.	35
"	"	A. Briggs,	"	75
"	"	D. C. Blodgett,	"	35
"	"	Deputy Sec'y of State 1 qr. Salary.		75
"	"	State Treasurer 1 do Clerk's hire.		75
"	"	E. Starr, Serg't at-Arms, Assembly.		300
"	13,	Judge W. Knowlton, on ac't of salary as Judge.		200
"	"	Judge W. Knowlton,	" " "	79 55
"	"	do	" "	375
"	"	W. L. Utley,	Assemblyman.	35
"	"	A. Palmer,	"	35
"	"	N. Clemens,	"	35
"	"	F. Huebschman,	Senator.	35
"	"	J. C. Squires,	"	75
"	"	Alva Stewart,	Assemblyman.	75
"	"	C. H. Larrabee, on ac't of salary as Judge.		631
"	"	Levi Hubbell,	" " "	75
"	"	C. Latham Sholes, balance of appropriation.		2000
"	"	A. P. Ladd, State Sup't Clerk hire.		75
"	"	E. Hasse,	Assemblyman.	75
"	"	N. M. Donaldson,	"	35
"	"	A. T. Gray, Chief Clerk Assembly.		
"	"	S. W. Abbott.		35

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
Feb.	13,	D. Holt, ac't for stationery State Sup't office.	\$ 49 63
"	"	D. W. Maxson, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	Wiram Knowlton, Judge.	100
"	"	M. M. Jackson, Judge.	100
"	"	C. L. Sholes, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	L. Burgess, "	35
"	"	D. C. Reed, Senator.	65
"	"	J. Cramond, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	Otis Hoyt, "	75
"	"	J. McM. Shafter, "	75
"	"	P. Cosgrove, Serg't-at-arms, Senate.	175
"	16,	Wm. Doughty Canal Bond, No. 32.	1000
"	"	do " " 33.	1000
"	"	do " " 34.	1000
"	"	do " " 35.	1000
"	"	do " " 36.	1000
"	"	do 20 Coupons attached to above Bonds.	700
"	"	do Int. due on said Coupons.	36 74
"	"	do Int. on Bonds.	60 60
"	"	do Exchange on Bank of America.	69 96
"	"	J. H. Cooper, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	D. A. Wright, appropriation.	10 50
"	"	L. N. Wood, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	E. B. Dean, Senator.	75
"	"	A. T. Gray, Chief Clerk Assembly, balance of appropriation-	275
"	"	H. A. Wright, Senator.	75
"	"	J. H. Earnest, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	J. W. Hilliard "	35
"	"	J. S. Alban, "	75
"	"	P. M. Johnson, "	35
"	"	W. Richardson, "	75
"	17,	Jno White, appro. keeping State prisoners.	1055 93
"	"	N. H. Peak, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	D. B. Conger, "	35
"	"	C. Abbott, ap. for Adj't Gen.	51 10
"	19,	Chas. Cain, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	J. K. Williams, Ch'f Cl'k Senate.	100
"	"	E. B. West, Senator.	75
"	"	J. A. Barber, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	A. D. Ladue, appropriation.	12

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
Feb.	19,	D. N. Johnson, appropriatiou.	\$ 28 00
"	"	J. Prentice, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	J. W. Fyffe, "	35
"	"	T. Sugden, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	S. S. Barlow, "	35
"	"	Wm. A. Barstow, one qr salary Adj't Gen'l.	75
"	"	W. W. Graham, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	C. L. Sholes, appropriation.	3282
"	"	B. Pinkney, Senator.	75
"	"	Wm. S. Hascall, assignee app.	323 15
"	"	Jacob Skinner, Assemblyman.	35
"	"	John A. Brown, appropriation.	8
"	20,	Beriah Brown, "	1275 15
"	"	A. Botkin, Assemblyman.	35
"	23,	E. B. & E. C. Quinner, appropriation.	28 75
"	"	Carpenter & Tenney, "	120
"	"	Timothy Burns, Lieut Gov. per diem.	100
"	25,	Abraham T. Manning, appropriation.	20
"	27,	Geo. R. Ramsey, "	35
March	2,	Silas Chapman, stationery State Supt's office.	61 50
"	4,	H. G. Turner, Assemblyman.	35
"	4,	J. M. McShafter, Spk'r "	75
"	5,	do per diem.	75 00
"	"	E. Star, Serg't-at-arms Assembly.	400
"	"	J. K. Williams, Chief Clerk Senate.	720
"	"	P. Cosgrove, Serg't-at-arms Senate.	400
"	"	B. S. Weil, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	P. G. Bugh, Senator.	25
"	"	do "	75
"	"	S. O. Bennett, "	75
"	6,	A. Palmer, "	75
"	"	H. A. Wright, "	75
"	"	Wm. A. Pierce, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	P. N. Milliard, "	75
"	"	F. McNaughton, "	75
"	"	P. V. Monroe, "	75
"	"	T. Sugden, "	75
"	"	Adam Staats, "	75
"	"	V. Knoll, "	75
"	"	A. Averbek, "	75
"	"	F. Huebschman, Senator.	75
"	"	L. N. Wood, Assemblyman.	75
"	"	J. S. Alban, Senator.	75

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
March 6,	D. D. Bancroft,	Assemblyman.	\$ 75 00
"	"	G. W. Cate,	" 75
"	"	J. H. Cooper,	" 75
"	"	Wm. Beck,	" 75
"	"	J. Prentice,	Senator. 75
"	"	A. Kinney,	Assemblyman. 75
"	"	H. H. Giles,	" 75
"	"	S. S. Barlow,	" 75
"	"	Wm. Richardson,	" 75
"	"	N. Clemons,	" 75
"	"	A. H. Van Orstrand,	" 75
"	"	J. A. Phillips,	" 75
"	"	J. H. Fellows,	" 75
"	"	S. D. Powers,	" 75
"	"	G. W. Hammett,	" 75
"	"	Z. Mead,	" 75
"	"	H. D. Patch,	" 75
"	"	J. Allen Barber,	" 75
"	"	J. L. Burnham,	" 75
"	"	N. M. Donaldson,	" 75
"	"	Wm. H. Green,	" 75
"	"	P. M. Johnson,	" 75
"	"	W. W. Graham,	" 75
"	"	D. Worthington,	" 75
"	"	J. Fyffe,	" 75
"	"	A. Gordon,	" 75
"	"	W. A. Lawrence,	" 75
"	"	J. Catton,	" 75
"	"	T. J. Safford,	" 75
"	"	D. C. Reed,	Senator. 75
"	"	E. Hasse,	Assemblyman. 75
"	"	O. Hoyt,	" 75
"	"	J. E. Squires,	Senator. 75
"	"	A. Briggs,	Assemblyman. 75
"	"	Wm. L. Utley,	" 75
"	"	N. H. Peak,	" 75
"	"	T. S. Bowen,	" 75
"	"	T. B. Sterling,	" 75
"	"	G. R. Ramsey,	" 75
"	"	E. Ricker,	" 75
"	"	T. Conkey,	" 75
"	"	C. Cain,	" 75
"	"	A. Stewart,	Senator. 75

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
March 6,	B. F. Moore,	Assemblyman	\$	75
"	" D. C. Blodgett,	"		75
"	" E. Wakeley,	Senator.		75
"	" L. Sterling,	"		75
"	" T. R. Mott,	Assemblyman.		75
"	" D. W. Maxson,	"		75
"	" S. W. Abbott,	"		75
"	" J. H. Earnest,	"		75
"	" L. M. Strong,	"		75
"	" J. R. Sharpstein,	Senator.		75
"	" J. Toay,	Assemblyman.		75
"	" H. G. Turner,	Senator.		75
"	" L. Burgess,	Assemblyman.		75
"	" C. L. Sholes,	"		75
"	" J. Skinner,	"		75
"	" D. McKee,	"		75
"	" J. Crammond,	"		75
"	" Tim. Burns, Lieut. Gov.	Senator.		150
"	" E. B. Dean,	"		75
"	" A. Botkin,	Assemblyman.		75
"	8, T. J. Safford,	"		35
"	" D. B. Conger,	"		75
"	" A. T. Gray, Chief Clerk,	"		615
"	9, J. T. Lewis,	"		75
"	" E. Root,	"		75
"	" E. Root,	"		75
"	11, Demming Fitch,	appropriation.		135
"	15, Lester & McGuire,	"		12 75
"	" C. M. Wibert,	"		7 77
"	" Rood & Whittemore,	"		85 38
"	17, A. H. Van Orstrand,	"		29 76
"	" S. O. Bennett,	"		15 62
"	" D. B. Conger,	"		10 13
"	" Alfred Main,	"		492 25
"	" E. B. West,	Senator.		75
"	" Transfer to Fund for Blind from Crawford Co.			16 60
"	19, W. R. Smith,	appropriation.		65
"	22, James C. Brown,	"		14
"	" C. Abbott, P. M.	part pay.		500
"	" J. S. Alban,	appropriation.		47 87
"	24, C. Abbott, bal. of	"		2387 72
"	" Baxter & Barrow	appropriation.		45 75

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
March	24,	J. H. Hackett,	appropriation.	\$ 75 00-
"	27,	S. E. Booth,	"	16 80
"	29,	Cary & Rounds,	"	26 25
"	"	B. F. Hopkins,	"	18 25
"	"	J. W. Hunt,	"	300 00
"	"	J. W. Hunt,	"	5 65
"	"	D. M. Seaver,	"	300-
"	"	B. Pinkney,	Senator.	75
April	1,	Charles Geo. Mayers,	appropriation.	50-
"	"	A. S. Wood,	"	45-
"	"	Francis Hudson,	"	250-
"	"	Azel P. Ladd,	Salary State Supt.	250-
"	"	Azel P. Ladd,	Clerk hire.	75
"	"	Charles D. Robinson,	Salary.	300
"	"	Edward H. Janssen,	Salary.	200
"	"	Edward H. Janssen,	Clerk hire.	75
"	"	Wm. Dudley,	Salary Librarian.	150
"	"	C. D. Robinson,	Clerk hire.	75
"	"	L. J. Farwell, Gov.	1 qr. salary.	312 50
"	"	L. J. Farwell,	1 " contingent.	150
"	2,	S. W. Beall,	appropriation,	49 75
"	"	Charles H. Larrabee,	1 qr salary.	333
"	"	Wisconsin Inst. for the Blind,	appropriation.	500
"	3,	Rood & Whittemore,	appropriation.	164
"	"	A. G. McBride,	"	251 13
"	"	T. O. Howe,	1 qr salary as Judge.	325
"	"	M. M. Jackson,	on ac't of salary.	153
"	"	F. A. Bickel,	Treas. Dodge Co. appro.	187 72
"	"	M. L. Sayles,	appropriation.	16
"	"	A. Manning,	"	11
"	5,	J. W. Seaton,	"	15
"	"	Billings & Carman,	"	9 13
"	"	M. M. Jackson,	on ac't of salary as Judge.	25
"	"	John Eberhard,	appropriation.	316 95
"	"	Weed & Eberhard,	"	105 50
"	"	Robt. L. Ream,	"	35
"	6,	Wiram Knowlton,	Salary.	375
"	"	Robinson & Bro.	appropriation.	10 50
"	"	D. Holt & Co.,	"	11 70
"	"	D. Holt,	"	20 75
"	"	L. J. Farwell,	for C. Abbott, postage.	1015 51
"	"	H. H. Bailey,	"	28 75
"	7,	C. L. Sholes,	"	1559 45

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
April	7,	E. V. Whitton,	salary.	\$ 375 00
"	"	M. M. Jackson, on ac't	salary.	65 "
"	9,	G. W. Hammett,	appropriation.	20
"	12,	John Milton,	"	11 50
"	"	J. W. Hunt, 1 qr salary	deputy sec'y.	150
"	"	E. H. Janssen,	clerk hire.	150
"	"	Fratney & Hertzbey	appropriation.	96
"	"	Jno. Wright, 1 pair	scales.	10
"	"	C. Abbott, P. M. Madison,	Sec'y of State	37 19
"	"	"	[Postage.	
"	"	"	State Treas. "	19 55
"	"	"	Att'y Gen'l "	8 02
"	"	"	Supt Pub. Inst. "	41 45
"	"	E. Eastabrook, 1 qr salary	Att'y Gen'l.	200
"	15,	Donaldson & Treadway,	appropriation.	19 75
"	"	L. Chapin,		36 66
"	"	Refunded Sheboygan Co.,	overpaid.	188 44
"	"	J. Quintas,	appropriation.	10
"	"	Tibbitts, Gordon & Co.,	"	499 70
"	"	H. Friend & Bro.	"	12 50
"	"	C. G. Mayers,	"	16 50
"	16,	B. F. Moore,	"	31 40
"	17,	S. G. Bugh,	per diem.	92 50
"	"	J. Halpin,	appropriation.	242 50
"	"	M. M. Jackson, on ac't of	salary.	464
"	"	Jos. Jones,	appropriation.	18
"	"	Nichols & Shiff,	"	31 50
"	"	James Hutchinson,	"	4 25
"	"	R. S. Vivian,	"	57
"	"	Wm. L. Utley,	"	48
"	"	Wm. L. Utley, 1 qr salary	Adj't Gen'l.	75
"	"	A. P. Ladd, 1 qr traveling	expenses.	150
"	"	S. M. Booth,	appropriation.	285
"	"	Robert Burnham,	"	365
"	"	John White,	"	165
"	"	John White,	"	125
"	"	T. L. Bowen,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	J. S. Alban,	"	92 50
"	"	A. Palmer,	"	92 50
"	"	S. O. Bennett,	"	92 50
"	"	J. Mc. M. Shafter,	appropriation.	185
"	"	S. O. Bennett,	"	25
"	"	J. C. Squires,	Senator.	92 50

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
April	19,	E. B. West,	Senator.	\$ 92 50
"	"	H. A. Wright,	"	92 50
"	"	Alva. Stewart,	"	92 50
"	"	E. Wakeley,	"	92 50
"	"	Rufus King, & &co.,	appropriation.	180
"	"	Lewis E. Peck,	"	30
"	"	John Taylor,	"	195 60
"	"	L. S. Hill,	"	242 50
"	"	Beriah Brown,	"	112 50
"	"	Serg't-at-Arms Assembly.		843
"	"	Chief Clk of Senate,		914
"	"	H. D. Barrow & Co.,	appropriation.	5
"	"	J. R. Sharpstein,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	Starr & Co.,	appropriation.	8
"	"	Elisha Starr & Co.,	"	12
"	"	Serg't-at-Arms,	Senate.	548
"	"	H. B. Gardiner,	appropriation.	50
"	"	P. E. Shannon	"	51
"	"	E. Root,	"	400
"	"	Charles Cain,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	J. L. Burnham,	"	92 50
"	"	Carpenter & Tenney,	appropriation.	618 75
"	"	Abraham Gordon,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	Rev. Chas. Lord,	appropriation.	50
"	"	T. H. Fellows,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	C. L. Sholes,	"	92 50
"	"	N. R. Allen,	appropriation.	169 35
"	"	Fras. Etchman,	"	50
"	"	C. Clement,	"	5
"	"	G. H. Paul,	"	3
"	"	James Campbell,	"	51 88
"	"	John Taylor,	"	1000
"	"	E. B. Dean, jr.,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	E. B. Dean,	appropriation.	102
"	"	James Halpin,	"	19
"	"	Patrick Gilluly,	"	242 50
"	"	A. T. Gray,	"	1003
"	"	A. T. Gray,	"	81
"	"	A. T. Gray,	"	17 50
"	"	T. Conkey,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	J. H. Cooper,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	Atwood & Buck.	appropriation.	269 25
"	"	Atwood & Buck,	"	30

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
April	19,	N. M. Donaldson,	Assemblyman.	\$ 92 50
"	"	Wm. Pincheon,	appropriation.	27 95
"	"	P. Bennett,	"	50
"	"	Green Bay Spectator,	"	1
"	"	Beriah Brown,	"	1000
"	"	Martin Martin,	"	10
"	"	Martin Martin,	"	242
"	"	Bertine Pinkney,	Senator.	70
"	"	A. J. Ward,	appropriation.	12 75
"	"	S. T. Lewis,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	Wm. L. Utley,	"	92 50
"	"	J. H. Earnest,	"	92 50
"	"	P. V. Monroe,	"	92 50
"	"	M. Averbeck,	"	92 50
"	"	D. W. Maxson,	"	92 50
"	"	S. D. Powers,	"	92 50
"	"	J. N. Hilliard,	"	92 50
"	"	Francis Huebschman,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	D. C. Reed,	"	92 50
"	"	E. Ricker,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	D. C. Blodgett,	"	92 50
"	"	W. A. Pierce,	"	92 50
"	"	David McKee,	"	92 50
"	"	D. B. Conger,	"	92 50
"	"	D. M. Strong,	"	92 50
"	"	A. Staats,	"	92 50
"	"	Z. Mead,	"	92 50
"	"	G. W. Cate,	"	92 55
"	"	V. Knoll,	"	92 50
"	"	James Catton,	"	92 50
"	"	T. B. Sterling,	"	92 50
"	"	A. H. Van Orstrand,	"	92 50
"	"	Jacob Skinner,	"	92 50
"	"	F. Mc Naughton,	"	92 50
"	"	J. Allen Barber,	"	75 50
"	"	W. Beck,	"	92 50
"	"	J. A. Phelps,	"	92 50
"	"	Andrew Briggs,	"	92 50
"	"	B. F. Moore.	"	92 50
"	"	Otis Hoyt,	"	92 50
"	"	Lewis N. Wood,	"	92 50
"	"	B. S. Wiel,	"	92 50
"	"	J. W. Fyffe,	"	92 50

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
April	19,	Edward Hasse,	"	\$ 92 50
"	"	N. H. Peak,	"	92 50
"	"	John Toay,	"	92 50
"	"	H. D. Patch,	"	92 50
"	"	H. H. Giles,	"	92 50
"	"	D. Worthington,	"	92 50
"	"	F. S. Safford,	"	92 50
"	"	S. W. Abbott,	"	92 50
"	"	J. Hackett,	"	92 50
"	"	A. Kinney,	"	92 50
"	"	Wm. A. Lawrence,	"	92 50
"	"	J. Prentice,	Senator.	92 50
"	"	G. R. Ramsey,	Assemblyman	92 50
"	"	Levi Sterling,	"	92 50
"	"	W. H. Green,	"	92 50
"	"	T. Sugden,	"	92 50
"	"	N. Clement,	"	92 50
"	"	G. W. Hammett,	"	92 50
"	"	E. Root,	"	92 50
"	"	W. W. Graham,	"	92 50
"	"	L. Burgess,	"	92 50
"	"	T. K. Mott,	"	92 50
"	"	A. Botkin,	"	92 50
"	"	W. Richardson,	"	92 50
"	"	Rev. J. M. Snow,	appropriation.	50
"	"	D. L. Bancroft,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	L. J. Farwell,	appropriation.	194
"	"	S. S. Barlow,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	"	A. F. Safford,	appropriation.	30
"	"	Levi Hubbell,	salary.	225
"	27,	Beriah Brown,	appropriation.	300
"	28,	L. J. Farwell, for Fryer,	"	100
"	"	W. W. Wyman,	"	100
May	1,	Billings & Carman,	"	15 50
"	4,	David Holt,	"	102 65
"	"	E. B. Kelsey,	"	62 50
"	7,	Alfred Main,	"	10
"	"	L. J. Farwell, Gov. ap. indebted State pris.		7017
"	"	Rufus King, & Co., appropriation.		58
"	"	John Taylor, bal. of	"	2177
"	"	Schoeffler & Mindt,	"	105 25
"	"	J. McEwan,	"	220
"	"	do	"	38

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
May	7,	J. H. & W. H. Casy,	"	\$ 86 14
"	"	H. L. Page,	"	97 58
"	"	Wm. H. Bonnell,	"	261 87
"	"	Beriah Brown, part of	"	1400
"	"	Wm. H. Howard,	"	80
"	"	Geo. Hyer,	"	45
"	"	Joel Rathbone, app. Bonds 55 and 56.		2070
"	"	do Int. do 55 and 56.		143 66
"	"	C. R. Allen, appropriation.		25
"	"	Davis & Clark,	"	11 50
"	"	N. W. Dean,	"	13 63
"	"	T. Burns, Order to Trammel.		71 41
"	"	A. Proudfit, appropriation.		60
"	"	C. Abbott, P. M. " for postage.		26 36
"	"	G. Van Steinwyk, Emigrant Agent, on Cert. of salary.		250
"	"	L. J. Farwell, Emigrant Agt. appropriation.		2300
"	"	do Contingent.		3000
"	"	Wis State Ag. Society, appropriation.		500
"	"	Wilson & Hamilton,	"	61 50
"	"	Weed & Eberhard,	"	54
"	8,	L. J. Farwell, app. Postage P. M. Madison 1851.		31 61
"	"	L. J. Farwell, bal. of app: postage for members, 1852;		484 49
"	"	Carpenter & Tenney, appropriation.		73
"	"	C. T. Wakeley,	"	782 50
"	"	do part of	"	143 02
"	"	B. Brown, bal. of	"	2469 87
"	"	do " "	"	3 25
"	"	Wyman & Bugh,	"	223 25
"	"	Cooley & Wells,	"	15
"	10,	James Densmore,	" Oshkosh.	11
"	"	M. N. Molthrop,	"	22 50
"	"	B. F. Hopkins,	"	5 58
"	"	Alden & Holt,	"	17
"	11,	E. D. Illsley,	"	2 67
"	"	John Wright,	"	10 25
"	"	Isaac Brown, Refunded as per voucher.		2 02
"	"	C. L. Claussen, appropriation.		55
"	"	Wis. Inst. for Blind,	"	2500
"	"	do.	"	500
"	"	James L. Manville,	"	238 89

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.				
May	11,	Chas. L. Fessell,	appropriation.	\$ 89 00
"	12,	Pat. Haynes,	"	6
"	"	A. P. Ladd, 2 qrs. trav. ex. State Supt.		150
"	"	Bird & Vail,	appropriation,	9 50
"	"	Bunner & Harrison,	"	25
"	"	do	"	3 50
"	"	J. A. Hadley,	"	10 80
"	"	do bal. of	"	80
"	"	W. E. Cramer, & Co.	"	68 50
"	"	do	"	115 50
"	14,	J. W. Seabury,	appropriation.	177 15
"	"	Dean & Ruggles,	"	7 76
"	19,	E. & W. E. Cramer, being am't overpaid		
"	"	on canal mort. Feb. 28, '52, executed by		
"	"	B. Douglass.		11 26
"	"	D. Casey,	appropriation.	150
"	"	H. B. Hinsdale, Treas. Kenosha Co. app.		145 70
"	"	Wm. Doughty,	appropriation.	309 26
"	25,	J. R. Brigham,	"	73 74
"	27,	R. Dunlap,	"	10
"	28,	D. Casey,	"	49 90
"	31,	J. B. Estes,	"	25
June	5,	A. P. Thompson,	"	10
"	10,	P. M. Johnson,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	20,	H. B. Tousler, appro. Canal Bond, No. 53.		1285 92
"	"	M. M. Jackson, on ac't of salary as Judge.		125
"	"	C. T. Wakeley,	Printing.	160 24
"	26,	Harvey G. Turner,	Assemblyman.	92 50
"	29,	B. S. Wiel,	bal. do	24 42
July	1,	T. O. Howe, on ac't of salary as Judge		226
"	"	C. H. Larrabee,	" " "	375
"	"	Levi Hubbell,	" " "	500
"	"	Wiram Knowlton,	" " "	375
"	"	Jno. W. Hunt,	" dep. Sec'y.	150
"	"	G. Van Steinwigk,	" Emig. Agent	375
"	"	E. H. Janssen,	" Clerk hire.	150
"	"	M. M. Jackson,	" "	125
"	"	L. J. Farwell,	" "	312 50
"	"	do	" contingent.	150
"	"	A. P. Ladd, app. for Clerk hire.		150
"	"	do 1 qr salary State Supt.		250
"	5,	Postage, State Treas.		23
"	"	do Sec'y of State,		46

TREASURER'S REPORT—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
July	5,	Postage, Gov.	\$ 44 76
"	5,	do Att'y Gen'l.	1 63
"	5,	do State Supt.	27 62
"	6,	Wm. Dudley, Librarian.	150 00
"	6,	M. M. Jackson, on ac't of salary.	50 00
"	7,	Wm. L. Utley, 1 qr salary Adj't Gen'l.	75 00
"	8,	L. J. Farwell, Documentary Hist. Wis.	150 00
"	9,	do State prison.	1319 75
"	12,	M. M. Jackson, on ac't of salary.	157
"	13,	D. Holt, bal. appro.	3 60
"	13,	L. J. Farwell, on ac't of Swamp Lands.	209 25
"	16,	John Wright, stationary State Supt.	1 65
"	27,	C. T. Wakeley, on ac't of printing.	108 27
"	30,	E. H. Janssen, 1 qr salary.	200
"	30,	C. T. Wakeley, on appropriation.	3316 87
Aug.	3,	T. S. Mills, "	2
"	3,	Sheboygan Mercury, "	1
"	4,	Benton & Garfield, " 1851.	676 29
"	9,	Timothy Burns, bal. "	113 59
"	18,	Leonard J. Farwell, Gov. Contingent.	1500
"	18,	E. Eastabrook, 1 qr salary as Att'y Gen'l.	200
"	19,	Lafayette Tousley, appropriation.	5
"	19,	P. M. Madison, Postage Att'y Gen'l.	
"	19,	Wis. Inst. for Blind, on appro.	500
"	19,	A. P. Ladd, 1 qr clerk hire.	150
"	21,	Bliss & Cheney, appropriation.	5
"	30,	C. D. Robinson, on ac't salary.	300
Oct.	1,	G. V. Steinwigk, " "	375
"	"	M. M. Jackson, " "	345
"	"	Timothy O. Howe, " "	300
"	"	Chas. D. Robinson, " "	300
"	"	E. H. Janssen, 1 qr salary clerk hire.	150
"	"	J. W. Hunt, 1 "	150
"	"	L. J. Farwell, 1 "	312 50
"	"	L. J. Farwell, 1 " clerk hire.	150
"	2,	L. J. Farwell, on appro. for Penitentiary.	1804 11
"	2,	Wm. Dudley, Salary Librarian.	150
"	"	C. Abbott, Postage Gov.	26 41
"	"	do " State Treas.	27 68
"	"	do " Sec'y of State.	64 74
"	"	do " State Supt.	24 28
"	4,	C. H. Larrabee 1 qr salary.	284 00

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

1852.			
Oct.	4,	A. P. Ladd, 1 qr salary	\$ 250
"	"	do " " clerk hire,	150
"	10,	Wm. L. Utley, " " Adj't Gen'l.	75
"	21,	E. H. Janssen, " "	200
"	"	E. Estabrook, " "	200
"	28,	P. M. Madison, Postage Att'y Gen'l.	4 25
Nov.	16,	Wyram Knowlton, on ac't of salary.	365
"	"	A. P. Ladd, 1 qr traveling expenses.	150
Dec.	1,	Gov. L. J. Farwell, Doc. Hist. Wis.	200
"	2,	M. M. Cothren, Mileage Pres. Election.	15 60
"	"	Saterlee Clark, " " "	21
"	"	Beriah Brown, " " "	5
"	"	Philo White, " " "	27
"	"	Chas. Billinghamurst, " " "	15
"	13,	Gov. Farwell. on ac't of Swamp Lands.	147
			<hr/>
			\$134593 33

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

<i>UNIVERSITY FUND.</i>			<i>UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.</i>		
1852.	STATE OF WISCONSIN, <i>In ac't with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,</i> <i>Treasurer the of University Fund Income</i> }		1852.	STATE OF WISCONSIN, <i>In ac't with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,</i> <i>Treasurer of the University Fund Income</i> }	
January 1,	By amount received of J. C. Fairchild, late State Treasurer,.....	\$ 162 83	January 1,	By amount received during the year ending December 31, 1852.....	\$ 1980 57
January 1,	By Total amount received for the year ending December 31, 1852.	2537 00			
1852.		\$ 2699 83	1852.		
January 1,	DR. To this amount paid out during the year end ing December 31, 1852,.....	\$ 704 25	January 1,	DR. To this amount paid out for platting, station- ary, &c.,.....	\$ 163 85
	Balance on hand,.....	\$ 1995 58		Balance on hand,.....	\$ 1817 22

26

For the names of persons from whom money has been received, and to whom paid, see Books in office.

TREASURER'S REPORT,—(CONTINUED.)

<i>SCHOOL FUND.</i>			<i>SCHOOL FUND INCOME.</i>		
1852.	STATE OF WISCONSIN, <i>In ac't with EDWARD H JANSSEN,</i> <i>State Treasurer.</i>		1852.	SCHOOL FUND INCOME. <i>In ac't with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,</i>	
January 1,	To amount received of J. C. Fairchild, late State Treasurer,.....	\$ 2065 82	January 1,	By amount received of J. C. Fairchild, late State Treasurer,.....	\$ 9,840 31
	Total amount of School Fund received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1852.....	22850 78		By amount received during the year,.....	50,036 80
	CR.	\$24924 60		DR.	\$ 59,877 11
1852. January 1,	By total amount paid out during the year ending Dec. 31, 1852, as per vouchers,.....	\$20147 45	1852. January 1,	To amounts paid out, (as per vouchers.).....	54,327 99
	Leaving balance on hand,.....	\$ 4477 15		Balance on hand,.....	\$5,549 12

For the names of persons of whom money has been received, and to whom paid, see books in the office.

TREASURER'S REPORT—(CONTINUED).

*RECEIVED into the State Treasury on act of the
Fox and Wisconsin River's Improvement.*

PAID OUT—as follows.

1852.			1852.		
Oct. 14,	James Murdock, Treas. State Land Office.....	\$ 500 00	Nov. 17,	P. H. Prame, Act. Com. F. & W. rivers Imp.	\$ 2966 10
Nov. 8,	do " " " "	1690 00	Nov. 23,	do " " " "	500 00
Nov. 17,	do " " " "	1276 10	Dec. 13,	Chas. D. Robinson, " "	29 50
Dec. 17,	do " " " "	900 00	Dec. 28,	P. H. Prame, Act. Com. "	900 00
Dec. 31,	Balance overpaid.....	29 50			
		\$4395 60			\$ 4395 60

TREASURER'S REPORT—(CONTINUED.)

*RECEIVED into the State Treasury on act of the
FUND FOR THE BLIND.*

PAID OUT as follows.

1852.		\$ 32 61	1852.		\$ 49 20
Feb. 9.	Manitowoc County Tax, for 1850.....		March 18,	Treasurer of Blind Assylum.....	
Feb. 16,	Crawford " " "	16 59			
		\$ 49 20			\$ 49 20

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN, State Treasurer, in act. with the State of Wisconsin.

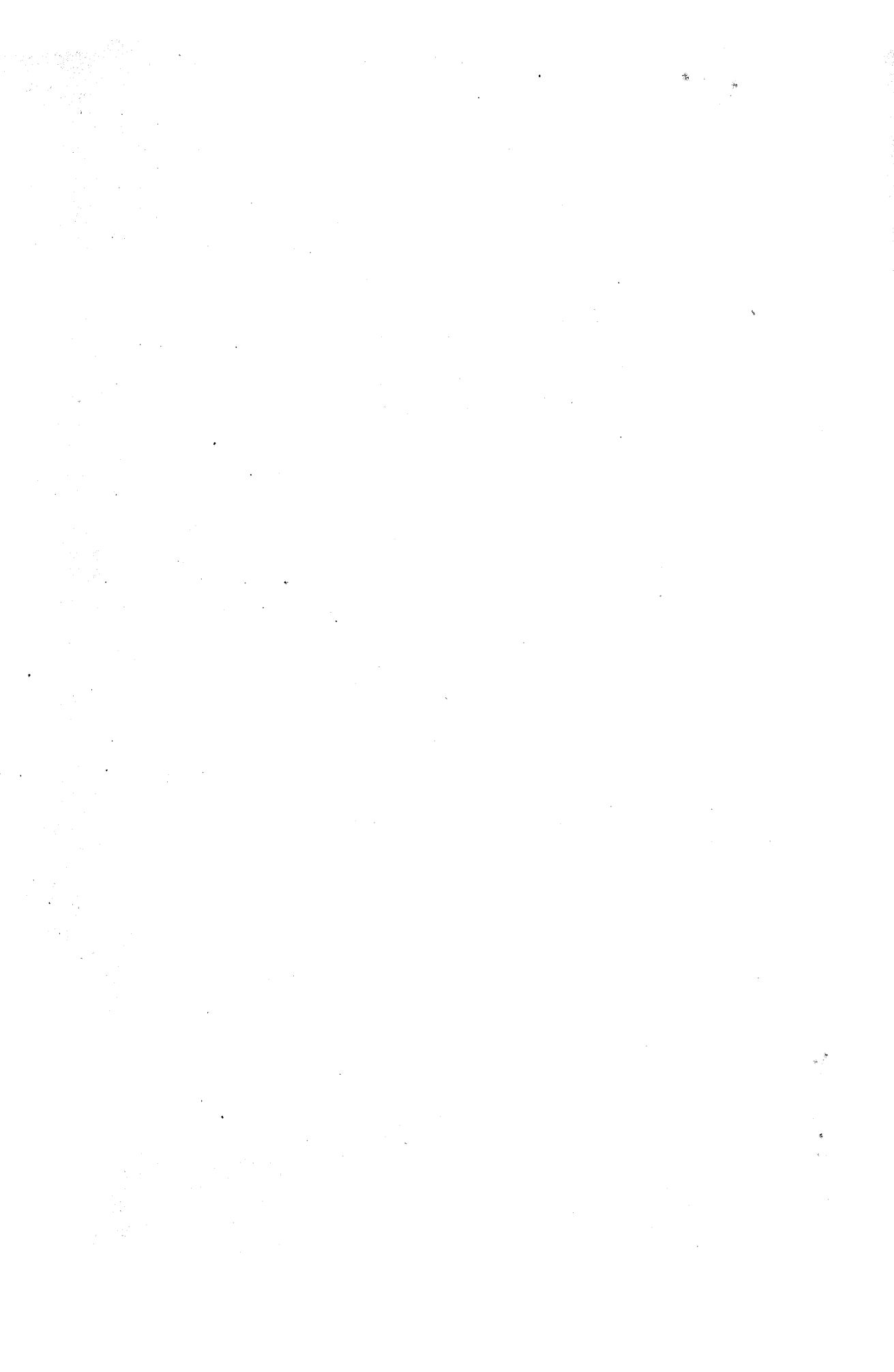
Amount belonging to the General Fund received from 31st December 1851, to December, 1852.....	\$ 133652 68
Amount disbursed in 1852.....	134593 33
Overpaid out of this Fund,.....	\$ 940 71
Amount of School Fund received, 1852,.....	24924 60
Amount disbursed same period,.....	20147 45
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 4777 15
Amount of School Fund Income received, 1852.....	59877 11
Amount disbursed same period,.....	54327 99
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 5549 12
Amount of University Fund received, 1852,.....	2699 83
Amount disbursed same period,.....	704 25
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 1995 58
Amount of University Fund Income received 1852,.....	1980 57
Amount disbursed same period,.....	163 34
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 1817 23
Amount of Fund for the Blind received 1852,.....	49 20
Amount disbursed same period,.....	49 20
Amount of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement received 1852,.....	4366 10
Amount disbursed same period,.....	4335 60
Overpaid out of this Fund,.....	\$ 29 40
Total amount of Cash on hand belonging to the several Funds, December 31st, 1852.....	\$ 13168 84

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,

State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Madison, January 5, 1853. }



ANNUAL
REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON :
BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.
1853.

R E P O R T.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
MADISON, WISCONSIN, *Dec. 31, 1852.* }

To THE LEGISLATURE :—

It is made the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report annually to the Legislature,

“An abstract of all the Common School Reports received by him from the several Clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors ;

A statement of the condition of Common Schools in this State;
Estimates and accounts of expenditures of the School Moneys ;
Plans for the improvement and management of the Common School Fund, and for the better arrangement of the Common Schools ; and

All such matters relating to his office and the Schools of the State as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.”

In accordance with these provisions of law, I have the honor to present the **FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT** from this Department.

Reports have been received from thirty-three counties in the State. Within the year, School districts have been organized, and schools have been opened in the two new counties of Oconto and Waushara. No reports have been received from the six organized counties of Adams, Door, Kewaunee, Lapointe, and Marathon.

The whole number of children between the age of four and the age of twenty, residing in the State, is

124,783

This number is about one-third of the whole population of the State. The number reported last year was

111,431

The increase within the year has been

13,442

The number of children within the above ages constitutes the basis upon which the revenue of the School Fund is apportioned. It will be seen that, though the revenue is annually increasing, the number among whom it is to be divided is increasing still more rapidly. The proportion to each child will not, therefore, be augmented in any great degree for a term of years to come.

The number of children who have attended the public schools of the State, exclusive of those in towns from which no reports have been received, is

88,042

The total number of attendants in all the towns is estimated at

90,000

The following table will exhibit the whole number of children in the State, the number who have attended the public schools, and the per centage which the latter forms of the whole, for each year since the organization of the public schools under the State government:

	Whole No. of children.	No. who have attended school.	per cent
1849	70,457	32,174	46
1850	92,047	61,597	67
1851	111,431	78,944	70
1852	124,783	90,000	72

In the number of attendants at the public schools of the State, the increase in four years has been from thirty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-four to ninety thousand; from a proportion of less than one-half to one of nearly three-fourths of all the children in the State.

The whole amount of money received from all sources, is reported at

\$127,718 42

Amount remaining unexpended at the commencement of the year,

5,755 37

Expended this year for teachers' wages,

105,122 83

do. do. Libraries,

5,641 14

do. do other purposes,

11,981 87

Remaining unexpended,

2,622 13

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The following is a statement of the condition and resources of the School Fund, at the present time.

Due on lands sold,	\$681,931 71
do. Loans,	132,491 64
In Treasurer's hands,	4,777 15

Total,	\$819,200 50

THE UNIVERSITY FUND.

Due on Lands Sold,	\$40,051 26
do. Loans,	3,395 00
In Treasurer's hands,	1,995 58

Total,	\$45,441 84

These two amounts constitute the School and the University Fund. The interest at seven per cent. upon the former, is to be expended for the benefit of the public Schools; the income derived from the latter is for the use of the State University.

IRREGULAR RETURNS.

The irregularity and incompleteness of the returns received at this Department from the Clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors, have prevented more than an approximation to accuracy in the tables and statistics accompanying this report. The accounts of the receipts and expenditures of money are particularly confused and contradictory. In many instances there have been great discrepancies between the total number of children and the aggregate of males and females, reported in the same county. Other portions of the reports have been undigested masses of figures, evidently the crude estimates of clerks of districts and town superintendents, instead of the result of careful and diligent inquiry. To compile and arrange these has been a laborious task,

and the result has often been far from satisfactory. The difficulties may, in part, arise from the complex system upon which the reports are made out, and, so far, are insuperable. But many of the errors are caused by negligence, when by a slight degree of care, complete accuracy might have been attained.

It is hoped that by providing a full set of blank returns for Clerks of Boards of Supervisors, Town Superintendents and District Clerks, by simplifying the system of reporting, and by additional care on the part of those officers, the causes of complaint may be removed.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The whole number of School-Houses in the State, is 1730

The number erected within the present year, is 221

Of this number there have been built of brick, thirteen ; of stone, nineteen ; of logs, eighty-one ; framed, one hundred and eight. Of the whole number in the State, sixty-six are of brick ; seventy four of stone ; seven hundred and seventy-eight of logs, and eight hundred and twelve framed.

