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MESSAGE

OF

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

TO THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY 11, 1854.

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN.
MADISON, - WIS.

MADISON:
BERIAH BROWN, PRINTER.

1854.

MEMORANDUM TO

THE DIRECTOR

STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: _____

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON, - WIS.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

It is made the duty of the Governor, annually, upon the assembling of the Legislature, to communicate the condition of the State, and recommend such matters for their consideration as he may deem expedient.

The past year has been one of unusual health, and unparalleled prosperity in the history of our State, and justifies, on this occasion, indulgence in more than the usual congratulations. Every branch of industry has prospered. The field, the forest and the mine, have paid their tribute to the common treasury, while the increase of our commerce and manufactures, has more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine. Internal Improvements, conducted by private enterprize, have steadily progressed, and are beginning to manifest their importance by substantial benefits. Confidence, both at home and abroad, in our resources and ultimate prosperity, is permanently established. Although disease has visited some parts of our common country, and manifested itself in its most appalling form, it is still a matter of congratulation that our sister States have generally been blessed with health and abundance.

The Vice President of the United States, distinguished alike for his public services and private virtues, was, shortly after his elevation to office, removed by the hand of Death. We have, also, been called upon, since the assembling of the last Legislature, to mourn the loss of one who has heretofore acted a prominent part

in the councils of our State, and shared, in an uncommon degree, the confidence of our citizens.

From the Message of the President of the United States to the present Congress, and the Reports of the heads of the different Departments, it is manifest that the guardianship of the Union is committed to safe and prudent hands. The circumstances connected with the arrest and release of Martin Koszta, by the Austrian authorities, at Smyrna, are familiar to all; and the policy adopted by our Government in that case, in relation to citizens clothed with nationality, must meet with your approbation, and be a source of proud gratification to every true-hearted American.

In commencing to remark upon matters immediately interesting to our State and people, I would direct your attention to the evils of excessive legislation, which have become so apparent in the mass and conflict of laws encumbering our Statute books, that even our Courts have difficulty in determining what, in many cases, is the existing law. And in this connection it may be proper to remark, that the people are anxiously and justly desirous that the present session may be a short one, and that there may be a consequent decrease of legislative expenses. At the last session of the Legislature, the constitutional step was taken, necessary to a change of the Constitution, so as to provide for the biennial sessions of the Legislature—which subject will claim your attention. It is a question worthy of your most careful and serious consideration; and while a large portion, and perhaps a majority of our citizens, are favorably inclined to this change in our Constitution, it may be well to consider whether this opinion on their part, has not been fostered and strengthened by so much conflicting legislation, and the consequent expenses of long sessions, rather than by a due and proper reflection, as to the probable effect of biennial sessions, on the prosperity of the State; and whether, if you should adopt the plan of short sessions, and careful and economical legislation, it would not be better for us, in view of our constant and increasing wants, that the Legislature should continue to assemble annually. It seems eminently proper to me, that in a State like

ours, with its resources comparatively undeveloped, and inhabited by people from every section of our common country, and from almost every portion of the world, that once a year their Representatives should meet to consult together for the common good. By these means each section of our State becomes better acquainted with the wants and resources of the other, and it is only by a thorough knowledge of the condition and wants of the whole State, and every section of it, that we can hope to promote its advancement and prosperity through the instrumentality of legislation.

Frequent attempts have been made, at former sessions of the Legislature, to effect a change in the present system of county government. By one of my predecessors, in his annual message, this subject was pertinently discussed, and I am satisfied the positions there assumed were correct. Entertaining these views, I commend the subject to your consideration, and submit whether an amendment of the existing law should not be made, so that the duties now required to be discharged by the County Board of Supervisors, may be performed by a much less number of officers.

The Reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, to which your attention is invited, exhibit the condition of the Treasury, and the receipts and disbursements, in detail, for the year 1853. It appears that the whole sum paid into the Treasury during the year, from all sources, amounted to about \$300,000, on account of the following funds, viz.:

General Fund	-	-	-	-	\$152,565	32
Principal of School Fund	-	-	-	-	67,704	76
" University Fund	-	-	-	-	11,095	47
Income " School	"	"	-	-	73,650	81
" University	"	"	-	-	6,616	25

The disbursements during the same period, were as follows:

General Fund	-	-	-	-	\$160,786	64
School Fund (including loans)	-	-	-	-	33,609	84
" Income	-	-	-	-	56,185	71
University Fund	-	-	-	-	228	25
" Income	-	-	-	-	3,625	69
Over-payments on account of General Fund	-	-	-	-	8,281	32

The following is a statement of the balances in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1854:

School Fund	-	-	-	\$34,094 92
“ “ Income	-	-	-	17,465 10
University Fund	-	-	-	10,867 22
“ “ Income	-	-	-	2,990 56
Total	-	-	-	\$65,417 80
Deduct over drafts on General Fund				8,281 32
Total balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1854	-	-	-	\$57,136 48

The estimate of the Secretary of State, of the probable amount, to be drawn from the Treasury during the present year, for the general expenses of the State, is stated at \$147,210 70. The means, applicable to meet the same, are estimated as follows:

State Tax (six mills on the dollar)	-	\$150,000 00
Arrearages due from Counties	-	9,332 74
Miscellaneous	-	7,685 00
Total	-	\$160,017 74

In the foregoing estimate of resources, nothing appears to be included as derivable from the tax upon Banking capital, which, judging from the amount that has been realized from that source, during the past year, may safely be estimated for the present year at \$15,000 00. It is believed, also, that the estimate of the Secretary of the amount of State Tax is far short of the amount that will be actually received.

This Report will be found to contain many valuable suggestions, in regard to the present inefficient and unequal system of assessments—the present mode of auditing accounts—the time and manner of distributing the income of the School Fund, and also the distribution and publication of the laws—to all of which I invite your attention, as being subjects worthy of consideration.

It will be your duty at the present session to make the necessary provision for levying a State Tax, sufficient to meet the demands that will necessarily be made upon the Treasury for the year 1855. In some instances the amount levied, has proved inadequate—the effect of which has been to impair credit, and thus operate in a manner detrimental to the interests of the State and unjust to its

creditors. Prudence and sound economy clearly dictate the true policy to be, to make ample provision for all exigencies which may necessarily arise.

The Report of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, herewith submitted, is worthy of your attention. The Report of the Secretary of State, shows that the School Fund on the first day of the present month, amounted to the sum of \$1,141,804 28—arising almost exclusively from the sale of lands granted by Congress. The amount of income due and subject to apportionment, for the support of Common Schools the present year, including the balance now appearing is, \$97,391 39. While the Fund promises to be large, from the proceeds of land only, and eventually sufficient to support our Common Schools, without the aid of taxation, yet there are sundry other resources provided by the constitution, which, if not overlooked, will do much to augment the same. One of the provisions of the Constitution, which I feel it my duty to press upon your attention, is that relating to fines, and is as follows: "The clear proceeds of all fines, collected in the several counties, for any breach of the penal laws, shall become a part of the School Fund." Provision has been made by law, requiring these fines to be paid into the State Treasury, thro' the County Treasurers. The amount paid into the Treasury, from this source, is so trifling, that it is very apparent there has been a reckless disregard of this provision on the part of county and town officers, into whose hands these fines are paid. Many thousands of dollars, it is believed, are wrongfully and illegally withheld by those officers, which should long since have reached the Treasury. Such enactment, as will insure the correction of the evils complained of, seems to be demanded at your hands. Regarding, as I do, the School Fund, as a great and sacred trust committed to our charge—one that should be regarded by every citizen with pride—I feel that I cannot too strenuously urge upon you the propriety of investigating closely its true condition, and the making of such further provision, for the management thereof, as may be found necessary.

The absolute necessity of the accounts and records, connected with both the School and University Funds being so kept as to insure clearness and permanency, cannot fail to be appreciated by you, and from some past personal knowledge of the necessity thereof, I am induced, in this connexion, to suggest that more ample provision be made for that purpose. The Constitution vests the management of these funds, in a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The ordinary duties required of these officers are such as to preclude their bestowing the requisite time and labor upon such accounts and records. Again, to insure correctness, and to facilitate business connected with these funds, the accounts should be kept entirely separate and distinct from any and every other branch of the public accounts. The necessity of this is so apparent, that I recommend that suitable provision be made for establishing a separate Bureau, under the direction of the Commissioners, and that the necessary provision be made for the expenses thereof.

At the June Session of the last Legislature, an act, submitting to the electors of the State, the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, was passed. The Secretary of State, in pursuance of a requirement of that law, reports the whole vote cast, at the late general election, upon that question, to be 51,632; and that 27,519 votes were cast for, and 24,109 against the law. The expression of public opinion contemplated by the act referred to, submitting this question to the popular vote, is now before you, and it remains for you, in your wisdom, to determine what will best satisfy the sentiment of the whole people, in relation to the subject—subserve their true interests, and be best adapted to the actual condition of things in the State at large.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be laid before you at an early day. I commend it to your attention, as containing much of interest connected with our common schools. It appears that there has been expended in the erection of school houses within the State, \$289,346 89, of which sum \$45,071 84 was expended during the past year. The total

amount expended in 1853 for the support of common schools was \$175,734 17. By a resolution of the Legislature, passed in April last, the Superintendent was directed to "collect, codify, arrange, and simplify" the school laws. This service has been performed, and the result will be presented for your approval.

The State University has, in consequence of the rapid sale of its lands during the past year, overcome in a great measure its pecuniary embarrassments. It now has a permanent fund amounting, on the first day of the present month, to the sum of \$106,112 07, the annual income from which will be \$7,427 84. Add to this the sum of \$2,956 10—the balance of interest accumulated in the Treasury—making the total sum applicable to the support of that Institution for the present year, \$10,383 94. The demand for University lands—the increased quantity of the same—by the addition of the saline lands, now nearly all selected, together with the perseverance manifested on the part of those having the Institution in charge, render it morally certain that the original design of its projectors will be fully realized.

The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Blind have transmitted their annual Report, which will be laid before you. Every reason exists for believing that this Institution has been properly and ably conducted, and that the beneficial results, thus far, to that unfortunate class of our citizens, have been all that could be anticipated, and such as clearly demonstrate the propriety of continuing to extend that aid by the Legislature which may be found just and necessary for its future prosperity.

I call your attention to the necessity of taking the preliminary steps for the erection of an Asylum for the insane. The number in our State suffering from the effects of the terrible malady of insanity is, in my judgment, sufficient to demand that something should be done for their relief. This disease requires a treatment peculiar to itself; a treatment the afflicted can receive only in institutions established expressly for that purpose.

The Legislature, in 1851, commenced the very praiseworthy

work of providing for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, by incorporating an Institute for that purpose, to be located at Delavan, in the county of Walworth, and appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars per year for three years, towards the construction of buildings, and the sum of five hundred dollars for the support of the deaf and dumb in said Institute, for the year 1852. At the following session, the further sum of \$1,500 was appropriated, in aid of the same objects. The Report of the Board of Trustees, which will be laid before you, sets forth the condition of the Institution and its prospective wants. Their petition for further aid towards the erection of necessary buildings, and support of pupils, appears to me to be deserving of favor.

In many, if not most of the States, grants of land for this purpose have been made by Congress, and, in some instances, similar grants have been made to aid in establishing Asylums for the insane. Seeing no good reason why Wisconsin is not, as justly as other States, entitled to grants for such purposes, I am induced to recommend that you memorialize Congress on that subject.

The benefits which have resulted from the establishment of an Emigrant Agency in the city of New York, have fully demonstrated its utility. The emigration to Wisconsin has been largely increased, since the commissioners entered upon the active discharge of the duties of their office. In view of these facts, if the Legislature should deem the further continuance of the office of interest to the State, it would seem proper from the nature of these duties, and the length of time necessary to acquire the knowledge requisite to discharge them properly, that the term of this office should be extended to two years. The Report of the Commissioner is herewith transmitted. It will be found to be very explicit, and to contain much interesting information, and many valuable suggestions.

The practical working of the Banking system of our State, though failing to supply the increasing demand for currency, has demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt, that the law on that subject was well devised. Information derived from the Comptroller, whose

Report will be duly laid before you, enables me to exhibit the following facts connected with that department. On the first day of January, the whole number of Banks, established under the law,

was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Am't of circulating notes issued by the Comptroller	-									519,000
“ “ securities deposited with State Treasurer	-									529,000

All of the above securities are State Stocks, upon which the interest has been promptly paid.