The total valuation of school-houses in the State, is \$261,986 32

There has been raised by tax, within the present year, and expended in building, repairing, and hiring School-houses, the sum of \$53,757 35

Of the whole number reported, there are located upon sites containing less than one acre, 1492

The number unenclosed is 1535

Destitute of Blackboards, 610

Destitute of Outline Maps, 1369

The progress already made, in providing houses for the accommodation of the schools, is highly commendable. Too much should not be expected of a new state, just entering upon the career of its prosperity—many parts of it newly settled, and laboring under the consequent disadvantages. Still much remains undone among those who cannot plead inability or poverty. Even the best of

our school-houses, with a few very creditable exceptions, are far from being what the wants and conveniences of a school, the comfort of pupil and teacher, and the good of the district require. In some of the cities and towns, capacious and elegant houses have been constructed, and supplied with the furniture and apparatus which sound experience has demonstrated to be of the highest importance to the advancement of a school. But many of the structures used for the public schools are totally inadequate to the object for which they are designed. Some, even in the thickly settled portions of the State, are inferior to the out-buildings of the substantial farmers of the neighborhood. Others are located upon wide and shelterless prairies, exposed to the scorching suns of summer and the sweeping storms of winter. The great majority are without apparatus to illustrate the lessons of the text book, and also without the decent provisions for the health and comfort of the child. All these are so many difficulties in the path of the scholar, and so many embarrassments to the labors of the teacher.

A school-house should not, in its arrangement and appearance, continually suggest a contrast with the comforts of home. If it does, it becomes an object of aversion instead of attachment. Physical comfort is necessary to mental improvement. A child cannot make progress in its studies while perched upon a high and narrow seat; while suffering from thirst and from the extremes of heat and cold; while oppressed by the inhalation of impure air, and where three are crowded into the space which but one should occupy.

The furniture of a school house should be adapted to the necessities of the child. The muscles of children are flaccid, and their systems easily exhausted by restraint. The lady must have her cushioned seat—the man of business his easy chair. To be deprived of these is esteemed a hardship. Yet they send their children without compunction, day after day, to endure weariness and fatigue, and a system of torture that is only prevented, by the elasticity of youth, from causing permanent deformity. The benches should be low and wide—arranged in grades corresponding to the size of

the scholars—adapted to their comfort, and easy of access. There should be sufficient room for each child to change its position without disturbing the entire school—to leave and return to its place without interrupting the studies of others.

A plentiful supply of pure and fresh water should be provided, and no harm can arise from allowing it to be free of access to all the scholars.

Severe cold should be tempered by convenient means for warming the apartment. A sufficient quantity of good and seasoned fuel should be supplied. Entry-ways, to prevent the opening of the outer door directly into the study room, and shade trees to shelter the house, are useful adjuncts.

Another topic, to which the reasonable limits of an Annual Report can do but partial justice, is that of ventilation. It is needless to urge that danger to the health and life of the child is so remote and trifling as to be unworthy of consideration. The reverse is the case. Instances are constantly occurring in which the seeds of disease are gathered in the close and polluted air of the school-room, and ripen into premature decay and an early death. Many parents can call to mind the frequent complaints of their children, who have returned from school, nervous, feverish and pale—laboring under a depression of spirits and lassitude of body. A passing emotion of compassion may have attributed their appearance to confinement and study, neither of which is productive of evil effects, unless accompanied by an atmosphere rank with impurity, habits opposed to cleanliness and health, a loss of comfort and necessary recreation.

In a school-room with a low ceiling, contracted in size, with no means of ventilation, and containing from fifty to one hundred scholars, the air—inhaled by each different pair of lungs—loses its vital properties and becomes loaded with the impurities and infection thrown off from numerous systems. To contend that there is, in this, no danger to the health of the child, is folly. The temporary symptoms of suffering may disappear with the habits which occasioned them, but the tendencies to disease linger in the sys-

tem, awaiting some predisposing cause to develop their active strength, and hurry their victim to an untimely grave.

These statements are no exaggeration of the evil, for exaggeration is impossible. Still, the evil is allowed to exist, because its first manifestations are not in a form that appals and terrifies. Its approach is slow and insidious. The operation proceeds in secret. At length, a frame racked with pain—a mind debilitated, unbalanced or diseased—powers of usefulness and enjoyment destroyed, are the fated results of a few years spent in the crowded and heated school room. For all these consequences, the preventive is of the simplest character. The most ordinary mechanical contrivance will ensure pure air to the child, and the natural result, health and happiness, to the man.

Every window should be so constructed that it may be lowered at the top. The impure and rarified air then rises and passes out, while a current of fresh air rushes in to supply its place. School houses should be large; the ceiling high, and the study room capacious. These arrangements can be cheaply provided. That is a costly economy which sacrifices sound health, and disregards the danger of disease to save a trifling expense.

School-houses should be healthily located. A neighboring swamp, the marshy bank of a creek or river, or a pool of stagnant water, sends forth a miasma destructive to the health of an entire school. Take, for example, two school-houses. Let one be located upon an airy eminence, kept dry, clean, and well ventilated. Let the other be indifferently located, no attention paid to influences that may affect the atmosphere, and without special provisions for health and comfort. Let the attendants at both come from the same neighborhood, and be similarly situated at home. Experience has shown that, under such circumstances, the time lost by sickness in the latter, will attain an alarming proportion when compared with that in the former. The reason is obvious. In fact, the result could not be otherwise. With a loss of ease, a total disregard of provisions for comfort, and while inhal

ing a pestilential atmosphere, the enjoyment of bodily health is impossible.

The planting of shade trees around school-houses, especially when located upon our prairies, is a subject worthy of attention. They protect the house and the scholars alike from the hot sun, and the searching wind. But they have a purpose and effect beyond that of comfort. They adorn and beautify the house and grounds. It was a profound philosophy which led Plato to the groves and shades to discourse before his pupils upon the capacity of the soul, and the themes of death and immortality. He appreciated the effect which the beautiful in nature exercised upon the mind and temper. We should not be behind the ancient Greeks in devising means to render the lessons of wisdom attractive, and in adorning its temples with the beauties of art and the refinements of taste. Let the school-house be made a pleasant resort for the children. Let there grow up in their minds a love for the place—an affection for the scene of their sports and studies. Link it with pleasing associations. Render it desirable and alluring—a spot around which the mind, in after life, can linger with emotions of tenderness and pleasure. Let means of recreation be provided. Let the play-ground be enclosed, overspread with refreshing shade, and covered with green. The child that is happy and contented will be a studious and dutiful scholar.

Upon the subject of apparatus, less is necessary to be said. The importance of means to illustrate the lessons learned by the scholar will be appreciated by all. Some articles, among which are blackboards and outline maps, are absolutely indispensable. Yet the returns show that six hundred and ten school-houses are destitute of the former, and that but three hundred and sixty-one, out of all the school houses in the State, are supplied with the latter.

In connection with the subject of school-houses, I have one other suggestion to offer. The School Fund of the State was created for but one object—that the public schools might keep pace with the wants of the people, and remain to their children forever

free. It should be the study of the Legislature, as the experience of each year may indicate, to make such changes in the disposition of the Fund, that the generous designs of its founders may be more completely fulfilled. By the present statute, the School Fund is loaned to individuals in sums of from one hundred to five hundred dollars, for a term of five years, (with the privilege of extension,) at an annual interest of seven per cent. I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of passing a bill, authorizing the Commissioners of the School Fund to loan it in limited sums, to school districts, for the erection of school-houses, the interest to be paid by an annual tax. The security would be unquestioned, as all the taxable property in the district would be held, not only for the final liquidation of the debt, but for the prompt payment of the interest.

By this disposition of the School Fund, both the principle and interest will become directly subservient to the purposes of education—the former being devoted to the erection of school houses, and the latter to the maintainance of teachers. It becomes, for all practical ends, a donation to the public schools, but a donation which is inexhaustible. All the possible benefits arising from the use of this vast capital, accrue directly to the people for their children, and no part is alienated for purposes of private and individual enterprise.

TEACHERS.

The amount of money expended for teachers' wages within the year, is \$105,082 83

Of this sum there was raised by tax 46,781 06

The average number of months during which the public schools have been taught, is five and one-half. In the county of Kenosha, which shows a higher average than any other county in the State, schools have been taught during eight months in the year. In the county of Richland, which shows the lowest average, schools have been taught during three months in the year. The highest ave-

rage last year was seven and a half; the lowest but little over one and one-half. The general average was five and thirty-nine hundredths months.

The wages paid to teachers, except in a few localities, are uniformly low. In some of the cities and principal villages, five hundred, six hundred, and in one instance, seven hundred dollars per annum have been paid to the principal teachers. The average price paid throughout the State to male teachers, per month, is

\$16 34

In the county of Grant, which shows the highest average in the State, the sum paid is

22 74

The lowest in any county is in Richland

10 00

The average price paid to female teachers per month, is

8 50

The highest price paid to female teachers in any county, is in the county of Brown,

15 00

The lowest in any county is in Waushara,

5 33

As these reports, in the great majority of cases, are received from schools districts situated in agricultural sections of the State, they probably refer to the wages paid, exclusive of board, which is furnished to the teacher by the different families of the district, in rotation. Where this plan is not followed it is usual to pay the teacher six dollars per month in addition to the regular wages, and the district is relieved of all responsibility in the matter. But as the former is the most general plan, the sum of six dollars should be added to the averages above given, which will increase the amount paid to male teachers to twenty-two dollars and thirty-four cents, and to female teachers, fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

It needs neither argument or illustration, aside from these facts, to lead the mind to a just conclusion in regard to the profession of teaching as followed in this State. The office of teacher is one of grave duties and high responsibilities. It involves the care of minds open to every influence, impressed by every object, and led by every example. The child is quick to see and ready to follow.

Its powers of observation mature before its habits of reflection and are its only guide, aside from the restraints of authority. The teacher should be circumspect in his actions, careful in his conversation,—should possess temper and habits of a peculiar character. If deficient or unfaithful, he is unworthy of the trust. Literary qualifications, although indispensable, are not the highest requisites. He should have studied the character of childhood, and be able to mould it into form—to shape and fashion it for the future character of the man or the woman. He should be fitted to cultivate the morals, as well as the intellect,—for the teacher leaves the impress of his own mind upon the mind of the child. He plants in the susceptible understanding of youth the germ of future good or evil. The good lessons of years cannot efface principles inculcated by months of daily intercourse between the pliant child and the man confirmed in frivolity or evil. The toils and trials of a life time will not obliterate the lessons of truth and wisdom carefully instilled by the precept and example of the accomplished teacher.

The embarrassments of new and sparsely settled districts apparently deny them the privilege of a choice between a good teacher and a poor one. It is sometimes difficult to obtain a good teacher; at other times the district is unable to pay the price demanded. But it is not a well settled principle that a poor teacher at a low price is better than none. A district should remain entirely destitute rather than place their children under the charge of a man without the qualities essential for training the mind and instilling just sentiments. It is also a mistaken idea that a male teacher must, in all instances, be employed a portion of the year. A good female teacher is far more beneficial for any school than a poor male teacher, and can usually be employed for about the same price. In schools composed principally of small scholars, the former is particularly adapted to the charge, and should always be preferred. By employing female teachers when the condition of the school will permit, and where competent male teachers cannot

be obtained, many of the difficulties and trials of establishing good schools in new settlements will be obviated.

When good teachers can be employed no considerations of parsimony should be allowed to interfere. The cheapest teacher is usually the most expensive in the end. It is needless to cite instances of schools broken up, or their usefulness destroyed, or of districts divided in feeling and interest, as the consequences of employing incompetent and unfaithful teachers. The truth is, a good teacher, adequately compensated, is the best for a district by every consideration of the public good, true economy, and the advancement of pupils, not only in their studies, but in proper habits, sobriety and virtue.

Whatever may be the qualities and virtues of the school teacher, there are duties, the performance of which does not rest with him. He must have the co-operation of those under whose charge the children are when away from the school room. Parents and guardians should exercise a constant care over their children's progress, and show by frequent visitations that they have interests and hopes in the welfare of the school.

The income of the School Fund is to be expended in the payment of teachers' wages. That fund was created not only for the present, but for the future good of the State. The education of the children does less to advance the prosperity of the generation now in the vigor or decline of life, than to prepare a generation that, in years to come, will wield the destinies of the State. To this purpose our School Fund is devoted, and the medium through which it is to be accomplished is the school teacher. It is committing a wrong upon the future of our State, to squander upon unworthy objects, to waste and destroy the means provided for its enlightenment, its greatness and renown.

SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

One-tenth of the income of the School Fund is now devoted to the purchase of School District Libraries. Since the law, making

this provision, went into effect, the sum apportioned to the school districts of the State for this purpose, has been \$10,061 22

The districts, in addition to this, have raised by tax for the same purpose 1,209 00

The total amount received and expended, is 11,270 22

The total number of volumes now contained in the district libraries of the State, is 11,975

It will be readily seen that the number of volumes in the libraries bears no proper proportion to the amount of money expended. This is the legitimate result of that system which doles out a particular per cent. of the money received by each school district, compelling its immediate appropriation, regardless of the consideration that, in many instances, the amount is insufficient for judicious expenditure. Under this law, some of the large districts have received nearly sixty dollars, while some of the smaller ones received less than one dollar. The former were thus compelled to expend a greater proportion of their apportionment from the income of the School Fund, for this purpose, than was advisable; and the latter were left with a sum entirely insufficient for practical use. It is apparent that this system of appropriation will ultimately amount to an enormous expenditure without even the prospect of ever securing good libraries to our schools. I would therefore recommend legislative action upon this subject. A very respectable school library can be procured for the sum of twenty dollars. An appropriation of ten dollars to each school district, on condition that an equal sum be raised by them, and the amount applied to the purchase of books, would secure suitable libraries in every school district of the State.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction "to recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and, as far as practicable, to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the common schools throughout the State; to

discourage the use of sectarian books and sectarian instruction in the schools," and "to advise in the selection of books for school district libraries."

I enter upon the discharge of this portion of my official duty conscious that one of the most sacred trusts that can be committed to an individual, is the recommendation of books for the use of the children of a State. From these, impressions are unconsciously given to their plastic minds, which will influence them through life. On the judicious selection of school books depends much of the character of our youth, and through them of the future history of the State. The law not only makes it a duty to recommend such books as are best calculated to promote the advancement of the scholars in those branches required to be taught, but also such as are free from the taint of sectarian bias.

Impressed with the delicacy of the task, much time and attention has been given to an impartial examination of the numerous school books upon the several subjects required. I have also sought and received the counsel of eminent friends of education to aid me in my conclusions.

I have thus been enabled to select a list of books which I can recommend with the utmost confidence in their practical adaptation to the necessities of our public schools. A uniformity of school books is of great importance to the prosperity of the schools of the State. This uniformity unfortunately does not now exist. A greater diversity of text books, and in many instances of an inferior or antiquated kind, probably never prevailed in any state. To correct this evil, a unison of action, on the part of those whose duty it is to prescribe books for the use of schools, is indispensable. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the co-operation of all school district officers in the recommendation and adoption of the following series :

Reading Books.—Swan's Primary Schools Readers, Parts 1st, 2d and 3d.

Swan's Grammar School Reader.

Swan's District School Reader.

As a distinct exercise for advanced scholars, once or twice a week, I would also recommend the use of the *American Manual*, by Joseph B. Burleigh, L. L. D., and Swan's *Instructive Reader*.

Swan's Reading Books, commencing with children in the primer, and leading them by regular gradations through the entire series of five books, present a most thorough, systematic and philosophical method of teaching the art of reading.

Spelling Book.—Swan's.

Dictionary.—Webster's.

Geographies.—Mitchell's Primary Geography.

Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.

Mitchell's Geographical Question Book.

Arithmetics.—Intellectual Arithmetic, Colburn's.

Written do. Ray's.

Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic is a work that has been long and extensively used in nearly every state in the union. There are many works of more recent issue, upon this subject, intended to supply the place which this little volume has so successfully occupied, but none, I think, equal it in merit.

Algebra.—Ray's

Geometry.—Davies' Practical.

Astronomy.—Smith's (quarto.)

Grammars.—Green's First Lessons in Grammar, [new edition.]

Green's Analysis of Language.

I think these two books incomparably better adapted to the present wants of our schools than any other works on the subject with which I am acquainted.

Analysis of Words.—McElligott's Manual.

Histories.—Parley's First Book of History.

Goodrich's History of the United States, (new edition, with questions.)

Botany.—Wood's.

Natural Philosophy.—Johnston's.

Chemistry.—Johnston's Turner's Elements.

If the above named books could be universally adopted in the

public schools of the State, to the entire exclusion of the heterogeneous mass now inflicted upon our scholars, incalculable good would be the result.

COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

As an efficient auxiliary in perfecting the system and securing the success of public instruction, an educational journal is of vast importance. Such a publication would serve as a medium through which the State Superintendent could communicate with the teachers and friends of education in the State. All important decisions of this Department, of general application, would there be printed. In such a form, being accessible to all, they would prevent the frequency of appeals involving the same questions of right and wrong. The decisions already made by this Department amount to a large manuscript volume. They are now known only to parties interested in each individual case, or to those who have taken occasion to examine the records of this office. Many of them are of such a nature as to settle principles upon which new appeals are daily made from different counties, or even from adjoining school districts. In addition to this, the inhabitants of school districts meet with great difficulties in obtaining copies of laws passed by the different legislatures, in relation to the public schools. As a consequence, embarrassing suits and appeals arise, involving the loss of time, and incurring expense which a general publication of the laws and decisions would have prevented.

A School Journal, sent by authority into every school district, would tend to awaken a general interest in the progress of education. If bound at the end of each year, and placed in the district library, it would not only be of present service, but would form a valuable historic record of the progress of education in the State.

Such publications have been established in other states, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Their influence has proved salutary in effecting an understanding among those engaged in education, in securing unity of action, and in bringing the power

ful aid of the press to assist in preparing for usefulness the rising generation.

I would respectfully recommend that the State Superintendent be authorized to procure the printing of such matter upon educational subjects, in periodical form, as may be requisite to meet these necessities.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Our School Laws are conflicting, voluminous and complicated. Complaints are constantly being received from different portions of the State, urging the necessity of their revision. Many suits are now pending against school district officers, and the number is daily increasing, principally arising from a misunderstanding of the real meaning and intent of the law.

One year ago, I called the attention of the Legislature to this subject. I now beg leave to refer you to that communication. (Appendix B.)

The experience of the past year has confirmed my opinion that an entire revision of the School Laws of the State is absolutely necessary.

TRAVELING OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT, AND TEMPORARY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The law makes it the duty of the State Superintendent to visit, as far as practicable, the different counties of the State, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the cause of education. In compliance with this provision, seventeen counties have been visited during the past year. In these visits an effort was made to meet as many teachers and friends of education as possible. The teachers of the counties visited were by previous notice, assembled, usually at the county seats, and temporary Normal Schools organized for one, and sometimes, two weeks. The schools were well attended, and much interest elicited. The days were occupied in

giving instruction in those branches taught in the public schools; explanations upon the most approved modes of communicating instruction; discussions upon the general system of management and government of schools; and other practical subjects of importance to teachers. The evenings were devoted to public lectures upon such topics as were thought best calculated to awaken in the people a more lively interest in the cause of popular instruction.

At some of these schools there were nearly eighty school teachers in attendance. It will readily be seen that, with this number, one instructor could not do justice to the undertaking. I usually found it necessary to employ two, and sometimes three, assistants during the session. The law neither makes provision for the liabilities so incurred, nor for the organization of the schools. A bill passed one branch of the legislature, at its last session, making it the duty of the State Superintendent to hold these teachers' gatherings, and providing for the payment of his assistants, but was lost in the other. To meet the deficiency in the law, the citizens in the several towns and cities in which the meetings were held, generously opened their doors for the gratuitous entertainment of the teachers during the session. The teachers, thus relieved of one burden, cheerfully contributed the amount required to meet the expense incident to employing necessary assistants. I have thus been enabled to carry out, in part, the original plan of these organizations, notwithstanding the embarrassment consequent upon a want of sufficient legal provisions for its full accomplishment. This effort has met with especial favor from the people of the counties visited, and the desire appeared nearly universal that legislative aid should be granted to perfect, systematize, and render it more efficient in elevating the character of our public schools.

From the experience of the past year, I am fully satisfied that temporary Normal Schools may be the means of doing more toward raising the standard of popular education in our State, than any other plan yet devised. Teachers, brought together annually,

a few weeks, under the tuition of able and experienced instructors, learn more of the science of teaching than would be acquired in months' attendance upon ordinary academical exercises. These schools, being under the direct charge of the State Superintendent, afford him an opportunity of pointing out the defects and errors in prevailing systems of instruction, of showing the remedy, and, also, of giving his views at length, upon the whole subject of teaching. Through their means and influence teaching is wrought into a science, to be pursued with industry, and improved by skill. Like other professions, it will be made the business of a life, instead of being the resort of stragglers and vagrants when deprived of other means of subsistence.

At these schools the best teachers are usually in attendance. The young in the profession mingle with those who have had the experience of years. The teachers of a county thus become acquainted, and a mutual interest, each in the welfare and success of the other is naturally awakened. All listen to the same lectures, discussions and instruction on the various plans for the improvement of schools and the elevation of the profession. Mind is brought into contact with mind—the varied experience of the older is generously poured into the storehouse of the younger, and, having adopted uniform, approved methods of instruction, they carry them with the strength and efficacy of union, into every school district of the State.

I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of legislative action upon this subject.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND GRADATION OF SCHOOLS.

The desire to have a school house located near each man's door is becoming far too prevalent. The result will be the division and sub-division of school districts to such an extent, that many will be unable to support good schools, erect convenient school houses, or provide suitable apparatus. They will thus be compelled to

hire cheap teachers, have poor houses, and content themselves with schools but a few weeks in the year.

What return is had for all this sacrifice? None, other than the meager recompense of saving to the children the walk of half or three-fourths of a mile. If Town Superintendents will cease their efforts to divide the school districts of their respective towns, and, wherever practicable, consolidate them until they become large and strong enough to support good schools, have suitable houses, proper apparatus and competent teachers, they will thereby accomplish lasting good.

The importance of the classification of pupils in each school, and the classification of schools wherever practicable, cannot be too highly estimated. Villages and large towns should consolidate their strength, and build commodious houses, suitable for the accommodation of separate schools. The most obvious advantages resulting from such an organization, would be the increased productiveness of the teachers' labor without an increase of expense. Every good teacher attaches importance to a skillful arrangement of pupils in classes according to age and proficiency. In most of our district schools, the diversity in these respects is so great, that classes can be but imperfectly formed. The object of gradation is to classify the schools themselves, placing the younger children in one department, those more advanced in their studies and of maturer age in the other. With this arrangement, the appropriate teacher, whether male or female, can be assigned to the respective departments, and each be enabled so to classify the school in charge, that no time will be trifled away with the multiplicity of classes and individual recitations.

One other arrangement will perfect this gradation, and mature our public school system. A third grade of schools, as the connecting link between the district school and the State University, is indispensable. The organization of town high schools does not seem to be adapted to our sparse population or the necessities of the inhabitants of this State. But a county institution of that character, for the benefit of the advanced scholars of the entire

county, will equally meet the provisions of the constitution, and better supply the wants of our people. A uniform method of examination would determine who were fitted to enter it as graduates from the district schools. Such an institution would be appropriately denominated a County High School. There the youth could be fitted for the State University, or acquire a proficiency in the branches necessary to the pursuits of active life—could prepare for a trade, for commerce or agriculture. The public schools of the State would then comprise, the primary and secondary departments of the District School; the County High School, and the State University.

This renders the system complete. It provides means by which every child in the state, for all time to come, may acquire a free education in each branch of knowledge, from the simplest to the highest.

The people of our State are heterogeneous in their origin.—Nearly every nation upon the globe has its representatives among us. They meet upon our soil, speaking strange languages, entertaining conflicting prejudices, moved by opposite aims. These diverse elements must be combined; hostile views must be reconciled, general amity inculcated. Trade and intercourse may accomplish much, but the education of the youth will establish permanent harmony and identity of interests.

Education does more than this. It corrects public sentiment. It inspires public truth and honor. It creates a wholesome regard for the laws. It is a cheaper system of jurisprudence than courts and penalties. The teacher can better protect the peace of the community than the sheriff. The school house is a more efficient preventive of crime than the prison. Education softens the asperities of character. It infuses kindness into social intercourse. It tempers the fierceness of dispute and the strife of parties. It purifies the motives and exalts the aims of life,—for to improve the understanding corrects and enlarges the heart.

The education of the rising generation is an object for which all

can unite their labors. It is common ground, upon which all sects and parties can meet, oblivious of rival interests and jealous fears. Our system is free from sectarian or partizan influences. It is under the protection of no party in church or state. It interferes with no religious creed or political platform. Each party shares in its fruits,—for it ripens the judgment and sharpens the faculties;—it brings to each an improvement of talents, an addition of intellectual resources;—it instils a nobler motive for exertion, and causes a more zealous emulation for success.

Its benefits are restricted to no class or condition. The lowliest have the same rights as the highest. The free school is a republic, where poverty is not a stain—where rank and wealth constitute no title to excellence—where honor is the reward of merit.—Thus FREE EDUCATION TO ALL may be appropriately inscribed upon the emblem of our State—its present glory, its future hope.

To accomplish all the good results of this educational system, enlightened, consistent and just legislation is necessary. The interests of one hundred and twenty-five thousand children of Wisconsin demand this at your hands. They have no agents to beleague the Capitol. They have no favors to bestow—no requitals to offer. They but plead their necessities and desires. Relying upon the justice of their cause, they ask a faithful discharge of your high trust as their guardians and protectors.

AZEL P. LADD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX B.

COMMUNICATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT, }
MADISON, February 16, 1852. }

To the Legislature of Wisconsin:

In examining the returns from the several counties in the State preparatory to apportioning the income of the school fund to the different "Towns, Cities and Wards," it is found that twelve counties have failed, either in whole or in part, to comply fully with the statute upon that subject necessary to entitle them to their proportion of the fund. A strict investigation into the causes of this failure renders it obvious that it has arisen from the complicated character of the school law—it having been differently construed in different counties—and a want of unison of each individual portion with the whole structure, as well as a variance of some portions with express, constitutional provisions. Sections fourth and fifth, article tenth, of the constitution, provide that "each town and city shall be required to raise by tax annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one half the amount received by such town or city respectively, for school purposes from the income of the school fund." "Provision shall be made by law, for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth, resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund, to any city or town for the year in which

said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months."

It is obvious that, by the fourth section of the constitution above cited, each town or city must annually raise by a tax, a sum equal to one half the amount received by such town or city from the income of the school fund. It would seem however, that legislation is necessary in order to carry into effect the constitutional provision, the language being, "each town and city *shall* be required,,' &c.

There does not appear to be any law declaring that "*each town and city*" shall raise the money required by this provision of the constitution. By section two, chapter twelve of title four revised statutes, the qualified electors of "each town" are authorized at any legal meeting thereof, to vote to raise such sum for the support of common schools, "*in addition to the amount required by law, to be raised as they may deem necessary.*" There being no law requiring the towns to exercise their powers in *voting* or *levying any specific* tax there might, strictly speaking, be some difficulty in raising a sum of money "*in addition*" to an ideal amount, that never did exist. These points are based upon the opinion that the law requiring the Board of Supervisors to "estimate and determine the amount of money to be raised in each town and ward in their county," has no effective force.

It is difficult to perceive how a *town* can be said to *levy* a duty on the property of individuals, when in its corporate capacity it is not *permitted* to examine as to the amount proper or necessary to be "*raised by tax,*" nor even the judgment of its officers called into action upon the subject. Should it be urged that the chairman of the Board of town Supervisors, acts for his town in this matter, while sitting in the county board, it is answered that when he takes his seat in the county Board, his duties as a *town officer* for the time being, cease. The constitution requires each town and city to do this, not that the county Board of Supervisors shall do it, and direct the towns and cities to perform the mere ministerial

duty, of carrying out on paper, the proportionate amount which each property holder shall pay. When the constitution provides that a particular person or body shall be required to do a specific thing, can the legislature confer that power on any other person or body? If constitutionally the power in connection with this tax, is exclusively vested in the towns and cities, no legal enactment can divest them of that right or confer it upon the Board of county Supervisors, and any act by such Board in the premises, would be void. If the framers of the constitution intended to confer this power upon the *counties* instead of the *towns* and *cities* it is somewhat singular that counties are passed unnoticed, while towns and cities are named.

However the constitutional question may be, it is obvious that the law should be plain and unmistakable in its terms. The people ought not to be compelled to pay taxes without receiving the corresponding benefit intended.

The constitution declares that the income of the school fund shall be distributed among the several "towns and cities" of the State, while the *law* requires that the State Superintendent shall apportion the amount of school moneys to be distributed among the "several *counties* of the State, and the share of each county among its respective towns and cities."

It appears that on the examination of the returns from the different clerks of the Boards of Supervisors, that in some instances, the Board have "estimated and determined" an amount for the whole county, equal to half the sum of the school fund received by said county, but in laying the per cent on the taxable property of the county, it so fell upon the different towns and cities, that those towns having the largest number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, and consequently, having received a large apportionment from the school fund, have not assessed an amount equal to one half of said apportionment, therefore are not entitled to an apportionment the present year. If in accordance with the statutes, the State Superintendent apportions to such *counties* the whole amount to which it would appear by the certif-

case of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, they are entitled then, in subdividing it among such towns only as have complied with the law, by levying a sufficient tax, there would be a surplus left to the county treasury, not provided for.

Having made the apportionment to the *county*, this surplus would be beyond the control of the Superintendent; and in such case, the money withheld from the delinquent towns, could not, as required in case of towns failing to assess the necessary tax, "be added to the principle of the school fund."

It is plain, therefore, that in following the *statute*, and apportioning first to the counties, we not only do *more* than the constitution demands, but, also place ourselves in a position where we cannot comply with that portion of the statute above cited. These delinquent towns have shown their willingness to comply with the requirements of the law by promptly assessing such tax as has been "estimated and determined" by the county Board. Beyond this, they have no discretion. Many of them have raised, by tax an additional amount, which if added to the sum directed by the county Board, would make a total greater than required to entitle them to their share of the apportionment. There is now no law by which this act of the towns, is required to be made known to this Department; even if there was, it could not avail them, since another statute distinctly provides that "the Superintendent shall not apportion any of the State School Fund" to such counties as have not through their Board of supervisors directed the necessary amount to be raised.

Under all the circumstances, justice would seem to demand, that special enactment should grant relief to these towns, by permitting them to certify to this Department such additional sums of money, as have been raised by them for the support of common schools, and in those cases where this amount is not sufficient, to allow them immediately to assess a sufficient sum to entitle them to their proportion of the School Fund.

Such a law cannot act prejudicial to the other towns, inasmuch as the amount due to such towns as have made the required

might be apportioned to them without waiting the result in relation to the proposed enactment, since a failure to comply with its provisions, would only make the money intended for the delinquent towns, a part of the principal—the same as if no legislation had been had. It may not be improper here to remark, that the counties above-referred to, are among the oldest and most populous in the State. Other counties, instead of regulating the amount to be raised by a certain per cent, upon the whole taxable property in all the towns, thereby making it uniform throughout the county, “estimated and directed” an assessment upon the different towns, just equal to half the amount received by each town from the School Fund, regardless of the valuation of taxable property in said towns.

By so doing, they have placed themselves in a position where they cannot comply with the forty-fourth section, chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes, which reads, “Whenever there shall have been no distribution of school money to any town or ward in any year, the county Board of Supervisors shall, at their annual meeting in that year, direct to be raised on the valuation of taxable property in such town or ward, the same per centage or proportionable amount of taxes for the support of common schools therein, as shall be required to be raised for the purpose, in the other towns of such county.” It is obvious that these counties having been governed by no *particular* per centage—*no two towns in the county bearing the same per centage*—in estimating the amount of tax to be assessed in the several towns, cannot direct to be raised on the valuation of the taxable property in such town or ward, the *same per centage*, or *proportionable amount* of taxes, as is required to be raised for that purpose in the *other* towns in the county, and levy it on the taxable property of the town, which did not, the previous year, receive a portion of the school money. Other portions of the law are equally impracticable.

A School Law, which, either from its complication or want of harmony—each portion with the whole,—is so susceptible of vari-

ous constructions as to be differently administered in different counties, cannot produce a salutary influence on the common school system, and should, consequently, be revised. I would therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of some suitable person being appointed to revise and codify the whole school law and report the same to the next legislature for their approval.

AZEL P. LADD.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1852.

MADISON:
BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.

1853.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

January 23, 1853.

To his Excellency, Leonard J. Farwell. Governor of the State of
Wisconsin:

As directed by law, I transmit to you, herewith, the fifth annual
report of the Regents of the University, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. H. LATHROP,
President Board Regents.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

In compliance with the requisitions of the charter, the Regents of the University make this their fifth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1852.

In the discharge of the very important public trust which has been confided to their care, they have been actuated by a desire to make the means at their disposal, available in the highest degree, not only to the present, but to the enduring prosperity and usefulness of the educational organism of Wisconsin.

The agency of well-endowed collegiate institutions in advancing science and the arts, and promoting the interests of civilization, is not to be measured by the number of those who have personally shared in their advantages. The benefits of liberal culture, through the subordinate schools of instruction, through every variety of professional service, and through the medium of social and civil intercourse, become the general property of the community, and go to the enlargement of the body of common intelligence.

In the older states of this Union, the presence of the best endowed and most distinguished of our educational institutions, has verified and illustrated this idea, by the better general culture of the popular mind, and the more elevated and prosperous social conditions which prevail within the sphere of their influence.

If such are the incidental benefits of our higher institutions of learning, even when the creations of private enterprize and mu-

nificance, and framed with a distinct view to the personal culture of the student, the University must be considered a necessary portion of any system of public instruction, and is entitled to share, with the common school and the academy, in the bounty of the state.

This idea is obviously embodied in the enlightened legislation of Congress, which has consecrated a portion of the public lands in each of the new states to the support of education within her borders; taking care to secure, by additional grant, and a separate trust, the crowning benefits of a well-endowed state University.

This grant has been extended in the shape of a power to locate seventy two sections of vacant land in any portion of the state open to entry, and to administer the same for the uses of the especial trust; the establishment, namely, of an institution of learning of the highest grade.

Had Wisconsin located these lands at an earlier day, with a more pains-taking diligence in their selection, the endowment of our state University would have enabled it, ere long, to rival, in its ample means of instruction, the richly founded and time honored institutions of our land, and to open its doors, like the district school, without charge, to the youth of this and neighboring states.

The board of Regents, since their appointment in 1848, have endeavored to protect the lands from waste and spoliation, and by an incipient organization, to create a distinct and living University interest, which should command a faithful administration of the trust and secure the integrity of the fund. These views of the board have been sustained by wise legislation. The lands were not offered in market, at the low range of prices which has, for temporary reasons, prevailed for two or three years past; a reappraisal has been made during the past summer, on very accurate personal observation, and the lands are now open for entry and sale at a fair valuation.

Since the 28th of October, the day on which the lands were offered under the new appraisal, the proceeds of sales have amounted to \$21,331 84, which, added to \$25,000 00 previously realized,

the present productive fund of the University amounts to \$46,331 84.

Of this sum the income of \$25,000 is set apart by the commissioners of School and University lands for the payment of the annual interest on the loan from the school fund of the same amount. The interest on the residue already realized, and on the proceeds of all future sales, will constitute the available income of the institution, applicable to the support of its Faculty, the purchase of books, apparatus, and scientific collections, and the payment of incidental expenses. There is good reason to believe that the sales for the current collegiate year, ending on the fourth Wednesday of July 1853, will amount to \$50,000. It will be a moderate estimate, to assume that the average sales for successive years thereafter, will be, at least, \$20,000 per annum, until the whole shall be taken up.

In justification of this assumption, it is obvious to remark, that lands henceforth open to entry at their *present* value, cannot long remain in market amid all the causes now in progress and in action to effect a rapid and decisive appreciation of farming lands throughout the settled counties of the state. This conclusion is strengthened by the consideration, that the university lands are offered to purchasers on very favorable terms as to time, one-tenth of the purchase money being required to be paid down, the residue suffered to lie upon the land, nominally for ten years, but really for an indefinite period of time, on payment of the interest at seven per cent. annually in advance.

It will be observed that under this system every sale is an investment; and that income accrues to the institution on the day of sale, and annually thereafter.

The appraised value of all the university lands, inclusive of the proceeds of previous sales, will amount to no less than \$170,000, and the whole sum will probably be realized within the next five years.

Could this entire endowment remain a productive fund, unburdened with the cost of buildings, the collegiate department could

be placed on a very respectable footing, and enough of income be reserved for the support of the normal faculty contemplated in the original plan of the institution. But should no additional building fund be provided by state or national bounty, the present endowment will all be required to secure to the state the great and essential object of the grant, namely, an institution of general education of the highest grade, with suitable buildings, and with a competent board of instruction, having at command all those aids and appliances which give interest and effect to their labors; and which are deemed indispensable to the respectability and success of this class of institutions.

It has been the uniform desire of the board to be enabled, at an early day, to open the department of the "Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction," for the benefit of the teachers of the academic and district schools of the state; to make the university thus directly and efficiently tributary to the cause of popular intelligence and virtue. The board do not entertain a doubt that this arrangement would prove highly advantageous to both the university and the school; and especially that the plan proposed would secure to the normal instruction of the state a higher character than would be likely to result from any separate organization; and that this decisive advantage would be attended with a more economical outlay of the educational funds.

The views of the board relative to the proper bearing of the normal department of the university on the system of public instruction for the state, were set forth at length in their second annual report, made to the legislature in January, 1850. The board have no disposition, at this time, to re-open the argument of that report, or to call up again the considerations urged upon the legislature in the reports of the succeeding two years, in favor of such an appropriation from the annual income of the school fund, as would enable the Regents to supply the most pressing want of the public schools of the state, by the immediate organization of the normal department of the university for the professional instruction of the teachers.

The views of the board on all these points touching the normal department, remain unchanged. In the present condition of the university funds, however, they can do no more than to testify to their readiness, now, and at any time hereafter, to organize and open the same, whenever means may be placed at their disposal adequate to its support, either by a suitable enlargement of the proper resources of the university, or by placing the burden of its support where it justly belongs, on the school fund—a burden materially less than that which must press upon it, if the state should adopt the policy of providing for normal instruction, by founding and endowing separate and distinct institutions.

The organic law of the institution contemplates the ultimate establishment of schools of medicine and law in connexion with the university. It would be premature at this time to attempt to settle the plan of these departments, or to fix their relations to the other portions of the university system. Whether the support of these professional departments shall be derived wholly from tuition fees, or whether material aid be extended to them from the treasury of the university, will depend on the question whether the resources of the institution shall be hereafter enlarged by additional grants from national or state bounty.

Most of the professional schools of the country derive their support from fees, or from specific endowments, with no recourse whatever to the general fund of the several universities with which they are connected. The board, if limited to the present endowment, will be able, by a wise economy, and by an otherwise judicious administration of its affairs, to make the university of Wisconsin a valuable institution of general education, honorable and useful to the state; but they can hardly look forward to the time when much surplus of income shall accrue for distribution among the professional schools by which it shall be surrounded.

The most which can be safely promised, is, that in making up the university library, especial regard shall be had to the completeness of the medical and law sections; and that in appropriations for scientific collections, a further regard shall be had to the

demands of the medical school, by the supply of the apparatus and the preparations which may be needful to professional illustration. It is to be hoped, however, that the resources of the university, enlarged by additional grants, may enable it to do still more than this for the schools of medicine and law.

The board, in their third annual report, presented to the legislature their convictions of the policy of a public endowment in the state university, of an agricultural and mechanical department, embracing in its scope the "Philosophy of Agriculture and the Useful Arts;" and of providing, in connexion with the department, for a geological survey of the state.

That a state university is complete in the round of its professional schools, without a department for the scientific preparation of the cultivator and the artizan for his position in the social economy, is not, at this stage of social progress, to be admitted. The application of science to the economy of production, have become so extensive and so minute, and have so multiplied the productive power of industrial agents, that the useful arts are fairly introduced within the pale of the professions; and no wise community will fail to enlarge in a corresponding degree its means of professional culture.

The central and essential idea of an American University, is an institution of general and liberal education. Around this collegiate department, it has been customary, as means could be provided, to arrange professional schools of Theology, Medicine and Law. The board are of opinion that, at the present stage of social progress, the same principle would bring within the scope of University instruction, the Normal school, and the school of Science as applied to Agriculture and the Arts. The entire conception of an American University would thus be realized, by a well-endowed Collegiate Institution, surrounded by the five professional schools above enumerated.

The board are aware that any or all of these schools of professional instructions may exist, and have existed, separate and apart from the University; but these experiments have served to

commend the better policy, and the sounder economy of bringing them into beneficial proximity to the college of general science and literature, and to each other. By force of this concentration, the professional student will have access to the lecture rooms, the library, cabinet and other aids of general instruction which the University offers. The reciprocal influence of the central institution on the professional schools, and of these latter on each other, and the more general action of mind on mind, will secure a higher and broader culture than the isolated professional school can offer; while these better results will flow from a more economical outlay of educational funds.

Actuated by these views, the munificent patrons of agriculture and the arts, in New England, have brought the professional schools which they have founded for the benefit of the cultivator and the artizan, within the pale of Yale and Harvard, their most distinguished institutions of learning.

The same views have induced the board to bring to the notice of the legislature in their last two reports, the policy of founding in the University a department of "The applications of Science to Agriculture and the Useful Arts." The views of the board remain unchanged on this subject, and they would again commend it to the favorable consideration of the legislature, with the assurance of their hearty co-operation in any movement to enable the University to assume, through an appropriate department, the professional education of the cultivator and the artizan.

The Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in such department, should be charged, during those portions of the year, when not in actual class service, in the University, with a geological survey of the state, with especial reference to the quality of its soils, subjecting them to an accurate analysis, suggestive of the best mode and means for their specific and permanent improvement. The survey, however, should not be confined to the surface, but extend to the deposits of mineral wealth which lie below it.

The board take leave of this subject, by the expression of the desire that the advantages of such a University department may

be weighed intelligently against the outlay, and that the policy which true wisdom dictates in this behalf, may guide the counsels of the state.

The board, therefore, look forward to the time, not distant, when the resources of the University, enlarged by additional grants from public or private bounty, shall be adequate to the support of all the professional schools which they regard as properly incidental to the University system. But in the administration of the annual income to be derived from the proceeds of the seminary lands invested at seven per cent., they will properly limit themselves to the object for which the endowment was especially created by the enlightened bounty of Congress, the establishment, namely, of an institution of learning of the highest grade, as a portion of the educational organism of Wisconsin.

In the prosecution of this end, the board deem it their special duty to provide for a course of undergraduate instruction, as ample and as thorough as can be found in the leading institutions of the older states. This they will be able to do on sale of the seminary lands under the appraisal of last summer; and from this time onward, it is reasonably certain, that the income of the institution will be sufficient to meet its current expenditures.

In anticipation of these conditions, the new university edifice was opened for the reception of students, on the third Wednesday of September, 1851, and two college classes were formed. The first term of the second year is now in progress, with three college classes. The number of students for the fifteen months which have elapsed since the opening of the university has amounted to seventy-eight. Of these, during the present term, three have been members of the junior class; four of the sophomore class, and sixteen of the freshman class. The residue have been members of the preparatory, or of the English classes.

The following courses of study have been established :

I. FOR THE PREPARATORY CLASSES.

1. English, Latin and Greek Grammar.

2. Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's Select Oration.

3. Greek Reader or Græca Minora.

4. Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Simple Equations.

II. FOR THE COLLEGE CLASSES.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	{	Roman History—Livy.
		“ Antiquities—Fisk.
		Algebra—Loomis.
		Greek Historians—Xenophon, Herodotus.
SECOND TERM.	{	Latin Poetry, with Prosody—Horace.
		Geometry—Loomis.
		Greek Orators—Demosthenes, Lysias.
		“ Archæology—Fisk.

Exercises throughout the year, in written Translation, Composition and Declamation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	{	Trigonometry, Logarithms.	} Loomis.
		Heights and Distances, Mensuration.	
		Surveying and Leveling, with use of instrum'ts	
		Classical or Modern Languages, (French)—optional.	
SECOND TERM.	{	History, with Geography and Chronology.	} Loomis.
		Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections.	
		Spherical Trigonometry and Projections.	
		Rhetoric and Elocution—Whately.	
		Philosophy of Language—De Sacy.	
Roman History—Tacitus.			
	{	Classical Geography and Chronology—Fisk.	

Exercises throughout the year, in English and Latin Composition, and in Elocution.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	{	Mental Philosophy—Upham.
		Logic—Whately.
		Classical or Modern Languages, (German)—optional.
		Calculus—Mechanical Philosophy begun.

SECOND TERM. { Mechanical Philosophy.
Hydrostatics, Pneumatics. } Olmsted.
Electricity, Magnetism.
Chemistry, with applications.
Classical Languages and Literature.

Exercises throughout the year, in composition, Declamation, and Forensic Debate.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. { Natural Theology—Paley.
Christian Evidences—Alexander.
Ethics—Wayland.
Civil Polity.
Constitutional Law—Duer.
Classical or Modern Languages—optional.

SECOND TERM. { Mineralogy, Geology, &c.
Optics and Astronomy—Olmsted.
International Law—Kent.
Political Economy—Say.

Exercises throughout the year, in original Orations, and in Forensic Debate.

Lectures, oral or written, from the several Chairs, during the course, accompanied, if the subject require it, with use of apparatus experiment, and exhibition of specimens, drawings and models.

In connection with the regular classes, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments, an opportunity is presented to the young men of the state to pursue such portions of the whole course as they may select. Enjoying the full instructions rendered to the regular classes, with the aids and illustrations which, through its ample endowments, will be at the command of the university, such students will have great advantages over those who are pursuing the same studies elsewhere, in the public or private schools of the state.

The teachers also of such schools will find select portions of the course above presented, admirably adapted to the completion of their preparation for their work, and no portion of it without its favorable bearings.

The young farmer or artizan will find in the instructions of the university, the means of maturing his judgment, cultivating his taste, and enlarging his knowledge of those principles which are essential to his profession in its present social and economical position.

The candidate for the honors of the mercantile profession will find it greatly to his advantage to approach the engrossing duties of his avocation through a liberal course of university instruction.

By thus opening the doors of the institution to young men of whatever destination in life, and by so arranging the course of study as to adapt it to the progress of the regular student, and at the same time to accommodate it to the wants of those whose membership may be occasional and temporary, the board hope to render the instructions of the university attractive and useful to the young mind of the state.

For the means of accomplishing these important ends, the board look to the annual income of the seminary fund, now being realized from sales of lands, and to a small charge on each student for tuition, room rent, &c. The resources of the institution will soon be adequate to all its uses within the design thus marked out by the board.

The subjects of expenditure to which these means are to be applied, may be arranged under three heads :

1. The support of the board of instruction.
2. Library, apparatus, cabinet, &c.
3. Buildings.

With a view to provide a sufficient board of instruction, the regents have created by ordinance the following chairs:

- 1.—Of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy; including Constitutional and International Law. This chair is occupied by the Chancellor.
- 2.—Of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature. This chair has not yet been filled.
- 3.—Of Ancient Languages and Literature. This chair is occupied by Professor O. M. Conover.

4.—Of Modern Languages and Literature. This chair has not yet been filled.

5.—Of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.— This chair is occupied by Professor J. W. Sterling.

6.—Of Chemistry and Natural History. This chair is not yet filled.

The plan of organization contemplates additional tutorships, as they may be needed.

The faculty at present consists of the chancellor, two professors and a tutor. The next scholastic year will open on the third Wednesday of September, with the four collegiate classes; and it will become necessary to fill the chair of Chemistry and Natural History, at the meeting of the board in July. The opening of this department suggests again the policy of connecting with it a suitable public endowment for an agricultural school and model farm. But whatever disposition may be made of this subject by the legislature, it is the design of the board that the instructions of the department shall be rendered with a due reference to the bearings of the physical sciences on agriculture and the arts; in order, as far as possible, to meet the wants of young men destined to that class of pursuits in life.

The chair of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature will be filled as soon as the finances of the institution will permit; probably as early as the beginning of the collegiate year 1854-5. The opening of this department will greatly enlarge the present means of the university to meet the wants of teachers' classes, and of young men generally who desire to pursue a select English course.

While the chair of Modern Languages and Literature remains vacant, instruction in French and German will be rendered by the Professor of Ancient Languages and by a tutor.

It will be observed that these languages are made a part of the regular undergraduate course. The junior and sophomore classes are now receiving instruction in German in course; and the

French will come up in turn next year. The chair will be filled by a permanent officer at no distant day.

The chancellor and these several heads of departments, with the requisite number of tutors, will compose the faculty of the university; and their support will constitute the main item of annual expenditure.

The annual increase of the library; apparatus, philosophical and chemical; cabinet of minerals, and collections in other branches of natural science, will receive the proper attention of the board, as the means at command will permit.

The library, consisting of about one thousand volumes, has continued to receive accessions during the past year from public and private bounty. The generous donation by senator Dodge in 1851, has been followed up by subsequent attentions; and acknowledgments are due for favors from the representative from this district, and the other members of our delegation in both houses of Congress. Contributions have been made by the trade, and by individuals. Such favors have their value; but, by no means obviate the necessity of relying, mainly, on the treasury for the supply of books.

Contributions of an interesting character continue to be made to the cabinet of specimens in mineralogy. H. A. Tenney, Esq. to whose generous agency the institution is indebted, mainly, for the very handsome collection already made, has accepted the invitation of the board to resume the curatorship of the cabinet, which office he will continue to hold till the chair of "chemistry and natural history" shall be filled. A small appropriation for the benefit of the cabinet has been placed in his hands; and all specimens intended for the university collection, will be properly directed to his care. The report of the curator containing interesting and valuable information, will be found in the appendix.

The Herbarium, containing specimens of the flora of Wisconsin, is in a state of perfect preservation.

On the improvement of the finances of the university, suitable portions of the income will be set apart for the purpose of enlarg-

ing the collections already made, and of providing others in the different branches of natural science.

Appropriations for philosophical and chemical apparatus must be made during the coming year. Instruction in natural philosophy in regular course has already commenced, and instruments, essential to the illustration of the principles of mechanics, and other branches of natural science embraced in the department, are in present demand. Instruments of use in surveying, civil engineering, and field operations generally, must be provided to meet the wants of the classes. The chemical department, which will be opened next year, will require apparatus and material for a full course of experiments. And finally the construction of an observatory, and the furnishing of it with suitable apparatus for astronomical observation, will make a heavy draft on the resources of the institution.

It is the settled purpose of the board, to spare no pains nor expense within their means, to render these several aids of instruction, all that the uses of the departments require, and altogether worthy of a well-endowed institution of learning.

In consideration of the outlay which is necessary to organize such an institution, and the annual drafts on its income indicated above, it is quite obvious that no building, trenching on the available income of the fund, should be erected, unless clearly needful to the educational uses for which the trust was originally created; and the buildings erected should be strictly subordinate and adapted to these uses; should be plain and substantial, constructed with a taste too severe to sacrifice utility to ornament.

In the full recognition of these very important considerations, it is, nevertheless, the judgment of the board that the essential interests of the university will be best promoted by the erection, during the spring and summer of 1853, of the second dormitory building on the foundation already laid.

In the present building no adequate provision can be made for a laboratory, and other wants of the chemical department. Additional public rooms will be needed for the cabinet and other col-

lections in natural science ; and it is not to be doubted that, when all the college classes shall have been formed, when the additional department shall have been opened, and instruction shall be rendered in chemistry and natural history, the enlargement of the number of the students will imperatively demand a corresponding increase of rooms for their accommodation. It is the opinion of the board, therefore, that the second dormitory building should be completed next year.

The cost of the structure will be about \$16,000, the interest on which sum will be withdrawn from the available annual income of the university. As the capital fund of the university is loaned at seven per cent. the board are not disposed to pay a higher rate of interest than this, for the means it may be necessary to borrow for the purpose of the completion of the new edifice. They would, therefore, submit, to the legislature, the proposition to authorize by law a loan to the requisite amount, from the principal of the school fund. No possible investment of the school monies could be imagined, more safe than this ; and on none can the interest be realized so certainly and promptly. As the commissioners of the School and University lands have charge of both funds, the interest account between the funds will be annually adjusted before the balance of income will be paid over to the treasurer of the board of Regents.

After providing for the erection of this second edifice, it is the determination of the board, from which they will probably see no cause to depart, to appropriate to building purposes, nothing more from resources derived from the sales of the seminary lands. The balance of the fund will prove to be barely a sufficient provision for the support of the faculty and the accumulation of those aids of instruction which are essential to the success and the respectability of the institution.

The remaining structures contemplated in the original plan, as settled by the board, must look for their completion to additional grants from national or state bounty.

For a proper understanding of the fiscal affairs of the board

they would refer to the treasurer's report in the appendix, and would invite the attention of the legislature to its details.

The whole out-lay made by the board, including the loan from the school fund, in originating and organizing the institution, and sustaining it to its present point progress, is about \$30,000; while, on the other hand, the resources of the board consisting, aside from money due on contract, of buildings, grounds, and village lots, cannot be estimated at less than \$35,000; and the last two items of property are constantly appreciating in value.

The annual reports of the standing committees of the board, and communications of its officers, will be found in the appendix.

It is with high gratification that the board, with the ordinary labor and with the somewhat more than the ordinary embarrassment attending new enterprises of this character, have been enabled to carry forward this state school to its present position. The University of Wisconsin is now in successful operation, with appointments sufficient to answer all present educational demands, while the condition of its finances justifies the pleasing anticipation that the increasing capabilities of the institution will keep pace with the future growth of the state. In the strength of this conviction the board would invoke the fostering care of the constituted authorities of the state whose institution it is, and invite the candid attention of their fellow citizens to its claims for general patronage and support.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LATHROP,

HIRAM BARBER,

JOHN BANNISTER,

ALONZO WING,

J. D. RUGGLES,

SIMEON MILLS,

JOHN H. ROUNTREE,

RUFUS KING,

ELEAZER ROOT,

N. W. DEAN,

E. B. WOLCOTT,

A. HYATT SMITH,

GODFREY AIGNER.

APPENDIX A.

CHANCELLOR'S COMMUNICATION.

UNIVERSITY, January 19, 1853.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS :

The third term of the collegiate department of the university of Wisconsin is now in progress. Since its opening in the new edifice, eighty students have availed themselves of its instructions; and a decided increase of the number of entries may be reasonably expected from this time onward. The condition of the finances of the institution will justify the early erection of another building; the opening of additional departments of instruction; and a decided annual increase of books, philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinet, and other educational means and appliances.

The collegiate year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; beginning, 1st, on the third Wednesday of September; 2nd, on the second Wednesday of March.

The tuition fee is ten dollars per term, payable in advance.—Students who board and lodge with their friends in town, are required to be present in the public rooms six hours each day; and are charged each one dollar per term for use of the same, with fuel, sweeping, &c.

Students occupying separate rooms for study, lodging, &c., in the building, have been charged thus far, in addition to the tuition fee, five dollars for use of room, without the contingent fee, as above; making the charge to the residents in the building, including the tuition fee, \$15 per term.

It is obvious that the receipts from students, over and above the tuition fee, ought to be at least sufficient to pay the services of the janitor and the cost of fuel. From a comparison of the

receipts and disbursements of the treasury, it is apparent that to residents a charge of six dollars per term, together with the contingent fee for the public rooms, would not be more than sufficient to pay expenses. If the board should see fit to take this view of the subject, and increase the charge to each resident \$2 per term, it would still be very moderate compared with the most reasonable charges for that class of accommodations in private houses. The price of fuel alone would cover the university charge. I would recommend the subject to the consideration of the board.

Books for class uses may be obtained in Madison on reasonable terms; not much, if at all, in advance of Milwaukee and Chicago prices.

Students resident in the building may obtain board in private families at from \$1 50 to \$2 per week. Several members of the institution, with a view to a still further reduction of this item of expenditure, provide their own material, and take their meals in the building; the cost to such does not exceed eighty cents per week.

The whole expense of membership, exclusive of clothing, books, and travel will, therefore, vary from \$75 to \$110 per annum. It may safely be asserted that no educational institution in the country offers the advantages of liberal culture on more favorable terms.

The first scholastic year, 1851-2, opened with the two lower collegiate classes, while a majority of the whole number of students were members of the preparatory and English departments. The faculty for that year consisted of the chancellor and professors of mathematics and languages.

The advancement of the above college classes in course, and the admission of a new freshman class, called for a corresponding enlargement of the faculty for this year, 1852-3. A tutor was accordingly added to the instructional force of the institution.

The next year will open on the third Wednesday of September proximo, with the full complement of college classes. An additional officer will accordingly be indispensable; and as the senior

class of that year will be entitled to instruction in chemistry, mineralogy and geology, the vacant chair of Physical Sciences, must be filled at or before the close of the present year, ending the fourth Wednesday of July. Sufficient apparatus and chemical material must be purchased for a full course of experiments, and a lecture room must be provided and furnished. Some additional outlay should be made for philosophical apparatus, and for the enlargement of the library and cabinet.

It is believed that the revenues of the university will be sufficient for the accomplishment of all these objects, as early as the exigencies of the institution shall require, provided its means at command be not diverted to building purposes. It is quite obvious, however, that the want of an additional dormitory building will be severely felt from and after the beginning of the next collegiate year. The increasing patronage of the institution will require additional accommodations for resident students; while, on the other hand, public rooms in the present edifice are barely sufficient for present uses, and no adequate provision can be made in it for the chemical department.

If, then, a loan can be effected of the sum of \$16,000 at seven per cent. interest, I am prepared to recommend the completion of the second edifice on the foundation already laid. The first year's interest on the loan, if effected abroad, would not accrue till the spring and summer of 1854; by which time I regard it as morally certain that the income, arising from interest on lands sold, will be sufficient to enable the institution to meet the annual interest on its whole indebtedness, and pay current expenditures. A loan from the capital of the school fund, although the interest would be required in advance, would be more eligible as we should probably obtain better terms as to time.

After the completion of the second dormitory building, I shall not be disposed to recommend the application of any farther portion of the present endowment to building purposes. The balance will be barely sufficient for a permanent productive fund, the in-

come of which should be devoted to the maintenance of the faculty, and the increase of the library and other aids of instruction.

The seminary lands, having been re-appraised during the last summer, and being henceforth subject to entry at their present fair valuation, will probably all be taken up within the next five years. But it is obviously, now, and will continue to be from this time onward, the interest of the institution, to hasten the sales; and it has been suggested that this object may be effected, by forwarding plats of seminary lands to some general agent in each county in which the lands lie, with instructions to find purchasers, and charge ordinary commissions for the service. The adoption of some efficient means of bringing their lands to the notice of emigrants and capitalists, is certainly very desirable.

The institution, in its internal conditions, is approximating towards a mature and settled character. Its course of study is ample, and has been selected with care. An elevated standard of scholarship is maintained—the internal regulations of the institution have been reduced to system, and are well understood—merit rolls are carefully kept, and the standing of each student in “deportment” and “scholaship,” is entered, at the close of each term, on the permanent records of the University. The system of discipline is intended to embody those appliances which are conservative of the character and the feelings of young men, and to render the severer forms of discipline unnecessary.

In extending the patronage of the University, the faculty rely on the active personal influence of members of the board in their respective neighborhoods and throughout the sphere of their acquaintance, as well as on the wisdom and beneficence of their corporate action.

In conclusion, I would respectfully tender to the board my congratulations on the progress and prospects of the institution. Its financial crisis being past, our future labors for its prosperity will be comparatively disembarassed and hopeful.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. LATHROP.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
January 19, 1853.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS :

In compliance with the by-laws, the executive committee respectfully

REPORT:

That they have held regular meetings on the first Monday of every month, and special meetings at intervening times, when the accumulation of business demanded the attention of the committee.

At these meetings, the accounts rendered against the institution have been audited; and on such as have been allowed, warrants have been issued by the secretary, in accordance with the by-laws.

All the warrants taken up by the treasurer, prior to the date of last report, were cancelled by order of the committee; and the same course will be pursued annually hereafter, on full settlement with the treasurer, and report of the auditing committee.

The opinion, which has been widely prevalent, that the price of board in Madison might prove a serious drawback to the prosperity of the institution, has been found on experience to be wholly unfounded. Students who room in the university building, are able to obtain board in the immediate vicinity, at all seasons of the year, at \$1 50 per week. Some members of the institution, with an eye to greater economy, provide supplies for themselves, at a cost less than two-thirds the above sum.

The two furnaces originally erected, proved insufficient, in the cold of winter, for the warming of the whole building. In ex-

extreme weather it was found necessary to close some of the study rooms, and confine the heat to the others. Two additional furnaces were constructed in March last. It is believed that sufficient heat will be generated by the four to answer the purposes of the institution in this behalf.

The faculty of the university, as at present constituted, consists of the Chancellor ; Professor J. W. Sterling, of the Department of Mathematics ; Professor O. M. Conover, of the Department of Languages ; and S. H. Carpenter, Tutor.

The number of students in attendance on the instructions of the university, during the past year, has amounted to 78. Of these, three are members of the junior class—three of the sophomore—and sixteen of the freshmen. Several of the remainder are in a course of preparation for the next freshman class, which by accessions during the year, will be likely to exceed the number of the present class.

In connexion with the preparatory and collegiate classes, an opportunity is offered to young men desirous of pursuing select portions of the course, of availing themselves of the advantages of membership in the university.

This class of students has already been considerable, and is destined to be largely increased when this feature of the university system shall become more generally known.

In the absence of normal schools, specially designed for the professional preparation of teachers for their high vocation, this class of young men will find it greatly to their advantage to make that preparation in connexion with the university.

As the next collegiate year will open with the four regular classes, an additional officer will be required to render instruction to the Seniors in Chemistry and the other Physical Sciences ; and the needful apparatus must be procured for this department, and that of Natural Philosophy.

In the absence of schools specially designed for instruction in the Philosophy of Agriculture and the Useful Arts, the advantages which the opening of these departments will offer, will at-

tract to the lecture rooms of the University, the future cultivator and artisan.

In view of the probable enlargement of the number of pupils, after the organization of all the college classes, and the filling up of the several chairs of instruction, the policy of proceeding to the erection of the second dormitory building becomes quite apparent. It cannot be deferred another year, without serious inconvenience and detriment to the Institution.

It is believed that the sales of Seminary lands, under the late appraisal, as directed by the law of last session of the legislature, will be sufficiently rapid and ample to justify the erection of that building next year, on the foundation already laid; and that the income of the balance will be thereafter sufficient to provide for the current expenditures of the Institution.

The committee are fully persuaded that the necessities of the Institution require the completion of this second dormitory building, at the earliest possible day; but are equally clear that the board must look to other sources of income than the increase of the present seminary fund, for the still further prosecution of its plan of building and improvement. The completion of the two dormitory buildings will, under the recent appraisal of the seminary lands, leave sufficient means for the support of a Collegiate Institution of the highest grade, and one worthy of the state; but not so, if any thing further be subtracted from it for building, or for other uses than the endowment of the Professorships, the supply of apparatus, library and scientific collections, and the provision for the necessary current expenditures of the Institution.

Agreeably to the statutes of the University, the Secretary of the board has kept a separate record of the proceedings of the committee, which they herewith report for consideration and approval.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LATHROP,
Chairman of Committee.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
January 19, 1853.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS :

The building committee, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the by-laws, respectfully

REPORT :

That in default of means applicable to the erection of a second dormitory building, the foundation of the same, which was laid some eighteen months ago, remains without a superstructure. Care has been taken to keep it in a perfect state of preservation.

This edifice will be needed for University purposes next year, and it is to be hoped that means will be placed at the disposal of the committee to commence the superstructure early in the spring, with a view to its completion by the first of December, 1853.

The college building already erected, is in full occupation. It proves to be well adapted to its uses and is carefully preserved from damage.

The grounds, comprising about fifty acres, are enclosed with a permanent fence, and are in process of improvement from year to year. A fine natural undergrowth of oak and hickory has been preserved, and some six hundred ornamental and shade trees, chiefly elm, maple and locust, have been planted.

It is the purpose of the committee to make an additional plantation in the spring, of fruit trees, and to adopt such measures, at all times, in the improvement of the University site, as taste and judgment may seem to require, and shall be within the means at their disposal.

In discharge of their duties, semi-annually, as inspectors of the building, the committee have satisfaction to be able to report that, in its use and occupation, instances of damage have been comparatively rare. The condition of the premises speak well of the character and conduct of the occupants.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LATHROP,
S. MILLS,
N. W. DEAN,
Committee.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS:

The undersigned, treasurer of said board would respectfully report that during the year A. D. 1852, there has been received into the treasury of the university, the following sums of money, viz:

From the treasurer on account of income fund	-	\$650	00
From students for tuition and room rent	-	948	96
From tuition and room rent due previous to last report		114	25
From loan of J. D. Ledyard, less commission of Messrs. Coman, Lothrop & Co. N. Y.	-	4,980	00
From commission on account of sales of village lots and collections	-	2,904	38
From premium on exchange of funds	-	6	50
Balance in treasury last year	-		93
Total	-	\$9,605	02

I have paid out in redemption of orders and indebtedness of the board

-	-	\$8,480	27
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Balance in treasury	-	\$1,124	75
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Vouchers for each and every item of disbursements are herewith submitted, for the examination and final action of the board thereon.

There is now due for tuition and room rent up to the close of the 7th term, July 28, 1852, the sum of eighty dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS,

Treasurer.

MADISON, December 31, 1852.

APPENDIX E.**REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.**

The undersigned, ex officio auditing committee of the board of regents, would report that we have this day compared the warrants in the hands of the treasurer, with the records, papers and vouchers on file in the office of the secretary of said board, and also with the account of said treasurer for disbursements thereon; and find the same in all respects correct and true.

J. H. LATHROP.

J. T. CLARK,

MADISON, January 24, 1853.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN:

The undersigned commissioner for the sale of lots in the university addition to the village of Madison, respectfully

REPORTS:

That since the 24th day of December, A. D. 1851, the date of my last annual report, I have sold lots as follows, to wit:

Date.	Lot.	Block.	To whom sold.	Amount of sale.	Amount paid.
1851.					
Dec. 25,	10	16	Jonathan Larkin - - -	\$25 00	\$25 00
31,	11	8	William McKay - - -	50 00	50 00
1852.					
Jan. 16,	3, 4	1	Joseph Vroman - - -	120 00	120 00
Feb. 5,	1, 2	1	Same - - -	120 00	82 00
16,	4	16	E. C. Vamel - - -	50 00	17 00
March 1,	3	16	Mathew Roach - - -	50 00	19 00
April 8,	4, 5	17	F. G. Tibbits - - -	70 00	70 00
13,	8	3	E. S. Oakley - - -	50 00	50 00
24,	2	11	Mary Duffy - - -	20 00	20 00
May 1,	8	7			
1,	5, 6	16	Ann Maria Seymour - - -	150 00	150 00
10,	1	17	William Harter - - -	40 00	} Paid for in shade trees.
10,	2	17	James Dawson - - -	40 00	
10,	3	17	Garland Fleener - - -	40 00	
10,	8	11	Alex. McBride - - -	40 00	
19,	6, 7, 8	17	J. H. Lathrop - - -	100 00	100 00
June 7,	8	16	James Dowling - - -	50 00	19 83
7,	9	16	Thomas McGlynn - - -	50 00	19 00
7,	6	4	L. P. Decker - - -	100 00	
				\$1,165 00	\$741 83

Making the number of lots sold, twenty-five, and the total amount of sales one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars,

and the total amount received upon said sales, seven hundred forty one dollars and eighty three cents, from which I have deducted five per cent. commission for selling and collecting, fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, which has been paid into the treasury of the university.

There has, also, been paid to me on sales previously made the following sums of money, to wit:

1852.						
January	3,	By J. H. Lathrop	-	-	-	\$116 50
	3,	B. F. Hopkins	-	-	-	296 41
February	7,	John Catlin	-	-	-	47 56
March	8,	J. H. Lathrop	-	-	-	100 00
April	3,	Charles Foot	-	-	-	35 67
	6,	Mary Kellogg	-	-	-	29 48
	29,	J. W. Sterling	-	-	-	53 00
May	3,	G. P. Delaplaine	-	-	-	196 00
	3,	J. W. Sterling	-	-	-	106 00
	3,	B. F. Hopkins	-	-	-	120 83
	3,	Joseph Fox	-	-	-	97 38
	3,	E. L. Varney	-	-	-	183 61
	4,	J. H. Lathrop	-	-	-	54 89
	15,	Same	-	-	-	202 17
June	17,	Hophni Daniels	-	-	-	35 00
August	2,	C. Zwickey	-	-	-	84 66
	10,	M. Flanagan	-	-	-	8 50
	26,	Demming Fitch	-	-	-	56 93
	28,	A. Atterton	-	-	-	100 00
October	11,	John Conklin	-	-	-	50 00
	29,	John Howregan	-	-	-	50 00
Novembr	9,	A. W. Dickerson	-	-	-	86 66
	15,	John Duffy	-	-	-	15 25
	22,	L. Beattie	-	-	-	52 90
	29,	Thomas Heran	-	-	-	41 40
		Total	-	-	-	\$2,220 80
		To which add amount received on sales	-	-	-	683 58
		Making a total of -	-	-	-	\$2,904 38

which has been paid into the treasury of the university.

With the concurrence of the executive committee I have sold four lots, and received in payment therefor four hundred and sixteen maple and elm trees, planted out upon the university grounds.

There are thirty-five lots now remaining unsold, and two other lots which have been sold and one payment made, have been forfeited, and no further payment is expected to be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON MILLS, Commissioner.

Madison, Dec. 31, 1852.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

HON. JNO. H. LATHROP, President Board of Regents, &c.

The following books have been added to the Library during the past year :

Orations and Speeches of Edward Everett, 2 vols. Presented by the author.

Report of Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, &c. by David Dale Owen. Presented by Hon. Henry Dodge.

Illustrations of same. Presented by Hon. Henry Dodge.

Fiscal History of Texas. Presented by Hon. Henry Dodge.

Outlines of English Literature, by Thos. B. Shaw, B. A.

The Classical Manual, by Jas. S. S. Baird.

Elements of Grammar, by Dr. Leonhan Schmitz, F. R. S. E.

Virgil, by same.

Public Documents—44 vols. Presented by Congress.

Life and Works of John Adams.

Some additional books have come to hand, but have not yet been numbered and arranged.

The whole number of volumes now in the Library is a large part of which are useful only as books of reference ; and of the rest, there are but few of the kind most needed by students of the University.

The Regents will see the importance of procuring, as soon as practicable, such standard works as should be at the command of every student.

Additional cases are needed in the library room, for the proper arrangement of the books we now have.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

J. W. STERLING, Librarian.

Madison, Wis. Jan. 19, 1853.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE CABINET.

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in reporting the Cabinet of the University in a prosperous condition. Additions to its specimens have been frequent during the year, many of them rare and valuable. It is apparent that a continuous effort only is necessary to secure such a collection as will be worthy of the growing importance of the institution and the state.

If arrangements could be made whereby either the state or university could secure a part of the collections made by the United States Geological Surveyors in the northern and western portions of Wisconsin, it would add materially to the value of the cabinet. I see no good reason why the general government might not cooperate with the states in such surveys and thus secure greater and more permanent benefit to the people at large than is at present accomplished. Starting from the New York surveys as a standard, it is evident that all others must be conducted with more or less reference to them, and taking the reconnoissances of Owen in Wisconsin, and that of Stansbury through to the Great Salt Lake region recently made, the report of which has been published, the intimate geological relation of this whole vast region is at once apparent and striking; and illustrates most strongly the importance of a thorough acquaintance with the characteristic fossil remains of the paleozoic rocks of the United States. A survey of the lacustrine region about the head waters of the Mississippi river has been proposed, and should it be ordered by Congress, promises important contributions to geological science. Cannot some method be devised by which the university and other cabinets of the state may be enriched by the past, and proposed surveys of the general government?

A circular has been received from Col. E. Jewett, of Utica, N.

Y. proposing to furnish specimens of the principal fossils from all the rocks within the state, on very moderate terms. I recommend that an appropriation of \$100 or \$200 be made, for the purchase of suites of these valuable fossils, and to pay the expense of transportation to this place.

Particular thanks are due to a number of liberal minded gentlemen for contributions to the cabinet during the past year. Among these I will mention the names of Hon. Alonzo Wing, Prof. E. Daniels, W. K. Baker, and M. M. Seabolt, Esq.

No expense has been incurred for collections during the year. The total liabilities incurred for all purposes amount only to the sum of \$13 75, for which an appropriation is asked.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. TENNEY,
Curator.

Hon. J. H. Lathrop, Chancellor, University.

9
(APPENDIX L.)

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION,

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON:
DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER.
1853.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1852.

To His Excellency LEONARD J. FARWELL,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:

By the Bill of last Legislature, providing for the establishment of a Commissioner of Emigration for our State in the City of New York, it was made the duty of said Commissioner:

- 1st. To keep office during the usual business hours;
- 2d. To distribute, free of expense, to the immigrants pamphlets in their respective languages, containing a description of the State;
- 3d. To give the immigrants information in relation to the soil and climate of the State, the branches of business to be pursued therein and the cheapest and most expeditious route to reach the same;
- 4th. To protect immigrants as far as practicable against imposition;

5th. To report the number of immigrants sent to the State, their nationality and business ; and

6th. To employ such assistance, as will be required.

The said bill being approved April 17th of this year, the duties of the office were conferred on me May 12th following.

I was not unconscious of or unprepared for the difficulties and enmities I would have to encounter in the City of New York, but feeling the importance of the trust and the great advantages to be derived from it by the State I felt gratified by the confidence of the Chief Executive of the State, and I undertook it cheerfully, to connect myself more directly and to the best of my abilities with the present and future developement and well-being of my adopted State. Besides I had long enough known and appreciated Wisconsin's great advantages in regard to healthy situation, moderate temperature, richness of soil and easy access to the best markets of the United States, its liberal political institutions, richly endowed and excellent schools, the true progressive spirit of its American and European population and the rapid growth of fine internal improvements, to foster the conviction, that, in devoting myself wholly to the interest of the State, my exertions would prove a true blessing to all immigrants, whom I could induce to settle there.

Arriving in the City of New York on the 18th of May last I made it my first duty, to become acquainted with the Directors of the various Protective Societies, with the Consuls of most of the European countries, with the Mayor of the city of New York and with a good many of the shipping-houses to European ports, supposing that their combined and favorable influence would greatly promote the objects of my office. Everywhere I met with the most cordial reception and a number of houses of excellent reputation promised to send my pamphlets and information about my office to various districts in Europe ; and many of the Consuls offered, to direct all people asking for information regarding the Western States to me. I often had reason to congrat-

ulate myself on the favorable results produced by my conversations with the said gentlemen. I went also to several of the forwarding agents, to find out by those best acquainted with emigrant-business, combined with my own observation, the most suitable locality for an office and to inquire about the routes preferred by them for their passengers, with the reasons therefor, as also about the price to be paid for passage and luggage from here to the several ports on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

A couple of days after the arrival of the first pamphlets from Madison, June 3d, I opened my office at 110 Greenwich street, for my business the most suitable locality in the city. I went at work immediately to procure a translation of the pamphlet, prepared under the direction of your Excellency, in the German, Norwegian and Dutch languages, and got in possession of 20,000 copies in German June 16th, 5,000 in Norwegian June 26th, and 4,000 in Dutch July 2d. In the beginning I had the assistance of a Norwegian; June 9th I engaged an intelligent and well educated German, and as soon as matters were well arranged I enlisted two others, one English and one German, the German emigration to the West and especially to Wisconsin being the most considerable.

From conversations at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration for New York, with the Secretary and Agent of the German Protective Society, the Directors of the N. Y. & Erie and of the Hudson River Railroads, as also with the above mentioned forwarding agents, I found out, that the safest, quickest and cheapest conveyances and now preferred by most of the immigrants, who are, for the great majority, disgusted with water-traveling after a long and tedious trip of from five to ten weeks across the Atlantic, are the New York and Erie and the Hudson River Railroads; the former of which has made the people acquainted during the whole season with the regular fare for passengers and luggage from here to the different ports on the Western shore of

Lake Michigan, without allowing their agents or runners to charge any higher price, than the one expressed on the bills.

My great object in this city is of course, to make as many immigrants as possible well acquainted with our State. For this purpose I worked by distributing the pamphlets on vessels, (sail—and steam—) in hotels and in taverns, mostly to the immigrants personally; by sending the same across the Atlantic for distribution among emigrants leaving port; by advertising in English, German and Dutch papers here and in Europe; by editorials in such papers; and finally, by talking personally, or by my assistants, to as many of the immigrants as possible, whenever an opportunity offered itself.

To protect the immigrants effectually against imposition of forwarding agents, runners and tavern-keepers, it was necessary, to induce as many as could be induced thereto, to visit my office before making contract or buying any ticket from whomsoever. Here I met with the great difficulty. Neither forwarding agents nor runners have any objection against Wisconsin; they are rather favorably inclined towards it, for the obvious reason, that a big profit by overcharging for passage and luggage can be made only on travelers from here to a far distant part of the country. The question with this sort of people is never, whether Wisconsin or any other State has advantages not to be found in the same degree elsewhere; nor whether the prospects for immigrants are more favorable in one part of the Union or in some other, but merely how much more they can make out of a passage to Wisconsin, than to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, &c. It is plain therefore, that they must like Wisconsin, but they abhor all interference on my part; they fear that people will get information according to the truth, notwithstanding I have informed several of the best of them, as a matter of policy, that I never would interfere in their affairs, when they had sold their tickets, before the people came to see me at my business place. To me it is quite obvious, that most of those emigrant offices would be shut up within a couple of years,

if the passengers could only receive the necessary information in time. Warfare against my business and person consequently is laboring for self-preservation. It was often said within hearing of my assistants, that the State was as good as represented in the pamphlets and the information contained therein reliable and excellent, but that the people connected with the office were more dangerous than any other in the city of New York; that I would not be able to keep an office, pay several assistants, and distribute thousands and thousands of pamphlets gratis, without imposing upon the people by my friends and agents in the State of Wisconsin, where I divided the spoils with them; in short, they do not oppose immigration to our State, but they keep the immigrants from my office, whenever they have a chance.

There is another reason why the immigrants do not flock in larger numbers to an office like mine, to wit: the strong competition between the several railroad directions, forwarding agencies, &c., each of whom tries to get the advantage of the other, in consequence whereof it has become usual, to send the passengers off on their way south or west as quick as it can be done. Even the Direction of the New York and Erie Railroad, though in its own interest most favorably inclined towards my exertions, make the passengers start for their destination immediately after arrival in port, without stopping a single night in the city, for fear they might be induced to buy their tickets in some other office. For such immigrants as are going to other states than Wisconsin, it is a benefit, because they cannot gather here the desired information from any awfully appointed representatives of other Western States, especially if they leave by the New York and Erie or the Hudson River Railroads, there being no chance left in that case for imposition by any of the numerous sets of sharpers, who go out for prey, nor of wasting away valuable time in the miserable emigrant-holes and taverns of this city.

A short description of the manner, in which this passenger-business is managed, may not be deemed here out of place:

As soon as any vessel reaches the Hudson River, the Telegraph

wires bring the news to the city. Lots of runners, stationed on purpose at Staten Island and at the Battery, take immediately to the rowboats and board the ships, to make some contract or agreement with the captain or some other officer acting for him about the permit, which in all probability is sold to the highest bidder, without any consideration of the interest of the passengers. The buyer and his companions then take hold of all the passengers, who wish to go into the country; shortly after a propellor comes alongside the vessel, riding at anchor in the middle of the stream; men, women and children, trunks, boxes and luggage of all sizes, kinds and descriptions are stowed away in the propellor, and within a couple of hours they are landed on some dock, where they are kept prisoners till the hour of departure for a part of the country, it may be, of which some of them never heard before or where they never intended to go. Often said permit is given or sold by the shipping-house to some agency before or during the trip of the vessel across the Atlantic Ocean. The thanks of the people in general and especially of the immigrants are due to many of best shipping-houses, which give their permits regularly to the agents of the New York and Erie Railroad. Not seldom it happens, probably from the best motives, that neither shipping-house nor captain wishes to interfere with the passenger business. In such cases no permit is given and every body is allowed to work for his own interest. As matters now stand I believe it to be the most pernicious of all for the poor people; an army of a hundred or more, composed of runners, tavern-keepers, and pedars come on board and every one of them takes hold of as many as he can get in his grasp, squeezing out of them all the money or profit he is able to.