The Report of the Commissioner not having reached this department, I am unable at this time to lay before you any definite information in relation to our State Prison. At the earliest practicable moment, I shall take occasion to place you in possession of such facts, in regard to its condition and wants, as I may be able to collect.

At the June session of the Legislature, provision was made for the transfer of the interest of the State in the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement to a private company. Bonds in pursuance of the act incorporating such company—conditioned for the completion of the work, and the payment of the liabilities—have been executed and filed with the Secretary of State. The work has, since then, been progressing, and it is to be hoped that the company will carry out, in good faith, all the provisions of the act referred to.

The subject of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands, to which the State is entitled, has, on several occasions, been brought to the notice of the Legislature. My immediate predecessor has called the attention of the proper Department of the General Government to the subject, and has received assurances that the selections and necessary steps to vest the title in the State, would be taken. It is confidently believed that this will soon be accomplished, and the propriety of making provision for the sale thereof at an early day, is urged upon your attention.

I deem it important that additions to the State Library should be made, as it is at present far from being supplied with the works which it should properly contain. It is almost indispensable

that many of the Reports of other States, and valuable standard law books, which are annually published, and also some miscellaneous literary works should find a place in the Public Library. I would, therefore, recommend a standing appropriation of a reasonable sum for that purpose.

I have been informed that several of the Circuit Judges have held that persons indicted for the crime of murder, under the existing law, are entitled to bail. Section 8 of Article 1, of the Constitution, provides that "all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great." The Courts having placed such a construction upon the law, in connection with this provision, it is evident that some change should be effected, tending to greater security of life, than at present exists. Such action, therefore, as will constitutionally accomplish this object is suggested as not only proper, but absolutely necessary.

The fact that there is no difference now established by law, in the punishment of the first and second degrees of murder, is an evident defect, which should be provided for. Provision should be made for the further punishment of prisoners, confined for offences, who commit outrages, after their sentence. As the law is now, a desperate convict may be guilty of the highest crime known to it, and yet he is not amenable to further punishment therefor, than may have been already adjudged against him.

The rapid increase of emigration to the northern and north-western parts of the State, has made an increase of mail service in those portions indispensable. I therefore recommend the Legislature to memorialize Congress upon the subject—urging upon it the necessity of establishing as early as practicable, the various routes now demanded by the wants of those growing portions of the State.

It is a gratifying fact that our agricultural wealth is rapidly increasing. For several successive years, the partial failure of the wheat crop, which had generally come to be regarded as the great staple of the State, raised doubts as to the peculiar adaptation of

our soil to the growing of that grain. This naturally directed attention to the various other departments of agriculture—the farmer deeming it no longer prudent to risk all upon the success of any one product. The result of this change has been fortunate—as is evidenced in the improvement of stock—the growing of wool, and the increased production of the various kinds of coarse grains. For the past two years, although less ground has been seeded with wheat, yet the crop has been superior to those of previous years, both in quality and quantity—owing both to more propitious seasons, and judicious treatment of the soil. This success has not only relieved, to a great extent, our citizens of pecuniary embarrassments, but has restored and established confidence in our agricultural resources.

Our mineral resources, although, as yet, but partially developed, already constitute one of the most important elements of our prosperity. The difficulties heretofore encountered, in consequence of the want of Capital, have, to a great extent, been obviated by the energy and perseverance of the miner. For several years past, the products of the lead mines have constituted a very considerable part of our exports. I would recommend to your careful attention the report of the State Geologist, whose labors thus far—in conformity with the act under which he was appointed—have been confined exclusively to the lead districts, and the information contained in his report on this subject, will be found of interest.

Beds of Iron ore have been discovered in various sections of the State, and in the County of Dodge, one of vast extent and richness. I am informed that arrangements are being made to work the same on a scale commensurate with its importance, and particularly for the manufacture of Railroad Iron. If this is done, we may confidently anticipate, that the time is not far distant, when we can do much towards supplying the various Railroads projected in this and adjoining States, with the Iron required for their construction, at reduced prices, and of a superior quality. In view of the benefits which must result to the great mass of our citizens from a more rapid developement of our mineral wealth, I would

recommend that every constitutional and reasonable encouragement be extended to this branch of industry.

The Railroad enterprises which are contemplated, and commenced in our State, are deserving of more than a passing notice. While the Legislature has been liberal in granting charters, they have at the same time, been careful not to authorize any which would seriously interfere with other lines of communication, already in progress, or chartered and likely to be constructed. In our youthful State, it becomes the duty of those having committed to their charge its interests, to foster, by all reasonable and proper means, those undertakings which will best tend to bring into use, our varied resources, and to be wary of throwing impediments in the way, which might deter capitalists from investing their means in such improvements, as are best calculated to effect that result. Wisconsin only needs the opening of avenues of communication, to increase in population and substantial wealth, in a manner unexampled in the history of Western States. Rapid as has been our growth, thus far, it is in our power to outstrip previous progress, and soon rival other States, which had long been established, wealthy and powerful, while Wisconsin was yet a wilderness.

Aside from the stimulus given to the agricultural interests, by increased facilities for conveying produce to the Lake ports, consequent upon the construction of Railroads, the vast mineral wealth, and the valuable pine lands within our borders, will, by their proximity to market, offer great additional inducements for the employment of capital and labor. I trust that a due sense of the responsibility resting upon the Legislature, will lead them to assist, so far as is proper, each and every enterprise, which is likely to result in the permanent advancement of these important interests. So far as the enactment of constitutional laws can relieve the different Railroads from taxation during their construction, I recommend their passage, as one of the means of encouragement, within your power to render.

The subject of the Pacific Railway is justly exciting public attention throughout the entire Union. The President; in his Mes-

sage, recommends it to the consideration of Congress, as one of more than ordinary interest—and, certainly, it is a work of unparalleled magnitude, and worthy of the best energies of a great and growing nation. And while it is a work of great national interest, in which every section of our country is deeply interested, I cannot but regard it as one of peculiar importance to the people of the North West, and especially of our own State—in view of its probable location on the Northern route—in which case we should feel more immediately, than other localities, the benefits arising from this great thoroughfare. The power and policy of the General Government, to make liberal land grants in aid of this road, will doubtless be much discussed at the present session of Congress. Already their attention has been particularly called to it by the Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, wherein he discusses, with much ability, both the right and the policy of liberal land grants in aid of public improvements of this description. Of his views in this respect, I most fully approve, and therefore I suggest the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the subject in accordance with the same. Having said thus much on the great question of the Pacific Railway, and the propriety of land grants in aid of its construction, I will call your attention to the subject of land grants, of a similar character, to our own State. And whether it is the true policy of the United States to make such grants in aid of Internal Improvements, to the several States or not, it seems to me that there can be no reasonable doubt as to the policy of the States in receiving them. The United States have not yet adopted the laudable policy of giving the lands, in small quantities, to actual settlers—a measure which has been repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon their attention—but still continue to sell the same, and in quantities to suit the purchaser. While this is their policy, I confess I can see no good reason why the States may not accept and prudently expend, the avails of such grants in aid of Internal Improvements, necessary to their growth and prosperity. The fact that such donations have sometimes been mismanaged, furnishes no argument what-

ever, in my opinion, against receiving and applying them in aid of important public works. Such a course would surely be prudent for us in our individual capacity, then why not for us collectively?

Our School Fund, of which we are so justly proud, arises almost exclusively from this source; and this year the State will realize, for the benefit of education, nearly one hundred thousand dollars, as interest on the small portion of lands granted to this State for that purpose; and for all time to come, we are to be thus benefited. It is believed that a corresponding benefit may be realized to other interests of the State, by a like judicious management of land grants.

There is one subject, so important to our commercial interests—so intimately connected with the prosperity of all classes of our citizens—and yet so strangely neglected, that I cannot omit this opportunity to commend it to your special consideration. Heretofore, the Federal Government, under grants contained in the Constitution, has, with some few exceptions, exercised the power of making improvements on Rivers and Harbors, by means of appropriations drawn from the Federal Treasury.

It would be reasonable to suppose, that interests so important, would have received, at the hands of such a guardian, attention in some degree commensurate with their importance. Such however is not the case. The rapid growth of our commerce—internal and foreign—and which is really one of the greatest sources of our prosperity, does not seem to have aroused the attention of Statesmen sufficiently to the subject, to determine any settled policy on the part of the federal government. The last Congress, made appropriations, which, so far as the North-west is concerned, were entirely inadequate, and have been expended under a system so inefficient, as to accomplish very little towards the object intended—a system condemned by the experience of nearly half a century. The policy on this subject, is as uncertain to-day, as at any time since the organization of the government; and for aught that is apparent, is likely to remain so until the people of the States, in

this section of the Union, force it upon the attention of Congress in a manner neither to be misunderstood nor disregarded. Still the Federal Government pretends to exercise this power; and yet it neglects, or at least trifles, with the object for which it was granted. The lives of our sailors and citizens, are exposed to constant peril, from the want of that protection which these improvements would afford, and which we must have.

I would recommend, therefore, that by Memorial, you demand that adequate appropriations be made for these purposes, by the General Government; or if the several States are forced to construct them from their own resources, that additional facilities shall be afforded them by Congress. The Statesman who would relieve us from this dilemma, is entitled to our lasting gratitude, and these in place, who neglect, at least, to make the effort, should be taught, in a legitimate and constitutional way, the power of self-protection inherent in every community and State.

In your efforts to promote the interests and welfare of the people and the State, you shall receive my hearty co-operation.

Finally, when we survey our State, and see around us every evidence of increasing prosperity and greatness, we have just reason for pride and congratulation. We may felicitate ourselves upon possessing all the advantages necessary to enable us to rank, in a very few years, with the richest and most powerful of the confederated States. Our climate is universally conceded to be salubrious to a remarkable degree. Our commerce, keeping pace with the demands of agriculture and the varied wants of a rapidly increasing population, has grown into importance. A teeming soil richly repays the labor expended upon it. The facilities afforded by our inexhaustible water power to those choosing to engage in manufacturing pursuits must, at no distant day, render this interest one of the most important that we possess. Our mineral and timbered lands are a means of wealth which can not well be over-estimated. Here, under a free constitution, guarding all his rights, the landless may secure himself a home, and by unmoled industry speedily acquire a competence. To crown all, our

common school fund is so extensive and permanent, that the means of educating all, to all time, is secured.

Our country is at peace, and our prosperity as a State is emblematical of her condition. Rapidly increasing in all of her resources at home, she has made herself respected abroad, and ranks with the first among the nations of the earth. The efforts of factionists and disunionists have resulted in more firmly cementing the bonds of union between the States, and have only served to demonstrate how deeply seated is love of the Union in every American heart. We can now anticipate, with confidence, that no organized effort will ever again be made which may result in discord or disunion.

For all these blessings we, as individuals and as a people, should feel grateful to the great Creator of the Universe.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MADISON, January 11, 1854.

DOCUMENT B.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Madison, January 2, 1854.

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 1853.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. ROBINSON,

Secretary of State.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Madison, January 2, 1854.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

The Secretary of State herewith presents his Annual Report submitting such matters and suggestions as are deemed proper for consideration, and showing—

1. The condition of the General Fund ;
2. The condition of the Judiciary Fund ;
3. The condition of the School Fund ;
4. The condition of the University Fund ;
5. The condition of the Fund for the Blind ;
6. The State Treasurer's account ;
7. Statements of public expenditures and revenues for the year 1853, and estimates of expenditures and revenues for the ensuing year.

GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year have been as follows:

Dr.

Revenue,	\$93,621 51
Hawkers and Pedlars,	850 00
Canal Mortgages,	890 63
Telegraph Companies' taxes,	118 00

State Loan,	53,023 00
Bank taxes,	3,535 42
Amounts refunded, overpaid on appropriations, .	136 12
John Taylor, balance of appropriation,	56 00
L. J. Farwell, sale of furniture, &c.,	65 76
	<hr/>
	\$152,296 44

The payments during the year have been as follows:

Cr.

Treasurer, (overpaid, 1st January, 1853,)	\$940 71
Legislative expenses,	59,549 90
Salaries,	24,443 27
Contingent expenses,	20,559 56
Publishing,	561 85
Postage,	2,203 20
State Prison,	12,106 02
Documentary History,	600 00
Institute for the Blind,	1,500 00
Deaf and Dumb,	2,250 00
Stationery for next Legislature,	2,000 00
Agricultural Society,	1,000 00
Stationery and book-binding,	2,278 37
State Loan,	6,040 00
Printing,	19,603 09
State prisoners,	1,435 92
Wisconsin Territory,	160 00
Geological Survey,	1,375 25
Emigrant Agency,	1,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$160,407 14

Showing an excess of payments amounting to

\$8,110 70

JUDICIARY FUND.

This fund is created by a tax of one dollar on each suit commenced in the Circuit Courts, and is constituted a special fund towards paying the salaries of the Circuit Judges.

Amount reported as received during the year 1853,	\$1,414 00
Balance in hands of clerks, Dec'r 31, 1852, . . .	1,161 00
	<hr/>
Paid to Judges during the year,	\$2,575 00
	1,190 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,385 00

This does not include the receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1853, as the reports for that quarter are not yet due. It includes, however, the last quarter of 1852, which, for the same reason, was not included in the last report of this department. The law creating this fund is insufficient to enforce the prompt reporting of amounts received by clerks. Deficiencies exist in several counties, for one or more quarters, in some instances extending through the entire year.

SCHOOL FUND—PRINCIPAL.

The am't due on sales of land, 31st Dec'r, 1853, was	\$956,442 85
“ “ “ loans, same date,	151,266 51
Amount in the Treasury,	34,094 92
	<hr/>
Total capital of school fund, Dec'r 31, 1853,	\$1,141,804 28

The entire amount, excepting the sum stated as being in the Treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The heavy receipts into this fund during the last quarter, have made it impossible to loan it all immediately, though the necessary papers are being perfected for the loaning of the balance.

The transactions in this fund during the year have been as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand, 1st January, 1853,	\$4,777 15
Sales,	29,524 13
Paid on certificates issued from 1st Jan., 1853,	23,886 80
Five per cent penalties,	2,048 72
Fines and forfeitures,	1,246 83
Refunded loans,	6,221 13
	<hr/>
	\$67,704 76

Disbursements.

Loans,	\$24,996 00	
Printing and publishing,	455 02	
Book-binding, carriage, &c.,	245 00	
Appraising,	6,688 75	
Refunded to counties for appraisal,	1,106 25	
Refunded on certificates,	118 82	
	<u> </u>	33,609 84
		<u> </u>
		\$34,094 92

SCHOOL FUND—INCOME.

The amount of money belonging to the School Fund Income, January 1, 1853, was	\$5,549 12	
Received, interest on account of lands sold prior to 1853,	47,369 64	
Interest on sales, 1853,	9,402 33	
“ on loans,	8,847 38	
“ on sales, in advance, for 1854,	2,482 34	
	<u> </u>	\$73,650 81
Disbursed on apportionment,	\$56,011 89	
Errors and overcharges refunded,	173 82	
	<u> </u>	56,185 71
		<u> </u>
In Treasury, subject to apportionment,		\$17,465 10

UNIVERSITY FUND—PRINCIPAL.

Dr.

In Treasury, January 1, 1853,	\$1,995 58	
Received on sales during the year,	7,001 63	
“ on former sales,	2,020 62	
Five per cent penalties,	77 64	
	<u> </u>	11,095 47

Cr.

Loans made,	\$225 00	
Paid for publishing,	3 25	
	<u> </u>	228 25
		<u> </u>
In Treasury,		\$10,867 22

UNIVERSITY FUND—INCOME.

Dr.

In Treasury, Jan. 1, 1853,	\$1,817 22	
Rec'd on sales made prior to 1853,	2,197 96	
Rec'd on loans,	283 51	
" interest, in advance, for 1854,	350 14	
		<u> \$6,616 25</u>

Cr.

Paid Treasurer of University,	\$3,255 21	
" interest on loan,	312 01	
Refunded, error,	42 97	
Publishing,	15 50	
		<u> 3,625 69</u>
		<u> \$2,990 56</u>

THE FUND FOR THE BLIND

Is in the same condition as at last Report. The tax levied in 1850 brought into this fund \$1,417 63, which has been drawn by the Board of Trustees. There is yet charged to the counties, and unpaid, \$405 84.

Under the act of April 14, 1852, certain moneys belonging to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Fund, were required to be paid into the State Treasury. The lands, books, and effects of that Improvement have been transferred to a Company, but there still remains a balance in the Treasury of \$129 38.

STATE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The accounts kept in this office with the State Treasurer, during the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1853, exhibit the following:

Dr.

Sundry Receipts on General Fund, as per foregoing statement,	\$152,296 44
Balance in Treasurer's hands on acc't of school fund,	4,777 15
Receipts on school fund as per foregoing statement,	62,927 61
Balance in Treasurer's hands on account of school fund income,	5,549 12

Receipts on school fund income, as per foregoing statement,	\$68,101 69
Balance in Treasurer's hands on account of University fund,	1,995 58
Receipts on University fund, as per previous statement,	9,099 89
Balance in Treasurers's hands on account of University fund income,	1,817 22
Receipts on University fund income,	4,799 03
Receipts as Treasurer of Improvement fund,	270 00
	<hr/>
	\$311,633 73
<i>Cr.</i>	
Balance overpaid on General fund, Dec. 31, 1852,	940 71
Sundry payments on General fund, as per foregoing statement,	159,466 43
Payments on account of school fund, do.,	33,609 84
“ “ “ “ income, do.	56,185 71
“ “ of University fund, do.,	228 25
“ “ “ “ income do.,	3,625 69
Overpaid on acc't of Improvement fund, Dec. 31, 1852,	140 62
	<hr/>
	\$254,197 25
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$57,436 48
	<hr/>

Estimates of the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury during the year 1854, are herewith transmitted, marked A, which may be recapitulated as follows:

Salaries, &c.	\$34,950 00
Legislature,	30,400 00
State Departments	4,000 00
Miscellaneous,	77,860 70
	<hr/>
	147,210 70

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

6 mill tax, payable in Feb. 1854, estim'd,	\$150,000 00
Arrearages due from counties,	9,332 74
Reported due from clerks of courts,	1,385 00
Collectable on Canal Land dues,	3,000 00
Due from sundry persons, estimated,	2,500 00
Hawkers and Pedlars,	500 00
Iowa county orders, in Treasury,	300 00
	————— 167,017 74

The assessment returns for the present year, as far as received, will be found in the Appendix, marked B.

In the last Annual Report from this department, the attention of the Legislature was called to the inefficient and unequal system of assessment and taxation now in practice in the State. From the census returns, it was ascertained that the assessed valuations of property in the several counties, upon which the State taxes are based, bore no comparison with the real valuation, as given by the owners themselves, and stated in those returns; and it was also proven, that the comparative proportions in which the public taxes were borne by the counties were widely dissimilar, and productive of much injustice. For instance, it appeared that Grant county assessed herself and paid taxes upon 80 per cent of the true valuation of her property, while Dane paid upon 40 per cent. Some counties paid upon nearly their entire true valuation, while others paid upon two-thirds, one-half, and so on; one county (Keosha,) paying on but 34 per cent. The Legislature, however, either neglected or did not see fit to provide a remedy for this state of things; and it still exists, perhaps in a worse form than then. One county, finding that its neighbors were reducing their assessments to a very low standard, is obliged to follow the same course, to prevent its being charged with an unequal share of the public burthen, and thus the process is carried on, from year to year, through the entire list and back again, each assessment being a reduction from the former one, until it has resulted, not in a compliance with the Constitution and Statutes, which provide that "the rate of taxation shall be uniform," and that all property

shall be assessed at its "full cash value," but in a contest among the counties to see which can make the lowest assessments.

The only provision of law which had for its object the correction of this evil, has been found to be entirely inadequate. This was the establishment, in 1852, of a State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and State Superintendent, whose duty it was to adjust the differences among the counties, and add to or deduct from their assessment returns as might be necessary. But the Legislature in creating this, otherwise, very useful Board, entirely omitted to provide any means for furnishing it with the necessary data upon which to make the contemplated changes, and left it to ground its action upon the returns of the assessors, and take as a basis their estimates already proven to be inaccurate, and for the identical purpose of correcting which the Board was created. The first meeting of this Board was held in accordance with law, on the second Monday of February last, and subsequently two adjourned meetings were held, but they found it entirely out of their power to make alterations in the returns except upon assumptions as to the value of property, on which there was no tangible proof. They therefore declined taking any further action in the matter.

The extreme difficulty of arranging a system of taxation which shall keep up a just equilibrium among the counties, must be admitted. It has formed the ground-work in older commonwealths for more legislation probably than any other subject, without resulting in entire success; and here, where the value of property is changing every day, the task must be considerably greater. But that very fact shows the impropriety of allowing a defective system to exist and continue without at least attempting an approach to a correction.

In the last Report of this Department, suggestions were made with the view of forming a plan for a remedy of these evils, and I take the liberty of again calling attention to them, not as specifics for a very obstinate disease, but as incipient steps which may lead to the ultimate correction of the difficulty. If the Re-

gisters of Deeds in the several counties were required each year to return to this department an abstract of the conveyances of land during the year, setting forth the descriptions with the prices sold for, a very reliable means, beyond the influence of the assessors, would be furnished for getting at the real value of property in the several counties. With such data at hand, the Board of Equalization would find comparatively little difficulty in determining the correctness of assessments. If with this plan another one was combined, requiring the assessors to include in their returns a schedule of acres tilled, amount of grain raised, together with its net value in their several districts, a very important and valuable aid would be rendered towards the same object, and the State would be in possession of statistical information regarding its own industrial interests, which could be procured in no other manner. The plan of *listing* property, especially personal property—or in other words, requiring the tax-payer to disclose his property under oath, is now in successful practice in several States. In Ohio it has been in use two years, with good results; and in Indiana, as stated in the Auditor's Report for 1852, it has already added seventy-five millions of dollars to the list of taxables.

Some further and more adequate provision for the auditing of accounts against the State, seems to be necessary. The Secretary of State is now constituted *ex-officio* Auditor; but in the absence of any requirement for passing claims through his hands before payment, he rarely ever sees one, and does not at all, in fact, unless it is especially referred to him by the Legislature. During the session—and generally during the last week or two of the session—the claims which have been accruing through the year are thrown in a mass into the Legislature, there to be passed upon hurriedly by committees who, as a general thing, are unacquainted with the facts and have no time for investigating them. It is not presumed, of course, that the Secretary, or any other officer, is better qualified than such committees to determine the justice of a claim; but if provision is made for their adjustment and payment by him at any time during the year, claimants would not be

forced to wait months for their pay—would have no inducement to add a per-centage to their accounts to cover interest—the auditing officer would have time to investigate and become acquainted with the facts connected with them—and most of the time and expense usually consumed by the Legislature in passing accounts would be saved. If it is deemed advisable to make a change in this respect, it is suggested that a sufficient contingent fund be appropriated and set aside to be drawn upon by the auditor, and that no accounts, except those actually coming under the head of Legislative Expenditures, be paid until they have passed through his hands. To retain a check upon the Auditor, and allow the Legislature an opportunity for a supervision, and, if necessary, a correction of his acts, his authority might extend only to the payment of, say, three-fourths of the amount of audited claims, the balance to be paid on the approval of the proper legislative committee, or the Legislature itself. This plan has already been adopted for the past two years, in the payment of State Printing, and is believed to have been entirely successful.

Some change might be made with advantage in the time fixed for distributing the School Fund, and by authorizing a transfer from the General Fund in the hands of the County Treasurer, due the State, to the School Fund due the counties. Under existing laws the State tax is due and payable into the Treasury from the several counties on or before the second Monday of February—and the School Fund is due and payable back to the same counties on the 15th day of March. To pay the State tax, and to receive the School Fund, requires two trips to be made by the County Treasurer within a few weeks of each other. It is suggested that the reports from the several school districts upon which the State Superintendent bases the apportionment of the School moneys, be required to be made sufficiently early to enable that officer to notify the several counties of the amounts due them in time to deduct it from the moneys due the State. This, of course, will not require any change in the mode of paying the interest on School lands and loans. It involves nothing more than

a simple transfer by the State Treasurer from the School to the General Fund.

Some arrangement on the part of the State for the distribution of the Session Laws among the several counties, would be productive of much benefit, and avoid a good deal of trouble and embarrassment in this department. The laws reach this office from the printer late in the year, and are then packed ready for delivery, subject to the order of the counties; but, with the exception of a few counties lying along express routes, none get them unless by providing means for conveyance. This is an uncertain, expensive, and inefficient system, and the result is constant complaint from the various county and town officers, who do not get the Laws of one year before the Legislature convenes to amend or repeal them. Of the Laws of the past year, more than half are still in my custody, awaiting means to be transmitted to their destination. It is suggested respectfully, that the Secretary of State be authorized to provide and pay for their distribution as soon as printed, and charge the expenses, *pro rata*, upon the several counties, to be repaid annually with the taxes. Or, if the Secretary be authorized to invite proposals, and contract for their delivery, the service might be performed cheaper and with greater dispatch.