Each one of the emigrant-tavern-keepers is, there may be some exceptions, ally and agent of some forwarding agent and gets regular pay for each passenger he brings on. If such passengers wish or are seduced to stay in the city for some days, or if any vesse comes to late in town to carry them off that same night, they are brought in large flocks to the favored taverns, where they

are immediately compelled to buy their passage tickets for the place of destination ; from that moment they are carefully watched, for they might possibly find out, that they had been cheated, and bring their complaints before the New York Commissioners of Emigration, the Agent of the German Protective Society, myself, or some other officer or Society.

Before I became thoroughly acquainted with that class of people and the machinery of their business, I often applied to tavern-keepers, to induce them to send people to my office, but hardly one ever came on their advice and several times I made the experience, that even those, who pledged their word for doing so, acted right the other way by warning the immigrants against the imminent dangers of my office and influence. My place of business is right in the middle of that part of Greenwich Street, where the largest and most of those taverns are, the houses are not seldom overfilled with people, my business is painted in large German and English characters on the wall, my office is open from half-past 8 A. M. till half-past 5 P. M., my assistants often went among the people and talked to such as wanted to go out West; they promised to come, but the influence of runners and tavern-keepers was more powerful, than mine and they stayed away after all.

The agent of the German Protective Society displayed some activity in sending people for information to my office, most of them belonging to the more intelligent class of Society.

Such as read English or German papers saw my advertisements and the favorable articles and notices of editors, recommending my office, and came in considerable numbers.

I received letters asking for further information from the New England States, the interior of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and from Europe, in the English, German and Dutch languages, and answered them all to the best of my abilities, enclosing at the same time a copy of the pamphlet in each of such letters.

During the time of my residence here I have distributed over and above 25,000 pamphlets in the several languages, of which more

than 5,000 found their way to Europe, either by interposition of shipping-houses, private persons traveling to Europe, to bring out immigrants for our State, or in consequence of my own correspondence with people living in European ports.

The great mass of the pamphlets was distributed by myself and assistants on sailing vessels and steamboats to the passengers personally, to directions of railroads and to some forwarding agents, to people stopping in Hotels and emigrant-taverns and finally to all, who called at the office or who wrote for the same.

The New York and Erie Railroad sent from the latter part of June till this date to the State of Wisconsin 5,225 emigrant passengers, to Dunkirk, partly with destination for our State, 4,561. The Hudson River Railroad sent off during the same period, by their German Agent P. A. Loescher, to Wisconsin 2,372 passengers. Wm. Rischmüller, who forwarded his passengers in steamboats under his own control by way of Troy, then by Railroad to Buffalo and further round the Lakes, sent off from August 1st till Sept. 9 to Wisconsin 456 passengers. As I could not persuade myself to favor materially his exertions, I did not get further information from him.

The most extensive business of any of the forwarding agents is that of Friedrich Kreuder, who keeps a little army of not less than sixty runners, some of whom earn very considerable wages. He forwards by the People's Line of Steamers of Isaac Newton. Neither from him nor from any of the other agencies did I try to get information for the reason stated above in regard to Wm. Rischmüller.

In my office there have been 436 persons asking for information and intending to leave for the State immediately, of whom the majority represented also their friends and families, many of them companies of 20, 30, or even more persons. Several persons on my advice went out to investigate for themselves more closely the condition of our State, and have enabled themselves to report in Europe about the plan to be pursued and about the locality for

settlement. They intend to come out again next spring or summer with such company as will be deemed suitable to the interest of the parties concerned.

It is hardly possible to make a true estimate of the influence exerted by the agency in New York ; information has emanated from there in every direction and is now spread over a large and for our object the most valuable part of Europe. The emigration to our State, amounting many times from 1200 to 1500 a week, has probably been larger in 1852 than during any former season ; still it would be unjust to limit the influence to what has been done already. The pamphlets, editorial articles, advertisements, written and verbal information, given by myself and assistants, are working their way and probably the effect will be felt more and stronger in the course of 1853, than it was during last season.

The example set by our State Government has excited already the emulation of other States and the Governor of Iowa recommends, in his late Message, the establishment of an agency like ours in the city of New York. We have no right to complain about such a plan, but we must be stimulated by it, and exert our best powers not to loose ground in the coming contest ; we have the advantage of our better situation for market, of our extensive internal improvements, all in an excellent state of progress, of our healthy and invigorating climate, and we are inferior in no respect whatever ; besides we have in our favor one season's experience in New York ; by prosecuting in the right direction what was commenced by the action of the last Legislature, no harm can accrue to us ; even the competition may show our great advantages and materially contribute towards the advancement of our object. The giving up of our agency on the contrary would prove just at this period of a very disastrous character and the results of our exertions might be turned into a different channel, so as to make the benefits designed for Wisconsin to go to the State of Iowa.

The larger proportion of the emigrants, who called at my office, were Germans, with a considerable share however in regard to the whole number for Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Belgians, Norwegians and Poles.

In relation to business they were scientific and ordinary farmers in a large proportion; mechanics of all sorts, to wit: carpenters, masons, shipbuilders, millwrights, gasfactorymen, miners, stonecutters, watchmakers, machinists, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, gardeners, bakers and butchers; further merchants, schoolmasters, musicteachers, musicdirectors, surveyors, engineers, lawyers, physicians and ministers.

As I have had divers calls from miners, and the mining business, being one of the most prominent sources of wealth for our State, it would prove probably highly beneficial, if the office of the Commissioner of Emigration was supplied with reliable Statistics about the mining-business during the last few years, so as to enable men of capital and wealth to judge about the probable result of investments for mining purposes. The different counties of the State would find it equally useful and profitable to their advancement, if they could be induced, to show up the peculiar advantages for settlement they are able to offer.

Considering the good will of editors of newspapers and advertising of great value, I have advertised regularly in the *New York Tribune* and part of the time in the *Herald*; I found myself however compelled to give it up for the last named paper, the expenses amounting to 100 per cent more, than the *Tribune* charges. I advertised further in most of the German papers of New York City, to wit: *N. Y. Staatszeitung*, *Criminalzeitung*, *Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Handelszeitung* and *Abendzeitung*. Most of them have given commendatory articles or favorable notices of my office. Such articles copied on the other side of the Atlantic are read by a great many people and must of course prove to be of considerable benefit to the State. As far as the means allow it, I have sent up advertisements to several, chiefly German, newspapers in Europe and in the first place to such, as are mostly read by the emigrating population, to wit: *Bremer Auswanderungszeitung*, *Rudolstaedter Allgemeine Ausw. Zeitung*, *Dorfzeitung*, *Schwaebische Merkur*, *Koellnische Zeitung*, *Manheimer Journal*, *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Amsterdam Handels*

blad. To enable the editors to judge about the degree of reliability of my office I sent them a translated copy of the Act of last Legislature, recommendations by the State Commissioners of Emigration of New York, the Mayor of N. Y. City, the General Consul of the Netherlands &c., all translated into German, as also a German copy of the pamphlet and such letters as I deemed fit, to induce them to write favorable notices or articles in regard to our State and the office in this place.

I have tried to do fully and conscientiously everything required from me by the Act of the Legislature, and I feel convinced, that I have exerted a very beneficial influence and largely promoted the emigration to Wisconsin; I have given all the information in my power, used all my influence to protect the immigrants, and I do not hesitate to say, that the State has reaped already a rich harvest from the agency, which has been only since the middle of June effectually established. I refer besides to the statements made above in regard to the prospects for the future.

To further the objects of the State on a still larger scale, allow me to make for your consideration the following suggestions:

1st. The great requisite, to get the eyes of emigrating Europe in all quarters more directly fixed on our State, is by giving the people everywhere a chance, to become acquainted with its advantages. Therefore it is my conviction, that a delegate from the State with the necessary instructions, recommendations and introductions should go to the principal ports and starting points in England, Scotland and Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Sweden and Norway, and perhaps Switzerland, and that pamphlets ought to be distributed and personal information given there. In behalf of French, Belgian and part of the Swiss people the pamphlet ought to be translated into French.

The majority of the people arriving here are in too great a hurry to read and a great many are by the bustle all around hardly able to think. For these reasons they ought, if possible, to receive information and advice before leaving their old homes, or at any rate before leaving the European port.

Before his arrival and during his stay in any place the delegate should advertise in one or two of the most extensively read journals of that part of the country and make known in a suitable manner the opportunity offered to get information about the State of Wisconsin.

In each of the principal cities a depot of pamphlets should be left with a trustworthy person for gratuitous distribution, after the delegate had left. Editors generally should be induced to give articles or favorable notices on the subject in their papers.

People traveling to the West by the way of Quebec, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans would equally profit by such information, as is now limited to the city of New York alone. I look on such an agency in Europe as more advantageous still, than the one now existing in New York, especially if the commissioner in Europe acted in concert with the one established in said city.

To attain the double object proposed in the least expensive manner, I would suggest the following:

The heaviest emigration from Europe is going on from the middle of April till the later part of October. The commissioner, attending to his business in New York till the beginning of November, could leave at that time for Europe, trusting to the most reliable man in his office, to provide for the less important duties of the winterseason during the time of his absence. The extraordinary expenses in that case would amount only to the traveling to, in, and from Europe, and the expenses for printing, advertising, postages and probably for some assistance.

2d. The new pamphlets, which ought to be published, should, to get a larger influence, be endorsed by the Legislature and by Yourself, and contain at the same time the name of the commissioner with the address of his place of business in the city of New York.

As the information contained in the pamphlet, however condensed and valuable, cannot be but very general in its small compass, I would like to draw your attention to a more extensive

source of information in regard to our State. I have good reasons to believe, that Mr. I. A. Lapham, the editor of the standard work about our State and of our excellent State maps, would be willing to publish a new edition of his book, adapted to the present condition of the State, with all the existing improvements, and the various reliable projects for the future and especially with an exhibit of all the resources of our beautiful and rich country, now so much better known than seven years ago, if the State would assist him by a subscription of from 500 to 1000 copies or its equivalent in cash. Knowing the importance of such a book, I mentioned the subject to Mr. Lapham at the time of my departure for New York and his principal objection was, the small support he expected in the sale of such a work from the inhabitants of the State.

In regard to the pamphlets I wish further to submit, whether or not it would be advisable, to have the recommendation of the State Commissioners of N. Y., of the Mayor of N. Y. city, and of such other societies and consular agents of European Governments, as I have gathered, printed on the cover of the same.

3. The U. S. Government ought to be acquainted with the impositions practised upon foreigners, coming here to live under the laws of the country and who consider generally, as soon as they have left Europe, the U. S. their second and their better Fatherland I consider it not so very difficult, to devise the means, effectually to protect the immigrants. A memorial to Congress by our Legislature in relation thereto would, at any rate, show an honorable sympathy with our future citizens of foreign birth. Perhaps the U. S. Government could appoint commissioners in the principal ports of the country for the protection of immigrants, and if the rights of the States severally do not allow the interference of the General Government in such matters, it would probably prove highly beneficial, if the Secretary of the Interior would direct the attention of the State Governments in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Louisiana to the great abuses, to which foreign immigrants are exposed by their being unacquainted with the language of the country and with the price of transportation of passengers and luggage to the place of destination, belonging as they mostly do to that class of society, which even in its own country is unacquainted with travel-

ing. The State Governments duly informed from such a source would likely take legal and appropriate measures to protect those, who are so much needed to aid in the development of the immense resources of this great country. To attain this desirable object, the following measures would be available:

A. A large dock should be built in each of the ports where the immigrants usually arrive, exclusively for the use of the emigrant vessels, and where alone the passengers and their luggage should be landed.

B. None of the agents or runners should be allowed to come on board of any of such vessels, but they should be admitted merely to the dock.

C. The captains of the vessels should be compelled to unload, as is their duty, the passengers and their goods on the said dock without any charge.

D. On the walls of the dock the program of each railroad—steamboat—and canalboat direction should be posted up in large characters and in the languages mostly spoken or understood by the immigrants.

E. Each program should exhibit a plain statement of the manner of traveling by railroad, steamboat, propellor or canalboat on each part of the proposed line of travel.

F. The fare on such line and on each part of the same, for passengers and for luggage per 100 lb., should be stated also.

G. At each change in the line or in the manner of traveling on the same, or in the price of conveyance of passengers and goods, it should be stated immediately on the programs, and the said changes be submitted to the authorities in the seaports above alluded to for approval.

H. No forwarding agent should get a license, to sell tickets to immigrants, unless he showed by his printed programs, that he charged a fair rate, and such of them as went beyond their own rates, stated on the programs, should be punished by the loss of their license and by a heavy fine.

If such provisions were put in the Statute books of the States concerned and were rigidly enforced, I feel assured, that they would prove, to be a blessing to the immigrants and an honor to the States.

The above report is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

G. VAN STEENWIJK,
State Commissioner of Emigration.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOV. LEONARD J. FARWELL,

ON THE

FOX & WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

DELIVERED TO THE

**TWO HOUSES OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE,
FEBRUARY 9, 1853.**



MADISON:

DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER.

1853.

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
MADISON, FEBRUARY 9, 1853. }

To the Senate and Assembly :

The Report of the Board of Public Works has been printed, and is now before you for consideration and reference.

Inasmuch as the Governor of this State, is invested by law, with the general control and supervision of the whole Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and more or less responsible for its management, I have considered it proper, to report the general condition of the work and the fund, and present my views upon the subject.

The Report of the first Board in 1848, estimates the quantity of land, likely to be sold, embraced in the Government Grant, at 280,000 acres. Various estimates of the quantity, have been made by the different Boards ; but this amount would seem to be as nearly correct as any, and it is supposed, that of this amount, quite a quantity will be unsaleable, for a considerable length of time.

The first estimate of the entire cost of the Improvement, made by a Committee of the Assembly, June 26, 1848, based upon the Report of Capt. Cram, was \$313,929 13.

It will be seen that according to these estimates, the fund would have been fully sufficient to complete the entire work, and show an overplus.

The whole quantity of land sold, up to Jan. 1, 1853, is 119,727, 29 acres, and the sum realized, is \$149,658 99.

The estimated value of the *unsold* lands belonging to the Grant, made by the present Board, is \$232,890 99.

There has been already expended upon the Improvement, as follows :

1. The proceeds of lands already sold, \$149,658 99, less the sum of \$7,459 03, in the Treasury.

2. The present indebtedness to contractors, \$158,259 30.

The whole amount expended, so far, \$300,459 26.

The present indebtedness, the amount yet required to complete the Improvement, and the interest that will accumulate in the mean time, are estimated by the present Board, at \$502,573 85.

This amount, added to the proceeds of the lands, already expended in money, will make the entire cost of the Improvement, as now shown, \$644,773 81, more than *double* the sum of the cost, as estimated by the Board in 1848.

If all the lands in the Grant, can, within the next year, be sold at \$1 25 per acre, they will only pay the present indebtedness, and the accruing interest up to January 1, 1854, and leave the small balance, of perhaps \$25,000 00, to be yet expended upon the work.

But when it is considered, that a large portion of these lands, will probably not sell for a long time, on account of their quality and location, it may well be doubted, if the entire balance of the Grant, can, by the most judicious management, be made to pay the indebtedness and the accruing interest upon it at the rate of 12 per cent.

The cost of yet completing the Improvement, is estimated by the Report, at \$310,564 55.

The cost of the work yet to be done, under contracts made with the State, *prior* to the contract with Morgan L. Martin, and the contingent expenses, are estimated by the Chief Engineer, at \$162,429 04.

By reference to the Reports of the Board of Public Works, the above statement showing the present condition of the work and the fund, will prove to be correct.

At the time the Grant was made by Congress for this Improvement, it was represented and believed, by the friends of the Work, in this State and in Congress, upon estimates and surveys which had already been made, that the Grant would prove to be, more than sufficient to complete the entire improvement.

It was so reported by a Committee of the Legislature at the time, the Grant was formally accepted by this State, the first law passed by the Legislature, upon this subject, was based upon this assumption, and the Reports of the first Board of Public Works, after full and critical estimates, confirmed this opinion.

There was, therefore, great propriety in Congress requiring this State, to complete the improvement, within twenty years, or suffer a forfeiture of the Grant, that was *then* deemed sufficient by all parties, for that purpose.

It is now clearly demonstrated, that the grant will prove quite *insufficient* to complete the improvement, or make this water communication of much use, other than the creation of strictly local benefits.

It is now reduced to a positive certainty, that if the work is ever completed, it must be by another grant from Congress, or by appropriation of the general fund, from the State Treasury.

My views upon the construction of the act of Congress of August 8, 1846, making the grant, were made known to the last Legislature, in a message returning the bill, that afterwards, on the 14th day of April, 1852, became a law, by a vote of two-thirds majority.

I still insist, that a proper construction of that act, contemplates, that the work shall be done upon *cash terms*, that the lands shall not be sold *in advance* of the necessity for the use of the proceeds, and that the work shall not progress in advance of the fund, in such way, as to encumber or pledge the proceeds of the sales, to pay an accumulating indebtedness.

If this construction had been strictly adhered to, up to the present time, in the management of the work, there would *now* be *no debt*, either against the *fund*, or against the State; and I cannot but think, that the work would have been fully as much advanced for the benefit of the State. The first general law passed upon this subject, August 8, 1848, throughout its various provisions, recognizes and confirms this construction of the grant. It provides that work shall be paid for in *gold and silver*, to be drawn from the Treasury upon the warrants of the Board; and no where contemplates the issuing of warrants, or any other evidence of debt, unless there is *at the time*, money in the treasury, from the sales of land, sufficient to meet them.

In process of time, it was found that there was no money in the Treasury; the contractors still continued their several works, obtained from the Chief Engineer their estimates, and applied to the Board for warrants upon the Treasury; the warrants were issued, and *here* was the *inception* of the debt that has now grown to such an alarming magnitude, and threatens to still increase, under the present policy, to an indefinite amount.

The contracts, although requiring ready payment in gold and silver, were entirely loose and indefinite, as to the amount of work that could be done under them, and yet fixing a period when they should be completed. They were made, subject to alterations of plans and estimates, by the Chief Engineer; and these alterations and changes in the works, have been made without a reference to the amount of money on hand in the Treasury, and without a reference to the ultimate sufficiency of the fund; and hence, the cost

of the improvement is *now* shown to be *more than double* the first estimates.

These evils, the contractors of course are not responsible for.— They entered into their contracts with the State, in good faith, with the reasonable expectation that their works would be paid for in cash, and as fast as their estimates were presented; but owing in my opinion, to a *misconstruction* of the Grant, and a wrong policy, they have been compelled in a great measure, to do their work upon credit, at a great loss and inconvenience to themselves, and as I think, it will prove, a great loss to the fund, and perhaps to the State.

The law passed April 14, 1852, has in my opinion, only *aggravated* the evils, already existing, instead of applying a remedy.— It in effect, legalized the management of the work upon credit, without respect to the amount or sufficiency of the fund, and not only sanctioned the issuing of *warrants* and *scrip* by the Board of Public Works, but required the certificates of State Officers, with the Seal of the State, and the interposition and agency of the Executive, in framing, issuing and paying out evidences of debt, with every *form* and *appearance* of State Stocks, if indeed wanting in *substance*.

My objections to that law, will be found in the message returning said bill without my approval, and above referred to, to which I invite your attention.

After the passage of said law, I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State.

“EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, April 22, 1852. } ”

“HON. CHARLES. D. ROBINSON,
Secretary of State.

Sir:—Since you left Madison, I have carefully deliberated upon my duty, and upon the proper course to be pursued by me as the Executive, in carrying out the present laws, in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement.

My opinion, as to the Constitutionality of the law passed by a two-thirds vote over my objections, was made known in my veto message. Subsequent reflection has not, in any respect changed my views as there expressed.

I have also carefully examined and compared the law above mentioned, with the act passed just at the close of the session, and approved April 19th, setting apart one sixth of the entire fund for the improvement of the Wisconsin River.

Section 2 of this last act, repeals all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act.

In my opinion, this repealing clause, virtually repeals sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the first mentioned law.

Holding these views, I cannot direct, or advise, the getting up or preparation of the "Stock Certificates," mentioned and described in section 5. Nor can I "sell, or deliver to contractors, said "Stock Certificates," when prepared as provided in section 6. You will understand then, that I shall not *direct, advise, or do any thing* in my official capacity in relation to said "Stock Certificates."

Most Respectfully, Your Obt. Servt."

LEONARD J. FARWELL.

Soon after entering upon the discharge of my duties as Executive in January, 1852, the Hon. Morgan L. Martin, made application to me, to sign an authentication of certain scrip of the Board of Public Works, issued to him under his contract with the State, made under the law of March 11, 1851. This I refused to do, for the reasons: 1. That no law required such authentication. 2. That said scrip, was of such form, as to be liable to the objection of its importing a State debt, in violation of the Constitution. 3. That it pledged the Improvement fund, the whole Improvement, from Green Bay to the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and the revenues thereof, for its redemption, without reference to the amount of the fund, or the rights of prior contractors.

Before the last June term of the Supreme Court, rules were entered by His Honor Judge Howe, of Green Bay, and served upon me, to show cause before the Supreme Court, at the June term thereof, why writs of *Mandamus* should not be issued by said Court, to compel me to authenticate said Scrip of Morgan L. Martin, and to direct the preparation and payment out, of the stock certificates, as required by the law of April 14, 1852.

I appeared by Counsel, and by answer to said rules, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court in the said causes; but expressed myself willing and desirous, of being advised by said Court, in relation to the subject matter thereof.

The Supreme Court decided that they had no jurisdiction in the causes, and dismissed the application. But intimated and advised, that, "the Governor was *not required* to authenticate the Scrip issued to Morgan L. Martin, under the Act of 1851;" but that, "they could see no valid legal objection to the issuing of the certificates, as provided for by the law of April 14 1852, and paying the same to contractors."

Inasmuch as I had voluntarily solicited the advice of the Court, upon this subject, I felt myself under obligation, both in honor, and out of respect for the unanimous opinion of the highest Court in the State, to waive *my own* opinion, and defer *my own* judgment to that of the Court.

I therefore addressed to the Secretary of State, the following letter upon the subject of the Stock Certificates:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, July 13, 1852. }

To the HON. CHARLES D. ROBINSON,
Secretary of State.

SIR:—The Supreme Court of the State, having at its last term, expressed the opinion, "that the Governor is not required to authenticate the Scrip issued to the Relator, (Morgan L. Martin), under the Act of 1851;" but see no valid legal objection to the is-

suings of the certificates, as provided for in the fifth section of the Act, entitled "an Act to provide for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin River, passed on the 14th day of April, 1852, nor to the delivery of them in payment to contractors, as provided for in the sixth section of said Act." Now, therefore, if you deem it your duty, "to cause stock certificates to be prepared," as required by section five of said Act, in that case, I "deem it expedient," that said stock certificates, be made of the denomination of *one thousand dollars* each, *payable at the office of the Board of Public Works, in the village of Oshkosh, State of Wisconsin, five years from the date thereof.*

I deem it proper, however, in justice to myself, to say that my opinions in relation to this law, remain the same as heretofore expressed.

Most Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

LEONARD J. FARWELL.

Since that time, there have been issued and paid out, stock certificates, as stated in the Report of the Secretary of State, to the amount of \$58,000 up to January 1, 1853.

Mr. Martin, sometime since, by his agent, made application for stock certificates, to apply upon his contract, and I declined paying them upon said contract, for the reasons:

1. "That said Martin, by the terms of his contract, was entitled to receive *only* certain *scrip* therein described."

2. That his contract is made payable *after*, and *subject to*, all other existing contracts upon the improvement; and all other existing contracts have preference of the Martin contract, and must first be paid; and said contracts had not yet been paid.

3. Mr. Martin's contract was not yet due by its terms, and the law does not provide that it shall or may be, *now* paid; either in improvement fund, certificates or money.

4. The Supreme Court of the State had decided, that the *scrip* described in said contract, and agreed therein to be issued to Morgan L. Martin, ought not to be issued.

The difficulty in carrying out the law of April 14, 1852, (that I foresaw, before its final passage, and mentioned in my Message returning the bill,) so as to secure to the improvement of the Wisconsin River, the one-sixth of the entire fund, according to the 12th section of said law, and according to a law passed afterwards at the last session of the Legislature, has been made apparent in the management of the fund the past season. The same law that sets apart *one-sixth* of the proceeds of the sales of land, for the Wisconsin River, devotes and pledges, *all* of the proceeds of the sales, except one-tenth and another immaterial reservation, for the redemption of the stock certificates; so that, if the *one-sixth* is taken for the Wisconsin River, it so far takes from and diminishes the fund set apart and pledged for the payment of interest upon, and redemption of the stock certificates. Upon this subject I directed the Register and Receiver of the State land office, by letter, as follows:

“EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, May 3rd, 1852.

To the Register and Receiver of State Land Office, Oshkosh:

You will please not make any sales of the lands granted to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, except for cash; and when monies are received for lands, you will hold them exclusively subject to the order of the Board of Public Works, to be applied in the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin River, under the act approved April 19, 1852, until one-sixth of the proceeds of the sales of the granted lands, are thus received.

Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,
LEONARD J. FARWELL.”

This is briefly, the history of my connection with the improvement during the past year.

If my action, and the policy that I have indicated on this subject, have been wrong, it has resulted not from any hostility or opposition to the interests of the improvement or the Contractors, but from an earnest endeavor to keep the work and the disposition of the fund, within the terms of the grant; and to protect the State from general liability in violation of the Constitution by reason of *overdrawing* upon the trust fund.

But, whatever has been done so far, whether right or wrong, in the management of the fund or improvement, cannot now be changed or remedied.

What has been done wrongly, has, in part, been caused by not adhering strictly to existing laws upon the subject; but *more*, in my opinion, by injudicious and illy advised legislation, based upon a perversion of the act making the grant, and of the finance article of the Constitution: legislation following the hypothesis, that the Constitution allowed the creation of a general State debt to complete this improvement.

And therefore, it has been regarded an immaterial question, as to whether the grant was sufficient or not, or what was its probable amount, in letting the contracts, and adopting plans for the improvement?

Although we cannot go back now and change what has already been done, yet, situated as the State now is with respect to this improvement, it is a serious and important question, what shall be done in future?

The facts meet us boldly at the present session of the Legislature, and demand *immediate* attention; That there is *now* a large debt, due and owing, to Contractors and others, on account of the improvement; that a considerable amount of interest is due upon it, and that *that* interest is accumulating at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; that the entire balance of the trust fund will perhaps be no more than sufficient to pay off this debt and interest;

and that if the work is continued until all the contracts are completed, a large debt will be created without any other means of payment than from the State Treasury.

I do not think that I *under-estimate* the fund in making this statement, for it will be a long time before all the lands will be sold. The interest is accumulating in the mean time, and before the full debt will be paid by this means, it will have increased, by interest alone, to a much larger amount. The truth is, that the availability of the fund has always, hitherto, been *over-estimated*; and each successive Board have been disappointed in the amount of sales, and the advancement of the work; while now, we find ourselves with the fund exhausted or pledged to the payment of an equivalent indebtedness, in about the middle of the estimated works. The present Board think that in *twenty years* the *revenues* of the improvement will be sufficient to extinguish the debt, while paying the annual interest, which they estimate at \$36,000 per year, and the cost of repairs. From what has already been shown, as the revenues of the work, so far, and from any reasonable estimate of what it will be when the present contracts are completed, if they more than pay the cost of repairs, I shall be greatly disappointed; and I cannot but think that if the State relies upon this source to pay off the ultimate indebtedness, in the course of time, it will be demonstrated, that the amount is greatly increased instead of diminished. By the law of April 14, 1852, the interest upon the stock certificates is payable at the State Treasury, on the 1st day of January in each year, upon the warrant of the Governor.

Warrants have been drawn by me for said interest, upon the Treasury, and have been protested for non-payment, because there was no money in the Treasury belonging to this fund.

Many of these stock certificates are held by persons out of this State, who have received them in good faith, and with the understanding (whether rightly or wrongly, is immaterial) that the faith of the State of Wisconsin was pledged for the payment of this interest, and for the ultimate payment of the principal; and thus

our State credit has been made to suffer in the stock markets abroad.

In disposing of the question, what shall be done? Certain considerations relating to the rights of the first cash contractors, should not be overlooked by the Legislature.

At the time these contracts were made with the State, the fund was supposed to be amply sufficient to meet them; and perhaps by its judicious management, it will appear that it *was* sufficient.

At all events, have not these contractors a right to insist, that when they have performed their contract in every respect, the State shall pay them, as she has contracted to do, and that too in gold and silver without delay? Has not the State, in effect, *warranted* the sufficiency of the fund, out of which these contractors are to be paid, by entering into these contracts?

Or is it to be argued that the state is excused from the full performance of these contracts on her part, because the fund she has set apart and devoted to their payment has failed, and failed too, through the mismanagement of the officers of the State? Again, will the State be excused from performing her written contracts to pay for work and labor, actually performed, by the plea that to pay them from the general fund of the State would be unconstitutional?

If the Constitution is violated at all in this matter, it was violated by the State herself in entering into these contracts, and passing laws authorizing them. And it would appear to be a very insufficient and pitiful excuse, for a sovereign State, to refuse to perform her written contracts with individuals, because forsooth, in making such contracts, she violated her own Constitution. I mean this to have application to those contracts, which were made without any condition or proviso, in relation to the sufficiency of the fund; where the contractors have not agreed to look to the trust fund alone for payment, but have contracted generally, to do certain work upon the Improvement at a certain price, to be paid for in gold and silver.

There is a broad distinction between these contracts and those made subsequently, that provide that the contractor shall look to the *trust fund alone* for payment, and that too, subject to all pre-existing contracts, and claims upon the fund.

I cannot view the matter in any other light, than that the State is bound and pledged, as effectually as she can, bind and pledge herself, to perform inviolably, these first contracts, whether the Improvement fund shall finally prove sufficient or not. But as I before intimated, I think it will appear that at the time these contracts were made, the fund was sufficient, and if it is *now not* sufficient, it has been owing entirely to a diversion or mismanagement of the fund by the State.

The stock certificates so far, have been delivered only, to those first contractors, which they have received as so much payment upon their contracts, instead of money, the only payment contracted for; and there is, therefore, good reason why the State should make these stock certificates as near an equivalent for money as possible; and there is no other way, in which the State can maintain good faith, with this class of contractors.

I would recommend therefore that means be adopted, to fully indemnify this class of contractors. If they are to continue to do work upon the Improvement, until their contracts are fully completed, some means should be at once provided for their payment in the future. Or perhaps the better course would be, since it is ascertained that the Improvement fund will be wholly insufficient, to meet their estimates in the future, to provide for making immediate settlement with them, and for the surrendering of their contracts to be cancelled.

It is certainly to be much regretted, that the means are likely to be inadequate, to the full completion of this important improvement; and that it seems almost necessary, to arrest the works, to protect the State from a public debt. But while the Constitution remains as it does, I see no other way, for the completion of the im-

provement, except to obtain another grant from Congress, or submit the works to private enterprize.

Whatever question there may be about *this*, or *that*, class of indebtedness on account of this work, being *State* indebtedness, one question, at least, would *now* seem to be of great importance, and that is,—

Whether, inasmuch as it is now ascertained, that the trust fund for that purpose, will not be sufficient, if the State continues the prosecution of the work, under the direction and supervision of her officers and agents, she does not, thereby become directly liable, for the payment for such works.

The importance of the subject, and the complicated questions arising out of its consideration, must be my apology for the length of this communication.

With the fullest confidence, that your wisdom will devise the proper legislative measures upon this subject, I submit it to your discretion.

LEONARD J. FARWELL.

11
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

MADISON:
DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER.

1853.



REPORT.

TO LEONARD J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN:

The Board of Public Works, in discharge of the duty imposed by law, to submit to you a full statement of the condition of the work under their charge and, generally, of all their proceedings, make the following

REPORT:

We deem it necessary to set forth some of the most prominent features in the history of the improvement from its commencement to the present time, and to point out the greatest defects in the existing law, in order that you may arrive at a correct understanding of its present condition and future prospects, and be able to determine the best policy to be adopted for prosecuting to completion this important work.

By the terms of the act of congress granting lands to Wisconsin for this improvement, the state is entitled to an amount not less than three hundred and six thousand and thirty-nine and ninety-eight hundredths acres (306,039.98;) of this amount two hundred and six thousand six hundred and twenty-five and eleven hundredths (206,625.11,) have been received, and of the remainder,

about sixty thousand acres have been selected by the executive, and reserved from sale by the commissioners of the general land office, and now awaits the action of congress for their formal transfer to the state; and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen and eighty-seven hundredths remains yet to be selected.

The sales of land under previous administrations of the Board of Public Works, down to Jan. 1st, 1852, amounted to 96,568.07 acres, from which sales were realized the sum of \$120,710 09.

The total amount of expenditures up to January 2, 1852, was \$175,018 84, as follows, to wit:

Portage canal and lock	-	-	-	-	\$46,526 68
Upper Fox river, including cost of dredge boat	-	-	-	-	24,725 54
Depere	-	-	-	-	1,350 81
Rapide Croche	-	-	-	-	21,456 08
Grand Kaukauna and Little Chute	-	-	-	-	26,915 88
Ceders Rapides	-	-	-	-	16,438 25
Gand Chute	-	-	-	-	9,476 44
Wisconsin River	-	-	-	-	3,614 23
All other expenses	-	-	-	-	24,514 93

\$175,018 84

Deduct amount received on sales of land	\$120,710 09
do. do. for tolls	70 00

120,780 09

Amount of liabilities, January 2, 1852 - \$54,238 75

Of this amount \$28,238 75 was in warrants drawn on treasurer.

" " 26,000 00 scrip issued to M. L. Martin under his contract

The total amount of sales for the year 1852, is 23,159.12 acres

from which was realized the sum of	-	-	-	\$28,948 90
Amount received for tolls same year	-	-	-	271 94

Total amount of receipts for the year 1852 - \$29,220 84

EXPENDITURES IN 1852.

Portage canal warrants and vouchers	-	\$5,696 50	
Appropriations to Nelson McNeil and Thomas Reynolds, which is chargeable to Portage canal fund	- - - -	17,530 79	
Depere	- - - -	15 00	
Rapide Croche	- - - -	4,648 94	
Grand Kaukauna and Little Chute	- - - -	47,262 42	
Ceders Rapides	- - - -	9,559 17	
Grand Chute	- - - -	22,998 23	
All other expenses, including patent for lock gates, and interest paid	- - - -	15,513 19	
Wisconsin river	- - - -	491 16	
Dredge boat	- - - -	2,433 15	
			\$126,143 55
Warrants cancelled by treasurer in 1852	-	17,123 00	
Stock certificates	- - - -	5,000 00	
			<u>22,123 00</u>

Total amount of indebtedness, January 1st, 1853, \$158,259 30.

Of this amount \$58,000 00 is in stock certificates issued under act of April, 1852.

" " 70,500 00 " scrip to M. L. Martin under his contract.

" " 29,759 30 " warrants drawn on treasurer.

Number of acres of unsold land 186,312.79 acres, valuation of same, at \$1 25 per acre	- - - -	\$232,890 99
Cash in the state treasury	- - - -	4,366 00
" " improvement treasury	- - - -	8,093 03

Estimated cost of completion of the improvement, including incidental expenses, \$310,564 55, to wit:

Wisconsin river (say)	- - - -	\$25,000 00
Upper Fox river, including one lock and dam (say)	- - - -	30,000 00
Grand Chute	- - - -	64,987 66
Ceders Rapids	- - - -	14,197 84
Grand Kaukauna, Little Chute, Rapide Croche, and Little Kaukauna	- - - -	162,429 05
Expenses until work is completed	- - - -	12,000 00
Draw bridges on Portage canal	- - - -	2,000 00

Interest due January 1, 1853, (say)	-	-	-	\$6,750 00
Interest at 12 per cent. for the year 1853, on present indebtedness (say)	-	-	-	15,000 00
Interest on expenditures of 1853, provided the work on the Lower Fox river should be completed in that year, is estimated at	-	-	-	12,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of present indebtedness	-	-	\$158,259 30	
Interest on the same for the year 1853	-	-	15,000 00	
Estimated cost of completion of the improvement	-	-	310,564 55	
Estimated interest on cost of completion to January 1, 1854	-	-	12,000 00	
Estimated interest due January 1, 1853	-	-	6,750 00	
				<u>502,573 85</u>
Estimated value of unsold land	-	-	232,890 99	
Amount of cash in improvement treasury	-	-	3,093 03	
Amount of cash in state treasury	-	-	4,366 00	
				<u>240,350 02</u>
Balance to be paid from the revenues of the improvement	-	-	\$262,223 83	

The amount of money that will be required to meet the payments to become due upon the two unfished contracts on work below Lake Winnebago, at the Grand Chute and Cedar Rapides, according to the estimate of the chief engineer, is \$79,135 50.

By the terms of these and other contracts let at the same time, "whenever funds shall be realized from the sale of land granted, &c.," and by the provisions of the law under which they were made, monthly estimates were to be paid to the contractors, "in gold and silver coin," as their work progressed, equal in amount to seventy-five per cent. of the value of the work done, and the remaining twenty-five per cent. within fifteen days after the work shall have been completed.

By the terms of the contract subsequently entered into between the State and Morgan L. Martin, for the completion of the work

not then under contract below Lake Winnebago, the funds arising from the sale of land granted in aid of said Improvement, are to be applied in payment of such sums as may be due, and to become due, upon contracts already let, in preference of this contract: provided, that if any sum of money may be allowed by way of damages, it shall be deferred until all sums of money for monthly and final estimates under this contract, and the interest thereon, shall be fully paid and discharged;" and "that for the redemption of the said scrip (authorized to be issued) and the payment of the interest to become due thereon, the Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the revenues to be derived therefrom, stand pledged by the state."

It will be seen that the fund arising from the sales of land is made applicable to, and stands pledged, first, for the payments due and to become due upon these two contracts, and of the outstanding liabilities, except the sum of seventy thousand and five hundred dollars of scrip issued to Morgan L. Martin under his contract, and the unredeemed portion of the stock certificates issued to Nelson McNeil and Thomas Reynolds under the act of the legislature appropriating to them the sum of \$17,530 79, in violation of the contract with Mr. Martin, amounting to the sum of \$13,530 79; and second, for the payment of the scrip already issued, and for the sums due and to become due to Mr. Martin under his contract, for which the "Improvement and the revenues derived therefrom, stand pledged by the state."

While the policy in relation to the sales of land and the immediate disposition of the funds arising from such sales, has been entirely changed by legislative enactment since these contracts were entered into, no provision has been made by law under which the Board of Public Works could arrange with the contractors for an alteration of the terms of their contracts so as to meet this change of policy; and a demand has been made upon the Board by one of the contractors for payment according to the terms of his contract; he complains that while the fund arising from the sale of lands is first pledged for the payment of all the indebtedness

which has accrued or may accrue under his contract, a considerable portion of which he was entitled to receive, has been absorbed by stock certificates, whose payment should have been deferred; and that owing to the doubtful character given to these certificates in the market, he has been unable to sell for money at near their par value, those paid to him as money upon his monthly estimates for work done: &c., has consequently been subjected to great and expensive delays in the prosecution of his works.

We think it due to that portion of the state more immediately interested in the completion of this important improvement, due to those who have entered into contract for its completion, and due to the character of the state, that such changes, if possible, be made in the existing laws for the management and disposition of the improvement fund, as will accomplish the great object for which that fund was created, and keep, with all parties concerned, the faith of Wisconsin inviolate.

By the act of the legislature, published the 17th day of April, 1852, "the lands granted by congress, and remaining unsold by the state, are estimated to be about two hundred thousand acres," and the minimum price at which these lands are to be sold, (except those subject to the right of pre-emption,) is established at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, thereby making the statute value of this fund five hundred thousand dollars, subject perhaps to a deduction of thirty-five thousand dollars, for land sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre under the pre-emption proviso: the same act also provides that these lands may be sold on credit, and that all the monies arising from such sales, excepting one-tenth, and the interest paid on the day of sale, shall be paid into the state treasury, and the same, "except so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Public Works to complete the navigation of the canal and upper Fox river, between the Wisconsin river and Lake Puckaway, shall be set apart as a separate and distinct fund for the purpose of paying interest on, and redeeming the stock certificates (authorized to be issued by said act) as the same shall become due," and "the surplus moneys in the treasury which may not be required for immediate application to the inte-

rest or principal sums due on said certificates," may be invested by the Governor, "the same as school funds may by law be invested." These stock certificates, which may be issued to an amount not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, signed by the secretary of state, and countersigned by the "transfer agent" of the Governor, entitle the holder or holders to receive the amount thereof when due, and an annual interest thereon, of twelve per cent. ; and for the redemption of which, and the payment of interest, the moneys arising from the sales of land granted by congress are pledged and appropriated by said act.

In view of these several provisions of said act, it may well be questioned, whether the state does not become liable, and its faith in fact pledged to pay the principal and interest on these stock certificates, as the same shall become due and payable. If the state be not liable, and its faith not pledged for the redemption of these stock certificates, it is due to the people of the state, their officers and agents, who have any connection with the improvement, as well as to contractors and others, who may become the holders of these certificates, that their character should be defined ; and in any new issues of stock certificates to contractors such preference should be given as the parties may by their contracts justly be entitled to receive, and that preference should appear upon the face of the certificate.

That portion of the fund arising from the sales of land, which has been set apart for the improvement of the Wisconsin and upper Fox rivers, ought not to be taken or pledged for the payment of stock certificates issued for work done under the existing contracts for the improvement of the lower Fox river ; and the stock certificates which shall be issued to meet liabilities incurred under the first contracts, should pledge to the holder thereof the whole fund arising from the sales of land, except that portion which was set apart by law for the improvement of other sections of the work ; and any stock certificates which shall be issued to the contractor for the completion of the improvement of the lower Fox river, should, according to the terms of his contract, show

that the improvement and the revenues to be derived therefrom, are pledged for the redemption of such stock, and the payment of the interest thereon; and the stock certificates which shall be issued to any contractor upon any claim for damages allowed, should show upon their face that the payment of the same is to be deferred until all sums of money for monthly and final estimates under the contract to Morgan L. Martin, and the interest thereon shall be fully paid and discharged.

Except the state be liable for the payment of these stock certificates (which acknowledged liability would place them above par in the market,) that clause in the act of April, 1852, which says "preference shall be given to contractors according to the dates of their contracts," does not afford that protection to first contractors which it would seem to have been the design of the legislature to give, for if any of the certificates of stock should be paid to the last contractor before the first contractors are fully paid in gold and silver coin, the security which attaches to those certificates and to which the first contractors are entitled by the terms of their contract, becomes transferred to the subsequent contractor, and Mr. Martin may become the holder of the better security—the funds arising from the sales of lands—and the first contractors forced to take, as their security, the improvement, and the revenues to be derived therefrom.

Should the present law be so changed, as to place these several contractors in the same relative position to each other, and to the funds from which they are respectively to derive payments, that they occupied at the dates of their contracts, and with reference to which the terms of their contracts were undoubtedly made all parties ought to be satisfied, as no just cause of complaint could exist in any quarter.

The provisions of the present law, in relation to the price and disposition of the lands granted, should be so changed as to admit of the appraisement and sale of these lands at their survey value. It is believed that if this policy should be adopted, and the price of these lands graduated and reduced from two dollars and fifty

cents per acre to their actual money value, and sold as formerly, for gold and silver coin, or preferred certificates of stock, they would become more rapidly occupied and improved, and meet with a more ready sale, and furnish available means at the disposal of the state, for the prosecution of the improvement to an early completion.

Instead of payments of money received at the state land office being made into the state treasury, they should be made directly to the contractors upon the warrants of the Board of public works, or made applicable to the redemption of stock certificates at the will of the holder; this would save to the fund the considerable item of expense attending the monthly transmission of moneys from one office to the other, and prevent the great accumulation of interest upon outstanding liabilities, during the time the moneys are performing their journeys. To keep money in the treasury, or to loan it out as provided by the act of April, 1852, at seven per cent. interest, and at the same time, issue evidences of indebtedness drawing an interest of twelve per cent., to be paid out of the very fund from which the money is taken, either to be idle in the state treasury, or to be loaned out at an interest of five per cent less than is to be paid, is bad policy, and shows a great lack of financial ability.

Any changes in the present policy for the prosecution of the improvement and the management of its funds, should regard, strictly, the rights of all the parties concerned, by conforming as near as may be, to the original terms made between the state and contractors, and the engagements between the state through these contractors and the purchasers and holders of these stock certificates.

The improvement should be completed the present year, and we believe, that with a proper and judicious management of the fund at the disposal of the state, applicable to the object, this can be accomplished.

None doubt the ability or disposition of Mr. Martin, to complete his section of the work within the time, under the terms of his

contract with the state, or at farthest by the opening of navigation in 1854; and it may be regarded as equally certain, that the other contractors will complete their works at an early day, if they can receive their monthly instalments in money, according to the terms of their contracts, or such securities as the state is able to furnish through the fund applicable to the purpose, which cannot fail to command in the stock market their par value in money.

The two funds out of which the two classes of liabilities incurred for the improvement, are to be paid, are, first, the proceeds arising from the sales of lands, and second, the revenues to be derived from the improvement.

The lands sold since the passage of the present law, have been purchased by "claimants" under the provisions of that law, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, while no lands have been applied for to be brought into market at the minimum price established by the act of April last, and we cannot place a higher value upon the remaining lands, than the average one of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; we think this price can be obtained for these lands within one year from the completion of the improvement, which must promote their value and rapid sale.

If the improvement be completed by the first of January 1854, the liabilities of the improvement will at that time, according to the estimate submitted before, amount to the sum of \$502,573,85; of this amount \$240,350,02 will be paid from the proceeds of the sales of lands and cash in treasury, and the balance of \$262,223,83, is to be paid out of the revenues of the improvement.

Should the lands be sold for money, as anticipated, within the next two years, and the proceeds applied as received, towards the extinguishment of the liabilities, the whole indebtedness including interest on the first day of January 1855, to be paid out of the revenue fund, will amount to, say \$300,000,00, the annual interest upon this debt at twelve per cent, would amount to \$36,000,00.

It cannot, in our opinion, be reasonably doubted, that the revenues of the improvement within the first twenty years after its completion, will meet the annually accruing interest, and cost of repairs, and create a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish at the end of that time, the whole indebtedness.

That this improvement is one of very great importance to the interests of the people of the state, seems to be admitted in all quarters, for connections are sought with this thoroughfare, by plank roads and railroads, projected and in progress of construction from different ports on lake Michigan, from Manitowoc to Chicago, to intersect it at different points from the mouth of the Wisconsin river to Green Bay; the formation of these various connections must and will add to the revenues of this improvement by assisting to develop the resources of these fertile and extensive valleys along its line, whose principle trade is to flow through its course.

In our estimate of the cost of the completion of the improvement, we have not included any sum to meet the contingent liability that may arise for completing the work at Menasha.

If Mr. Reed, the contractor, should refuse to complete this work unless he is to receive some compensation for damages which he alleges to have sustained by a violation of his contract on the part of the state, or unless the state should remove all obstructions to the free flow of water through the opposite channel, which he claims ought to be done, the legislature should adopt measures to ascertain whether there has been any violation of this contract by either of the parties, and to provide for the protection of the improvement against any unnecessary liability.

For reasons given in another part of this report, we are fully satisfied that it is for the interest of the state not to surrender the Menasha channel as a part of the improvement, as there is no probability that the opposite channel (could it be made equally valuable for the purposes of navigation,) will ever be made navigable without great expense to the state.

We have not included in our estimates any sum for the expenses

of a Board of Public Works and engineers, &c., after the first of the year 1854, the time we have fixed for the works to be finished and the revenues to begin; for the accomplishment of this result we believed the state would prosecute the work with the full force of the means at her command.

Early in April last two of the Board met at Fort Winnebago for the purpose of making, if possible, necessary arrangements for working the dredge boat on the upper Fox river during the then approaching season. That purpose was finally accomplished, but with great difficulty, owing to the fact that no funds were at the disposal of the Board to meet any part of the liability which they proposed to incur on that account; the men who had worked the dredge, as well as those who had furnished supplies the preceding year, having been greatly embarrassed by delays in payments for labor and supplies, were extremely reluctant to enter into any new engagements.

The work upon the upper Fox river has been under the more immediate charge of Mr. Prame; and his report, to which we would here refer, will show the amount of work done upon, and the present condition of this section of the improvement. We concur fully in the suggestions of that report, in relation to the improvement of the upper Fox river.

Important results have already been witnessed from the work done by the dredge the past season. The removal of the difficulty which previously existed of running lumber from the Wolf river through the upper Fox river into the Wisconsin, by the straightening of the upper Fox river below the Portage canal, has been the means of inducing the investment of a large amount of capital in the lumber business on the Wolf river; and we believe that not less than ten million feet of lumber will pass through the Portage canal to the St. Louis and other southern markets, during the next season of navigation—the toll upon which, at reasonable rates, would amount to the sum of two thousand dollars. The effect of straightening and deepening the channel by the use of the dredge,

has been to redeem the marsh lands through which the cut has been made, and to render them valuable for tillage.

The early completion of this portion of the Improvement is of great importance to the sections of country lying in the valley of these streams whose business and wealth will be greatly increased and made permanent.

The right to the use of the surplus water at the lift lock on the Portage Canal, authorized by law, was, on the 4th day of October last, leased to Joseph Burger, for the term of thirty years, at the annual rent of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable yearly in advance, that being the highest sum bid therefor.

Contracts for the construction of the three bridges over the Portage canal authorized by law, were, on the 4th day of October last, entered into, to be completed by the first day of July next; one at the cost of about one thousand dollars, as estimated by the chief engineer, and two at a cost to the improvement fund of five hundred dollars each.

It being made the duty of the Board to commence the work of the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin river the present season, and to prosecute the same until it shall be completed; and one-sixth of the avails of the fund arising from the sales of land being set apart for that purpose, work was commenced on that section of the improvement as early as the stage of the water would permit, after funds were provided; and has been prosecuted thus far under the immediate supervision of Mr. Richardson, one of the Board.

As the recommendations of the report of the engineer of 1849, could not be well carried out except in the winter season, we recommended the construction of wing dams at one or more points, for the purpose of testing their practicability in removing the greatest difficulty in the navigation of that stream, arising from the frequent formation of sand bars, and the constant changing of the channel.

The report of Mr. Richardson, to which we would here refer,

will show the nature and cost of the work which has been done under his direction the past season, and its results.

If this cheap kind of dam, which we recommended to be constructed, should be found not to answer the desired end, and as the cost of placing piles for the erection of more substantial wing dams to confine the water to one channel, would far exceed the means at the disposal of the state, we must fall back upon the suggestions of the engineer of 1849, and rely upon the removal of the overhanging trees and the snags from the river, which can be done at the estimated cost of five thousand dollars.

We are inclined to the opinion that the frequent running of boats up and down this river will keep the channel open, and make it navigable, as is found to be the case on some portions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, having a similar current and bottom. When the navigation on the Wolf river is connected with that of this stream by the completion of the improvement of the upper Fox river, we have no shadow of doubt the trade and business will become sufficiently large to keep a daily line of steamboats running between the Portage Canal and the Mississippi river. This presents another very important consideration for the completion of the work on the Upper Fox river, which it is estimated will cost the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as early as possible.

By the joint resolution of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1852, the Board were "authorized and instructed to adopt the south channel of the outlet of Lake Winnebago, and the works thereon constructed, as a part of the public works of the improvement; provided, the same shall be done free of cost or charge to the state or the improvement fund; and provided, also, that the owners or their representatives of said work shall give good and satisfactory security that they will erect a guard lock of the same width of the main lock, and dredge out the channel below said lock by aid of the steam dredge, which shall be furnished by said Commissioners free of charge, and who shall be authorized to

stipulate the length of time necessary to do said dredging after the dredge shall arrive there.”

The Board have taken no action under this resolution, for reasons which must be regarded as entirely satisfactory. First. The dredge boat was in the Portage Canal, where it was taken during a very high stage of water, and to be got down it must necessarily cut a channel about three miles to the point where it stopped working in December 1851, and which it has not yet reached.

Second. The cost of delivering the dredge and working it at Neenah would be great, while no means are provided to meet the expenditure.

We will here suggest some reasons why, in our opinion, the dredge ought not to be furnished at this point.

First. It will be required at least one more season on the Upper Fox river.

Second. If furnished there it cannot be used for the purpose of excavating the hard pan or rock, of which the bottom of the channel below the lock is composed, or of removing the boulders from the river above and below said lock.

Third. The lock is of too slight a structure for the purposes of the improvement, while objections exist to its location, as will be seen by the report of J. E. Day, the consulting engineer in 1851, as also by the report of the present chief engineer, J. Kip Anderson. It opens into the channel where it is too shallow for the purposes of navigation for some twenty-three hundred feet below, and where the current of the river runs rapidly over the falls at an angle of about 45° with it, and in order to enter the lock from below, a protection work, twenty-three hundred feet in length, of the most substantial character, must be constructed, and an excavation made the same distance, which cannot be done except by coffer damming and other expenses attending work of that nature, and perhaps blasting, which would cost, as per engineer's estimate, twenty thousand dollars.

Fourth. The channel is indirect, and by it the distance is much greater than by the opposite channel, at which the canal is very

straight and direct from the dam into Lake Butte-de-morts below, where the location of the lock gives six feet water on the mitre sill; and from the dam into the lake above, the channel is very direct, and deeper than the south channel.

Fifth. The Neenah channel being above the other, and the most natural one for the passage of water from Lake Winnebago, to build a dam in it sufficiently high for all purposes of navigation, would raise the water above so as to occasion much damage to the lands at many points upon the lake.

Sixth. A light house is about to be constructed by government on the north channel, and it may be well to take the benefit of it.

Mr. Loyal H. Jones, as the representative of the work on this channel, offered a bond for the completion of the work; in the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. We did not enquire into the responsibility of the signers of this bond, as we considered the sum entirely too inadequate to the purpose for which security is required. We consider that to make good navigation by this channel, and indemnify the improvement against all damages that might arise from its adoption as a part of the improvement, good and sufficient bonds should be filed to the amount at least of one hundred thousand dollars.

For particulars in relation to the progress and present condition of the works on the lower Fox river, we would refer you to the report of the chief engineer. In making the grant of land for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, it was not the design of congress to have the state make it a source of revenue; and as it cannot be supposed that it is the intention of the state to take the business to be done upon the improvement for the sake of revenue alone, but merely to keep the work in repair; it is believed the legislature will adopt such measures in relation to it, as may relieve her from the necessity of levying tolls to raise a fund sufficient to pay off the debt incurred by the improvement for its own completion,—and we would recommend the memorializing congress upon the subject of a further grant of lands, of

an amount sufficient to complete this work in the most substantial and permanent manner.

The engineer's report, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, contains a statement in detail, of the present condition of all unfinished work, together with much useful information, to which we would refer you.

An appendix is herewith transmitted, containing a copy of all the laws concerning the improvement from the date of the grant of land, to the present time, which we would recommend the legislature to have published with this report.

The Board have settled with the treasurer, and find his accounts correct. The reports of the secretary and treasurer we transmit with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER H. PRAME,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
ANDREW PROUDFIT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OSHKOSH, January 1st, 1853.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES on account of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement, from the 1st day of January, 1852, to the day of January, 1853.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Jan. 3,	495	Caleb Crosswell - -	Services - -	\$108 00
	504	Albert S. Story - -	Services as Commissioner	50 00
	505	do. - -	do. - -	30 00
March 4,	506	Caleb Crosswell - -	do. - -	92 00
	507	do. - -	do. - -	50 00
	508	do. - -	do. - -	50 00
	509	Le Dow & Coolbaugh -	Stove pipe and zinc -	14 50
	510	Timothy Burns - -	Services - -	50 00
	511	do. - -	do. - -	50 00
	512	do. - -	do. - -	50 00
	513	Benjamin S. Henning -	Services, office rent, &c. -	330 00
	514	do. - -	Sundries - -	120 00
	516	Joseph F. Loy - -	Legal services - -	75 00
	517	David M. Loy - -	Services - -	15 00
	518	do. - -	do. - -	114 00
	523	James Murdock - -	Salary - -	143 00
	525	Bouck & Washbourn -	Legal services - -	30 00
July 19,	703	F. E. White - -	Services as collr. at Depere	102 67
The above are for expenditures in 1851, audited and allowed in 1852.				
May 31,	663	J. H. & A. B. Wright -	Office rent - -	39 00
	668	Benjamin S. Henning -	Salary, &c. - -	178 90
	670	Jedediah Brown - -	Services - -	20 00
	671	Rood & Whittemore -	Stationery - -	37 50
	672	James Murdock - -	Salary - -	147 00
	673	Benjamin S. Henning -	Paid C. C. Luther - -	28 70
	677	James Murdock - -	Sundries - -	26 81
	678	do. - -	do. - -	16 81
	679	J. H. & A. B. Wright -	Office rent - -	39 00
	680	Edward Eastman - -	Stationery - -	3 35
July 19,	704	J. H. Osborne - -	Platting - -	23 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Aug. 4,	727	Rood & Whittemore	Stationery	\$12 75
	730	Benjamin S. Henning	Services, &c.	71 00
	731	do.	do.	25 00
	732	do.	do.	50 00
	733	do.	do.	100 00
	734	do.	do.	64 00
	735	Rood & Whittemore	Stationery	55 00
Sept. 9,	795	Richard F. Wilson	Collector	143 07
	796	J. Kipp Anderson	Paid Marshall services	7 87
	797	John Marshall	Services	29 13
	799	Benjamin S. Henning	Salary as register & sundries	167 12
	802	James Murdock	do.	149 00
	804	William Richardson	Services	349 00
	805	do.	do.	11 00
	806	do.	Cash paid out	148 00
	807	Peter H. Prame	Services	11 00
	808	do.	do.	100 00
	809	do.	do.	96 00
	810	do.	do.	192 00
	811	do.	Cash paid out	249 60
	813	Andrew Proudfit	Sundries	125 25
	814	do.	Services	285 00
Oct. 6,	824	do.	do.	36 00
22,	830	James Murdock	Sundries	13 54
Nov. 10,	837	J. H. & A. B. Wright	Office rent	37 50
	838	Joseph H. Osborne	Platting	12 00
	839	J. H. & A. B. Wright	Office rent	37 50
	844	Rood & Whittemore	Stationery	164 07
	846	Benjamin S. Henning	Salary	291 19
Dec. 8,	847	Richard F. Wilson	Collector's services	55 79
	848	do.	do.	83 87
	851	James Murdock	Sundries	18 84
	852	Hay & Clarke	Wood	1 63
9,	865	D. M. Loy	Cash	5 00
	866	P. H. Prame	Services	268 70
	867	do.	Sundries	270 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

CONTINGENT FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Dec. 9,	868	William Richardson	Sundries	270 00
	872	R. G. McNeill	Tools lost at Kaukauna	38 00
	873	John Marshall	Services at Rapide Croche	10 00
	874	do.	do.	10 00
	875	do.	do.	10 00
	876	do.	do.	10 00
	877	do.	do.	11 50
	878	do.	do.	10 00
	879	Andrew Proudfit	Services	225 00
	882	do.	Cash and sundries	136 50
	883	William McNaughton	Sundries	118 75

PORTAGE CANAL FUND.

Mar. 10,	526	Nelson McNeil	Estimate	500 00
	527	do.	do.	100 00
	528	do.	do.	100 00
	529	do.	do.	100 00
	530	do.	do.	100 00
	531	do.	do.	100 00
	532	do.	do.	100 00
	533	do.	do.	100 00
	534	do.	do.	100 00
	535	do.	do.	100 00
	536	do.	do.	100 00
	537	do.	do.	100 00
	538	do.	do.	100 00
	539	do.	do.	100 00
	540	do.	do.	100 00
	541	do.	do.	73 40
May 31,	683	do.	do.	100 02
	684	do.	do.	100 00
	685	do.	do.	100 00
	686	do.	do.	100 00
	687	do.	do.	100 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

PORTAGE CANAL FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
May 31,	688	Nelson McNeil	- Estimates	127 98
	696	Thomas Reynolds	- do.	100 00
	697	do.	- do.	100 00
Aug. 4,	743	Thomas Christopher	- Services	113 50
	744	M. Faggerty	- do.	27 75
	745	Patrick Corbett	- do.	21 25
	746	A. Kennealy	- do.	1 96
	747	C. Heunivan	- do.	14 75
	748	James Mallady	- do.	49 00
	749	Daniel Ferguson	- do.	5 78
	750	David Ferguson	- do.	38 75
	751	Andrew Ferguson	- do.	18 65
	752	J. Maloney	- do.	29 60
	753	M. Smullen	- do.	3 87
	754	R. Dempsey	- Board and services	90 63
	755	L. Cook	- Services	10 50
	756	T. Marshall	- do.	17 15
	757	John Riley	- do.	41 50
	758	George W. Norris	- do.	44 38
	759	James Meaney	- do.	59 36
	760	Barney Mahon	- do.	12 75
	761	J. McCarty	- do.	21 50
	762	Thomas Finnegan	- do.	2 00
	763	Robert Hunter	- do.	93 75
	764	John Lehand	- do.	16 50
	765	Patrick McKelky	- do.	21 50
	766	James Durie	- do.	16 91
	767	Michael Roach	- do.	11 13
	768	John Coffey	- do.	12 00
	769	M. Collins	- do.	10 50
	770	Joseph Murphy	- do.	16 88
	771	Joseph Gamble	- do.	69 30
	772	John Marshall	- do.	6 00
	773	Charles Clark	- do.	1 00
	774	Seth Dibble	- do.	3 00
	775	William Hansen	- do.	0 75

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

PORTAGE CANAL FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Aug. 4,	776	Henry Lewis	Services	4 25
	777	James Johnson	do.	0 75
	778	Patrick Leahon	do.	17 00
	779	Thomas Marshall	do.	20 25
	780	John Ward	do.	3 75
	781	J. Hettinger	do.	7 50
	782	P. Everett	do.	5 75
	783	Thomas Christopher	do.	21 22
	784	James Meeney	do.	3 00
	785	N. McNeil	do.	4 15
	786	James Collias	do.	3 79
	787	R. Dempsey	Board, &c.	87 69
	789	Joseph Burger	Services, &c.	90 51
	790	do.	do.	32 39
Sept. 9,	815	Thomas Reynolds	Old warrant cancelled	732 47
	816	A. G. Ruggles	do.	288 00
Dec. 8,	850	Thomas Reynolds	Voucher returned	55 00
	858	Patrick Murphy	Services	6 00
	839	Daniel Green	do.	7 00
	833	John Fee	do.	6 00
	835	James Ratelife	Old warrant cancelled	138 20

ENGINEER'S FUND.

May 22,	654	T. Ten Eycke	Services	50 00
	655	do.	do.	50 00
	656	do.	do.	50 00
	657	do.	do.	50 00
	658	do.	do.	82 00
31,	660	Henry Meriton	do.	40 87
	681	D. M. Loy	do.	13 50
	689	Frank Hudson	do.	100 00
	690	do.	do.	100 00
	691	do.	do.	100 00
	692	do.	do.	100 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued. •

ENGINEER'S FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
May 31,	693	Frank Hudson -	Services -	149 00
	694	J. Kipp Anderson -	do. -	500 00
	695	do. -	do. -	250 00
July 19,	721	O. G. Steel -	do. -	9 12
Aug. 4,	738	T. Ten Eyecke -	do. -	47 33
Aug. 4,	739	T. Ten Eyecke -	do. -	96 67
Sept. 9,	798	J. Kipp Anderson -	do. -	408 00
	800	T. Ten Eyecke -	do. -	62 00
	801	H. Meriton -	do. -	12 30
	803	J. Kipp Anderson -	do. -	100 00
	819	F. Hudson -	do. -	237 00
	20	do. -	do. -	6 00
Oct. 6,	826	W. L. McKeurie -	do. -	18 00
	827	S. G. Callahan -	do. -	102 00
	828	Henry Merrill -	Boat lost -	22 20
Nov. 10,	840	T. Ten Eyecke -	Services -	183 00
	841	J. Kipp Anderson -	do. -	300 00
	842	Henry Hewott -	do. -	3 00
	845	Samuel Shawb -	Desk and chairs office -	15 50
Dec. 8,	870	T. Ten Eyecke -	Services -	90 00
	871	J. Kipp Anderson -	do. -	150 00
	880	S. G. Callahan -	do. -	100 00
	881	do. -	do. -	230 00

GRAND CHUTE FUND.

May 22,	547	F. P. Talmadge -	Estimate -	500 00
	548	do. -	do. -	500 00
	549	do. -	do. -	500 00
	550	do. -	do. -	500 00
	551	do. -	do. -	200 00
	552	do. -	do. -	100 00
	553	do. -	do. -	100 00
	554	do. -	do. -	100 00
	555	do. -	do. -	100 00

• STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

GRAND CHUTE FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
May 22,	556	F. P. Talmadge	Estimate	100 00
	557	do.	do.	100 00
	558	do.	do.	100 00
	559	do.	do.	100 00
	560	do.	do.	100 00
	561	do.	do.	100 00
	562	do.	do.	100 00
	563	do.	do.	100 00
	564	do.	do.	100 00
	565	do.	do.	100 00
	566	do.	do.	100 00
	567	do.	do.	100 00
	568	do.	do.	100 00
	569	do.	do.	100 00
	570	do.	do.	100 00
	571	do.	do.	50 00
	572	do.	do.	50 00
	573	do.	do.	50 00
	574	do.	do.	50 00
	575	do.	do.	50 00
	576	do.	do.	50 00
	577	do.	do.	50 00
	578	do.	do.	50 00
	579	do.	do.	50 00
	580	do.	do.	50 00
	581	do.	do.	50 00
	582	do.	do.	50 00
	583	do.	do.	50 00
	584	do.	do.	50 00
	585	do.	do.	50 00
	586	do.	do.	50 00
	587	do.	do.	50 00
	588	do.	do.	50 00
	589	do.	do.	50 00
	590	do.	do.	50 00
	591	do.	do.	25 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

GRAND CHUTE FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
May 22,	592	F. P. Talmadge,	Estimate	25 00
	593	do.	do.	25 00
	594	do.	do.	25 00
	595	do.	do.	25 00
	597	do.	do.	25 00
	598	do.	do.	25 00
	599	do.	do.	25 00
	600	do.	do.	25 00
	601	do.	do.	25 00
	602	do.	do.	25 00
	603	do.	do.	25 00
	604	do.	do.	25 00
	605	do.	do.	25 00
	606	do.	do.	25 00
	607	do.	do.	25 00
	608	do.	do.	25 00
	609	do.	do.	25 00
	610	do.	do.	25 00
	611	do.	do.	20 00
	612	do.	do.	20 00
	613	do.	do.	20 00
	614	do.	do.	20 00
	615	do.	do.	20 00
	616	do.	do.	20 00
	617	do.	do.	20 00
	618	do.	do.	20 00
	619	do.	do.	20 00
	620	do.	do.	20 00
	621	do.	do.	20 00
	622	do.	do.	20 00
	623	do.	do.	20 00
	624	do.	do.	20 00
	625	do.	do.	20 00
	626	do.	do.	20 00
	627	do.	do.	20 00
	628	do.	do.	20 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

GRAND CHUTE FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
May 22,	629	F. P. Talmadge,	Estimate	20 00
	630	do.	do.	20 00
	631	do.	do.	20 00
	632	do.	do.	20 00
	633	do.	do.	20 00
	634	do.	do.	20 00
	635	do.	do.	20 00
	636	do.	do.	20 00
	637	do.	do.	20 00
	638	do.	do.	20 00
	639	do.	do.	20 00
	640	do.	do.	20 00
	641	do.	do.	20 00
	642	do.	do.	20 00
	643	do.	do.	20 00
	644	do.	do.	20 00
	645	do.	do.	20 00
	646	do.	do.	20 00
	647	do.	do.	20 00
	648	do.	do.	20 00
	649	do.	do.	20 00
	650	do.	do.	20 00
	651	do.	do.	20 00
	652	do.	do.	20 00
	653	do.	do.	12 76
Sept. 9,	817	do.	Warrant destroyed by fire accidentally	150 00

DREDGE BOAT FUND.

Feb. 27,	502	L. Berry	Bill sundries	212 15
	503	C. M. Kingsbury	Services	27 76
March 4,	515	H. J. Nazro	Bill Iron	160 78
	519	C. W. Mappie	Warehouse charges & fish	23 65
	520	William Weir	Butter	4 88
	521	C. B. Smith	Goods from store	2 21

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DREDGE BOAT FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
March 4,	522	C. M. Kingsbury	- Services - -	68 00
	524	M. R. Keegan -	- Sundries - -	60 33
May 31,	662	Edwin B. Kelsey	- Transportation - -	2 00
	669	Budlong & Co.	- Castings - -	112 27
	674	Tenton & Sercomb	- do. - -	164 06
	676	Edwin B. Kelsey	- Transportation - -	7 50
	682	Robert Sloan -	- Services - -	9 00
July 12,	698	Henry J. Nazro	- Hardware - -	111 61
Aug. 4,	729	William Farnsworth	- Butter - -	14 75
	737	Ludington & Co.	- Goods - -	57 00
	740	Nelson McNeil	- Services - -	38 00
Oct. 6,	821	H. J. Nazro -	- Goods per invoice - -	122 70
	822	John Cushing -	- Services - -	124 22
22,	831	James Casey -	- do. - -	21 13
	832	M. R. Keegan -	- Goods from store - -	100 00
	833	do. -	- do. - -	100 00
	834	do. -	- do. - -	100 00
	835	do. -	- do. - -	100 00
	836	do. -	- do. - -	100 09
Dec. 8,	849	L. Berry -	- do. - -	445 40
	859	Henry J. Nazro	- do. - -	67 59
	884	C. B. Smith -	- do. - -	76 16

WISCONSIN RIVER FUND.

Feb. 27,	496	W. L. De Witt -	- Surveying & engineering -	52 77
	497	do. -	- do. - -	8 50
	498	do. -	- do. - -	17 75
	499	do. -	- do. - -	32 50
	500	do. -	- do. - -	114 00
	501	do. -	- do. - -	68 48
Sept. 8,	793	Walter Fahan	- Services - -	12 00
	794	David Ferguson	- do. - -	10 50
9,	812	P. H. Prame -	- Cash advanced - -	53 00
Dec. 8,	862	William Richardson	- do. - -	121 66

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

INTEREST FUND.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Mar. 15,	542	Morgan L. Martin	Interest	50 00
	543	do.	do.	200 00
	544	do.	do.	200 00
	545	do.	do.	200 00
	546	do.	do.	200 00
July 19,	700	White, Reeley & Arndt	do.	206 50
	702	do.	do.	417 23
	726	do.	do.	275 56
Aug. 4,	742	Holmes & Vandercook	do.	83 20
	791	George C. Ames	do.	65 24
Sept. 8,	792	White, Reely & Arndt	do.	26 30
	818	Thomas W. Palmer	do.	13 44
Oct. 6,	825	P. H. Smith	do.	97 87
Nov. 10,	843	Benj. S. Henning	do.	24 00
Dec. 9,	864	F. P. Talmadge	do.	198 00
25,		James Murdock	For interest paid on warrants	874 10

KAUKAUNA FUND.

May 31,	659	R. L. Hammond	Services, &c.	4 00
	661	Arthur Reeley	do.	32 00
	664	C. H. West	do.	32 00
	665	R. R. Bateman	do.	32 00
	666	H. Hewett	do.	4 00
	667	D. P. Meal	do.	15 25
	675	George W. Kelsor	do.	2 00
July 19,	705	E. St. Louis	Damages	200 00
	706	do.	do.	100 00
	707	do.	do.	50 00
	708	Ira W. Hawley	do.	200 00
	709	do.	do.	100 00
	710	do.	do.	75 00
	711	George Grignon	do.	100 00
	712	do.	do.	75 00
	713	C. M. Durand	do.	200 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

KAUKAUNA FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
July 19,	714	C. M. Durand, -	Damages -	50 00
	715	J. B. Wigman -	do. -	125 00
	716	J. Van Neel -	do. -	100 00
	717	A. Greibeer -	do. -	65 00
	718	Mary E. Grignon -	do. -	25 00
	719	Benjamin Dannis -	do. -	50 00
	720	Julius S. Buck -	Services, &c. -	4 00

Statement of Scrip issued to Morgan L. Martin.

No. from 52 to 141 inclusive, M. L. Martin, each \$500 on estimates, \$44,500.

CEDAR RAPIDS FUND.

July 19,	699	White, Reley & Arndt -	Old warrants cancelled -	1,299 31
	701	do. -	do. -	4,000 00
	723	do. -	do. -	3,000 00
	724	do. -	do. -	444 49
	725	do. -	do. -	145 13

RAPIDE CROCHE FUND.

July 19,	722	John Hodgen -	Services -	48 94
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DEPERE FUND.

Aug. 4,	728	David M. Loy -	Repairing lock gate -	15 00
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PRINTING FUND.

Aug. 4,	736	McAvoy & Crowley -	Printing blanks -	44 50
	741	James Densmore -	do. -	28 00
	788	Coolman & Brothers -	Advertising -	7 00
Oct. 6,	823	McAvoy & Crowley -	Printing blanks -	69 50
	829	do. -	Advertising lands -	60 00
Dec. 8,	857	Delany & Brothers -	do. -	10 00
	861	W. W. Noyes -	do. -	56 00
	869	Geo. Burnside & Co. -	do. -	58 80

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

The following Warrants were issued to Henry McCarty, for a right to use his Patent.

Date.	No of Warrant.	To whom issued.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1852.				
Dec. 8,	853	Henry McCarty	- For right to use his patent	400 00
	854	do.	- for the suspension of lock	400 00
	855	do.	- gates on the Fox & Wis	400 00
	856	do.	- rivers improvement	400 00
				16.00 00

Amount of old Warrants cancelled for which new ones have been issued.

White, Resley & Arndt	-	-	-	1299 31
do.	-	-	-	40 0 00
do.	-	-	-	3000 00
do.	-	-	-	444 49
do.	-	-	-	145 13
Thomas W. Palmer	-	-	-	150 00
A. G. Ruggles	-	-	-	288 00
James Ratchliffe	-	-	-	138 20
				9465 13

Amount of Warrants cancelled and Vouchers issued.

Helms & Vandercook	-	-	-	732 44
C. B. Smith	-	-	-	390 47
L. Berry	-	-	-	43 00
F. P. Talmadge	-	-	-	1000 00
White, Resley & Arndt	-	-	-	1299 31
F. P. Talmadge	-	-	-	1000 00
M. R. Keegan	-	-	-	382 77
Fitch P. Talmadge	-	-	-	3000 00
				7847 99

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Vouchers issued to the Governor.

KAUKAUNA AND LITTLE CHUTE FUND.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.				
July 19,	1	Morgan L. Martin	- Estimate at Kaukauna -	5,076 22
	2	do.	- do. at Kauk. & Little Chute	12,573 81
				17,650 03

GRAND CHUTE FUND.

July 19,	3	Fitch P. Talmadge	- Estimate	-	-	3,896 70
Aug. 4,	7	do.	- do.	-	-	1,794 27
Sept. 9,	26	do.	- do.	-	-	3,188 57
Oct. 6,	28	do.	- do.	-	-	1,134 96
Nov. 10,	30	do.	- do.	-	-	5,715 29
Dec. 9,	34	do.	- do.	-	-	900 00
						16,629 79

PORTAGE CANAL FUND.

July 24,	4	Nelson McNeil	- For appr'n made by legisl.	-	-	7,500 00
	5	Thomas Reynolds	- do.	-	-	10,030 79
Aug. 4,	11 to 21 inclusive	do.	- Estimate	-	-	2,058 13
Nov. 10,	32	Nelson McNeil	- do.	-	-	499 88
						20,088 80

CEDERS RAPIDES FUND.

Aug. 4,	6	White, Resley & Arndt	- Estimate	-	-	786 75
Sept. 9,	25	do.	- do.	-	-	3,009 55
Oct. 6,	27	do.	- do.	-	-	1,028 27
Nov. 10,	31	do.	- do.	-	-	4,733 60
						9,558 17

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

CEDERS RAPIDES FUND—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	On what account.	Amount.
1852.				
Aug. 4,	6	Helmes & Vandercook	Old warrants cancelled	732 44
	9	C. B. Smith	do.	468 08
	10	L. Berry	do.	445 40
	22	M. R. Keegan	do.	1,000 00
	23	Fitch P. Talmadge	do.	1,000 00
Sept. 8,	24	White, Resley & Arndt	do.	1,299 31
Oct. 6,	29	F. P. Talmadge	do.	1,000 00
Dec. 9,	33	do.	do.	3,000 00
				8,945 23

REPORT OF PETER H. PRAME

*To the Board of Public Works for the Improvement of the
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers:*

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with your request, I beg leave to submit the following brief statement of the operations of the dredge boat for the past season, together with the present situation and facilities for navigation on the upper Fox river :

On the 15th day of April last, the repairs on the dredge boat were completed, and the boat commenced operations in the Portage canal repairing the damage caused by the freshet of the Wisconsin river, in the month of September, in the previous year. The work of excavating and filling up, where it was found necessary, was actively prosecuted until the 17th day of May when the repairs were completed, and the dredge was locked through into Fox river below.

We then commenced cutting off the bends of the river, and straightening its channel, according to the plans submitted by the chief engineer, a plat of which showing the natural channel of the river, and the course pursued by the dredge boat, is on file in the chief engineer's office.

From the commencement of the dredge boat in the Fox river, on the 17th day of May, it was kept steadily in operation, with the exception of eleven days only, on account of breakages in the machinery, the necessary consequence of wear, until the 25th day of December, making a total number of days worked by the

dredge of 197. During that time the amount of cutting performed was as follows :

Land cutting,	1,562,400	square feet.
River do.	1,952,140	do.
Canal do.	380,160	do.

Making a total of 3,895,200 square feet, or 144,266 2-3 cubic yards, and at an average of 732 1-3 cubic yards per day.

The total amount of the dredge boat expenses for the past season, including and paid for repairs, is \$5,062 74; which would make the cost of cutting, a fraction over three cents per cubic yard.

The average of contract prices for excavation, is about 13 cents per cubic yard, thus showing the great utility of the dredge boat, and a saving to the fund on the above work of \$15,134 70.

It is proper for me to state, that the above work has been performed with a treasury entirely empty, until quite recently, and although it is believed, that it has been done as economically as the nature of the case admitted, still something more might have been saved, had there been any available means at the disposal of the board—embarrassments which it is hoped will not be as severe for the coming season.

There still remains of cutting to be finished, before the work is completed to the point where the dredge stopped work to be moved into the canal last season, about 600 feet; which, when finished, will make navigation complete from the lock in the Portage canal to Buffalo lake.

From information derived, and the opinion of the chief engineer, that it was probable, on account of the shallowness of the water near the foot of the lake, and some distance below, and the known fact that by dredging out below, it must render the surface of the lake still lower, some improvement of a different character than dredging must be made at or near this point, as intimated in

the report of the Board of Public Works of the previous year. The chief engineer has therefore been ordered to make a thorough and careful survey of the lake and river in that vicinity, with the view of ascertaining particularly whether a necessity exists for any other improvement than dredging the river, and cutting off the short bends.

I regard the completion of the improvement of the upper Fox river, as a matter of the utmost importance, not only on account of the wants and necessities of those living in the vicinity, but in consequence of the trade just springing up, and it is believed soon to become very heavy, between the lumber interests of Wolf river, and the markets of Galena, St. Louis, &c. I am creditably informed that from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber will be shipped from the various points on the Fox and Wolf rivers this year, to go up the Fox and down the Wisconsin rivers, to the markets above referred to.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER H. PRAME.

Oshkosh, January 1st, 1853.