In connection with this subject, it may not be improper to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the plan now adopted in many States, of publishing the Laws immediately upon their enactment, in the newspapers published in the State, or at least that portion of them which are of general importance. The difficulties constantly occurring in our courts, and in the ordinary business transactions among men, from a want of knowledge of new provisions of law bearing often upon the most weighty interests, are too well known to be detailed here; and may be entirely obviated by the plan suggested.

The situation of affairs connected with the Canal Land Mort-

gages belonging to the State, has not materially changed since the last report of this department; and their present tangled and unsatisfactory condition demands the immediate attention of the Legislature; not only for the purpose of realizing to the Treasury whatever is due to the State upon them, but for the settling of disputes as to payments asserted to have been made.

I have no means of presenting to the Legislature a full statement of this matter. In answer to a resolution adopted at the winter session of the last Legislature, I made as thorough a statement of it as was possible, accompanied with a letter from the Attorney General explaining his action in the premises, and these were referred to a special committee in the Assembly. As far as can be ascertained, the result of the deliberations of that committee has never been made known. I will briefly recapitulate. The act of July 26, 1848, provided for the delivery by the Register of Canal Lands, to the Secretary of State, of all books, mortgages, &c., in his office, but there is nothing on record in this office showing the number or amount of mortgages so delivered. The same act also provided for the transmission by the Secretary of State, to the Attorney General, of mortgages upon lands in the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Jefferson, for foreclosure and collection. Certain mortgages were thus transmitted; but in what number or amount I am unable to determine from any official source. An advertisement on file, dated March 24, 1851, issued by the Secretary of State, giving notice that payment was required upon certain mortgages therein named, is the only document touching that question. It embraces a list of sixty-six mortgages. The amounts due upon some of these have reached the Treasury during the past three years; twenty-seven of them have been returned to this office uncollected; and there are twenty-four now out and not accounted for, as follows:

Mortgagors.	Am't due.	Mortgagors.	Am't due.
Henry Shew,	\$144 00	Thomas B. Hart,	\$144 00
E. Sanderson,	144 00	Charles Hart,	144 00
Charles H. Larkin,	144 00	Henry Skinner,	275 00
Clinton Walworth,	129 69	Benjamin A. Morey,	138 55

Mortgagors.	Am't due.	Mortgagors.	Am't due.
John Hustis,	194 84	Wooster Harrison,	160 00
Dudley Little,	\$257 02	Thomas C. Horner,	\$80 00
M. L. Burdick,	40 00	L. J. Barber,	140 40
Wm. P. Clark,	322 37	Wm. C. Gates,	25 00
A. L. Castleman,	160 00	Clinton Bushnell,	144 40
John McLane,	160 00	Robert Masters,	300 00
Curtis B. Brown,	160 00	Henry A. Clark,	80 00
John Gattley,	80 00	Henry Redford,	80 00

It will be a matter worthy of the attention of the Legislature, perhaps, to determine how far payments made by the mortgagors to persons other than the Treasurer shall be allowed in liquidation of these mortgages, as evidences of such payments, are frequently being exhibited to this department, and the cancellation of mortgages demanded thereupon. Having no authority to acknowledge the validity of any payments which have not actually reached the Treasury, such cancelling has been declined; but it is very evident that most, if not all, of this class of payments have been made in good faith, and some provision should be made for their allowance.

In the account between the State and David Merrill, late Receiver of Canal Lands, as it exists upon the books in this office, the balance against him is stated at \$8,563 98, and this amount is somewhat increased by the recent production of receipts given by him for moneys paid, which were not included in the accounts. The stating of that account each year in the Reports of this department, will do little towards enforcing a settlement, and the annual allusion to it might be hereafter profitably dispensed with by providing for its equitable adjustment through the proper officer.

The issue of Improvement Fund Certificates, since the date of last Report, has been as follows:

Jan. 21.—Nos. 63 and 64, \$1,000 each, payable to Fitch P. Tallmadge, five years from date, at Oshkosh, with interest at 12 per cent.

Feb. 7.—Nos. 65 to 68, \$1,000 each, payable to White, Resley & Arndt, at time, place, and with interest as above.

Feb. 8.—No. 69, \$1,000, payable to Fitch P. Tallmadge, at time, place, and with interest as above.

Feb. 11.—Nos. 70 to 74, \$1,000 each, payable to Nelson McNeal, at time, place, and with interest as above.

Of the certificates which have been heretofore delivered to the Governor, Nos. 12, 13, and 35, for \$1,000 each, have been returned to this office by him, not having been issued, and were destroyed.

The total amount of these certificates now out is \$71,000.

The several members of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in compliance with sec. 2 of the act of July 6, 1853, organizing that company, did, on the 20th day of July, file in this office their several bonds, in the sum of \$25,000 each, properly justified, and with the conditions as specified in that act. The company also filed in this office, on the same day, an instrument executed in due form by White, Resley & Arndt, Morgan L. Martin, William A. Barstow, Wm. McNaughten & Co., and Curtis Reed, contractors, releasing the State from all claims and demands which they had or claimed to have against it, either for work performed under their respective contracts, or for damages by reason of any non-fulfilment of such contract or contracts by the State.

Since the filing of those papers, the company has deposited with the State Treasurer evidences of indebtedness against the Improvement Fund as follows:

Certificate of Board of Public Works, dated July 26, 1853, that there was due to Morgan L. Martin, for interest paid by him on Improvement scrip, to Simon Draper,—Nos. 1 to 133, for \$500 each,	\$6,091 97
Estimate for repairs at Rapide Croche,	1,000 60
“ “ work at “ “	1,700 00
“ for dam timber at Little Chute	777 20
“ work at Kaukana,	4,721 34

Estimate for dam timber at Kaukana,	696 80
“ work at do.,	1,559 42
	<hr/>
Interest to July 20, 1853,	16,547 33
	38 98
	<hr/>
Less amount overpaid, March 16, 1853,	\$16,586 31
	40 86
	<hr/>
	\$16,545 45

Certificate of Board of Public Works, dated July 28, 1853, that there was due to the several contractors at Grand Chute, Cedar Rapids, Little Chute, and Kaukana, for work done up to July 20, 1853, and unpaid, as follows:

Wm. McNaughten & Co.,	\$14,399 49
White, Resley & Arndt,	8,665 80
Morgan L. Martin, (Little Chute,)	7,772 79
Do. (Kaukana,)	21,964 56
Warrant to Mary E. Grignon, paid by Company,	25 00
White, Resley & Arndt, do.,	275 56
	<hr/>
Total,	\$69,648 65

Since the filing of these evidences of indebtedness, the company have selected thereupon, in pursuance of Section 4 of said act, 54,674 10-100 acres of land, valued at \$1 25 per acre, and amounting, in all, to \$68,342 62. A list of these lands is herewith appended, marked D.

Notices have been received at this office that the following drafts, drawn by the Board of Public Works on the Treasurer of the Board, have been protested for non-payment; payment thereon having been demanded at the office of the Treasurer of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, at Green Bay, and refused; and that the holders thereof require payment of said drafts from the State of Wisconsin, to wit:

Draft, No. 472, to F. P. Tallmadge for	\$50 00
“ 817, Thos W. Palmer “	150 00

Draft No. 714, to C. M. Durang, for	\$50 00
825, Perry H. Smith	97 87
713, C. M. Durang	200 00
728, David M. Loy	15 00
738, T. Ten Eyck	47 33
681, D. M. Loy	13 50
769, Ira N. Hawley	100 00
702, White, Resley and Arndt,	417 28
722, John Hodgson,	48 94
710, Ira N. Hawley	75 00
708, do.	200 00
700, White, Resley and Arndt	206 58
720, J. S. Buck	4 00
797, John Marshall	29 13
618, F. P. Tallmadge	20 00
715, J. B. Wignan	125 00
827, Elisha Morrow	170 66
907, Theodore Conkey	50 00
792, White, Resley and Arndt	26 30

The act of July 6, 1853, required the Secretary of State to communicate to the Legislature the result of a vote at the general election of November 8, 1853, upon the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The result of that vote was as follows: The whole number of votes cast upon the question was 51,632; of which number 27,519 were in favor of the law—24,109 were against it—and 4 were blank.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. ROBINSON,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.

A.

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

SALARIES, &C., APPROPRIATED.

Governor,	-	-	-	-	\$1,250 00
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	800 00
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	800 00
State Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Bank Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Chief and Associate Judges Sup. Court,	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
7 Judges of Circuit Court,	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
Librarian,	-	-	-	-	600 00
Adjutant General,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Deputy Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	600 00
Governor's Contingent Fund,	-	-	-	-	600 00
Cl'ks in Office of Treasurer & Superint't,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Traveling Expenses of State Superint't,	-	-	-	-	600 00
Interest on State Bonds, for \$100,000,	-	-	-	-	7,500 00
					<hr/>
					\$34,950 00

LEGISLATURE.

Per diem of Members, Officers, Clerks, &c.	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Mileage,	-	-	-	-	1,900 00
Postage and Newspapers,	-	-	-	-	6,500 00
Incidental Printing,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
					<hr/>
					\$40,000 00

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Stationery, Books, and Blanks,	-	\$2,000 00	
Postage,	-	800 00	
Extra Clerk hire,	-	1,200 00	
		<u> </u>	\$4,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount overpaid by Treasurer on account of General Fund,	-	8,110 70	
Asylums for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,	-	5,000 00	
Sheriff and Clerk Supreme Court, fees,	-	350 00	
State Prison—Salary of Commissioner, transporting and maintaining prisoners, &c.,	-	12,500 00	
State Printing and Publication of Laws,		15,000 00	
Due to different persons on Appropriations and otherwise,	-	12,300 00	
Unpaid Expenses of Impeachment Trial,		11,500 00	
100 vols. Supreme Court Report,	-	300 00	
Publication of Laws other than by State Printer,	-	800 00	
Miscellaneous Items and Claims, Taxes refunded, distribution of Laws & Documents	-	12,000 00	
		<u> </u>	\$77,860 70
			<u><u>\$157,210 70</u></u>

B.

A TABLE exhibiting the Taxable Property of the State for the Year 1853, and the Amount of the Six Mill Tax levied for the same Year, and payable in February, 1854; also, the Arrearages due from the several Counties on the 31st day of December, 1853.

Counties.	Total Amount of Taxable Property for 1853.	Six Mill Tax for 1853.	Arrearages, December 31, 1853.
Adams, - - -	\$135,065 00	\$810 39	- -
Bad Ax, - - -	123,003 00	738 01	- -
Brown, - - -	451,111 68	2,706 67	\$875 28
Calumet, - - -	287,821 68	1,726 93	91 36
Crawford, - - -	196,281 00	1,177 68	- -
Columbia, - - -	1,104,766 00	6,628 60	- -
Dane, - - -	1,726,319 68	10,357 92	- -
Dodge, - - -	925,734 00	5,554 40	- -
Fond du Lac, - - -	1,633,445 00	9,800 67	- -
Grant, - - -	1,806,478 00	10,838 87	- -
Green, - - -	681,723 00	4,090 34	251 02
Iowa, - - -	920,222 00	5,521 33	- -
Kewaunee, - - -	36,043 64	216 26	105 86
La Crosse, - - -	309,116 00	1,854 70	255 55
Manitowoc, - - -	551,647 73	3,309 88	535 10
Milwaukee, - - -	3,124,482 21	18,746 89	1,496 57
Outagamie, - - -	337,738 00	2,026 43	654 84
Ozaukee, - - -	395,681 42	2,374 09	- -
Oconto, - - -	38,160 00	498 96	280 78
Portage, - - -	200,156 50	1,200 90	1,308 82
Pierce, - - -	27,616 00	167 70	- -
Rock, - - -	1,747,921 00	10,487 53	- -
Richland, - - -	158,188 00	949 13	194 58
St. Croix, - - -	99,267 00	595 60	602 35
Sauk, - - -	521,965 40	3,131 79	351 22
Sheboygan, - - -	950,132 00	5,700 79	277 62
Washington, - - -	507,492 56	3,044 95	1 43
Waukesha, - - -	1,581,113 86	9,486 68	- -
Waupacca, - - -	121,253 25	727 52	202 84
Waushara, - - -	175,963 44	1,055 78	- -
Winnebago, - - -	804,289 29	4,825 73	306 61
La Fayette, - - -	- -	- -	1,397 11
La Pointe, - - -	- -	- -	25 48
Walworth, - - -	- -	- -	93 44
Marathon, - - -	- -	- -	124 88
	\$21,725,191 34	\$130,353 12	\$9,332 74

The following Counties have made no returns of taxable property for the year 1853 :

Buffalo,	La Fayette,
Clark,	La Pointe,
Chippewa,	Marathon,
Door,	Marquette,
Jackson,	Polk,
Jefferson,	Racine,
Kenosha,	Shawana and Walworth.