ACTING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works for the
Improvement of the Navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin
Rivers:*

GENTLEMEN:

I deem it my duty to make, at this time, a brief statement of the plan, progress, &c., of the works of improvement on the Wisconsin river, which I have had the honor to direct as acting commissioner on said river. The act of our state legislature of the 8th of August, 1848, set apart one-sixth (1-6) of the nett proceeds of the lands granted by congress to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal (after the construction of the canal) for the improvement of the Wisconsin river, which act I conceive to be yet in force. The acts of April 14th and 19th, 1852, provides for the same thing, and makes it obligatory on the Board of Public Works to commence the improvement of said river the present season, and to complete the same as soon as practicable, upon the plans submitted by the chief engineer in his report for the year 1849, or in such other manner as best calculated to open a channel through the several flats on said river. The law making it thus obligatory on the board to commence this work the present season, I took the earliest opportunity (after my appointment upon that part of the improvement,) to examine the stream, and determine, if possible, a practicable mode of improvement. I made an excursion upon the river from the Portage canal to its mouth, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the deposits of sand in

particular localities ; believing a thorough knowledge of this cause necessary to a successful improvement of said river, by repeated observations upon the stream in a low stage of water, I became satisfied that the plan submitted in the engineer's report above referred to was the proper plan ; and that brush, earth, gravel and stone, the proper materials to be used in the construction of the dams.

I am pleased to have it in my power to state in this connection, that, at least one of your honorable body, chief engineer, Mr. J. Kip Anderson, and a assistant engineer, Mr. S. G. Callaghan, (after accompanying me in a small row boat from the Portage to the mouth of the stream,) fully concurred with me in opinion upon this subject. The lack of funds applicable to this work, I deem a sufficient apology for not commencing earlier in the season. I had the work menced within two days after the first advertisement of lands, from the sales of which we were entitled to moneys to pay on said works. The character of the work is such, that I deemed it impracticable to let the same by contract ; consequently I selected good efficient men as superintendents, and hired men by the day to do the work. I commenced at the Portage canal, and have proceeded down the river, as per act of the legislature of August 8th, 1848. I have had seven (7) dams erected, and two now in course of erection. The aggregate length in lineal feet of the nine (9) dams is 4,205, and constructed at a cost of about \$11,000. In putting a dam across a branch of the river, where a connection could be made to an island, I have generally located the dam some distance from the head of the island, for the following reasons : First, the dam thus located, is not subject to a raking effect of the current, as would be the case if the location was at the head of the island. Second, a large recess is formed for the accumulation of sand above the dam, which will add great strength to it. Lastly, the fall below the dam to the foot of the island being but little, the water below the dam—during a rise in the river—will keep very nearly upon a level with that above ; consequently, when the water flows over the dam, there will be no danger of an under-

mining process. I have had the dams given good width of base, and raised them but little above low water mark, believing it unnecessary to obstruct the free flow of the water when high. The opinion indulged in by many, that wing-dams should angle down stream, I conceive to be erroneous. If the dam is not at right angle with the stream, it should (in my opinion) angle up instead of down stream. If angling down, the current will rake it, and naturally tend to fill the channel below the dam with sand. But if angling up stream, both of these effects will undoubtedly be avoided. There has been expended under previous administrations of the Board of Public Works, in surveys, chopping timber, &c., upon this river, the sum of \$3,872 73-100. The contingent expenses properly chargeable to this part of the improvement, say \$1,500. Making the aggregate amount of expenditures, or liability incurred for the improvement of this stream, up to the time of finishing the two dams above mentioned, \$16,372 73-100.

Several of the dams are under water; and, from a careful observation, I am satisfied that the current will produce no injurious effect upon them. If these dams produce the desired effect, (which I have no doubt of,) I think it is safe to assume, that unobstructed navigation from the mouth of the river to Portage city, for steamers drawing two feet of water, can be effected for a sum not exceeding \$25,000; which added to the present liabilities, will make the sum total for this part of the improvement \$41,372 73-100, which is certainly a less sum than the law sets apart for the same. I have employed a small force in clearing over-hanging timber from the channel. A statement of their progress, the expenditures on this part of the improvement in detail, the materials, implements, &c., applicable to operations next season, &c., I will present you at an early day after the completion of the two unfinished dams.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Acting Commissioner for the improvement
of the Wisconsin River.

Oshkosh, Jan. 1st, 1853.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
OSHKOSH, January 1, 1853.

To the Board of Public Works of the State of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—At the time of making my last report, there remained unsold, of the first selections of land, 36,232·21 acres, which were subject to entry. From January 1, to October 4, at which time the selections on the north side of Fox river were received—there was 1711·41 acres sold. The selection returned here October 4th, comprised 73,825·83 acres, of which 21,047·07 acres have been sold up to this time, leaving a balance of 52,777·76 acres on hand. The amount of the old selections sold during the whole year is 2,112·05 acres, leaving a balance of old lands of 84,120·16 acres, which, added to the amount remaining from the last selection, makes 86,897·92 acres belonging to the improvement and subject to entry.

The amount received for lands during the past year is \$28,948 90. No lands were sold for more than \$1 25 per acre. Warrants have been drawn on the treasurer of the state land office for \$40,848 31, and vouchers have been issued to the Governor in favor of contractors amounting to \$372,872 02.

Very respectfully, &c.

BENJAMIN S. HENNING,
Register of State Land Office, and Secretary
of Board of Public Works.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1st, 1853.

*To the Board of Public Works for the Improvement of the Fox
and Wisconsin Rivers:*

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with a resolution heretofore passed by the Board of Public Works, requiring the treasurer to make annually a full statement of the whole amount of money received by him during the past year, and the manner in which the same has been expended; I therefore, in pursuance with the spirit of the above mentioned resolution, submit to you the following report:

There was cash on hand as per my last annual re-			
port, January 1st, 1852	-	-	\$1,235 39
Received for lands sold from that time to date	-	-	28,948 99
Received for tolls	-	-	271 94
			\$30,456 11
Paid out on warrants	-	-	\$17,123 00
Interest on same	-	-	874 10
Paid state treasurer	-	-	4,366 00
Paid stock certificates	-	-	5,000 00
Balance of cash on hand	-	-	3,093 03
			\$30,456 11

Very respectfully, &c.

JAMES MURDOCK,
Treasurer Board of Public Works.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, for the
Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers :*

GENTLEMEN :

In presenting you with a statement of the progress of the various parts of the Improvement since the last report, I wish at the same time to show, as nearly as may be, in detail, the work that has been already performed, and also to give a close estimate of what yet remains, in order to complete the improvement in accordance with the present plans.

From the large number of notes that have been taken on the lower Fox, I will be enabled to make these latter estimates, with a great degree of accuracy; it must not, however, be expected, that the final estimates upon the completion of the work, will agree in every particular with those now given. In cases where there is deep excavation, it is of course impossible to determine beforehand the precise amount of each kind of material, whether it be common earth, cemented earth or rock. The total amount, however of excavation and embankment, can in all cases be readily calculated.

The work first placed under contract was the Portage Canal, between the Fox and Wisconsin, and the two locks connecting the canal with those rivers. The following is a statement in detail of the expenditures at this place:

Lock No. 1 and protection above,

NELSON McNEAL, Contractor.

	Dollars, cents
16154 cubic yards excavation,	2584 64
9048 " " embankment,	2081 04
385 " " rock filling,	481 25
378 " " puddling,	185 22
18006 " ft. pine timber,	2340 78
11613 " " oak, "	2206 47
83640 ft. Bd. Meas. Pine.	1170 96
28588 " " " Oak,	600 35
4056 lbs. Wrought iron,	486 72
2900 lbs. cast "	261 00
975 " spikes and nails,	78 00
6 Snubbing posts,	18 00
Grubbing and clearing,	45 00
Painting lock gates,	10 00
Inserting valve gates,	40 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	1450 00
Total amount,	14039 43

Protection work on Wisconsin,

NELSON McNEAL.

	Dollars, cents
1643 Cubic yards rock filling,	1590 54
2664 feet timber,	293 04
10538 feet timber,	526 99
1105 ties,	309 40
Total amount,	2719 88

Lock No. 2.

NELSON McNEAL, Contractor.

	Dollars cents
14272 Cubic yards excavation,	2140 80
5224 " " embankment,	992 56
640 " " puddling,	275 20
19934 Cubic feet pine timber,	2691 09
2836 " " oak "	553 04

68330 feet Bd. Meas. pine,	816 62
27400 " " " oak,	575 40
3256 lbs wrought iron,	390 72
2900 " cast "	232 00
1075 " spikes and nails,	86 00
6 snubbing posts,	18 00
Painting lock gates.	10 00
Inserting valve gates,	40 00
Grubbing and clearing,	30 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	1449 00
Total amount,	<u>10300 41</u>

Section No. 1, Portage Canal,

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Contractor.

	Dollars, cents.
79732 Cubic yards excavation,	7873 54
6160 Cubic feet oak timber,	739 20
8813 " " pine "	1057 56
7040 ft. Bd. Meas. oak,	98 56
242720 ft. Bd, Meas. pine,	2912 64
380 lbs. spikes and nails,	47 50
Grubbing and clearing,	20 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	40 00
Total amount,	<u>12799 00</u>

Section No. 2 Portage Canal,

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Contractor.

	Dollars, cents.
Grubbing and clearing	10 00
73508 Cubic yards excavation,	6615 72
13631 " " embankment,	1499 41
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing	50 00
Total amount,	<u>8175 13</u>

Draw Bridge, No. 1,

THOMAS REYNOLDS Contractor.

	Dollars, cents.
360 Cubic yards embankment,	43 20
18 " " stone filling,	23 22
801 Cubic ft. oak timber,	352 04
725 " " pine "	159 50

7246 ft. Bd. Meas. pine,	128 43
1474 lbs. wrought iron,	176 22
3200 " cast "	220 00
100 " spikes and nails,	10 00
Painting and sanding,	30 00
Total amount,	1245 27

Draw Bridge No. 2,

NELSON McNEAL Contractor.

	Dollars, cent
18 Cubic yards stone filling,	45 00
208 " " embankment,	81 20
680 Cubic ft. oak timber,	210 00
770 " " pine "	192 50
6036 Feet Bd. Meas. pine,	96 53
1630 lbs. wrought iron,	211 90
3200 " cast "	284 00
250 " spikes,	32 50
Painting and sanding,	40 00
Total amount,	1244 43

The following statement shows the amount that has been already expended at this point:

	Dollars, cent
Lock No. 1 and work above it.	14039 43
Lock No. 2,	10300 41
Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of canal,	20794 13
Draw bridges,	2489 75
Docking on the Wisconsin River,	2719 69
Amount expended during past season in protecting guard lock,	970 06
Valve gates for two locks,	909 52
Damages allowed to Thomas Reynolds,	10080 79
" " " Nelson McNeal,	7500 00
Total amount,	69753 27

A contract has also been entered into with Mr. C. S. Hawley for the construction of three float bridges across the canal, the cost of which after deducting the amount to be paid by the citizens of Portage City, will be \$2000.

The following sums have been expended in the improvement of the upper Fox, between the Portage canal and Lake Winnebago.

	Dollars, cents,
Original cost of steam dredge,	12000 00
Expense of running the same and pay of hands from Oct. 3d 1849 to Jan. 15, 1850,	1530 90
Expenses from Jan. 15, 1850 to Dec. 30, 1850,	4728 97
" " Dec. 30, 1850 to Jan. 2, 1852,	4498 53
" " Jan. 2, 1852 to Jan. 1, 1853,	4876 75
	<hr/>
Total amount,	27135 15

It is difficult to calculate with any great degree of accuracy the amount necessary to complete this part of the improvement. But it will be safe to assume, that the services of the dredge will be required for at least two more seasons, the expense of which will not be less than \$10,000.

The dredge has been of great service during the past season. It has been found as was expected that the machine can be worked to much greater advantage down stream than against the current.

The construction of a lock and dam at the proper point, would greatly benefit the navigation of the upper part of this stream; it may not however prove absolutely essential. The cost of this work should not be estimated at less than \$20,000, though of course it would be materially affected by the location. With regard to the improvement of the outlet of Lake Winnebago, I have but to repeat the observations made in former reports. Numerous examinations have been made of each of the two channels, and from them it is evident that the best location for the improvement is on the Menasha or Northern channel. The canal at this point has been partly excavated, and as the lock is now located, a boat would pass from it, at once into slack water of sufficient depth, which would not be the case if the Neenah or Southern channel were adopted. If the present contractor at Menasha does not complete the work, the cost to the improvement of finishing the canal, enlarging it to 100 feet in width, and of building a compos-

ite lock, is estimated at \$16734,40. By employing a sufficient force the whole of this work could be finished before the opening of navigation in 1854.

The work at the Grand Chute has been carried on vigorously during the past season. As will be seen from the annexed statements, the excavation is nearly completed, and nothing remains to be done but the construction of the locks and dam ; and as the materials will all be on the ground by Spring, the whole work can be completed during the coming year. The heavy crib work connecting the dam with the first lock is nearly finished, and two of the lock pits prepared to receive the walls. The contractors are engaged this winter in delivering the stone for the locks at the proper places.

The cost of this part of the improvement will be as follows :

	Dollars, cents
44330 Cubic yards excavation, common earth,	5762 90
1500 " " " cemented "	675 00
243 " " " rock,	194 40
21078 " " embankment,	2318 58
950 " " puddling,	235 00
8326 " " protection wall,	12489 00
7152 " " dry walls in locks,	17880 00
1986 " " hydraulic masonry,	9930 00
21070 Cubic ft. oak timber,	6321 00
92510 " " pine "	12951 40
5700 Feet Bd, Meas. oak;	91 20
370300 " " " pine,	5188 40
43510 pounds wrought iron,	5438 75
53270 " cast "	5859 70
12000 " spikes and nails,	1440 00
Snubbing posts,	72 00
Grubbing and clearing,	200 00
Coffer dams, pumping and bailing,	1600 00
Painting lock gates,	80 00
1300 Lineal feet of dam,	8630 00
Total amount,	97407 33

It will be seen that the cost of the work at this place and at the Cedar's much exceeds the original estimates. There are several

reasons for this discrepancy; the amounts of the different kinds of work and of materials upon which the original calculations were based, fall far short of the actual quantities. The substitution of composite locks of the enlarged size in place of timberlocks with walls filled with clay, of course makes a great increase in the cost, but at the same time insures the permanency and durability of the work. A few years use will doubtless prove that the present increased expenditures is in fact a saving to the improvement fund.

The following is a statement of the amount already estimated at the Grand Chute.

	Dollars, cents.
37540 Cubic yards excavatio,n common earth,	4880 20
1365 " " " cemented "	614 25
243 " " " rock,	194 40
16974 " " embankment,	1867 14
317 " " puddling,	95 10
8126 " " protection wall,	12189 00
18311 Cubic ft. oak timber delivered, and in work,	3386 70
70926 " " pine " " " "	9276 84
125000 Feet Bd. Meas, pine " " "	1549 12
1000 " " " oak " " "	10 12
22967 pounds wrought iron " " "	2319 96
53269 " cast " " "	2995 18
3600 " spikes and nails " " "	336 00
Grubbing and clearing,	150 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	700 00
17290 Lineal feet dam timber delivered,	1729 00
Total amount for work done,	43292 89
Deduct 25 per cent,	10823 23
Total amount of payments made,	32469 67
	97407 33
Amount necessary to complete the work,	64937 66

The work at the Cedar's Rapids is not yet completed, but as little remains to be done it can be easily finished during the ensuing summer. The contractors have suspended operations, as their work is of such a character that it cannot be performed in the winter. They have labored under considerable disadvantage al-

most from the commencement of their contract, from the fact of their dam having been built before the other parts of the work were completed. Those portions that are now finished, have been carefully and faithfully built and are of the most permanent and durable character. The amount of excavation of rock and of excavated earth so much exceeds the original estimates, that the work will prove much more expensive than was at first anticipated.

The following statement shows the cost of the improvement at this point.

	Dollars, cents
3920 Cubic yards excavation, common earth,	470 40
11634 " " " cemented "	7212 08
7944 " " " rock,	7199 60
14118 " " embankment,	1835 44
890 " " puddling,	333 75
4077 " " protection wall,	5096 25
1820 " " dry wall in lock,	2730 00
465 " " hydraulic masonry,	2325 00
6634 Cubic feet oak timber,	1326 80
27000 Feet Bd. Meas. pine,	378 00
15670 pounds wrought iron,	2050 50
9012 " cast "	1081 44
2700 " spikes and nails,	337 50
Grubbing and clearing,	50 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	500 00
Painting lock gates,	30 00
965 Lineal feet spar dam,	7237 50
Total amount,	<u>40194 20</u>

The following amount of work has been performed at this place for which warrants have been issued.

3920 Cubic yards excavation common earth,	470 40
11634 " " " cemented "	7212 08
7466 " " " rock,	6719 40
14118 " " embankment,	1835 34
890 " " puddling,	333 75
4077 " " protection wall,	5096 25
465 " " hydraulic masonry,	2325 00
6634 Cubic feet oak timber delivered, and in work,	836 80
27000 Feet Bd. Meas. pine, " " " "	296 00
15369 Pounds wrought iron, " " " "	1580 10
2700 " spikes and nails,	270 00

	Dollars, cents.
Grubbing and clearing,	50 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	400 00
665 Lineal feet of spar dam,	7237 50
Total amount for work done,	<u>34663 22</u>
Deduct 25 per cent.	8665 80
Total amount of payments,	<u>25997 42</u>
	40194 26
Amount necessary to complete the work,	<u>14197 84</u>

The work at the Little Chute (embraced under the contract of Myron E. Martin) has progressed rapidly during the past season. The character of the ground on which the line is located is such that the amount of excavation and embankment are necessarily much greater than at any place; but from present appearances, we may confidently expect that the work at this place and at the Kaukauna, will be entirely finished in a year from this time.

The following statements show the cost of the Little Chute work, and the amount already expended:

168660 Cubic yards excavation common earth,	20259 20
20205 " " " cemented "	12527 10
10000 " " " rock,	9000 00
136950 " " embankment,	17803 50
350 " " Puddling,	113 50
1000 " " Protection wall,	1500 00
8140 " " Dry wall in lock,	12210 00
890 " " Hydraulic masonry,	4450 00
18400 " Feet oak timber,	3680 80
9400 " " pine "	1316 00
6600 Feet Bd. Meas. oak,	92 40
160000 " " " pine,	2240 00
38900 Pounds wrought iron,	5835 00
36030 " cast "	4503 75
10000 " spikes and nails,	1200 00
Snubbing posts,	72 00
Grubbing and clearing,	500 00
Painting lock gates,	120 00
Coffer dams, pumping and bailing,	1400 00
650 lineal feet of spar dam,	4875 00
Total amount,	<u>101727 45</u>

	Dolla. cts.
81107 Cubic yards excavation, common earth,	9782 24
11406 " " " cemented "	7071 72
83240 " " embankment,	6921 20
8694 " feet timber,	695 52
Grubbing and clearing,	500 00
	<hr/>
Total amount for work done,	24920 68
Deduct 25 per cent.	6230 17
	<hr/>
Total amount of payments,	18690 51
	101727 45
	<hr/>
Amount necessary to complete the work,	83036 94

At the Kaukauna also the work is nearly completed; the excavation and embankment for the sections of the canal, being almost entirely finished. The timber for the dam and locks is all on the ground, the stone for the lock walls nearly all excavated and delivered, and the iron for the gates and other portions of the work prepared and ready to be put into the work. The iron to be used at the Little Chute has also been prepared at this place, and is included in the estimate given below of the expenditures. The building of the upper lock was commenced last fall, and will probably be finished in a few weeks. If the work progresses as rapidly during the coming season as it has during the past, there can be no doubt, but that it will be possible to pass boats as far as the Little Chute before the close of navigation in 1853.

The total cost of this work will be as follows :

111260 Cubic yards excavation common earth,	13341 20
19160 " " " cemented "	11879 20
14591 " " " rock,	13131 90
86530 " " embankment,	11248 90
7482 " " protection wall,	11223 00
10860 " " dry wall in locks,	16290 00
1538 " " hydraulic masonry,	7690 00
23735 Cubic feet oak timber,	4747 00
3600 " " pine "	504 00
8480 Feet Bd. Meas. oak,	119 52
140000 " " " pine,	1960 00

	Dolla. cts.
53860 pounds wrought iron,	8084 00
48000 " cast "	5760 00
10000 " spikes and nails,	1250 00
Snubbing posts,	108 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	2100 00
Grubbing and clearing,	500 00
Painting lock gates,	180 00
700 lineal feet of spar dam,	4500 00
Total amount,	114616 72

Estimates to the following amount have been audited and allowed:

	Dolla. cts.
101262 Cubic yards excavation common earth,	12151 44
18166 " " " cemented "	11262 92
11791 " " " rock,	10611 90
76529 " " embankment,	9948 77
7182 " " protection wall,	10778 00
1892 " " dry wall in lock,	2088 00
533 " " hydraulic masonry,	2665 00
16264 Cubic feet oak timber, delivered and in work,	1573 64
70935 Pounds wrought iron " " " "	7882 05
20000 " spikes and nails "	2000 00
Grubbing and clearing,	500 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	350 00
Total amount for work done,	71796 72
Deduct 25 per cent,	17949 18
Total amount of payments,	53847 54
	114616 72
Amount necessary to complete the work,	60769 18

At the Rapide Croche the following sum was expended under the original contract, with Mr. Maynard:

10187 Cubic yards excavation, earth,	1120 57
2724 " " " rock,	1702 50
13160 " " embankment,	1579 20
400 " " puddling,	150 00
615 " " protection wall,	1637 50
19 " " hydraulic masonry,	90 00
2980 Cubic feet oak timber,	745 00
40384 " " pine "	5048 00

	Dolls. cts.
82160 Feet Bd. Meas. oak,	1232 40
80000 " " " pine,	420 00
6360 pounds wrought iron,	648 20
2900 " cast "	290 00
1000 " spikes and nails,	120 00
Snubbing posts,	4 50
Grubbing and clearing,	50 00
Coffer dam, pumping and bailing,	1600 00
Painting lock gates,	20 00
Inserting valve gates,	40 00
Brush dam,	2300 00
Total amount paid to contractor,	18697 87
Cost of valve gates and transportation,	425 90
Total amount,	19123 77

After Mr. Maynard's contract had been accepted, a portion of the brush dam was carried away, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to repair it, the expense to the Improvement being \$2732,28. As the bed of the river however was of such a character as to preclude the possibility of building a permanent brush dam, it was decided to replace the original work, with a spar dam bolted to the rock. This has accordingly been done and some necessary repairs made about the lock. The total cost of this additional work will be as follows :

	Dolls. cts.
310 Cubic yards excavation of earth,	37 20
782 " " protection wall,	1173 00
2577 Cubic feet pine timber,	386 55
3360 Feet Bd. Meas. pine,	47 04
1375 Pounds wrought iron,	206 25
640 Lineal feet of spar dam,	4050 00
Total amount of payments,	5900 04
Amount necessary to complete the work,	4200 03
	1700 01

The sum of \$48,94 has been expended during the past summer in repairs. The sum of \$1688,97 has been expended for removing

holders from the bed of the river below the lock at the Rapide Croche, and for the change made in the lock at Des Peres.

In order to perfect the navigation of the river between the Rapide Croche and Des Peres, the construction of a dam and lock at or near the Little Kaukauna, appears to be necessary. In the low stage of water, which always occurs at the busiest season of the year on the river, the navigation between the Little Kaukauna at the Croche is extremely difficult and hazardous, and there is not a sufficient depth of water at the entrance of the lock at the latter place. The cost of this work at the prices stipulated in Mr. Martin's contract is estimated at \$17922,92.

The sum of \$2556,08 has been paid for the right of way and for damages to property at the Little Chute and Kaukauna.

From the examination made last summer of the Wisconsin, it would appear that the most practicable way of improving the navigation of that stream, is to contract the channel to the depth required, by means of brush dams connecting the numerous islands with each other and with the main shore. A number of these are already in course of construction; a detailed account of them will be found in the report of the Commissioner, in charge of this part of the Improvement.

The following statement shows the amount for which warrants and scrip have been issued since the commencement of the work:

	Dolls. cts.
Portage canal, locks, bridges &c.,	69753 97
Improvement of the Upper Fox,	27135 15
Locks and canal at Grande Chute,	32469 67
“ “ “ “ Cedar's Rapids,	25997 43
“ “ “ “ Little Chute,	18690 51
“ “ “ “ Kaukauna,	53847 54
“ “ “ “ Rapide Croche,	26105 02
Amount expended at Des Peres, and on the river above,	1688 97
Contingent, including salaries, interest on scrip &c.,	40028 13
Damages at Little Chute and Kaukauna,	2556 08
	<hr/>
Total amount,	298272 43

The amount necessary for the completion of the Improvement is as follows :

	Dolla. cts.
Improvement of the upper Fox,	30000 00
" " " Wisconsin,	25000 00
Draw bridge Portage canal,	2000 00
Amount required at Grand Chute,	64937 66
" " " Cedar's Rapids,	14197 84
" " " Little Chute,	82036 94
" " " Kaukauna,	60769 18
" " " Rapide Croche,	1700 00
" " " Little Kaukauna,	17922 92
Contingent expenses,	12000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount,	310564 55

The amount that has been already expended on the Wisconsin River, will be found detailed in the report of Mr. Richardson,

Respectfully submitted,

J. KIP ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer and Sup't.
Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

S T A T E P R I S O N

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON:

BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.

1853.



Report of the Commissioner of the State Prison.

To HIS EXCELLENCY LEONARD J. FARWELL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The commissioner of the state prison of the state of Wisconsin, pursuant to section 6, chapter 477, session laws of 1852, begs leave to submit his annual report.

I have no accounts or detail by which I can make a statement in relation to the prison previous to the commencement of my term of office as commissioner; consequently the only time included in this report is from the first of April to the 31st day of December next preceding its date.

The number of convicts in the prison, April 1, 1852, were	15
Received from April 1, 1852, to December 31, 1852, - -	16
Whole number imprisoned during that time - - - - -	31
Discharged by expiration of sentence - - - - -	3
Escaped in September - - - - -	1
The whole number confined December 31, 1852, were - -	27

Of this number two are females.

The above statement shows that the number of prisoners has more than doubled since the first of April last.

Section 40, chapter 477, of session laws of 1852, directs the commissioner to proceed to the erection of one wing of the permanent prison as rapidly as may be; the plan to be chosen by the commissioner and approved by the Governor; said wing to be constructed of stone.

The plan of said prison chosen by me in pursuance of said law, and which I hereby submit for your approval, is as follows :

The buildings to face the east, and to comprise a central building three stories high, besides the basement ; to be 50 feet in front, 75 feet in depth, with two wings, each 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, exclusive of the octagonal towers. In the centre of each is a block of 120 cells, four tiers in height. These cells are each in the inside seven feet by four, and seven feet high. Besides these, there are to be ten large cells in the octagon towers ; making in all two hundred and fifty cells. The front portion of the centre building is to be appropriated to the residence of the Warden, his family, and the subordinate officers. On the first story in the rear, are the guard and matron rooms. In the rear of the second story is to be the male hospital, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet ; also a female hospital, and a dispensitory connected with both. The chapel, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, is to be in the third story. The rear of the basement is to be the culinary department, store-rooms, &c.

The building now used as a prison has forty cells, was built for a temporary purpose, and only intended to be used to confine convicts until the completion of one wing of the main prison. If the prisoners increase in number the year next following the date of this report in proportion to the number of increase the nine months next preceding, the present building will not be sufficient to accommodate them all ; and in such an event it will be necessary to complete one wing of the permanent prison as soon as the first of January 1854.

Most of the prisoners employed in stone-cutting were inexperienced hands, and that business has necessarily proceeded very slow. It will not take less than three years to complete the contemplated wing, if built wholly of cut stone, and convict labor only is employed in its construction.

If it should be thought advisable to change the materials, and build the walls above the basement of brick, and not of stone, as contemplated by the legislature, a contract could be let to build

all except the cells. The block of cells could be built with convict labor, and the whole wing completed and ready to receive prisoners as soon as it will be needed for that purpose.

I submit for your consideration two estimates for constructing said wing; one estimate is based upon the supposition that the walls are to be built of cut stone, and the other is made in reference to the above change of materials for the walls above the basement. The walls will take one hundred and fifty six cords of stone, which will cost, when delivered in the prison yard, fourteen dollars per cord,

Making cost of stone	-	-	-	-	\$2,184 00
Cost of cutting 48 cords of stone required for basement walls, at one shilling per foot surface measure, or about fifty dollars per cord	-	-	-	-	2,400 00
Cutting 108 cords for the walls above the basement, at one shilling per foot, surface measure, or about sixty dollars per cord	-	-	-	-	6,480 00
Cost of laying 156 cords of stone, at ten dollars per cord	-	-	-	-	1,560 00
Whole cost of walls when completed	-	-	-	-	12,624 00

Should the walls above the basement be constructed of brick, the cost is estimated as follows:

Forty-eight cords of stone for the basement walls, at \$14 per cord, will cost	-	-	-	\$672 00
Cutting same as above	-	-	-	2,400 00
The walls above the basement will require 310,000 brick; these delivered in the prison yard at five dollars per thousand will cost				1,550 00
Cost of laying same in the walls at four dollars per thousand	-	-	-	1,240 00
				<u>\$5,862 00</u>
				\$6,762 00

Thus the cost of brick walls above the basement is \$6,762 00 less than stone.

The following is a statement of the disbursements of the prison,
and of the amount of money received by me :

For Labor,	\$4,240 88
“ Provisions,	1,014 62
“ Stone,	245 00
“ Lumber,	173 91
“ Wood,	49 78
“ Drilling Well, and Pumps,	87 75
“ Revolvers,	40 00
“ Water Lime,	4 50
“ Wheel-Barrows,	18 00
“ Leather,	3 92
“ Clothing,	195 45
“ Cloth,	114 48
“ Truss,	2 00
“ Lightning Rods,	32 70
“ Iron and Steel,	147 99
“ Paid to discharged prisoners,	12 50
“ Coal,	46 59
“ Lime,	2 80
“ Castings,	18 34
“ Stoves and Pipe,	89 69
“ Printing and Stationery,	33 00
“ Store accounts,	708 27
“ Teaming, transportation and truckage,	707 50
“ Traveling Fees,	145 78
“ Hogs,	20 80
Whole amount of expenditures,	<u>\$8,156 25</u>

The following are the amounts of money received :

Received of Gov. Farwell	\$5,124 11
Amount bro't forward	<u>\$8,156 25</u>
Am't of cash received bro't forward,	\$5,124 11
Received for work,	94 67

Received for visiters fees,	32 00
do. do. Provisions,	12 72
	<hr/>
Showing the present indebtedness of the prison for the nine months next pre- ceding the date of this report to be	\$5,263 50
	\$2,892 75

To this amount is to be added the physician's bill, with the exception of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars which is included in the above.

To properly guard and secure the prisons I found it necessary to employ a greater number of hands than the law seemed to contemplate. This, together with the various additions and repairs made in the prison yard, and the high price of provision in the fore part of the season, especially beef, pork and potatoes, greatly increased the expenditures of the prison.

I would recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the prison for the ensuing year; also a liberal appropriation is recommended for the purpose of completing one wing of the main prison.

The following is the inventory of the personal property belonging to the prison :

30 cords of cut stone, valued at 12 1-2 cents per foot, surface measure,	1,800 00
30 cords of rough stone valued at	230 00
Tools and furniture in stone shop,	168 74
Tools and furniture in blacksmith's shop,	122 23
Stock on hand in do. do.	61 53
Tools and furniture in joiner's shop,	224 27
Stock on hand in do. do.	104 08
Furniture for kitchen,	185 49
Furniture, beds, bedding, &c. for cells,	304 21
Hand and feet cuffs, balls and chains,	108 49
Furniture and stationery for office,	104 00
Furniture in Matron's room,	27 83

Clothing for convicts,	199
Cloth on hand, 91 yards,	72 8
Provisions on hand,	282 19
Revolvers,	149 00
Barber's tools,	7 25
Shoemaker's tools,	5 50
Hogs,	20 00
Ladders, axes, &c.	5 00
Total,	<u>\$4,181 71</u>

The following table shows the title and number of books composing the prison library :

1 Large Bible.

24 Small Bibles.

6 " Testaments.

4 Vols. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

1 " Hale's Scripture History.

1 " Nelson on Infidelity.

1 " Baxter's Saint's Rest.

2 " Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress.

1 " Flavel's Fountain of Life.

1 " Flavel's Christ Knocking at the Door.

1 " Elegant Narratives.

1 " Afflicted Man's Companion.

1 " Memoir of Summerfield.

1 " Anecdotes for the Family.

1 " Pictorial Narratives.

2 " Books for Children and Youth.

1 " Dodridge's Rise and Progress.

1 " Persuasives to early Piety.

1 " { Memoir of S. Pearce.

{ Redeemer's Last Command and Foster's Appeal.

1 " Reformation in Europe.

1 " Clark's Scripture Promises.

1 " Religion and Eternal Life.

1 " James' Anxious Enquirer.

- 1 " Young Man from Home.
- 1 " Nevin's Practical Thoughts.
- 8 " Hannah Moore's Repository Tracts.
- 1 " Memoir of H. Page.
- 1 " Dairyman's Daughter, &c.
- 1 " Letters and Counsels of Leigh Richmond.
- 1 " Acquaintance with God.
- 1 " Life of Leighton.
- 1 " Allen's Alarm.
- 2 " Temperance Manual.
- 1 " Putnam and the Wolf.
- 1 " The Bible True.
- 1 " The Backslider.
- 1 " Commands Explained.
- 1 " Universalism not of God.
- 1 " Interesting Narratives.
- 1 " The Village in the Mountains.
- 1 " The Sabbath Manual.

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Many of the prisoners occupy their leisure hours when confined in the cell in reading, and in my opinion, this practice should be encouraged; for it not only improves and cultivates the mind, and thereby prevents crime, but keeps it from brooding over the misfortunes of the past, and from plotting escapes for the future, and adds to the prisoner confined in the gloomy cells of the prison a degree of comfort and happiness that no other privilege can confer.

I would therefore recommend an appropriation of one hundred dollars to be applied in purchasing suitable books for the prison library.

Perhaps before closing my report, it will be proper for me to add, that when I took charge of the prison I deemed it necessary to effect a change in its rules and discipline. Want of experience in prison discipline, being a stranger to the prisoners—always a necessary result in change of officers—the looseness of the old dis-

cipline, and the various difficulties attending a change of administration in such institutions, made it extremely difficult. However, by exercising patience and perseverance, these difficulties by degrees, have in a great measure, been overcome. I have never been obliged to the resort to the cruel and disgusting practice of the lash, or to corporal punishment of any kind ; and in but few instances have I found it necessary to punish by solitary confinement. Those instances took place soon after I took charge of the prison, and while attempting a change in its discipline. In all other cases, by firmness and kindness, good order, industry and propriety, generally has been maintained.

Prisoners composed of the dissolute and abandoned of almost all nations and classes of people, are men at last controlled in a great degree by the same feelings, sympathies and passions that control other men. Corporal punishment not only has a tendency to make them feel themselves degraded, but it arouses all the animal passions of the man. Under it, prisoners become morose, peevish and willful, and will do any thing to disoblige the officers of the prison—and, in my opinion, should not be resorted to except in extreme cases, and only when all milder means fail.

Kindness, sympathy and reason, is productive of a degree of cheerfulness, order and contentment, that cannot be produced by other more aggravating treatment. It is also much easier under such circumstances, to impress upon the minds of such men the importance of those moral and religious truths absolutely necessary to reform the character of the criminal, and fit him for discharging all the great moral obligations of a citizen when being restored to society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY BROWN, Commissioner.

Dated Dec. 31, 1852.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Dodge County, } ss.

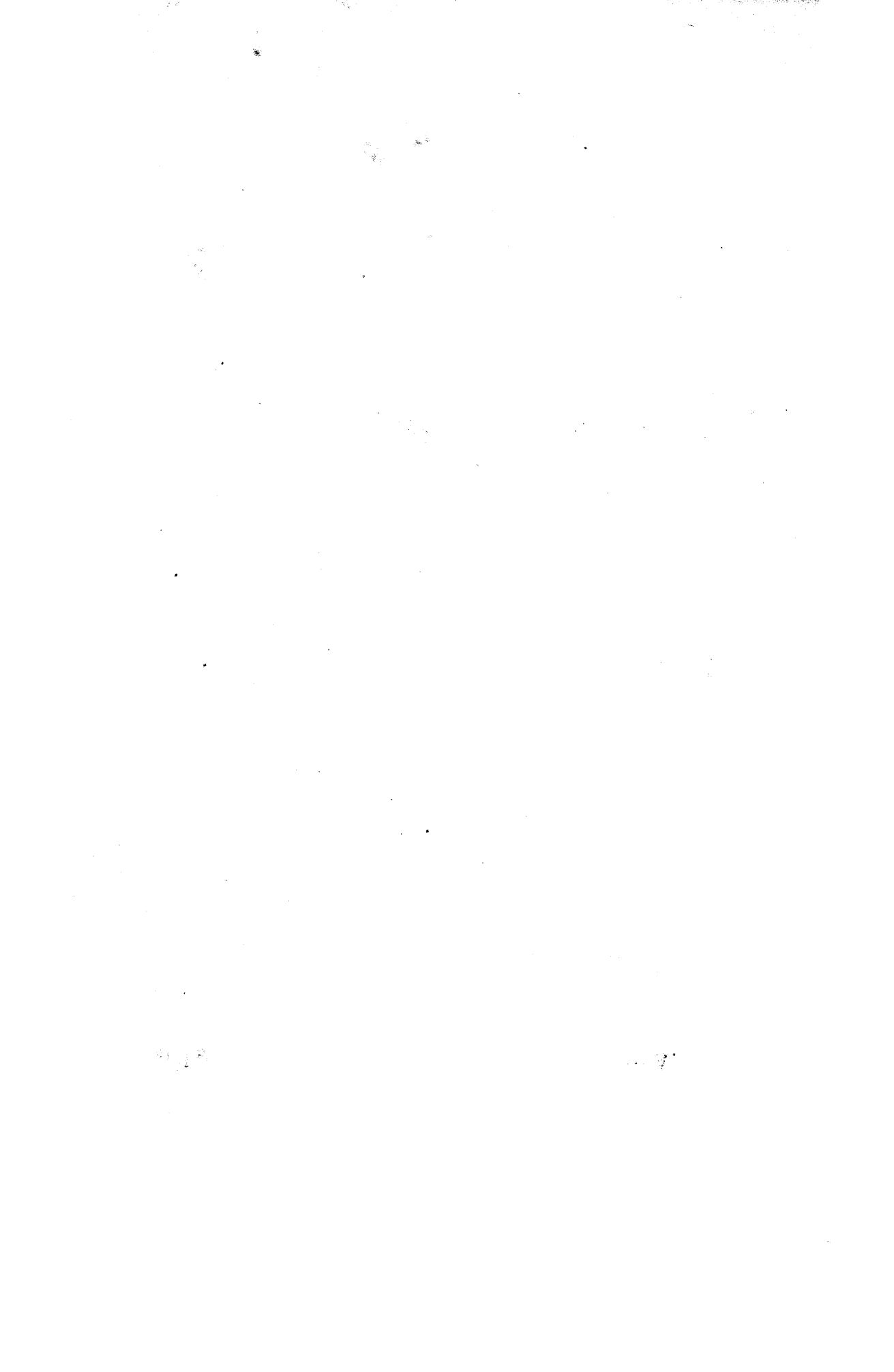
Henry Brown, being duly sworn, says that the matters and

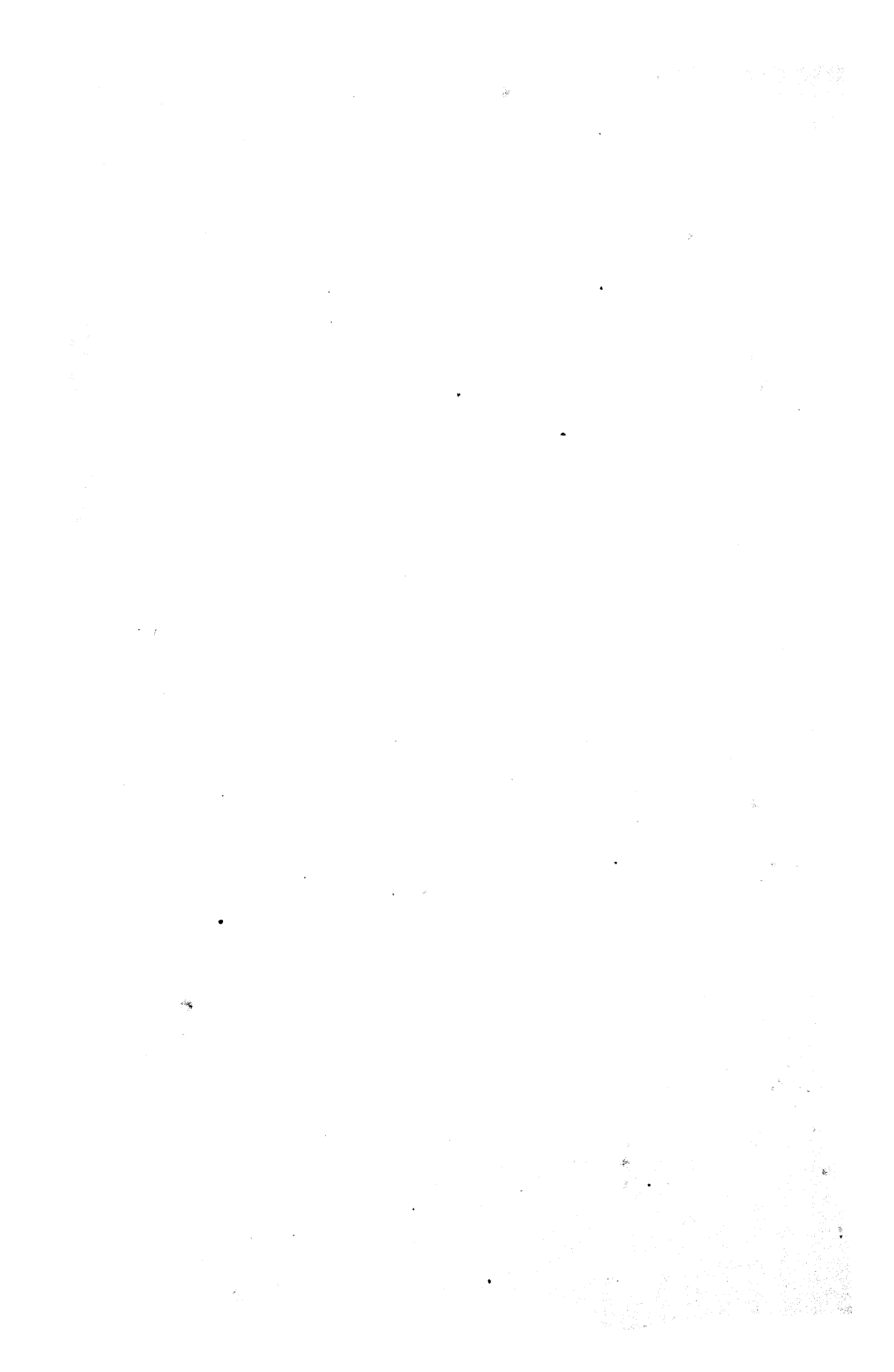
things set forth in the foregoing report, are just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A.
D. 1853.