C.

Abstract of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, from July 20th, 1852, to July 20th, 1853.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths	Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths
Adams	-	-	-	Marquette	-	-	-
Bad Ax	-	-	-	Milwaukee	92	-	1
Brown	12	-	-	Outagamie	26	2	3
Buffalo	-	-	-	Oconto	-	-	-
Calumet	3	2	-	Portage	4	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	Racine	-	-	-
Chippewa	-	-	-	Ozaukee	-	-	-
Crawford	-	-	-	Polk	-	-	-
Columbia	36	-	-	Pierce	-	-	-
Dane	109	1	-	Richland	3	-	-
Dodge	58	21	5	Rock	-	-	-
Door	-	-	-	St. Croix	2	-	-
Fond du Lac	-	-	-	Sauk	81	-	-
Grant	100	-	-	Shawana	-	-	-
Green	61	-	-	Sheboygan	98	93	1
Iowa	-	-	-	Walworth	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	Washington	60	1	7
Jefferson	33	8	11	Waukesha	14	-	-
Kenosha	18	-	-	Waupacca	5	-	-
La Crosse	-	-	-	Waushara	-	-	-
La Fayette	-	-	-	Winnebago	33	-	-
La Pointe	-	-	-				
Marathon	-	-	-				
Manitowoc	36	2	-		884	130	28

D.

List of Lands selected by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company.

List No. I. Filed August 1st, 1853.

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths
18	14	5	w h of s w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	7	e h and s w qr and s e qr of n w qr	532	28
"	"	13	n w qr and lots No. 4, 5, 6 and 7	290	55
"	"	15	s h of s w qr - - -	79	99
"	"	17	n e qr of n e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	19	w h of n e qr and w h of n w qr and s e qr of n w qr - - -	213	28
"	"	27	s e qr of n w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	29	Lot No 7 - - -	52	00
"	"	31	e h of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr - -	120	00
"	"	"	e h of s w qr and n w qr of s w qr and lot No 2	298	59
"	"	32	s w qr and e h of n w qr - - -	240	00
"	"	33	e h of n e qr and n h of s e qr - - -	160	00
17	"	5	w h of n e qr and n h of n w qr - - -	174	34
"	"	"	e h of s w qr and n w qr of s w qr	120	00
"	"	9	s e qr of n e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	10	n h of n w qr - - -	80	00
18	15	1	n w fr qr - - -	18	84
"	"	3	Lot No 2 - - -	64	00
"	"	7	s e qr - - -	156	58
"	"	9	Lot No 3 - - -	11	12
"	"	11	n e qr of s w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	17	Lot No 3 - - -	1	07
19	"	17	e h of n e qr and s w qr of n e qr and s e qr of s w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	21	s e qr of s w qr and lot No 6 - - -	100	32

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
19	15	23	Lots Nos 1 and 2	69	20
"	"	25	south half	320	00
"	"	27	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	294	84
"	"	"	s h of s w qr and s w qr of s e qr and lot No 9	163	60
"	"	29	s e qr of s e qr	40	00
"	"	33	n h and e h of s e qr	400	00
"	"	35	e h n e qr and e h s e qr	160	00
"	"	"	n e qr s w qr and n w qr s e qr	80	00
"	"	"	s w qr n e qr and lots No 1 and 2	116	33
18	16	9	Lot No 1	36	45
19	"	"	s h of s w qr	80	00
"	"	17	n w qr n e qr	40	00
"	17	7	s w qr and s w qr of n e qr	200	00
21	"	11	n h of s w qr	80	00
"	"	15	n e qr of n w qr	40	00
15	18	3	s e qr of n w qr and n w qr of s w qr	80	00
16	"	11	e h of n e qr and n w qr of n e qr	120	00
"	"	27	s e qr of s w qr	40	00
"	"	33	n e qr of n e qr	40	00
19	"	1	s e qr and e h of n e qr	240	00
20	"	1	s w qr and w h of s e qr	240	00
"	"	11	s w qr of s w qr	40	00
"	"	13	w h of n e qr and s e of n e	120	00
"	"	"	n w qr and s w qr of s w qr	200	00
"	"	25	n e qr	160	00
21	"	1	e h of s w qr and s w of sw	120	00
"	"	3	south half	320	00
"	"	5	w h of s e qr and s e of s e	120	00
"	"	9	e h of n e qr and n w qr of n e qr	120	00
"	"	11	Lots No 1, 2, 3 and 4	132	20
"	"	15	n e qr and n w qr of n w qr	200	00
"	"	17	n w qr of n w qr	40	00
"	"	33	w h of s e qr	80	00
"	"	35	e h of s e qr and s h of n e qr and lot No 1	206	36
17	19	30	n w qr n w qr	37	80
19	"	5	All of	640	00

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
19	19	7	w h and n e qr and w h of s e qr -	560	00
"	"	17	n h of n w qr - - -	93	26
20	"	5	s h of n e qr and n h of s e qr and n e of s w	200	00
"	"	7	w h of s w qr and s w of s e - -	108	79
"	"	17	s w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	19	All of - - -	624	04
21	"	1	n e qr and e h of n w qr - - -	249	96
"	"	11	s e qr of n w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	13	n e qr and n h of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr	280	00
"	"	15	n e qr of n w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	21	e h and s w qr and e h of n w qr - -	560	00
"	"	13	w h of s w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	29	All of - - -	640	00
"	"	31	east half - - -	320	00
"	"	33	n h of s w qr and s h of n w qr - -	160	00
"	"	"	n w qr of n w qr and s w qr of n e qr and n w of s e qr - - -	120	00
22	"	11	Lot No 1 - - -	50	20
"	"	13	Lots 1 and 2, and n w qr of s w qr -	140	90
"	"	15	n h and e h of s w qr and n w qr of s w qr	480	00
"	"	"	n w qr of s e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	21	n e qr and e h of n w qr - - -	240	00
"	"	23	n h and s w qr - - -	480	00
"	"	25	e h of s e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	27	s e qr and s w qr of n w qr - -	200	00
"	"	29	s h of n e qr - - -	80	00
21	20	5	n e qr and n e qr of n w qr and n e qr of s e qr	243	50
"	"	7	e h of n e qr and w h of n w qr - -	161	97
"	"	"	s w qr and w h of s e qr and n e qr of s e qr	283	21
"	"	18	w h of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr and n w qr of n e qr - - -	164	05
22	"	11	e h of n e qr and s w qr of n e qr -	120	00
"	"	"	s w qr and n w qr of s e qr - -	200	00
"	"	15	e h of s e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	"	w h of s w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	17	w h of s e qr - - -	80	00

List No 2. Filed August 31st, 1853.

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
15	9	35	e h of n e qr and w h of s e qr - -	160	00
16	9	35	w h of s w qr and s e qr of s w qr -	120	00
13	10	7	e h of n w qr and s w qr of n w qr and w h of s w qr - - - -	176	98
14	"	1	Lots No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and s e qr of s e qr - - - -	321	47
"	"	1	w h of s w qr and n e qr of s w qr -	120	00
"	"	3	n e qr and n w qr and e h of s e qr and s w qr of s w qr - - - -	440	32
"	"	5	e h of n e qr and n w qr of n e qr -	120	53
"	"	9	n e qr of n e qr - - - -	40	00
"	"	13	n e qr of n e qr - - - -	40	00
"	"	7	s w qr and s w qr of s e qr - - - -	181	00
"	"	17	w h of n w qr - - - -	74	35
"	"	19	n e qr and s e qr of n w qr and n e qr of s w qr	240	00
"	"	"	e h of s e qr and n w qr of s e qr - -	120	00
"	"	29	n w qr of n w qr - - - -	40	00
"	"	31	w h of n w qr and e h of s w qr and n w qr of s w qr - - - -	172	19
15	"	1	Lots No 1, 2, 3 and 6, and n e qr of n w qr	206	89
"	"	3	n e qr of n e qr and s e qr of s w qr and n h of n w qr - - - -	177	03
"	"	5	n h of n e qr and s w qr of n e qr and s e qr of s e qr - - - -	174	95
"	"	7	s w qr and w h of n w qr and s e qr of n w qr	224	52
"	"	9	n e qr of s e qr - - - -	40	00
"	"	11	s h of n e qr and w h of n w qr - - - -	171	16
"	"	"	s w qr of n w qr and s w qr and s h of s e qr	299	94
"	"	13	n e qr and s e qr, s w qr and s w qr of n w qr	520	00
"	"	15	Lots No 3, 4, and 5, and n e qr of s w qr -	159	00
"	"	19	n w qr and s w qr and n h of n e qr and w h of s e qr - - - -	431	04
"	"	21	s h of s w qr - - - -	80	00
"	"	23	All of - - - -	677	74

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
15	10	25	Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and n h of n w qr and s h of s w qr - - -	409	69
"	"	27	Lot 3 and s e qr and w h of n w qr - - -	254	92
"	"	29	s e qr and s h of n e qr - - -	240	00
"	"	"	n e qr of n w qr and s w qr of n w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	31	n e qr of n e qr and w h of n e qr - - -	120	00
"	"	"	n w qr and n h of s w qr and n h of s e qr - - -	285	05
"	"	33	All of - - -	640	00
"	"	35	n e qr of n e qr and w h of n e qr - - -	120	00
"	"	"	n w qr and s w qr, and w h of s e qr - - -	400	00
"	"	"	n e qr of n e qr and s e qr of s e qr - - -	80	00
16	"	25	n e qr of n e qr and s e qr of s e qr - - -	160	00
"	"	29	s h of s e qr and s h of s w qr - - -	355	20
"	"	31	n w qr and n e qr and s e qr - - -	200	00
"	"	33	n w qr and s w qr of n e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	35	s w qr of s w qr - - -	320	00
14	11	1	s e qr and s w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	3	e h of n e qr - - -	428	43
"	"	5	s h and n w qrs w qr of n e qr - - -	240	00
"	"	7	n e qr and e h of n w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	7	e h of s w qr and n h of s e qr - - -	472	80
"	"	9	n w qr and s w qr and s e qr - - -	120	00
"	"	9	w h of n e qr and s e qr of n e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	10	w h of s e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	17	n e qr of n e qr and n w qr of n w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	18	n e qr of n w qr - - -	70	90
15	"	1	Lots No 4 and 5 - - -	480	04
"	"	5	n e qr and s e qr and s w qr - - -	120	02
"	"	5	e h of n w qr and n w qr of n w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	7	w h of n w qr and w h of s w qr - - -	320	00
"	"	7	n e qr and s e qr - - -	200	00
"	"	9	s e qr and n e qr of s w qr - - -	120	00
"	"	9	e h of n w qr n w qr of n w qr - - -	240	00
"	"	11	n e qr and e h of n w qr - - -	320	00
"	"	"	s e qr and s w qr - - -	640	00
"	"	13	All of - - -	640	00
"	"	15	All of - - -	640	00

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Aeres.	Hths.
15	11	17	All of - - -	640	00
"	"	19	All of, fractional, - - -	272	97
"	"	21	n h of n e qr and n h of n w qr -	160	00
"	"	23	All of, fractional, - - -	453	42
"	"	31	s w qr of s e qr - - -	40	00

List No. 3. Filed August 31st, 1853.

13	8	1	n w qr of n e qr - - -	46	40
"	"	"	e h of n e qr - - -	86	25
"	"	13	e h of n w qr - - -	80	00
"	"	25	w h of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr -	120	00
"	"	"	n e qr of n e qr and s e qr of s e qr -	80	00
"	"	"	s w qr of n e qr - - -	40	00
14	"	1	w h of n e qr and w h of s e qr -	170	68
"	"	"	n w qr and s w qr - - -	338	58
"	"	3	n w qr of s e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	11	w h of n e qr and w h of s e qr -	160	00
"	"	"	s e qr of s e qr and e h of s w qr -	120	00
"	"	13	n e qr and s h of s e qr - - -	240	00
"	"	"	s e qr of s w qr and s w qr of n w qr -	80	00
15	"	11	s e qr of s e qr - - -	40	00
"	"	13	s h of n e qr and s e qr and s e qr of s w qr -	280	00
"	"	23	n w qr and w h of s w qr and w h of s e qr -	320	00
"	"	25	s e qr and s w qr and n w qr of n w qr -	360	00
"	"	"	s h of n e qr and s h of n w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	27	n h of n e qr and s e qr of n w qr -	120	00
"	"	"	e h of s w qr and e h of s e qr - - -	160	00
"	"	35	All of - - -	640	00
13	9	1	n h of n e qr and s e qr of n e qr -	120	00
"	"	3	Lot No 3 and s e qr of s e qr - - -	91	20
"	"	5	n e qr of n e qr and w h of n e qr -	132	49
"	"	"	n w qr and s w qr and s w qr of s e qr -	374	06
"	"	7	w h of s w qr and s e qr of s w qr -	109	54
"	"	9	Lots No 6 and 7 - - -	140	29
"	"	11	n e qr and n w qr and s e qr and n e qr of s w qr - - -	520	00

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
13	9	19	n w qr and n h of s w qr - - -	234	00
"	"	27	e h of s e qr and n w qr of s e qr - -	120	00
"	"	"	s w qr of n e qr and e h of n w qr and s w qr of n w qr - - -	160	00
"	"	21	n w qr of s w qr and s e qr of s w qr -	80	00
"	"	29	e h of n e qr and e h of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr - - -	200	00
"	"	31	n w qr of n w qr - - -	36	44
14	9	1	n e qr and s e qr and s h of s w qr -	400	00
"	"	"	n e qr of s w qr and w h of n w qr and n e qr of n w qr - - -	159	96
"	"	3	n e qr and s e qr of n w qr - - -	200	88
"	"	"	e h of s e qr and n w qr of s e qr - -	120	00
"	"	5	e h of n e qr and n w qr of n e qr and lots No 3 and 4 - - -	206	74
"	"	7	s h of n w qr - - -	63	73
"	"	9	Lots No 1 and 6 - - -	103	46
"	"	11	e h of n e qr and e h s e qr - - -	160	00
"	"	"	n w qr of n e qr and n w qr of s e qr -	80	00
"	"	13	s e qr and e h of n e qr and n w qr of n e qr	280	00
"	"	15	n e qr and s e qr and n e qr of s w qr -	360	00
"	"	"	Lots No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 - - -	216	50
"	"	19	s h of n w qr and s w qr of n e qr -	108	05
"	"	"	s h of s e and s h s w qr - - -	148	49
"	"	23	s w qr of s w qr and lots No 5 and 7 -	113	40
"	"	25	s e qr and s e qr of n e qr - - -	200	00
"	"	"	w h of n e qr and e h of n w qr - -	160	00
"	"	27	s e qr of n e qr and lots No 1, 2, 3 and 4 -	206	07
"	"	29	n w qr and s w qr and s e qr and w h of n e qr - - -	558	72
"	"	31	s e qr and s h of s w qr and n e qr of s w qr	262	41
"	"	"	n e qr of n e qr and n h of n w qr -	109	13
"	"	33	n w qr and w h of s w qr - - -	241	00
15	"	1	All of - - -	620	97
"	"	3	n e qr and n w qr and s w qr and w h of s e qr - - -	593	12

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths.
15	9	5	w h of s e qr and s e qr of s e qr -	120	00
"	"	"	w h of s w qr and n e qr of s w qr -	120	00
"	"	7	e h of n e qr and s e qr and s h of s w qr -	310	93
"	"	9	s h of n e qr and s e qr -	240	00
"	"	11	n e qr and n w qr -	320	00
"	"	"	e h of s w qr and s e qr of s e qr -	120	00
"	"	13	n w qr of n w qr -	40	00
"	"	17	s h n e qr and n e qr of n w qr -	120	00
"	"	"	w h of n w qr and s w qr and s e qr -	400	00
"	"	19	n e qr and n w qr and s w qr and w h of s e qr	489	10
"	"	21	Lots No 4, 5 and 6 -	141	59
"	"	23	n e qr and s e qr and s w qr -	480	00
"	"	25	w h of n e qr and e h of n w qr -	135	19
"	"	"	e h of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr -	120	00
"	"	"	w h of s w qr and s e qr of s w qr -	120	00
"	"	27	w h of s w qr -	80	00
"	"	31	Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 -	187	23
"	"	33	n e qr n w qr and s w qr -	480	00
"	"	35	e h of n w qr and s w qr of n w qr and s w qr	280	00

List No. 4. Filed December 20th, 1853.

16	11	1	s h of s w qr -	83	83
"	"	3	s w qr of s e qr -	40	65
"	"	11	n w qr and n e qr -	320	00
"	"	"	n w qr of n e qr and s w qr of s e qr -	80	00
"	"	13	n w qr of n w qr -	40	00
"	"	15	n w qr and s w qr of s w qr and n w qr of s e qr -	240	00
"	"	17	s e qr of n e qr and e h of s w qr -	120	00
"	"	"	s w qr of s w qr -	40	00
"	"	19	n e qr s e qr and s w qr -	457	56
"	"	21	n w qr s w qr and s e qr -	480	00
"	"	23	s w qr of s w qr -	40	00
"	"	27	n e qr and n h of s e qr -	240	00
"	"	"	n w and s w qr -	320	00
"	"	29	All of -	640	00

Town.	Range.	Sect.	Description.	Acres.	Hths
16	11	31	n w qr and n e qr and s e qr -	450	96
"	"	33	Lots 4, 5 and 6 and n w qr of n w qr -	189	58
"	"	"	s e qr of n w qr and s w qr of s w qr -	80	00
"	"	35	Lots 7 and 8 and n e qr of n w qr -	166	30
17	"	25	n e qr of n e qr and n h of n w qr -	120	00
"	"	27	e h of s e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	35	n h of n w qr and s w qr of n e qr and n w qr of s e qr - - -	160	00
"	"	"	n e qr of s w qr and s w qr of s w qr -	80	00
15	12	4	n w qr of n w qr - - -	40	70
"	"	6	s h of s e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	7	e h of n e qr and n e qr of s e qr -	120	00
"	"	"	n w qr of n e qr and lots 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 -	223	21
"	"	9	n e qr of s w qr - - -	40	00
"	"	15	n e qr and s e qr and e h of s w qr -	400	00
"	"	"	n w qr of s w qr and s h of n w qr -	120	00
"	"	17	All of, fractional, - - -	576	70
13	9	7	s h of n e qr - - -	80	00
"	"	"	w h and n e qr of n w qr - -	116	52
"	"	"	s e qr of n w qr and n e qr of s w qr -	80	00
"	"	20	s w qr of s w qr - - -	40	00
15	"	11	w h of s w qr - - -	80	00
"	11	9	n e qr - - -	160	00
16	11	15	n h of s w qr - - -	80	00
15	8	23	e h of n e qr - - -	80	00
19	15	29	n e qr of s e qr - - -	40	00

E.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1853.

	DR.	CR.
5 Wisconsin Territory, - -	160 00	
6 Printing, - -	18,637 67	
8 Legislative Expenses, - -	67,329 49	
9 Robert L. Ream, - -		75 00
10 Warrants Issued, - -		1,139 45
24 Henry Merrill, - -	3 00	
26 C. L. Sholes, - -		45 00
27 Wm. M. Dennis, - -		26 00
33 State Prisoners, - -	1,783 05	
35 Beriah Brown, - -		50 00
41 Stationery, - -	3,043 56	
42 Salaries, - -	23,413 21	
50 Levi Hubbell, - -	222 00	
53 Brown Co., - -	875 28	
54 Calumet Co., - -	91 36	
56 Crawford Co., - -		03
61 Green Co., - -	251 02	
65 La Fayette Co., - -	1,397 11	
66 La Point Co., - -	25 48	
67 Manitowoc Co., - -	535 10	
69 Milwaukee Co., - -	1,496 57	
70 Portage Co., - -	1,308 82	
72 Richland Co., - -	194 58	
74 Saint Croix Co., - -	502 35	
75 Sauk Co., - -	351 22	
76 Sheboygan Co., - -	277 62	
77 Walworth Co., - -	93 44	
78 Washington Co., - -	1 43	
80 Winnebago Co., - -	306 61	
81 Marathon Co., - -	124 88	
82 General Fund, - -		53,371 10
95 Enoch Chase, - -		45 00
96 John Delaney, - -		2 00
116 Levi Sterling, - -		45 00
123 H. A. Wright, - -		45 00
127 Charles Gruning, Clk Cir. Ct. Calumet Co. -	24 00	
128 H. Baldwin, late " " Crawford Co. -	47 00	
128 J. B. Brunson, " " " " -	11 00	
129 J. Arnold, late " " Columbia " -	9 00	

		DR.	CR.
129	Jas. Delany, late Cl'k Cir. Ct. Columbia Co. -	63 00	
129	A. W. Delany, " " " " -	21 00	
130	Chas. Lumm, " " Dane " -	10 00	
131	W. H. Lander, " " Dodge " -	25 00	
132	J. J. Driggs, " " Fond du Lac " -		64 00
133	J. C. Squires, late " " Grant " -	4 00	
133	N. W. Kendall, " " " " -	15 00	
134	Noah Phelps, " " Green " -	102 00	
136	H. F. Pelton, " " Jefferson " -	128 00	
137	Sam. G. Bugh, late " " La Fayette " -	44 00	
137	D. W. Kyle, " " " " -	45 00	
138	A. B. Slaughter, " " Richland " -	5 00	
139	P. P. Smith, late " " Manitowoc " -	10 00	
139	F. Ulbrich, " " " " -		2 00
140	F. D. Hawes, late " " Marquette " -	12 00	
140	West Johnson, late " " " " -	8 00	
140	D. Devany, " " " " -	35 00	
141	H. K. White, late " " Milwaukee " -	102 00	
141	Matthew Keenan, " " " " -		6 00
142	G. W. Mitchell, late " " Portage " -	3 00	
142	E. B. Clark, " " " " -		12 00
143	J. G. Parker, late " " Racine " -	98 00	
143	I. G. Knight, " " " " -		2 00
144	Robert Looney, " " La Crosse " -	32 00	
145	John Nichols, " " Rock " -		201 00
146	Jos. Bowron, late " " St. Croix " -	61 00	
146	C. R. Knight, " " " " -	13 00	
147	R. P. Clement, late " " Sauk " -	2 00	
147	Geo. Martins " " " " -		3 00
148	A. H. Edwards " " Sheboygan " -	38 50	
149	W. H. Pettitt, " " Walworth " -	76 —	
150	W. F. Stewart, late " " Washington " -	41 85	
150	J. H. Bohan, " " " " -	22 00	
151	C. C. White, " " Waukesha " -	58 00	
152	E. R. Baldwin, " " Winnebago " -	170 00	
153	H. S. Eggleton, " " Outagamie " -		7 00
158	W. C. McMichael, " " Bad Ax " -	2 00	
163	School Fund Loans -	151,266 51	
165	Common Schools -		17,465 10
169	F. F. Davis, -		0 74
172	J. R. Briggs, Jun., -		45 00
174	J. E. Dodge, -		45 00
180	Wyman Spooner, -		553 00
188	H. D. York, -		45 00
190	A. Whittemore & Co., -		1,472 53
190	Fratney & Hertzberg, -		3 35
194	Charles Foote, -		77 78