J. WARE, Notary Public.







R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

DECEMBER 31, 1852.



MADISON:

DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER,

1853.

REPORT:

OFFICERS

OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE BLIND:

President.—A. HYATT SMITH,
Secretary.—CHANCY P. KING,
Treasurer.—JOSEPH B. DOE,
Physician.—L. J. BARROWS,
Principal.—HENRY DUTTON,
Assistant Teacher.—MRS. L. WALLS,
Stewart.—GEORGE MILTIMORE,
Matron.—MRS. JANE MILTIMORE.

TRUSTEES:

A. HYATT SMITH,	LEVI ALDEN,
IRA MILTIMORE,	JOSIAH F. WILLARD,
HIRAM FOOTE,	JOSEPH B. DOE.



Report of the Trustees:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

The Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Blind, have the honor herewith to submit their third annual

R E P O R T :

The third term of the Institution commenced on the first Monday of October last. The number of pupils in attendance is nine. The Schedule hereto annexed, marked A, shows the names, ages, residence, place of nativity, number of years blindness, and date of admission of the several pupils now in the Institution.

The report of Mr. Henry Dutton, Principal, to the Board of Trustees, shows some of the wants of the Institution. His report is herewith submitted.

The estimated expense of conducting the Institution for the year commencing October 1, 1851, was two thousand dollars. The actual expense was a trifle more than this amount. The sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated for the support of the Institution for the year commencing October 1, 1852. The Trustees hoped that this sum would be sufficient to cover the expenses for the year last mentioned, but since the date of our last annual report, the Trustees have employed Mrs. L. Walls, as teacher of music,

sewing and knitting, at an expense, including the use of her Piano, of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. The estimate of the expenses for this year did not include this amount; consequently a debt of two hundred and fifty dollars must be provided for out of a future appropriation. The science of music is one so important to the blind, that the Trustees deemed it advisable to employ an instructor as soon as practicable. The removal of the School to the new building belonging to the State, made room for instruction in music, and Mrs. Walls was employed. Mrs. Walls formerly resided in Milwaukee, and comes to us with the highest testimonials as to her qualifications as a teacher, and although blind, like those she instructs, she seems eminently fitted for the task before her.

An appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars will be required for the support of the Institution for the year commencing October 1, 1853. This sum, it is believed, will be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Institution, and provide for the payment of the small indebtedness above mentioned.

The building mentioned in the Act of March 15, 1851, was completed in May last, and was furnished throughout, and fitted for the reception of pupils on the first of June, at which time the School was removed thereto. The appropriation made at the last Session of the Legislature, for furnishing the building, erecting out-houses, fencing the grounds, digging a well, &c., was sufficient for those purposes.

The Schedule hereto annexed, marked B, shows the names of the persons in whose favor orders have been drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution, for the year ending December 31, 1852, for what the same were drawn and the several amounts thereof, the same having been paid by the Treasurer. The Schedule marked C, shows the several amounts received by J. B. Doe, Treasurer, from the State Treasury; also, the amounts paid out by him, on the order of the Board of Trustees, during the year last mentioned.

On the 31st of December 1851, the Institution was in debt to J. B. Doe, Treasurer, for cash advanced on the order of the Board of

Trustees, for \$182.00, as will appear by our last annual report. The amount now in the treasury of the Institution, as appears by the report of the Treasurer, is \$142.44. There are outstanding accounts against the Institute, not yet audited by the Board of Trustees, which will amount to near two hundred dollars, besides the amount due to the Steward, Matron, and two Teachers, for services for the quarter of the year ending December 31, 1852. These several amounts will nearly all be met by the money to be drawn from the State Treasury on the 1st day of January 1853, under the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last session.

In their last annual report, the Trustees recommended that the Legislature should petition Congress for a grant of five townships of land for the benefit of the Institution. A memorial to Congress for a grant of land not only for this, but for the other benevolent Institutions under the care of the State, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. A bill, granting lands to the several States, for the benefit of Institutions for the blind, insane, and deaf and dumb, passed one house of Congress at its last session, but failed to become a law. In view of the fact that the time cannot be very distant when farther appropriations will be needed for the erection of more commodious buildings than those now owned by the State, for the accomodation of these several Institutions, the Trustees would again urge the propriety of a memorial from the Legislature asking Congress for a liberal grant of lands to this State for the benefit of these Institutions. Such a grant would not only be beneficial to the unfortunate class for whom these Institutions were founded but would prove highly advantageous to the State.

The Institute for the Blind has now been established nearly three years. During that time no fatal disease has appeared in the Institution, nor has there been but two cases of severe sickness, both of which yielded readily under the skillful advice of Dr. L. J. Barrows.

The Trustees desire to return their acknowledgments for the kindness of many friends of the Institution who have visited it during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HYATT SMITH,

President of the Board of Trustees.

CHAUNCEY P. KING,

Secretary.

Janesville, December 31, 1852.

Report of the Principal :

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND :

Gentlemen:—I herewith present my annual Report of the internal affairs and condition of this Institution.

I deem it proper to make a few remarks upon the objects aimed at, and the means employed in other Institutions for the blind, where their education has been longest and most successfully pursued; the peculiar impediments in the instruction of this class, the causes of the large outlay of money necessary for conducting such institutions—and some of the average results, in order to show what remains to be done to attain all the benevolent objects possible and desirable.

The object of all institutions of this kind must be the cultivation of the moral, intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils, preparatory to entering upon the pursuits of life.

Institutions for the blind in the United States, and particularly those at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have included, as a

part of the education for the blind, instruction in **Music** and some **Mechanical** employment.

It is important to accustom the pupils to habits of industry as a **safeguard** from the indolence and listlessness in leisure hours to which the blind are peculiarly liable. Instruction in vocal and **instrumental** music for such as have a taste for that accomplishment, is desirable not only as an innocent recreation to those deprived of sight, but especially as affording to those endowed with a talent for music, the most agreeable and independent way of obtaining a livelihood.

The blind pupil, in his search for knowledge, has obstacles to surmount which cannot be known nor appreciated by his more fortunate fellows. Want of that constant physical activity so natural to youth, has frequently impaired the health, and at the same time enfeebled the intellect. Energy of character is deficient from the habit of yielding to, rather than overcoming difficulties. But these obstacles finally yield to the influence of a well ordered school and the congenial society of its inmates.

Where blindness is the result of general disease, the constitution is often permanently weakened. It follows, that in the physical training, great care must be taken to preserve the health of the pupils, generous and varied diet must be supplied, every facility for fresh air and exercise—spacious halls and piazzas—broad, smooth walks for promenading—level plats for play grounds—lofty, well ventilated apartments, ample conveniences for bathing.

Oral instruction takes the place of that in other schools mostly derived from books, hence there is required, in schools for the blind, a greater number of instructors—the improvement must be slower, though not necessarily less accurate or thorough. The books in raised print are few, and from their great cost and bulk will probably never be numerous, yet a knowledge of reading is important to the blind—not so much as a means of acquiring general knowledge, but as a means of learning orthography, and also, of enabling them to search the Scriptures for themselves.

Maps and globes constructed expressly for the blind, are costly, yet without them no satisfactory knowledge of Geography can be gained.

Reading raised print, writing on grooved boards, geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and natural philosophy, are the branches usually taught. In these—particularly mathematics—the proficiency compares favorably with that of seeing pupils.

Much time should be spent by the teachers in conveying general information by the reading of history, biography, &c. Ample materials for intelligent thought should be furnished—that conversation, the greatest solace of the blind, may yield all its elevating and refined influences.

All pupils should be taught vocal and instrumental music. Those having a taste for music may thus become teachers. The cost of musical instruments, the frequent outlays in their repair, together with the high rate of compensation demanded by all good musical instructors, make no small item in the expenditure of all institutions.

The workshop is never a source of much profit to the institution. Considerable means are required, and much care in selecting such work as is adapted to the peculiar condition of the blind. Assistance in preparing the materials is always indispensable, even after the pupil has become master of his trade.

All of the pupils now in the Institution, have been connected with it during the whole of the past year, and most of them during the preceding year. Though few in number, the degrees of Scholarship are so various as not to admit of much classification, and instruction is mostly given singly.

In geography but little improvement has been made, on account of the want of a sufficient number of maps of suitable construction. A larger supply of books in raised characters, is very desirable.

Music, as a regular study, was introduced into the Institution in June last, and entrusted to Mrs. L. Walls, recently of Milwaukee,

a graduate of the New York Institution for the Blind. Under her skillful management, eight of the pupils have made most satisfactory progress. Some of these show such ability as induces the belief that they may hereafter derive a support by teaching this accomplishment. In this connection I would suggest that as the only Piano in the Institution, is the property of Mrs. Walls, it would be advisable to purchase one.

The girls have been taught sewing and plain and fancy knitting, and have made considerable progress. A workshop for the boys is much needed. I would respectfully suggest that there should be erected, a temporary wooden building adjoining the East side of the present building. It should be two stories high, and contain a school room, two bath rooms, dining room and pantry, and should also contain a spacious workshop. The buildings would then accommodate a much larger number of pupils than we now have, and would be better adapted to the wants of the Institution. Whenever the means are provided for the completion of the buildings, as originally designed, the temporary structure can be removed, and would serve the necessary purpose of workshop for a large number of pupils.

Nearly every State in the Union has made liberal provision for the education of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, as a part of the general system of Public Instruction. Wisconsin will take pride in supporting Institutions for such purposes, not inferior to those of any State.

Our thanks are due to the publishers, for a gratuitous supply, of the following newspapers:

Wisconsin, Daily; *Sentinel and Gazette*, Weekly; *Janesville Gazette*, Weekly; *American Messenger* Monthly; *Youth's Friend*, Weekly.

Much benefit would be conferred by other similar supplies.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY DUTTON,
Principal.

Janesville, December 30, 1852.

Schedule A.

Showing the Names, Ages, Residence, place of Nativity, number of years Blindness, and date of admission, of the several Pupils in the Institution.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ages</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Place of Nativity</i>	<i>Years of Blindness</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>
George Ross, - - -	14	Johnstown,	Rock,	Canada,	12	October 1, 1850.
Oliver VanZandt, - - -	13	East Troy,	Walworth,	Wisconsin,	6	" " "
Andrew Svensrud, - - -	27	Ixonia,	Jefferson,	Norway,	2	" " 1851.
Joseph Miller, - - -	11	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	Canada,	11	" " "
John Shalor, - - -	19	Fulton,	Rock,	New York,	18	" " 1850.
Caroline Porter, - - -	14	Hebron,	Jefferson,	Vermont,	13	" " "
Francis A. Raleigh, - - -	12	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	New York,	12	" " "
Eliza C. Boorman, - - -	10	Delevan,	Walworth,	New York,	10	" " "
Mary Fitzgerald, - - -	31	Franklin,	Milwaukee,	Ireland,	3	" " 1851.

Schedule B.

Showing the names of the persons in whose favor orders have been drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution, for what the same were drawn, and the several amounts thereof, the same having been paid by the Treasurer.

	\$	Cts.
J. F. Rague, Plans and Specifications for Building, - - -	55,00	
Davis, Carline & Skelley, on Contract for Building, - - -	900,00	
Hoyt & Kenyon, " " " - - -	1100,00	
Hill & Thearle, Groceries, - - -	6,75	
S. C. Spaulding, one 30 hour clock, - - -	5,00	
J. Sutherland, Stationary, - - -	6,85	
J. D. Eaton, Repairs, - - -	2,05	
B. J. Richardson, S ove, pipe and Zinc, - - -	14,55	
N. M. Carrier & Co., 250 types for Blind, - - -	5,00	
H. Richardson, 1½ Barrel Flour, - - -	5,50	
C. P. King, Cash \$11.10, Services as Secretary \$6.50, - - -	17,60	
A. Hedge & Co., Groceries, - - -	1,95	
Miss Maria A. Hoyt, Assisiant Teacher, - - -	52,50	
Mrs. H. Hunter, Matron, and for rent of Building, - - -	239,75	
Martha Caradine, Work in house, - - -	28,45	
Hoyt & Kenyon, balance on Contract for Building, - - -	100,00	
G. & F. B. Machold, Musical Instrument, - - -	78,28	
Alden & Holt, Printing, - - -	7,00	
J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co., articles for household, - - -	309,59	
A. McDonald, Cash, - - -	1,00	
A. McDonald, ssvices as Principal, - - -	183,38	
P. Myers, Meat, - - -	11,65	
C. P. King, Cash, - - -	2,00	
L. Puffer, Milk, - - -	41,48	
Mrs. H. Hunter, services as Matron, and rent of Building, - - -	85,41	
Martha Caradine, Work in house, - - -	10,50	
Davies, Carlin & Skelley, balance on Contract for Building, - - -	900,00	
Hoyt & Kenyon, Work on Building, - - -	125,00	
S. G. Howe, Books for Blind, - - -	16,87	
H. & G. Scarchiff, Meat, - - -	8,66	
Smith & Clark, Carpets &c., - - -	22,29	
Dimock & Clark, 1 Wagon, - - -	52,50	
R. S. Burdick, 2 Bedsteads, - - -	6,00	
G. Dolsen, 1 Horse, - - -	85,00	

SCHEDULE B, CONTINUED.

J. J. R. Pease, Insurance,	-	-	-	-	-	30,00
L. Moses & Co., 2 Washstands and 2 Frames,	-	-	-	-	-	6,00
J. F. Willard, Flour and Oats,	-	-	-	-	-	5,98
C. P. King, Cash \$3,40, Services as Secretary \$4,00,	-	-	-	-	-	7,40
J. M. Riker, Harness,	-	-	-	-	-	11,00
M. Gleason, Work on premises,	-	-	-	-	-	18,87
M. Conly, Plowing,	-	-	-	-	-	6,00
D. Mills, Wheelbarrow,	-	-	-	-	-	4,00
— Stevens, Work on premises,	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
R. Hill, Blacksmithing,	-	-	-	-	-	4,77
G. Miltimore. Work prior to June 1, 1852,	-	-	-	-	-	15,52
A. Adams, Building Cistern,	-	-	-	-	-	20,63
A. D. Mitchell, Lightning Rods,	-	-	-	-	-	20,13
J. F. Morse. Tables and Chairs,	-	-	-	-	-	20,00
Smith & Clark, Sundries for house,	-	-	-	-	-	50,63
Sarah Flavel, Work in house,	-	-	-	-	-	2,73
Davies & Skelley, Walls around Building,	-	-	-	-	-	65,00
W. Machlin, Work on premises,	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
Miss Maria A. Hoyt, Assistant Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	43,57
William Dano, digging Well,	-	-	-	-	-	102,25
Mrs. L. Walls, Teacher of Music and Needle-work,	-	-	-	-	-	20,00
R. S. Burdick, 6 Chairs,	-	-	-	-	-	3,00
C. F. Hoyt, Butter,	-	-	-	-	-	6,51
Sarah Flavel, Work in house,	-	-	-	-	-	6,30
John Griffin, Work at Cistern,	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
A. O. Buck, Fixtures for Well,	-	-	-	-	-	26,41
Hoyt & Kenyon, Building Barn and Out-Houses,	-	-	-	-	-	384,50
J. F. Willard, Sundries,	-	-	-	-	-	12,29
A. McDonald, $\frac{1}{2}$ years salary as Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	250,00
R. Hill, Blacksmithing,	-	-	-	-	-	2,25
Caroline Miltimore, making Window Curtains,	-	-	-	-	-	4,37
Inger Oleson, Work in House,	-	-	-	-	-	9,00
Sarah Flavel, " "	-	-	-	-	-	5,04
Rachel Mikel, " "	-	-	-	-	-	5,00
L. Puffer, Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	12,81
J. Sutherland, Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	5,98
J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co., articles for household,	-	-	-	-	-	219,96
J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co., " " Building,	-	-	-	-	-	86,04
R. J. Richardson, Hardware,	-	-	-	-	-	41,08
J. F. Willard, 1 Cow \$25,00, Oats \$1,50,	-	-	-	-	-	26,50

Schedule C.

A Statement of the account of J. B. Doe, Treasurer of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, for the year ending December 31, 1852.

R E C E I P T S ,

1852, Jan. 19,	Cash received from State Treasurer,	-	-	\$3500,00
" Mch. 20,	Do. Do. Do.	-	-	49,20
" Apr. 6,	Do. Do. Do.	-	-	500,00
" May. 13,	Do. Do. Do.	-	-	3000,00
" Aug. 4,	Do. Do. Do.	-	-	500,00
				\$7549,20

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

1851, Dec. 31,	Balance due Treasurer of Institute,	-	-	\$ 182,00
1852, Feb. 5,	Cash paid Hoyt & Kenyon,	-	-	600,00
" " " "	" Davies, Carlin & Skelley,	-	-	900,00
" " 19,	" Hoyt & Kenyon,	-	-	500,00
" " " "	" C. P. King,	-	-	17,69
" " 21,	" Carrier & Co.,	-	-	5,00
" " 24,	" Mrs. H. Hunter,	-	-	89,75
" " 25,	" Hill & Thearle,	-	-	6,75
" " 26,	" H. Richardson,	-	-	5,50
" " " "	" R. J. Richardson,	-	-	14,55
" " " "	" Maria A. Hoyt,	-	-	26,50
" " " "	" Maria Caradine,	-	-	10,45
" Mch. 21,	" A. Hedge & Co.,	-	-	1,95
" Apr. 3,	" J. D. Eaton,	-	-	2,05
" " 23,	" S. C. Spaulding,	-	-	5,00
" " " "	" Martha Caradine,	-	-	18,00
" " " "	" J. Sutherland,	-	-	6,85
" " " "	" C. P. King,	-	-	2,00
" " " "	" A. McDonald,	-	-	140,00
" " " "	" Hoyt & Kenyon,	-	-	100,00
" " " "	" J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co.	-	-	309,59
" " " "	" P. Myers,	-	-	11,65

SCHEDULE C, CONTINUED.

1852,	Apr. 23,	Cash paid	Maria A. Hoyt,	-	-	-	26,00
"	"	"	"	G. F. B. Machold,	-	-	78,22
"	"	"	"	J. F. Rague,	-	-	55,00
"	"	"	"	Mrs. H. Hunter,	-	-	75,00
"	"	"	"	Mrs. H. Hunter,	-	-	75,00
"	"	"	"	Alden & Holt,	-	-	7,00
"	"	"	"	A. McDonald,	-	-	1,00
"	"	"	"	A. McDonald,	-	-	43,33
"	"	"	"	L. Puffer,	-	-	41,48
"	"	"	"	Mrs. H. Hunter,	-	-	85,41
"	"	"	"	Martha Caradine,	-	-	10,50
"	"	"	"	Davies, Carlin & Skelley,	-	-	900,00
"	"	23,	"	Hoyt & Kenyon,	-	-	125,00
"	"	"	"	S. G. Howe,	-	-	16,87
"	"	"	"	H. & G. Searcliff,	-	-	8,66
"	"	"	"	Smith & Clark,	-	-	22,29
"	"	"	"	Dimock & Clark,	-	-	52,50
"	"	"	"	R. S. Burdick,	-	-	6,00
"	"	"	"	G. Dolsen,	-	-	85,00
"	"	"	"	J. J. R. Pease,	-	-	30,00
"	"	"	"	L. Moses & Co.	-	-	6,50
"	"	"	"	J. F. Willard,	-	-	5,98
"	"	"	"	C. P. King,	-	-	7,40
"	"	"	"	J. M. Riker,	-	-	11,00
"	"	"	"	M. Gleason,	-	-	18,87
"	"	"	"	M. Conley,	-	-	6,00
"	"	"	"	D. Mills,	-	-	4,00
"	"	"	"	— Stevens,	-	-	2,00
"	"	"	"	R. Hill,	-	-	4,77
"	"	"	"	Geo. Miltimore,	-	-	15,52
"	"	"	"	A. Adams,	-	-	20,63
"	"	"	"	A. D. Mitchell,	-	-	20,13
"	"	"	"	J. F. Morse,	-	-	20,00
"	"	"	"	Smith & Clark,	-	-	50,63
"	"	"	"	Davies & Skelley,	-	-	65,00
"	"	"	"	Wm. Machin,	-	-	2,00
"	"	"	"	Maria A. Hoyt,	-	-	43,57
"	July, 26,	"	"	R. S. Burdick,	-	-	3,00
"	"	"	"	Sarah Flavel,	-	-	2,72

SCHEDULE C, CONTINUED.

1852,	July	26,	Cash Paid	C. F. Hoyt,	..	..	..	6,51
"	"	"	"	Sarah Flavel,	..	..	..	6,30
"	"	"	"	John Griffin,	..	..	..	2,00
"	"	"	"	Wm. Dano,	..	..	..	102,25
"	"	"	"	Mrs. L. Walls,	..	..	..	20,00
"	"	31,	"	A. McDonald,	..	..	..	250,00
"	Aug.	2,	"	A. O. Buck,	..	..	..	26,41
"	"	"	"	Lorenzo Puffer,	..	..	..	12,81
"	"	"	"	J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co.	..	..	..	219,94
"	"	"	"	J. B. Doe, Hoyt & Co.	..	..	..	86,94
"	"	3,	"	R. Hill,	..	..	..	2,25
"	"	"	"	Inger Oleson,	..	..	..	9,00
"	"	"	"	R. J. Richardson,	..	..	..	41,00
"	"	4,	"	Caroline Miltimore,	..	..	..	4,27
"	"	5,	"	Hoyt & Kenyon,	..	..	..	384,50
"	"	6,	"	J. Sutherland,	..	..	..	5,20
"	"	7,	"	Sarah Flavel,	..	..	..	5,94
"	"	21,	"	J. F. Willard,	..	..	..	12,20
"	"	"	"	Rachel Mikel	..	..	..	5,00
"	Aug.	23,	"	J. F. Willard,	..	..	..	26,20
"	"	"	"	C. P. King,	..	..	..	250,00
"	"	"	"	Mrs. Walls,	..	..	..	25,00
"	Oct.	"	"	J. B. Doe & Cooley,	..	..	..	83,11
"	"	"	"	Calvin Chapin,	..	..	..	26,00
"	"	"	"	T. Z. Buck,	..	..	..	6,24
"	"	"	"	Inger Oleson,	..	..	..	18,00
"	"	"	"	Rachel Mikel,	..	..	..	2,00
"	"	"	"	Geo. Miltimore,	..	..	..	2,11
"	"	"	"	George Miltimore,	..	..	..	100,00
"	"	"	"	Jane Miltimore,	..	..	..	33,24
"	"	"	"	P. A. Pierce,	..	..	..	8,77
"	"	25,	"	Mrs. L. Walls,	..	..	..	38,24
"	"	"	"	C. F. Hoyt,	..	..	..	3,00
"	"	27,	"	C. Chapman,	..	..	..	19,00
"	"	"	"	E. Spears,	..	..	..	10,11
"	Nov.	3,	"	C. Chapis,	..	..	..	5,00
"	"	"	"	Henry Dutton,	..	..	..	35,00
"	"	"	"	Henry Dutton.	..	..	..	5,00
"	"	"	"	A. McDonald,	..	..	..	50,00

SCHEDULE C, CONCLUDED.

1852, Nov. 3, Cash Paid	A. McDonlda,	..	..	..	6,00
" " 16, "	J. F. Willard,	..	..	..	20,00
" Dec. 9, "	H. Dutton,	..	..	..	40,00
" " " "	Inger Oleson,	..	..	..	12,00
" " " "	Rachel Mikel,	..	..	..	8,28
" " " "	Levi Aiden,	..	..	..	17,70
" " 29, "	F. McIlvenna,	..	..	..	345,00
" " 31, Balance in Treasury,		..	..	..	142,44
					<u>87549,20</u>

Janesville, December 31, 1852.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

OF THE

WISCONSIN DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTE.

FOR THE YEAR 1852.



MADISON:
DAVID ATWOOD, PRINTER.
1853.

Hon. L. J. FARWELL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the first Annual Report of the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

F. K. PHOENIX, Sec'y.

R E P O R T :

An organization of our Board was effected according to the Act of Incorporation, in June last, at which time the following Officers were chosen :

President.—H. HUNT.

Treasurer.—WYMAN SPOONER.

Secretary.—F. K. PHENIX.

Principal.—J. R. BRADWAY.

Wyman Spooner having at a subsequent meeting tendered his resignation as Treasurer, A. H. Taggart was chosen in his stead.—Our Principal, J. R. Bradway having also resigned, Rev. Lucius Foote was chosen.

The Terms of the Trustees were determined by lot, as follows :

W. SPOONER,
E. CHEESBRO, } For one year.
W. C. ALLEN, }

G. G. WILLIAMS,
J. A. MAXWELL, } For two years.
H. HUNT, }

J. C. MILLS,
P. W. LATE, } For three years.
F. K. PHENIX, }

At the time of organizing, measures were taken to establish a School and in July it was commenced under the general supervision of J. R. Bradway, Principal, and John A. Mills, Teacher.—Mr. Mills is an interesting and worthy young man—himself a deaf mute and a graduate of the New York Institution, in whom the

Board have entire confidence with respect to his moral character and capacity for conducting the Primary Department—necessarily the principal one until the Institute Buildings are erected.

The Reports of the Principal and Teacher are herewith submitted. The Board would only remark in this connection that they have been highly gratified with the interest and improvement evinced by the scholars, and the general character and prospects of the school, for which they feel that many thanks are due the Principal and Teacher.

Soon after our organization, measures were taken to obtain a suitable location for the Institute Buildings, which resulted in securing a valuable and eligible site of 11 64-100 acres near the village of Delevan.

An appropriation of \$1000 a year, for three years, having been made for the construction of the proper building, a Building Committee was appointed, who reported a series of plans and specifications, prepared by S. C. Kelsey, Architect, of this place, which were adopted by the Board, and approved by the Governor.

According to these the contract has been let for a Building, to be constructed of brick 34x44 of two stories, besides the basement and attic; to be completed conditionally by the first day of January next, or at the furthest, by the first day of June, 1854. In this Building, thirty or thirty-five pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

The Building now under contract, forms but a part of the whole design, which was perfected with great care, and at considerable expense, and when carried out it is believed will fully justify the expectations, and meet the wants of all concerned in this noble endowment. It is with not a little State pride, and indeed with feelings we believe not less pardonable, than pleasing, that as citizens of Wisconsin, we recur to the history of this munificent grant, in behalf of the unfortunate deaf-mute—made at so early a period by our Legislature, and under circumstances of unusual financial embarrassment.

As Education is our stronghold, so may impartiality and active sympathy in its bestowment be our boast.

The present number of deaf-mutes in our State is sixty-five, according to the census returns for 1850. This in the opinion of the Board is entirely erroneous. The general average of the whole Northern States, which we also think unquestionably too low, owing to this and similar errors, gives one deaf-mute to 2060 inhabitants. According to the census of 1850 our State contained 365,391 inhabitants which would give 148 deaf-mutes. There are then at the present time probably not less than 175 in this State, of whom a fifth or sixth part, so soon as they can be reached, would be likely to attend school; and thereafter the *annual* application might be expected to equal one in thirty-four of the whole number in the State. These estimates are made in accordance with the results of the investigations and experience of Dr. Peet, the President of the New York Institution, to whom the Board would thus publicly tender their warmest acknowledgements for repeated favors.

By the Teacher's Report, it will be seen that there are now eight scholars in attendance, and we learn that nearly or quite as many more are expected to commence during the present winter. Should they do so, an assistant Teacher will be required. Of the present number, five are State beneficiaries, requiring nearly \$100 per annum for their support. Should there be but ten such, it would require about \$1000 the present year, in addition to teachers' wages, fuel and other necessary expenses. No money has as yet been received, but of the \$500 voted for the support of the School in 1852, there is according to schedule B, the sum of \$249 28 unappropriated—in addition to which, the Board respectfully ask the sum of \$1500, for the support of the School, the present year.

Of the \$3000, granted for a building, there has been appropriated according to schedule C, the sum of \$2981 25, leaving a balance of \$18,75 unappropriated.

Before the building can be comfortably occupied, the lot should

be fenced, a well dug, and suitable furniture and fixtures for the house, provided the present year, for which the Board ask a further appropriation of \$1000.

We would request that a liberal number of copies of this Report be forwarded the Secretary, for the use of the Institution and for distribution.

In conclusion, the Board would remark, that though conscious of the honor, they are not less so, of the responsibilities of their position, which they feel unable rightly to discharge, without the kindly aid and co-operation of the friends of Education, not only in this State, but throughout our common country.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. HUNT, Pres't Board Trustees.

F. K. PHOENIX, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with your request I herewith submit my first Report, which from the short time that has elapsed, since I assumed the responsibility of Principal, must necessarily be brief.

The Board having failed to define my duties, as the law provides, I have been guided only by the best interests of the Institution.—Whatever they appeared to demand, I have most cheerfully undertaken—and in this effort have been most promptly and ably seconded by our Teacher, Mr. Mills.

During my supervision of the school, the conduct of all connected with it has been such as to meet my entire approval. The efforts of the Teacher in its behalf I regard as worthy of particular mention—entitling him to the entire confidence of the Board, and the friends of the Institution generally.

Aided by Mr. Mills' knowledge of the residences of those for whose benefit the Institution was designed, I have endeavored by private letters to call them in, that they might partake of the inestimable blessing placed within their reach, by the munificence of the State. In this I have as yet, but partially succeeded.

Some embarrassment has attended my efforts for want of ready funds with which to procure books, and other things that are very much needed to facilitate the communication of knowledge.

I would respectfully suggest to the Board, the propriety of purchasing, for the use of the School, the following articles:—a Terrestrial Globe, of respectable size, a series of Outline Maps, a

plate of the different Geometrical Diagrams, a set of models of solids, as cubes, pyramids, cones, &c., a scale of the elementary measures, from one inch, up to one yard, a chart of colors, and charts, containing the various kinds of letters and figures, written and printed.

The mind will receive much more readily, and retain more indelibly, impressions received from sensible objects, than from mere verbal descriptions of those objects. If it be important that those who have all their faculties in exercise, be aided by such illustrations from sensible objects, how much more important for those thus deprived of the ordinary means of communication.

The progress made by the pupils, is highly satisfactory to myself, and to all the friends I believe, who have visited the Institution—and shows most conclusively that though “the ear is dull that it cannot hear” yet the eye is quick and the understanding unclouded.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me for reasons imperative with myself, most respectfully to tender my resignation, together with my sincere thanks for the kind co-operation I have ever received at your hands. I leave you with the hope that some person more able than myself to discharge the duties of Principal, will be called to that station.

And be assured, gentlemen, that my best wishes will ever attend you in these and all other efforts to ameliorate the condition of that unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, who otherwise must forever remain comparatively isolated and cheerless, their minds shrouded in the dark and gloomy clouds of ignorance.

Very Respectfully,

J. R. BRADWAY.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:

I have the pleasure of presenting you a report of my doings since the commencement of my duties as a Teacher in this Institution.

Since the 19th of July last, I have taken charge of the pupils committed to my care, under your directions. The pupils in attendance at present, are eight in number. The pupils of the Institution have with a few exceptions, enjoyed good health during the year.

The progress of the pupils in the acquisition of written language, and in the various practical branches, that form the elements of a good English education, has been such as is highly gratifying to themselves, gratifying to their parents and guardians, and I trust satisfactory to your honorable Board.

The present class is constituted of those pupils who entered after the commencement of the present term, and a part of them have been but a short time in attendance. The instructions given, have been as follows, viz:

The formation and use of the letters of the alphabet as written and represented by the hand.

Penmanship—writing with the crayon on the black board with special exercises on Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

The numbers in figures and words from one, to one hundred.

The construction of simple sentences from "Elementary Lessons."

The class have gone over and reviewed one hundred and twenty

five lessons of this book, embracing nearly eight hundred words; the different parts of speech, the inflections of nouns, adjectives, verbs and prepositions. The Scripture Lessons.

The hours of instruction in the class are from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen—In submitting this my first report, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the partiality you have shown in tendering to me the opportunity of benefitting those of my fellow beings, who are alike unfortunate with myself. And be assured, gentlemen, that no effort on my part shall be wanting to render the Institution prosperous, and a blessing to those to whom nature has denied the sense of hearing, and the power of speech. Gentlemen, permit me here to urge you, most earnestly, and through you, the friends of the mute, generally, to visit us that you may be perfectly satisfied of our doings. Our pupils will be glad at all times to show by their industry, and by the progress they have made, that they are not unmindful of the great blessings which are bestowed upon them, and that they appreciate the advantages they enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. A. MILLS.

Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, }
December, 31st, 1852.

Schedule A.

LIST OF PUPILS

In the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.		DATE OF ADMISSION.
	TOWN.	COUNTY.	
Ariadue P. Cheesbro,.....	Darien,.....	Walworth,.....	October 11, 1852.....
James A. Dudley,.....	Darien.....	Walworth,.....	July 19, 1852,.....
Washington Farrer,.....	Summerville,..	Rock,.....	November 23, 1852.....
Betsy Hewes,.....	Eagle,	Waukesha.....	December 24, 1852.....
Charles Hewes,.....	"	Waukesha.....	December 24, 1852.....
Abraham Hewes,.....	"	Waukesha.....	December 24, 1842.....
Helen Hewes,.....	"	Waukesha.....	December 24, 1852.....
Clarissa B. Kingman,.....	Darien.....	Walworth,.....	July 19, 1852.....

Schedule B.

Showing the accounts allowed by the Board of Trustees for the support of the School, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852.

January 1, 1853.	E. B. Gates, Bill Furniture,.....	\$ 28 25
" " "	H. Hunt, Wood, Rent and Sundries,.....	33 58
" " "	J. R. Bradway, Wood.....	1 59
" " "	L. Gloyd, Wood.....	1 13
" " "	George James, Wood,.....	2 25
" " "	Mr. Harrington, Labor,.....	1 25
" " "	F. K. Phoenix, Stove, portage and wood,.....	13 67
" " "	Mrs. Tater, Board,.....	7 00
" " "	Mrs. Stewart, Board,.....	9 50
" " "	E. Cheesbro, Books,.....	2 50
" " "	J. R. Bradway, Services as Principal,.....	50 00
" " "	J. A. Mills, Services as Teacher,.....	100 00
		\$ 250 72
	Balance,.....	249 28
	State appropriated,.....	\$ 500 00

Schedule C.

*Showing the amount appropriated by Board of Trustees, out of
Building Fund of \$3000.*

January 1, 1853.	H. P. Peet, Plans and Specifications,.....	\$ 00 00
" " "	S. C. Kelsey, Plans and Specifications,.....	00 00
" " "	S. S. Barlow, Traveling Expenses,.....	15 00
" " "	Messrs. Utter, Printing,.....	1 35
" " "	On Contract for Building,.....	2848 30
	Balance,.....	\$2081 25
		18 76
		\$3000 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

WISCONSIN MILITIA.

MADISON:
BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.
1853.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RACINE,
February 6th, 1852.

To HIS EXCELLENCY L. J. FARWELL,
Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of the 11th section of an act entitled an act relating to the Militia, approved March 11, 1851, I herewith transmit to you my first Annual Report.

On the 28th day of April last, I forwarded to the clerk of the several boards of supervisors throughout the state, blank forms, and instructions for the several assessors in each county, for the purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duty in enrolling the Militia.

On the 21st day of September last, I issued the following General Order, a copy of which was forwarded to each of the commanding officers of regiments and battalions throughout the state :

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Racine, Sept. 21, 1852.

In pursuance of an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, under date of September 21st, 1852, the commanding officer of each regiment and separate batalion, are required to report to

this office, without delay, a separate roll of each company within the bounds of their command; and also to recommend suitable persons for the office of captains and 1st and 2nd lieutenants in each company precinct within their several commands.

Your Excellency is aware that the few and imperfect records kept by the former administrations, so far as the military department was concerned, has been the cause of much delay in getting the reports from the several regiments and battalions throughout the state, it was almost impossible to ascertain where, and to whom, commissions had been given. In consequence of which, many of the commanders of regiments and battalions did not receive the above General Order, so as to make their report in time to be of any service to this department for the present year.

Under our present military system, there appears to be no penalty for a neglect of duty, save the forfeiting of a commission. This penalty, it is to be hoped, will be put in force in all cases of wilful neglect, for I know of no other way that we can accomplish the great object of our present military organization, save to eject those from office, who neglect or refuse to do their duty, and appoint those who are willing to comply with the requisitions of the law. The duties of the commanding officers of regiments and battalions are very trifling, the whole time required to perform the entire duties of any one year, need not exceed two hours; all that is required of them is to forward to this office an abstract of the militia list, as returned to the clerk of the board of supervisors by the assessors. The neglect or refusal to make this return, not only embarrasses the adjutant general, but is a pecuniary loss to the state, as we draw from the General Government in proportion to the number of enrolled militia. The main object to be gained by effecting an organization under our present system, is to enable the adjutant general to make a full report of the effective military force of the state, to the General Government, in order that we may draw our full proportion of arms, annually distributed among the several states of the Union.

Returns have been received from most of the regiments, and some few of the battalions, which has enabled me to make my report to the General Government, as required by the several acts of Congress, relating to the militia of the United States, which report has already been forwarded to the proper department, and acknowledgment of its receipt returned to this office.

In some instances the assessors have not performed their duty, as required by the 9th section of the act of 1851 relating to the militia, but it is hoped and believed, that there will be but very little to complain of under this head the present year. I am fully satisfied that our present military system is a good one, when its objects are fully understood; while it is neither burdensome to the citizen, nor expensive to the state, it still answers all the requirements of the General Government.

I shall proceed to detail to your Excellency such an abstract from the documents returned to this office, as may present as complete a roster of the militia of the state, as I am at this time able to make out. It will be seen by the following, that much has already been accomplished; there yet remains considerable to be done, all of which we hope to see accomplished the present year.

●GENERAL STAFF.

Leonard J. Farwell, Commander in Chief.

Benjamin F. Hopkins,

C. C. Washburn,

Coles Bashford,

Charles Clement,

} Aids to Commander-in-Chief.

David Atwood,

Quarter Master.

William L. Utley,

Adjutant General.

James B. Martin,

Paymaster General.

John W. Hunt,

Surgeon General.

James Richardson,

Commissary General.

N. Bishop Eddy,

Judge Advocate.

William Dudley,

Military Secretary.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rufus King,	Major General.
1st Brigade, W. H. Besley,	Brigadier General.
2d Brigade, Philo White,	Brigadier General.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Duncan C. Reed,	Colonel.
Charles Geisberg,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Perley J. Shumway,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported for this Regiment. This Regiment includes the county and city of Milwaukee. The abstract of Militia lists reported to this office is as follows:

First Ward, no returns.	-	-	-
Second Ward,	-	-	1262
Third Ward,	-	-	545
Fourth Ward,	-	-	600
Fifth Ward,	-	-	638
Town of Granville,	-	-	267
„ Greenfield,	-	-	294
„ Franklin,	-	-	174
„ Lake,	-	-	264
„ Oak Creek,	-	-	272
„ Wauwatosa,	-	-	385
„ Milwaukee,	-	-	226
		Aggregate	4827

No names reported for Company officers.

SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Waukesha.

Orson Reed,	Colonel.
David L. Watson,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Peter G. Jones,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office. The Returns of this Regiment were reported to this office by the Clerk of the

Board of Supervisors, the Commander having neglected to do so and are as follows :

Town of Muskego,	-	-	-	120
" Brookfield, not reported	-	-	-	-
" Menomonee,	-	-	-	244
" New Berlin,	-	-	-	223
" Lisbon,	-	-	-	160
" Pewaukee,	-	-	-	137
" Waukesha,	-	-	-	509
" Genesee,	-	-	-	220
" Vernon,	-	-	-	90
" Mukwanago, not reported	-	-	-	-
" Delafield,	-	-	-	220
" Oconomowoc,	-	-	-	180
" Merton,	-	-	-	171
" Summit,	-	-	-	86
" Ottawa, not reported	-	-	-	-
" Eagle,	-	-	-	263
Aggregate, Rank and File				2628

No names reported for Company officers.

THIRD REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Jefferson.

Daniel Howell,	Colonel.
Austin Kellogg,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Benjamin Nute, jr.	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office. This report is made from the Abstract of 1851, and is as follows :

Town of Koshkonong,	-	-	-	255
" Cold Spring,	-	-	-	89
" Palmyra,	-	-	-	161
" Concord,	-	-	-	84
" Sullivan,	-	-	-	109
" Hebron,	-	-	-	107

Town of Jefferson,	-	-	-	371
" Oakland,	-	-	-	136
" Lake Mills,	-	-	-	104
" Aztalan,	-	-	-	101
" Farmington,	-	-	-	118
" Ixonia,	-	-	-	187
" Watertown,	-	-	-	426
" Milford,	-	-	-	163
" Waterloo,	-	-	-	89
Aggregate, Rank and File				2463

No names reported for Company officers.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Racine.

Seth Johnson,	Colonel.
Orson B. Sheldon,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Martin Clancy,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office.

COMPANY (A) Racine,	-	James Mott Titus,	Captain.
"		Eliphath Cram,	1st Lieut.
"		David Wiltsie,	2d Lieut.—3
"		Rank and File,	148
Total			151

COMPANY (B) Mount Pleasant,	John Fisher,	Captain.
"	Luther Secor,	1st Lieut.
"	Fred. F. Kellogg,	2d Lieut.—3
"	Rank and File,	153
Total		156

COMPANY (C)	Caledonia,	-	Thomas Butler,	Captain.	
	"		Gilbert Vandenburg,	1st Lieut.	
	"		Gilbert Adams,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File,		233
					<hr/>
			Total		236
					<hr/>
COMPANY (D)	Yorkville,	-	Roland Ives,	Captain.	
	"		William H. Reed,	1st Lieut.	
	"		Daniel D. McEuchnon,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File		197
					<hr/>
			Total		200
					<hr/>
COMPANY (E)	Raymond,	-	John C. Mills,	Captain.	
	"		Morris White,	1st Lieut.	
	"		Mathias Lower,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File,		162
					<hr/>
			Total		165
					<hr/>
COMPANY (F)	Dover,	-	Daniel F. Haughton,	Captain.	
	"		Timothy Rogers,	1st Lieut.	
	"		James Mealey,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File,		128
					<hr/>
			Total		131
					<hr/>
COMPANY (G)	Burlington,	-	Nathaniel Dickinson,	Captain.	
	"		Charles Jones,	1st Lieut.	
	"		Liberty Fisk,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File,		163
					<hr/>
			Total		166
					<hr/>
COMPANY (H)	Rochester,	-	Nathaniel Moulton,	Captain.	
	"		John Anthony,	1st Lieut.	
	"		Hezekiah Mason,	2d Lieut.	3
	"		Rank and File,		214
					<hr/>
					217
					<hr/>

COMPANY (F) Norway.	Homer W. Landen,	Captain,	
"	John Anthony,	1st Lieut.	
"	Robert Waltimeore,	2d Lieut.	3
"	Rank and File,		142
		Total	<u>145</u>
	Numerical strength	-	<u>1564</u>

RACINE CITY BATTALION.

This Battalion is attached to the Fourth Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Division of the Wisconsin Militia, according to the very able report of the Brigadier General Philo White, for the year 1851, though I find no record of it in any thing belonging to this department. The abstract enrolment of this Battalion is as follows:

George Wustum,	Major, Commander.
Thomas Falvy,	Adjutant.
James L. Page,	Hospital Surgeon.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS,	Ferdinand Elminger,	Captain.	
"	Earnest Hoeffner,	1st Lieut.	
"	Charles Bliss,	2d Lieut.	
"	Peter Heterick,	2d 2d Lt.	4
"	Non-commissioned Officer and Privates		43
	Numerical strength of the Company		<u>47</u>

EMMET GUARDS,	Edward M'Key,	Captain.	
"	Thomas Falvey,	1st Lieut.	
"	John McGinnis,	2d Lieut.	
"	Dennis Smith,	2d 2d Lt.	4
	Non-commissioned Officer and Privates		37
	Numerical strength	-	<u>41</u>

RACINE CITY RIFLES,	J. S. Crane,	Captain.	
	J. Suit,	1st Lieut.	
	G. Near,	2d Lieut.	
	J. Near,	2d 2d Lt.	4
	Non-commissioned Officer and Privates			30
	Numerical strength	- -	34

ENROLLED COMPANIES.

COMPANY (A) 1ST WARD,	Clark W. Spafford,	Captain.	
	Seneca Raymond,	1st Lieut.	
	Charles B. Roff,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,		364
		Total		367
COMPANY (B) 2D WARD,	Henry J. Ullman,	Captain.	
	Moses Armer,	1st Lieut.	
	William Beswick,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,		177
		Total		180
COMPANY (C) 3D WARD,	Wesley W. Cary,	Captain.	
	Hugh D. Williams,	1st Lieut.	
	Samuel Beauman,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,		220
		Total		223
COMPANY (D) 4TH WARD,	Mathew W. King,	Captain.	
	Michael Gorman,	1st Lieut.	
	William Wall,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,		178
		Total		181

COMPANY (E)	-	R. J. Munn,	Captain.	
		John Bangs,	1st Lieut.	
		Samuel G. Knight,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	-	97
			Total	<u>100</u>

Aggregate numerical strength of Battalion 1,055

120 stand of Muskets and Appendages, and 60 stand of Rifles, are on deposit with the three Volunteer Companies attached to this Battalion.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the County of Kenosha.

John R. Sharpstein,	Colonel.
James B. Carter,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Josiah Bond,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES BELONGING TO 5TH REGIMENT.

KENOSHA CITY GUARDS.	Daniel Quigley,	Captain.	
	John Duffy,	1st Lieut.	
	Patrick Kelly,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,	-	36
		Total	<u>39</u>

KENOSHA RIFLES, - Henry Hinsdale, Captain.

No report from this Company.

ENROLLED COMPANIES.

CITY OF KENOSHA.

COMPANY (A) 1st Ward.	Benj. L. Sharpstein,	Captain.	1
	Rank and File,	-	341
		Total	<u>342</u>

COMPANY (B) 2d Ward,	-	John Bullen, jr.	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 137
			Total	<u>138</u>
COMPANY (C) 3d Ward,	-	John V. Yates,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 197
			Total	<u>198</u>
COMPANY (D) Town of Southport,		Joseph K. Clark,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 40
			Total	<u>41</u>
COMPANY (E) Pleasant Prairie,		Oscar B. Harris,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 115
			Total	<u>116</u>
COMPANY (F) Bristol,	-	Peter H. Wood,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 169
			Total	<u>170</u>
COMPANY (G) Salem,	-	Elias Woodworth,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 121
			Total	<u>122</u>
COMPANY (H) Wheatland,	-	R. G. McClellan,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 202
			Total	<u>203</u>
COMPANY (I) Brighton,	-	William Shanley,	Captain.	1
			Rank and File,	- - 87
			Total	<u>88</u>

COMPANY (J) Paris,	-	John Bohannen,	Captain.	1
		Rank and File,	-	159
		Total		160
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COMPANY (K) Somers,	-	Ambrose Spencer,	Captain.	1
		Rank and File,	-	141
		Total		142
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Aggregate numerical strength of 5th Regiment 1,821

60 stand of Muskets and Appendages, and 60 stand of Rifles, are deposited with the two Volunteer Companies attached to this Regiment.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Walworth.

Erasmus D. Richardson,	Colonel.
Adam E. Ray,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Edwin Brainard,	Major.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Samuel H. Stafford,	Adjutant.
Eleazer Wakeley,	Quarter Master.
Emory Thayer,	Pay Master.
Alexander S. Palmer,	Surgeon.

ENROLLED COMPANIES.

COMPANY (A) East Troy,	-	H. B. Clark,	Captain.	
		John L. Wilcox,	1st Lieut.	
		William Vanzant,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	-	175
		Total		178
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COMPANY (B) Troy,	-	John A. Perry,	Captain.	
		Ralph Goodrich,	1st Lieut.	
		Israel Dean,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	-	185
		Total		188
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COMPANY (C) Lagrange, -	Volney A. McCracken, Captain.	1
	Rank and File, - - -	206
	Total	207
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COMPANY (D) Whitewater,	R. A. Connors, Captain.	
	Charles King, 1st Lieut.	
	L. Bierge, 2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File, - - -	290
Total	293	
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COMPANY (E) Richmond, -	James Cotter, Captain.	
	George James, 1st Lieut.	
	S. M. Fisk, 2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File, - - -	135
Total	138	
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COMPANY (F) Sugar Creek,	P. G. Harrington, Captain.	
	Wyman Spooner, jr. 1st Lieut.	
	J. B. Edwards, 2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File, - - -	143
Total	146	
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COMPANY (G) Lafayette, -	Wm. H. Conger, Captain.	
	Sherman Rockwood, 1st Lieut.	
	Harvey Curtis, 2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File, - - -	123
Total	126	
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COMPANY (H) Spring Prairie,	E. D. Smith, Captain.	
	Stephen Bull, 1st Lieut.	
	William R. Berry, 2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File, - - -	237
Total	240	
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COMPANY (I) Hudson,	-	Lathrop Bullen,	Captain.	
		Abner Farnam,	1st Lieut.	
		Edward Quigley,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	166
			Total	<u>169</u>
COMPANY (J) Geneva,	-	John M. Nelson,	Captain.	
		Thomas J. Smith,	1st Lieut.	
		Samuel C. Spafford,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	253
			Total	<u>256</u>
COMPANY (K) Delavan,	-	William Pierce,	Captain.	
		H. A. Johnson,	1st Lieut.	
		A. Briggs,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	297
			Total	<u>300</u>
COMPANY (L) Darien,	-	Archib. Woodward,	Captain.	
		O. Carter,	1st Lieut.	
		H. Clark,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	168
			Total	<u>171</u>
COMPANY (M) Sharon,	-	E. C. Allen,	Captain.	
		J. A. Treat,	1st Lieut.	
		R. Young,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	197
			Total	<u>200</u>
COMPANY (N) Walworth,	-	John M. Cramer,	Captain.	
		E. Easton,	1st Lieut.	
		J. Weston,	2d Lieut.	3
		Rank and File,	- -	192
			Total	<u>195</u>

COMPANY (O) Linn, - -	Albert T. Wheeler,	Captain.	
	Robert Foot,	1st Lieut.	
	Otis H. Hall,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,	- -	132
	Total		<u>135</u>
COMPANY (P) Bloomfield, -	Charles W. Sibley,	Captain.	
	Henry S. Fox,	1st Lieut.	
	Charles Allen,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,	- -	136
	Total		<u>139</u>
COMPANY (Q) Elkhorn, -	Hollis Latham,	Captain.	
	Alva J. Frost,	1st Lieut.	
	Squier Stanford,	2d Lieut.	3
	Rank and File,	- -	96
	Total		<u>99</u>

Aggregate numerical strength of 6th Regiment 3,180

SECOND DIVISION.

John H. Roundtree,	Major-General.
1st Brigade, John A. Brown,	Brigadier-General.
2d Brigade, Charles Bracken,	Brigadier-General.

No Staff reported.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Dane.

The Abstracts of Militia lists of the several Towns within the bounds of this Regiment, are as follows :

George B. Smith,	Colonel.
Cassius Fairchild,	Lieutenant Colonel.
H. H. Giles,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported.

Town of Windsor,	-	-	-	196
” Dunkirk,	-	-	-	163
” Middletown,	-	-	-	63
” Cross Plains,	-	-	-	50
” Greenfield,	-	-	-	91
” Albion,	-	-	-	87
” Berry,	-	-	-	47
” Spring Dale,	-	-	-	57
” Vernon,	-	-	-	75
” Christiana,	-	-	-	109
” Sun Prairie,	-	-	-	107
” Dane,	-	-	-	65
” Rockberry,	-	-	-	62
” Blooming Grove,	-	-	-	57
” York,	-	-	-	129
” Primrose,	-	-	-	80
” Black Earth,	-	-	-	64
” Montrose,	-	-	-	73
” Oregon,	-	-	-	128
” Pleasant Springs,	-	-	-	101
“ Westport,	-	-	-	53
“ Rutland,	-	-	-	112
” Madison,	-	-	-	509

Aggregate strength of Seventh Regiment **2,546**

No names for Company's Officers reported.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the County of Rock.

Ezra Miller,	Colonel.
John Banister,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Alfred S. Blakeslee,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported.

Abstract of Militia list for this Regiment, is as follows :

COMPANY (A) Janesville, recommended William Murdock for Captain.
 " Adam G. Allen " 1st Lieut.
 " Peleg Cheesbrough " 2d Lieut.
 Rank and File - - - 972

COMPANY (B) Magnolia, recommended George McKenzie for Captain.
 " Ogden Barrett " 1st Lieut.
 " Freeman W. Reed " 2d Lieut.
 Rank and File - - - 112

COMPANY (C) Spring Valley, recommend. Belah Hungerford for Captain.
 " Everhard Welter " 1st Lieut.
 " Sidney Rose " 2d Lieut.
 Rank and File, - - - 123

COMPANY (D) Avon, recommended Alman Kinney for Captain.
 " John Burr " 1st Lieut.
 " Rank and File - - - 95

COMPANY (E) Newark, recommended John L. Thomas for Captain.
 " Joseph Wright " 1st Lieut.
 " Levi Grant " 2d Lieut.
 " Rank and File - - - 176

No recommendation for Officers in the following Towns :

Town of Porter,	-	-	-	133
" Lima,	-	-	-	193
" Union,	-	-	-	100
" La Prairie,	-	-	-	66
" Turtle,	-	-	-	146
" Milton,	-	-	-	180
" Beloit,	-	-	-	515
" Clinton,	-	-	-	192
" Johnstown,	-	-	-	150
" Rock,	-	-	-	162

Town of Bradford,	-	-	-	116
" Harmony,	-	-	-	151
" Janesville,	-	-	-	972
" Centre,	-	-	-	115
" Fulton,	-	-	-	179
" Plymouth,	-	-	-	102
			Aggregate	<u>4035</u>

NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Green.

Samuel F. Nichols, Colonel.
 Amos K. Stearnes, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Henry Adams, Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office. The Abstract of Militia list is as follows:

COMPANY (A) Monroe,	recommended	Hiram Stevens	for Colonel.
	"	Alfred Goddard	" Lt. Colonel.
	"	Laurin Hubbart	" Major.
		Rank and File -	- - - 20
COMPANY (B) Albany,	recommended	John H. Warren	for Captain.
	"	James Humphrey	" 1st Lieut.
	"	S. A. Pond	" 2d Lieut.
		Rank and File -	- - - 10
COMPANY (C) Brooklyn,	recommended	J. G. Day	for Captain.
	"	Martin Flood	" 1st Lieut.
	"	H. M. Allen	" 2d Lieut.
		Rank and File -	- - - 10
COMPANY (D) Decatur,	recommended	John B. Sawyer	for Captain.
	"	J. R. Dye	" 1st Lieut.
	"	W. A. Wheaton	" 2d Lieut.
		Rank and File -	- - - 10

COMPANY (E) Spring Grove, recommend.	Hallis Button	for Captain.	
	" Benjamin Mitchell	" 1st Lieut.	
	" Franklin Derrick	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	118
COMPANY (F) Jefferson, recommended	John Barry	for Captain.	
	" John Chryst	" 1st Lieut.	
	" Joseph Guns	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	121
COMPANY (G) Sylvester, recommended	Chas. F. Thompson	for Captain.	
	" Solomon Sutherland	" 1st Lieut.	
	" M. Cotton	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	127
COMPANY (H) Mt. Pleasant, recommended	J. H. Marshall	for Captain.	
	" William Wood	" 1st Lieut.	
	" Martin Cotton	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	100
COMPANY (I) Exeter, recommended	Y. P. Safford,	for Captain.	
	" John Porter	" 1st Lieut.	
	" William J. Fuller	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	100
COMPANY (J) New Glaurus, recommend.	Joshua Wild	for Captain.	
	" Peter Jenny	" 1st Lieut.	
	" Jacob Stensey	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	65
COMPANY (K) Washington, recommended	Elijah Roby	for Captain.	
	" Walter S. Wescott	" 1st Lieut.	
	" Frederick Streiff	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File -	- - -	80
COMPANY (L) Clarno, recommended	William Boyls	for Captain.	
	" Israel Smith	" 1st Lieut.	
	" John W. Shewey	" 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File,	- - -	132

COMPANY (M) Cadiz,	recommended	William Bridges	for Captain.	
	„	Westley Swank	„ 1st Lieut.	
	„	William Dale	„ 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- - -	110
COMPANY (N) Jordan,	recommended	Elijah G. Stevens	for Captain.	
	„	John Scott	„ 1st Lieut.	
	„	Isaac Trembly	„ 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- - -	75
COMPANY (O) York,	recommended	John Stewart	for Captain.	
	„	Horace Green	„ 1st Lieut.	
	„	Hiram Gabriel	„ 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- - -	39
COMPANY (P) Adams,	recommended	Thomas Briggs	for Captain.	
	„	Samuel Shook	„ 1st Lieut.	
	„	Z. H. Master	„ 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- - -	47

Aggregate numerical strength of Ninth Regiment 1,708

TENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the County of Iowa.

John B. Ferry,	Colonel.
Amasa Cobb,	Lieutenant Colonel.
John Bracken,	Major.

Aggregate numerical strength of this Regiment 1,263

No Returns from this Regiment.

[Since the foregoing was written, Returns have been received from Iowa.]

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Lafayette.

Charles Bracken,	Colonel.
E. L. Townsend,	Lieutenant Colonel.
James Earnest,	Major.

No Report from this County for 1852.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Grant.

David McKee,	Colonel.
William Henry,	Lieutenant Colonel.
William Richardson,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office.

This Abstract was reported to this Office by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Grant County, the Commander of the Regiment having failed to do so.

Town of Clifton	-	-	-	88
" Hazel Green	-	-	-	228
" Potosi	-	-	-	372
" Jamestown	-	-	-	163
" Harrison,	-	-	-	94
" Lima,	-	-	-	101
" Highland,	-	-	-	62
" Patch Grove,	-	-	-	250
" Lancaster,	-	-	-	188
" Paris,	-	-	-	58
" ———	-	-	-	105
" Wingvill,	-	-	-	57
" Waterloo,	-	-	-	30
" ———	-	-	-	112
" Cassville,	-	-	-	123
" Benton,	-	-	-	175
Aggregate numerical strength				2,204

THIRD DIVISION.

Erastus M. Drury,	Major General.
1st Brigade, James T. Lewis,	Brigadier General.
2d Brigade, Gideon M. Waugh,	Brigadier General.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Dodge.

Charles Billinghamurst,	Colonel.
George Smith,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Paul Juneau,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office.

The returns from this Regiment are as follows :

Town of Ashippun,	-	-	-	202
" Beaver Dam,	-	-	-	215
" Burnett,	-	-	-	130
" Calumus,	-	-	-	55
" Chester,	-	-	-	140
" Clyman,	-	-	-	145
" Elba,	-	-	-	103
" Emmett,	-	-	-	195
" Fox Lake,	-	-	-	204
" Hermon,	-	-	-	180
" Hubbard,	-	-	-	163
" Hustisford,	-	-	-	108
" Lebanon,	-	-	-	144
" Leroy,	-	-	-	86
" Lamyra,	-	-	-	131
" Lowell,	-	-	-	145
" Oak Grove,	-	-	-	200
" Portland,	-	-	-	109
" Rubicon,	-	-	-	184
" Shields,	-	-	-	110
" Theresa,	-	-	-	162
" Trenton,	-	-	-	139
" Westford,	-	-	-	50
" Williamstown,	-	-	-	142

Aggregate numerical strength of 13th Regiment 3,442

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Columbia.

No Regimental Staff reported.

Henry Merrill,	Colonel.
John Delaney,	Lieutenant Colonel.
William T. Bradley,	Major.

The returns from this Regiment are as follows :

Town of Winnebago, -	-	-	516
„ Port Hope, -	-	-	61
„ Scott, -	-	-	94
„ Spring Vale, -	-	-	82
„ Dekora, -	-	-	174
„ Otsego, -	-	-	103
„ Fountain Prairie,	-	-	106
„ Hampden, -	-	-	88
„ Leeds, -	-	-	83
„ Lodi, -	-	-	103
„ Westpoint, -	-	-	87
„ Marcellon, -	-	-	110
„ Randolph, -	-	-	109
„ Portage Prairie,	-	-	88
„ Wyocena, -	-	-	138
„ Lowvill, -	-	-	190
„ Columbus, -	-	-	147

Aggregate numerical strength of 14th Regiment 2,129

No recommendation for Company officers.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Marquette.

Satterlee Clark,	Colonel.
John S. Ward,	Lieutenant Colonel.
George S. Roberts,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office. This report is made from the returns of 1851, and is as follows:

Town of Mackford,	-	-	-	130
„ Green Lake,	-	-	-	165
„ Brooklyn,	-	-	-	129
„ Albany,	-	-	-	89
„ Middletown,	-	-	-	86
„ Pleasant Valley,	-	-	-	276
„ Marquette,	-	-	-	89
„ Buffalo,	-	-	-	144
„ Melin,	-	-	-	291
„ Kingstown,	-	-	-	117
				<hr/>
			Aggregate	1,516
				<hr/>

No recommendation for Company officers.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Fond du Lac.

Peter V. Sang,	Colonel.
Nelson Wood,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Seth G. Pickett,	Major.

This report is taken from the returns of 1851, and is as follows:

Town of Friendship,	-	-	-	65
„ Calumet,	-	-	-	271
„ Empire,	-	-	-	68
„ Eldorado,	-	-	-	64
„ Auburn,	-	-	-	63
„ Rosendale,	-	-	-	102
„ Ashford,	-	-	-	107
„ Osceola,	-	-	-	45
„ Eden,	-	-	-	99
„ Ceresco,	-	-	-	139
				<hr/>
			Aggregate	1,023
				<hr/>

The remainder of the Towns not reported.

No recommendation for Company officers.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Sheboygan.

Horatio N. Smith,	Colonel.
John D. Murphy,	Lieutenant Colonel.
William B. Woodbury,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported to this office. There has been but three Towns in this county reported, in consequence of the Assessors not performing their duty, which are as follows :

Town of Olio,	-	-	-	60
” Lima,	-	-	-	118
” Scott,	-	-	-	88
			Aggregate	<u>266</u>

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Washington.

H. L. Totten,	Colonel.
Patrick Toland,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Timothy Hall,	Major.

No report from this county.

FOURTH DIVISION.

George Reed,	Major General.
1st Brigade, Leonard P. Crany,	Brigadier General.
2d Brigade, Theodore Conky,	Brigadier General.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Winnebago.

William G. Gurnear,	Colonel.
Henry C. Jones,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Lyman Pomeroy,	Major.

This Abstract is taken from the returns of 1851, none having been made for 1852 :

Town of Winnebago, -	-	-	550
„ Rushford, -	-	-	299
„ Utica, -	-	-	100
„ Winneconne, -	-	-	84
„ Clayton, -	-	-	103
„ Nekime, -	-	-	107
„ Algoma, -	-	-	153
„ Neenah, -	-	-	343
		Aggregate	<u>1738</u>

No recommendation for Company Officers.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Calumet.

A. D. Dick,	Colonel.
J. B. Dewell,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Z. T. Peters,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported. But one Town reported this Regiment, the Assessors having neglected their duty :

Town of Charlestown, -	-	-	81
		Aggregate	<u>81</u>

TWENTY FIRST REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Manitowoc.

G. C. O. Malmrose,	Colonel.
Jesse M. Sherwood,	Lieutenant Colonel.
James L. Kyle,	Major.

No Returns from this Regiment.

TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Brown.

Earl S. Goodrich,	Colonel.
John F. Lessey,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Matthew Mead,	Major.

No Returns from this Regiment.

TWENTY THIRD REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Outagamie.

Henry S. Blood,	Colonel.
P. H. Smith,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Patrick Clark,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported. The Returns from the several Companies within the bounds of this Regiment, are as follows :

COMPANY (A) Grand Chute, recommended	Joseph Rork	for Captain.
"	Michael Johnston	" 1st Lieut.
"	Robert S. Bateman	" 2d Lieut.
	Rank and File	- - 133
COMPANY (B) Hartonia, recommended	Moses W. Allen	for Captain.
"	Joseph Wakefield	" 1st Lieut.
"	Norman Nash	" 2d Lieut.
	Rank and File	- - 64
COMPANY (C) Freedom, recommended	Louis A. Hine	for Captain.
"	Alfred Cook	" 1st Lieut.
"	William Manahan	" 2d Lieut.
"	Rank and File,	- - 61
COMPANY (D) Greenville, recommended	Lorenzo E. Darling	for Captain.
"	Simeon Darling	" 1st Lieut.
"	Isaac Wickwire	" 2d Lieut.
	Rank and File	- - 53
COMPANY (E) Ellington, recommended	M. C. Cole	for Captain.
"	James Hardven	" 1st Lieut.
"	James Madison	" 2d Lieut.
"	Rank and File	- - 40
Aggregate numerical strength of 23d Regiment		363

TWENTY FOURTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Door. No appointments appear to have been made for this county, and consequently no returns.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Hercules L. Dousman, Major General.
 1st Brigade, James Fisher, Brigadier General.
 2d Brigade, George W. Mitchell, Brigadier General.

TWENTY FIFTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Crawford.

Wiram Knowlton, Colonel.
 E. P. Wood, Lieutenant Colonel.
 E. W. Pelton, Major.

No returns from this Regiment.

TWENTY SIXTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Richland.

J. S. Haseltine, Colonel.
 J. W. Coffenbury, Lieutenant Colonel.
 E. M. Sexton, Major.

No Regimental Staff reported.

The returns from the several Companies within the bounds of this Regiment, are as follows :

COMPANY (A) Buena Vista, recommended Luther Fish	for Captain.	
" Alfred H. Bush	" 1st Lieut.	
" Nathaniel Wheeler	" 2d Lieut.	
Rank and File	- -	114
COMPANY (B) Rockbridge, recommended Alonzo E. Decker	for Captain.	
" George Pound	" 1st Lieut.	
" William Joslin	" 2d Lieut.	
Rank and File	- -	45

COMPANY (C) Richmond,	recommended	Moses Laws	for Captain.	
	"	Henry Miller	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	James Collins	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	63

COMPANY (D) Richwood,	recommended	George C. White	for Captain.	
	"	Lawrence M. Sharp	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	William Connor	" 2d Lieut.	
	"	Rank and File	- -	64

Aggregate numerical strength of 26th Regiment 305

TWENTY SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Sauk.

Marvin C. Wait,	Colonel.
A. Ostrander,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Horace Crosswell,	Major.

No Regimental Staff reported. The Returns from the several Companies within the bounds of this Regiment, are as follows:

COMPANY (A) Brooklyn,	recommended	R. C. Gould	for Captain.	
	"	Isaac Bectal	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	C. H. Laughten	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	341

COMPANY (B) Dells,	recommended	Dwight G. Brown	for Captain.	
	"	James G. State	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	George Huffman	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	44

COMPANY (C) Delona,	recommended	D. G. Cook	for Captain.	
	"	W. C. Cady	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	William Debois	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	91

COMPANY (D) Flora,	recommended	Putnam Fuller	for Captain.	
	"	J. M. Adams	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	M. Newell	" 2d Lieut.	
	"	Rank and File	- -	69

COMPANY (E) Freedom,	recommended	Otis Redder	for Captain.	
	"	E. Martin	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	A. Christie	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	73
COMPANY (F) Honey Creek,	recommended	G. Alburtus	for Captain.	
	"	O. W. Liken	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	H. Myers	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	100
COMPANY (G) Kingston,	recommended	A. Jameson	for Captain.	
	"	Thomas Stone	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	Samuel Shaw	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	136
COMPANY (H) New Buffalo,	recommended	J. Brown	for Captain.	
	"	C. H. Foot	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	F. H. Brown	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	93
COMPANY (I) Prairie du Sac,	recommended	Isaac R. Morehouse	for Captain.	
	"	E. H. Edwards	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	D. R. Baxter	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	196
COMPANY (J) Reedsburg,	recommended	L. Gay Sperry	for Captain.	
	"	J. H. Rork	" 1st Lieut.	
	"	S. A. Dwinnell	" 2d Lieut.	
		Rank and File	- -	120
Aggregate numerical strength of 27th Regiment				1,253

TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Adams.

Thomas Weston,	Colonel.
A. Morehouse,	Lieutenant Colonel.
E. S. Miner,	Major.

No Report from this county.

TWENTY NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment includes the county of Portage.

Thomas J. Moorman,	Colonel.
James S. Alban,	Lieutenant Colonel.
Caleb S. Ogden,	Major.

No Report from this county.

**BATTALIONS BELONGING TO THE FIFTH DIVISION,
SECOND BRIGADE.**

FIRST BATTALION—WASHARA COUNTY.

Thomas J. Townsend, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

SECOND BATTALION—WAUPACA COUNTY.

C. E. P. Hobart, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

THIRD BATTALION—MARATHON COUNTY.

Walter D. McIndoe, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

FOURTH BATTALION—CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

L. E. Murphy, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

FIFTH BATTALION—ST. CROIX COUNTY.

F. T. Catlin, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

SIXTH BATTALION—LA POINTE COUNTY.

There is but one Town within the bounds of this County. The Returns of which are as follows:

S. Hale, Major, Commander, &c.

COMPANY (A)	La Pointe,	recommended	Austin Corser	for Captain.
	"		Theoph. Remillaird	" 1st Lieut.
	"		Antoine Gaudine	" 2d Lieut.
			Rank and File	- - - 107

SEVENTH BATTALION—BAD AX COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer, Major, Commander, &c.

There is but one Town within the bounds of this Battalion; the Returns from which are as follows:

Town of Bad Ax,	recommended Andrew Briggs,	for Captain.	
”	William Der,	” 1st Lieut.	
”	Ransom Gillet,	” 2d Lieut.	
	Rank and File,	- -	181

EIGHTH BATTALION—LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Albert D. La Due, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

NINTH BATTALION—OCONTO COUNTY.

Edwin Heart, Major, Commander, &c.

No Report from this Battalion.

I regret to say that no Returns have been received from the Battalion composed of the Volunteer Corps of the City of Milwaukee.

This Battalion is composed of the Four Independent Companies belonging to the City, viz.:

WASHINGTON GUARDS, David George, Captain.

MILWAUKEE CITY RIFLES, Henry Miller, Captain.

CITY DRAGOONS, Henry Nunnunmacher, Captain.

MILWAUKEE CITY GUARDS, John Jinnings, Captain.

From the foregoing it would appear, that the aggregate numerical strength of the Militia of the State is not far from 41,591. I have no doubt but the Report for 1853 will show the Militia Force of the State to be over 50,000.

STATE ARMS.

I have been unable to ascertain the exact number of Arms Accoutrements, &c. belonging to the State; the quota for the year 1852 has been drawn in Rifles (percussion) of the very best quality

From the documents before me, it would seem that there is now deposited with Volunteer Companies and in store :

- 380 Muskets.
- 380 Bayonets.
- 380 Cartridge Boxes and Belts.
- 380 Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.
- 320 Rifles.
- 320 Powder Flasks.
- 320 Pouches.
- 45 Horseman's Pistols.
- 45 Swords.
- 45 Swords, Scabbards and Belts.

This, no doubt, falls short of the actual number of Arms owned by the State, but I have nothing to warrant me in setting it any higher.

It is very much to be regretted that the State has not before this, furnished some suitable place for the depositing and safe keeping of the State Arms; it would seem to be a matter of economy, inasmuch as this property is valuable, and requires nice care to keep it in order.

BOOKS OF DISCIPLINE.

The following Books of Discipline have been presented to this office by the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army :

- 1st. Instructions for the Service of Field Artillery.
- 2d. Instructions for Heavy Artillery.
- 3d. Instructions for Mounted Artillery.
- 4th. Cavalry Tactics. 3 vols.
- 5th. Tactics and Regulations for the Militia. Prepared by Brevet Capt. S. Cooper, now Brevet Colonel and Adjutant General of the U. S. Army.
- 6th. Sword Exercise. By Brevet Major Wayne.
- 7th. The Practice of Courts Martial. By the late General Macomb.
- 8th. Compilation of Military Laws.
- 9th. Official Army Register for 1852.
- 10th. Blank Annual Returns of Militia, &c.

EXPENSES OF OFFICE.

Under our present system of cheap postage the expenses of this office are very trifling.

I have not thought proper to make any great display of useless General Orders to be seen by men, consequently the whole expense of this office for postage, blanks, &c., since the 1st of April, 1852, up to the present time, has not exceeded \$32.

The foregoing presents all that it would seem necessary to report at this time.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM L. UTLEY,
Adj. Gen. Wis. Militia.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

MADISON:
BROWN & CARPENTER, PRINTERS.

1853.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of School and University Lands.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF }
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS, }

Madison, Wis. Dec. 31, 1853.

TO THE HON. LEGISLATURE :

The Commissioners of the School and University lands, in obedience to the provisions of section 54, of chapter 24, of the revised statutes, have the honor to submit this their third annual report.

The amount of principal received has been loaned in pursuance of section 64, of chapter 24, of the revised statutes, excepting the amount remaining on hand in the office of the state treasurer, and now subject to loan as will be seen by the accompanying report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. D. ROBINSON,
Secretary of State.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
State Treasurer.

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
Attorney General.
Commissioners, &c.

UNIVERSITY LAND SALES.

Whole number of acres sold during the year ending December 31st, 1852,	32 00
Total amount sold for	21,626 68
Upon which has been received as principal	2,461 65
Leaving a balance due University fund of	19,164 98
Add sales of 1850, 1851,	25,167 87
Making total amount of University fund	<u>\$44,332 85</u>
Which is drawing interest at 7 per cent. per annum.	

COMMON SCHOOL LAND SALES.

The whole number of acres sold during the year ending December 31, 1852,	159 60
Total amount sold for	61,026 20
Deduct amount of principal received on sales	6,970 74
Leaving balance due on sales of present year	55,054 46
Add sales of 1849, '50 and 1851, and amount due on School Fund loans,	765,109 49
Making the total amount of School Fund	<u>\$820,163 95</u>
Which is drawing interest at 7 per cent. per annum.	

SCHOOL FUND.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In account with Edward H. Jassen,

SLATE TREASURER, Dr.

To amount rec'd from J. C. Fairchild late state treasurer	2,065 82
To total amount of School Fund received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1852,	22,858 78
Cr.	<u>\$24,924 60</u>

By total am't paid out during the year ending Decem- ber 31st, 1852,	20,147 45
Leaving balance on hand Dec. 31, 1852,	<u>\$4,777 15</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In account with Edward H. Janssen,
State Treasurer. Dr.

To amount received of J. C. Fairchild	9,840 31
do. do. during year 1852	50,036 80
	<u>\$59,877 11</u>
By amount paid out	54,329 99
	<u>\$5,447 12</u>

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In account with Edward H. Janssen,
Treasurer of University Fund. Cr.

By amount received of J. C. Fairchild late state treasurer	162 83
By total amount rec'd for the year ending December 31st, 1852,	2,537 00
	<u>\$2,699 83</u>
Dr.	704 25
To this amount paid out during the year	<u>\$1,995 58</u>

ABSTRACT OF LOANS FROM THE SCHOOL FUND.

1852			
Jan.	1	Seth M. Vanbergen	\$500 00
	2	Winfield Smith	300 00
	2	John A. Bingham	350 00
	3	Stephen Brayton	400 00
	17	Henry Zahn	100 00
	17	Orpha Shaffer	108 00
	31	Freeborn G. Fairbank	288 00
Feb.	5	David Ceendoff	200 00
	10	J. Wallace	500 00
	10	Charles Guning	300 00
	10	James Halpin	300 00
	10	Michael Kelly	200 00
	16	Sebastian Frank	100 00
	16	C. B. Tyler	350 00
	16	Charles Callogan	100 90
	20	George March	200 00
	21	James Weaver	200 00
	23	James E. Lockwood	300 90
	23	John Reed	509 00
	24	Joseph Fuller	300 00
March	5	F. J. Mills	200 00
	5	W. R. & E. S Woodbury	125 00
	5	Samuel Crawford	365 00
	8	Henry B Phillips	500 00
	9	John Brown	100 00
	10	Elias Hicks	400 00
	10	Jonathan Larkin	200 00
	10	James R Larkin	250 00
	10	Morgan L Martin	500 00
April	1	A S Wood	250 00
	1	S W Beall	350 00
	1	N B Richardson	300 00
	17	Penitentiary (L J Farwell)	500 00
	17	Samuel Godfrey	300 00
	17	Andrew Kuntzer	500 00
	17	William McNaughton	200 00
	26	Penitentiary (L J Farwell)	1,500 00
May	1	Simon Levy	500 00
	14	Emerson Thayer	100 00
	29	T B Stoddard	250 00

ABSTRACT—Continued.

1852.			
June	18	John N Hardy	112 50
July	20	Albert Hodan	400 00
Oct.	1	F M Rublee	150 00
	23	Appollos Hastings	250 00
	25	J S Ryder	300 00
	25	Philo Dunning	500 00
	27	Lawrence Courtan	300 00