	DR.	CR.
198 Charles A. Reuter,	7 00	
198 C. R. Hollenbeck,	20 00	
198 D. F. Kimball,	5 00	
200 Wiram Knowlton,		120 00
201 Governor's Contingent Acct.,		1,167 79
203 University Fund,		12,426 90
204 University Fund Loans,	3,620 00	
206 State University,		2,990 56
207 Timothy O. Howe,	90 00	
208 Fund for Blind,		405 84
211 Daniel H. Chandler,		300 00
221 J. W. Snow,		5 00
223 Milage Account,	1,978 10	
229 A. D. LaDue,		22 00
230 Nathan Olmstead,		45 00
231 Patrick Rogan,		45 00
237 School Fund Dues,	956,442 85	
238 School Lands,		993,616 31
241 Swamp Lands,		1,343 75
243 David Merrill,	8,563 98	
244 Territorial Suspense Account,		8,563 98
246 State Prison,	38,514 17	
247 State Loan,		102,023 00
248 Institute for Blind,		1,000 00
249 State Library,		169 99
250 University Fund Dues,	79,245 18	
251 University Lands,		81,305 50
252 Outagamie Co.,	654 84	
254 La Crosse Co.,	255 55	
255 Judiciary Fund,		7,964 00
256 Kewaunee Co.,	105 86	
259 Edward H. Janssen,		350 00
263 Contingent Expenses,	23,139 06	
265 Edw. H. Janssen, Treas. of Genl. Fund,		8,110 70
266 " " School Fund,	34,094 92	
267 " " School Fund Income,	17,465 10	
268 " " University Fund	10,867 22	
269 " " Univ. Fund Income,	2,990 56	
271 T. S. Bowen,		45 00
272 B. Pinkney,		45 00
273 Judson Prentice,		45 00
174 J. R. Sharpstein,		75 00
276 A. Stewart,		45 00
276 J. Walworth,		1 00
277 E. Wakeley,		45 00
277 G. H. Paul,		165 00
277 Publishers of Com. Advertiser,		2 00

	Dr.	Cr.
278 J. K. Williams,	-	616 00
279 J. Allen Barber,	-	44 50
280 G. W. Cate,	-	70 00
282 N. M. Donaldson,	-	55 00
282 T. H. Fellows,	-	45 00
288 James T. Lewis,	-	45 00
288 E. Ricker,	39 00	-
291 Publishers of Northern Republic,	-	3 00
292 Sundry Creditors,	-	4 00
292 John White,	-	0 57
293 W. S. Hascall,	18 80	-
298 E. B. Kelsey,	-	70 00
299 C. T. Wakeley,	-	271 60
299 Schoeffler & Wendt,	-	222 06
300 Postage,	631 11	-
301 Post Master at Madison,	1,396 02	-
302 Documentary History,	-	450 00
304 John Taylor,	-	56 00
305 Emigrant Agency,	-	500 00
309 Hawkers and Pedlers,	-	2,290 00
310 Edw. H. Janssen, Treas. of Improv. Fund,	129 38	-
311 Improvement Fund,	-	129 38
312 School Fund,	-	148,187 97
313 Oconto Co.,	280 78	-
314 Waupacca Co.,	202 84	-
315 M. M. Cothren,	-	155 00
316 C. H. Larrabee,	88 00	-
317 Coles Bashford,	-	45 00
317 M. H. Bovee,	-	45 00
317 J. W. Carey,	-	45 00
318 Charles Dunn,	-	45 00
318 D. S. Vittum,	-	45 00
319 T. T. Whittlesey,	-	45 00
319 J. Q. Adams,	-	45 00
319 W. D. Bacon,	-	45 00
319 Harry Barns,	-	45 00
320 W. P. Barns,	-	45 00
320 O. F. Bartlett,	-	45 00
320 John Bell,	-	45 00
320 P. Belden,	-	45 00
321 Richard Carlile,	-	45 00
321 Charles E. Chamberlain,	-	70 00
321 C. B. Coleman,	-	45 00
321 O. D. Coleman,	-	45 00
322 J. W. Davis,	-	40 00
322 Thomas Fenton,	-	45 00
322 L. W. Field,	-	70 00

	Dr.	Cr.
322 H. L. Foster,	-	70 00
323 E. N. Foster,	-	45 00
323 C. D. Gage	-	
323 Titus Hays,	25 00	45 00
323 W. A. Hawkins,	-	70 00
324 T. W. Hill,	-	70 00
324 E. Hillyer,	-	45 00
324 H. Holmes,	-	45 00
324 Patrick Kelly,	-	
324 James Lauderdale,	50 00	45 00
325 Edward Lees,	-	45 00
325 Q. Loehr,	-	45 00
325 O. P. Madden,	-	45 00
325 Joseph Meyer,	-	45 00
326 E. McGarry,	-	45 00
326 L. M. Miller,	-	45 00
326 W. Y. Murray,	-	45 00
326 J. H. Ostrander,	-	70 00
327 Elisha Pearle,	-	70 00
327 J. W. Porter,	-	45 00
327 D. J. Powers,	-	45 00
327 C. Reed,	-	70 00
328 Orson Reed,	-	45 00
328 E. Robinson,	-	45 00
328 James Robinson,	-	
328 W. H. Roe,	30 00	45 00
329 W. Sayles,	-	45 00
329 P. B. Simpson,	-	45 00
330 H. Stebbins,	-	45 00
330 Charles Stevens,	-	70 00
330 I. S. Tallmadge,	-	45 00
330 David Taylor,	-	70 00
331 J. H. Tweedy,	-	70 00
331 T. West,	-	45 00
331 H. C. West,	-	45 00
331 R. Wilcox,	-	45 00
331 E. Wheeler,	-	45 00
332 Timothy Burns,	-	76 00
332 Thomas Hood,	-	305 80
333 Delancy Thayer,	-	70 00
334 D. Atwood, B. Brown and others,	1,542 05	
337 Campbell, Brush & Co.,	-	41 37
340 E. C. Hull,	-	16 00
342 A. F. Cady,	-	125 05
343 Deaf and Dumb Institute,	750 00	
344 Martin Delaney,	-	201 93
344 B. S. Sanborn,	-	145 40

	DR.	CR.
358 J. W. Seaton,	-	45 00
359 Duncan C. Reed,	-	20 00
359 W. S. Duell,	-	20 00
359 M. Ames,	-	65 00
360 John Ballard,	-	70 00
360 W. H. Gleason,	5 00	•
360 S. D. Powers,	-	100 00
361 Charles Wheeler,	-	70 00
361 S. L. Smith,	-	70 00
361 John L. Sweeny,	-	282 00
361 R. P. Clement,	-	108 00
362 Robert Brayton,	-	293 10
Geological Survey,	1,375 25	
Publishing,	672 40	
363 Witness Fees,	257 60	
L. G. Fisher,	-	90 20
Harrison Reed,	-	160 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,455,581 33	\$1,455,581 33
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DOCUMENT C.

1911

REPORT.

*To His Excellency William A. Barstow,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—At the close of a period of eight months, during which I have discharged the duties of the office of Emigrant Commissioner, conferred upon me by the State of Wisconsin, I deem it a pleasant task herewith to present to your favorable notice a concise report of what I have done, its result, and my observations hitherto.

I employed the few days left me after my appointment in the month of March last, before my departure for New York, in the preparation for the press of the description of the State, required in my instructions, and designed for circulation, and at once placed myself in communication with the publishers of many of the most widely read newspapers in Europe, by sending them my official cards.

Upon the recommendation of several members of the last legislature, I also appointed John A. Byrne, Esq., as my Assistant, a choice I have had no reason to regret, as I found him a man of efficiency and intelligence, and thoroughly fitted for the position for which he was selected.

On the first of May I received from my predecessor, G. Van Steenwyk, Esq., the furniture used in his office, and the remaining pamphlets; and as the office used by my predecessor had already been rented for other purposes, removed to rooms I had

in the meantime procured at 89 Greenwich street, near the landing places of the great majority of emigrant ships, immediately advertised my locality in several newspapers published in various languages, established communication with the various bureaus and societies of emigration, and called upon the Mayor of New York, and the resident consuls of the various European Governments, that I might in certain cases be assured of their co-operation; and finally took into my employ two active men in addition to Mr. Byrne, who were well acquainted with New York; and was thus at the very commencement in a situation completely to discharge the duties of my position.

As for many years past I had been accustomed regularly to visit New York, and neglected no opportunity to acquire information upon the condition of Emigration, it could not be difficult for me soon to become acquainted with the main influences that cause the newly arrived emigrant to direct his steps to this or that State.

One of the most prominent aids, I unquestionably found in the Press, which by means of books and newspaper reports upon single States, or the United States in general, of statistical information upon particular branches of industry—as agriculture, trade, mining, &c.—not only excites attention, but especially gives a determinate direction to the steps of the emigrant, as to the State in which to fix his residence.

This opinion thus formed, my now daily intercourse with emigrants fully confirmed. Although I omitted no opportunity that presented itself to labor for the good of our State in New York itself, I yet directed my chief aim to the press here and in Europe, and in a long series of articles, presented Wisconsin in general; its advantages above other States; descriptions of particular localities; its commerce; the wealth of its mineral, timber and agricultural districts; its climate, public institutions, political privileges, means of education, &c., before the eyes of all those, who for whatever cause, were determined to change their residence.

I also sent copies of the pamphlets, which in the meantime I

had received, to the editors of a large number of newspapers in the United States, Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland, with the request to insert extracts therefrom in their respective journals.

The journals which I selected for advertisement and correspondence are, especially, the New York Tribune, Herald, Staats Zeitung, Irish American, Abend Zeitung, New York Democrat, Daily Wisconsin, Sentinel, Wisconsin Banner, Volksfreund, Niewsbode, Newarker Zeitung, Phœnix and Anzeiger des Nordwestens, and Republicaner in America, and the Times, Tablet and Tipperary Free Press, in England and Ireland, in the Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung, Schwabaebise Hercur, Casselsche Zeitung, Allgemeine Auswanderungs Zeitung in Rudolstadt, Nuernberger Correspondent, Eeipiger Zeitung, Bremer Auswanderungs Zeitung, in Germany, and Baseler Zeitung, in Switzerland.

In supplement A, I send you copies of these papers containing reports or advertisements from me. The results thus accomplished exhibited themselves in a surprising degree in a very short time, in written and personal inquiries from nearly every State in the Union and from many parts of Europe, and in the daily increasing number of inquiries at my office. From the first of May to the present time, a period of eight months, I received the really considerable number of 317 letters from Europe and America in reference alone to my official position, of which a large majority contained particular inquiries about Wisconsin, to which I made it my business to give faithful and detailed answers.

Over three thousand persons visited my office, during the same period, of whom nearly four hundred were from New York and vicinity, two or three hundred from other States and Wisconsin, and over two thousand came direct from Europe,—many of whom again, of course, often represented one or more families. Besides these, many emigrants were spoken with on the arrival of the ships in port.

The visitors were two-thirds Germans, a small number Ameri-

cans, and the remainder Irish, Norwegians, Swedes, English, Scotch, and Hollanders.

If it be true that the Irish emigration is near as extensive as the German, the reason why comparatively so few of them appeared at the office is, as Mr. Byrne, an Irishman by birth, and who had the most intercourse with them, can confirm, that the greater portion arrive with but limited means, and are therefore induced to seize upon the first work offered them for subsistence, which, indeed, is abundantly furnished by railroads and other important enterprises. Competition among employers is at present so great that, for example, the contractors upon the Illinois Central, and many other roads, have established agencies in New York, where not only are high wages offered to those seeking employment, but they are also transported, free of cost, or, at least, at much reduced rates of fare, to the place of their labor. The Irishman, also, is more inclined than the German to a residence in large cities.

I have received, mainly from Wisconsin, remittances of money, in sums of from \$5 to \$20, amounting to more than \$3,000, with the request to pay them to relatives, children, sisters, brothers, and parents, who were expected, but had not sufficient means to complete their journey.

There were also many minor children and aged persons referred to me, that on their arrival they might be protected against impositions, which humane requests I always willingly and cheerfully complied with.

Of the descriptions of the State placed at my disposal I have made the most liberal use, and have circulated them not only among the emigrants on the arrival of the ships, but have sent them off by mail, especially to Europe. In this, Dr. W. Hildebrandt, U. S. Consul at Bremen, and his Secretary, Mr. Whittlesey, (both from Wisconsin,) afforded me the most cheerful aid, for which I owe them my acknowledgments.

During the first two months, it was often difficult to gain a personal interview with those newly arrived, as they knew neither

my name nor office, and therefore appeared very distrustful; but from the month of July, a ship rarely entered the harbor with emigrants, [some of whom were not already in possession of my pamphlets, or had read some of my notices and communications: often, indeed, my address had been given them by emigrant societies or ship-owners, with the advice to follow my directions before all others. By living together during a long sea voyage, utter strangers often became strongly attached to each other, and thus it frequently happened that my station on the arrival of a ship was known to nearly all on board, when at the departure from the foreign port, usually but a few individuals had any knowledge of me, thereby often one-half met me with confidence, which was again the occasion that those who were yet undecided about their destination in America, generally chose Wisconsin as their new fatherland.

The number of pamphlets distributed and sent abroad is nearly 30,000, of which one-half found their way to Europe; I also seldom failed to give descriptions of Wisconsin, even to those who influenced by relatives and friends intended to settle in other States; and I have found this practical result, that more than one, discontented with the conditions of things which they there found, at once removed to Wisconsin, where some have since written to me, and expressed their acknowledgment for the counsel given them.

When I entered upon my duties, I supposed that my operations would be mainly confined to foreign arrivals; but many old inhabitants, and among them many American born citizens have applied to me for information and advice; and I thus found frequent opportunity to correct certain unfavorable impressions in regard to Wisconsin, originated either by inhabitants of neighboring rival States, or by individuals formerly resident in Wisconsin, who, chiefly through their own fault, were unsuccessful, and therefore left the State, and seek by misrepresentation of its character, to cover their own weakness. I lost no opportunity to refute these

infamous slanders, since a residence of eleven years in Wisconsin has abundantly convinced me of their falsity.

The unusual productiveness which has in the present year rewarded the labors of the farmer as well as the lumberman and miner, and the consequent general prosperity, afforded me an opportunity to circulate communications upon this subject in Europe, which will not fail of their effect, as already in consequence of those statements, minute inquiries respecting our lead mines have been addressed to me.

It is well known that the bonds of the various railroads now in course of construction in the West, though negotiated in New York, are purchased for European capitalists, and this is an additional reason why every honorable means should be employed to increase the emigration to Wisconsin, and to spread as widely as possible information respecting its favorable commercial position, and its other varied resources, that its already established fair fame may be raised still higher thereby; and thus railroad companies, and other important enterprises for the promotion of inland commerce, in Wisconsin, may find an easier and more favorable market for the the negotiation and sale of their securities.

As a curiosity, I take the liberty to direct your attention to some newspaper articles attached hereto in supplement A, which I have taken from different journals published in our neighboring States.

If in these articles it is attempted to place my official character in a false light, and I am even personally assailed, the motive evidently is that spirit of jealousy, which is so naturally excited when one sees whole trains filled with emigrants passing directly through those States, which also yet contain millions of acres of untenanted land, in order to reach Wisconsin.

Though there may exist in the State and city of New York sufficient laws intended for the protection of the emigrants, I am compelled frankly to state, that they are rarely if ever enforced,

and frauds of the basest character are, in immense number, of daily occurrence.

In supplement A, you will find a copy of a report addressed in July last to Governor Farwell, together with communications published by me in reference to the impositions practised upon emigrants, to which I ask your attention.

Every means in our power was employed by myself and my assistants, to protect all those who came in contact with us against deception and fraud; but completely to prevent the disgraceful wrong, is beyond the power of individuals.

After the most careful inquiries respecting the Emigration from Europe to Wisconsin during the year just past, I am able to give only the following approximate numbers :

From Germany, including the adjoining countries where the prevailing language is German	16 to 18,000
Ireland	4 — 5,000
Norway (mostly by way of Ruebeck,) perhaps	3 — 4,000
Holland, England, Scotland, Sweden and other European countries	2 — 3,000

It is impossible for me to give any statement of the number of emigrants from the middle and Eastern States to Wisconsin, as I have no means of accurate information, though I am assured by intelligent men that it has also been much larger than in later years. According to statements made to me on the occasion of a trip through many portions of the State, the emigration has this year exceeded in number that of the three years immediately preceding, which can only be regarded as an encouraging indication of the further prosperity of Wisconsin, especially as from the tables of the Commissioner of Emigration in New York, the entire European immigration of this year by the way of New York, appears to be not any larger than that of the year 1852.

My efforts to bring the State of Wisconsin, with its healthful climate, and its rich and boundless resources and advantages, to the notice of the inhabitants of Europe, by means of the press,

and the result of those efforts cannot exhibit themselves at once, as every one knows who is partially acquainted with such affairs, but their effects will more evidently appear in the coming season of 1854, for such are the circumstances in Europe, that it often requires a year or more of preparation before the emigrant can leave his old home. Not only was I inclined to activity by the duties directly imposed upon me, but by the certain consciousness that if I should succeed in directing the long trains of emigrants to Wisconsin, I could confer no greater kindness, and could in no way better promote the further prosperity of these weary wanderers from Europe.

Every unprejudiced citizen and observer of our State must confess and acknowledge that the continued prosperity of its inhabitants, is in a great degree dependent upon further accessions to its population from abroad. If they are large, the prosperity and power of Wisconsin will increase in an equal degree; if not large, they will suffer many reverses. Whether he comes from other States of the Union, or from Europe, each individual contributes some thing to the general wealth and expansion, whether in physical strength, knowledge or capital. It may be asserted that a large number of enterprises of greater or less importance, have been undertaken upon the assumption of the most rapid possible increase of our population; and should such increase be cut off, or in a great degree lessened, many disastrous failures would be the certain result. Wisconsin, with the other western States, ought therefore earnestly to oppose all those measures which have been adopted either by the general government, or from selfishness by certain eastern States, for the sake of temporary profit, to undermine the established reputation and good name of the United States.

For years past, emigrants, especially those landing in New York, have been systematically plundered, for which shameless wrong not only the hireling sub-agent, runners, &c., are responsible, but especially those who retain these unprincipled subjects in their employ.

The eager desire for money, induces the various forwarding

lines leading to the West, or their agents, to resort to the **most** shameless means; and the profit that is made thereby, of **which** frequently the larger portion goes to the agents and the hirelings of those lines, is the chief cause that many laws designed expressly to check this crying injustice, are not only not executed, but are daily, and even hourly, most grossly violated with **impunity**, in the very presence and under the eyes of the public authorities. If, indeed, one of the victims attempts to bring the swindler to punishment, the venal tool is pushed forward, and every possible assistance afforded him, so that the unfortunate friendless foreigner, a stranger to the customs and laws, and often speaking a strange language, seldom succeeds in finding justice, and he suffers, in addition to his severe loss, the bitter experience of being compelled to find much in his new father-land quite different from the expectations he had indulged in. With bitter curses and complaints such incidents are reported to the home he left, and are by no means the least important reason that of late thousands of emigrants have emigrated to other countries.

The city of New York has also seen fit to increase the tax upon immigration, called commutation money, from \$1 50 to \$2 per capita, although the former rates produced more than enough, if judiciously expended, to support all the sick, and aged infirm, that became a burden upon the city or State in consequence of immigration. The sum produced by this tax in the year 1852 was near one-half a million of dollars, and will amount this year under the increased tax to \$700,000; which, of course, the immigrant being forced to contribute, reduces his capital by so much, and therefore is lost to the place of his future residence.

The right to levy this commutation money is doubted by many lawyers, as it can only be the merest assumption, in addition to the enormous profits which the city and State of New York necessarily derive from immigration, to demand from the mass double and even threefold compensation for the so disproportionate expenses caused by individuals.

The capital which, besides intelligence and physical strength,

is brought hither by European emigrants, is much larger than is usually supposed. To give an example only, I state that 120 persons, including women and children, who landed from a single ship from Germany, in August last, and were nearly all induced by me to locate in Wisconsin, had in their possession nearly sixty thousand dollars. It is a well-known fact that in the new states the value of imports greatly exceeds that of exports, often, indeed by one half, and yet the condition of those States improves, and their wealth increases year by year. Who supplies the deficit but the immigrant? Perhaps one quarter of the present inhabitants of Wisconsin from the middle and eastern States of the Union, would to this day never have seen the shores of Lake Michigan if they had not found purchasers for their property in the immigrants from Europe, who by their settlement in the eastern and middle States still contribute to the prosperity of the West.

Of late, nearly all European Governments have attempted to check the constantly increasing drain of population and capital from their dominions; and though they fail entirely to stop the stream, yet the measures they have adopted are not without effect. It is also too well known that on many sides the growing power of the United States is regarded with dissatisfaction, and begins to excite their serious apprehensions. But it is also known that every adopted citizen strengthens this power—and, therefore, recently these Governments have employed every means in their power to divert the stream, the flow of which they cannot stay, in another direction, to such countries whose governments sympathize with their own.

Among others, Brazil, which has many millions of acres of yet unoccupied lands lying within its boundaries, has just discovered the importance and profit of immigration, and has not only passed a law granting to every immigrant the necessary land for a home without price, but the Government has appropriated \$400,000 yearly to the furtherance of immigration; and besides, the difference between the cost of passage to the United States and to Brazil, is made up to every European arrival, while the passage

of children under eight years of age is paid entirely by the government; and those ships engaged in the transportation of emigrants, are entirely exempted from harbor duties. In consequence of these favorable conditions, two populous settlements have already been founded by Germans, and these will, according to recent reports, receive large accessions the coming year. This affords sufficient evidence of the importance attached to European immigration, and which it well deserves. How striking is therefore the contrast between the measures adopted in regard to immigration in New York and Brazil!

It could, indeed, be regarded only as an act of wisdom, should the present legislature of Wisconsin, in unison with the other western States, to take earnest steps for the removal of the hindrances which certain eastern States, with the avowed purpose of gain, have placed in the way of immigration, and to meet the emigrants with other liberal propositions on the part of Wisconsin.

The present law providing for the election of a Commissioner of Emigration is, in my opinion, so far defective as it requires the re-election of that officer every year, as this is a fatal obstacle to his greatest usefulness to the State.

I am convinced that this office can only be administered by a citizen of the State, who has long resided there, and has become intimately acquainted with its history and condition, and by means of frequent journeys has acquired local information, and in general possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

That such men, who are also, perhaps, bound to the State by business or family ties, can only be induced under peculiar circumstances to accept such a position for so short a time, and so inadequate compensation, needs no further proof. Besides it requires a long time to become thoroughly acquainted with New York, and the conditions and circumstances of emigration in general, and to gather the necessary experience. Before this can be done the most favorable portions of the year is often past.

Every newly adopted measure, although designed for the benefit of emigrants, can only attain confidence and unity through

constant, and undeviating perseverance; and this must be incomparably more difficult when such a position is each year filled by a new incumbent.

It is not enough to look after the emigrant after his arrival in New York, but the official character, and also the name of the officer, should be universally and favorably known in Europe to the emigrant before his departure, to inspire him with confidence at once. The appointee should also be acquainted with the state of affairs in Europe, should have connections there in order to establish communications, and should understand the principal languages of the continent. And it is further important that the location of the commissioner should be permanent and fixed, which is now impossible, as each incumbent is forced to procure such rooms as can be obtained after his arrival in New York.

If it be statistically proven that the population of Ireland during the last ten years has suffered serious diminution in consequence of emigration, this has and can have no application to Germany. While the population of Ireland never exceeded ten millions, on the other hand, the German language is still at this moment by more than fifty millions spoken upon the Continent; and it is further settled, that an annual emigration of half a million, if uniformly distributed, would occasion no perceptible decrease. If it be considered that in the United States, and therefore proportionately in Wisconsin, magnificent enterprises are daily begun, with which lesser undertakings are connected, which can only realize their anticipated profits through the most rapid possible growth and prosperity of the State, to which immigration must contribute the highest aid. It must be a most narrow-minded policy to neglect not only to favor and encourage immigration, but also to use every exertion to direct it more and more to our own State.

In my daily intercourse with the emigrant, I directed the attention of those who intended to purchase land, to the school lands of our State, showing to those of limited means, that they could at once plant themselves in an entirely independent situation, as

it could not be difficult for them, with industry and patience, and the long term allowed for payment, to meet their obligation. Upon inquiry, I have had the satisfaction to learn, that during the past year large quantities of these lands, largely exceeding the sales of the previous year, have been sold, and chiefly to actual settlers. The interest and taxes paid upon the lands thus sold, will not only swell the resources of our free school system, but also will aid in the support of the burdens of the State.

It is also gratifying to direct your attention to the fact, that though the entire immigration to the United States during the year 1853, has little, if at all, exceeded that of the year preceding—Wisconsin has received, at least, 15 per cent. more than in 1852.

I have not the least doubt, that it can be yet greatly increased, if in connection with the glorious year of prosperity just past, which affords the best evidence of the fertility of the soil of Wisconsin, the State will, by the enactment of liberal laws suited to the times, and conservative of the personal freedom of each of its citizens, draw upon itself more and more the eyes of the world of progress.

In supplement B, I present you a statement of my expenditures during the period of my office to this date.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours, &c.,

HERMAN HAERTEL.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,
Dec. 30, 1853.

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

The land owned by the United States in the State of California is divided into several classes, and the following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

The land owned by the United States in the State of California is divided into several classes, and the following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

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DOCUMENT D.

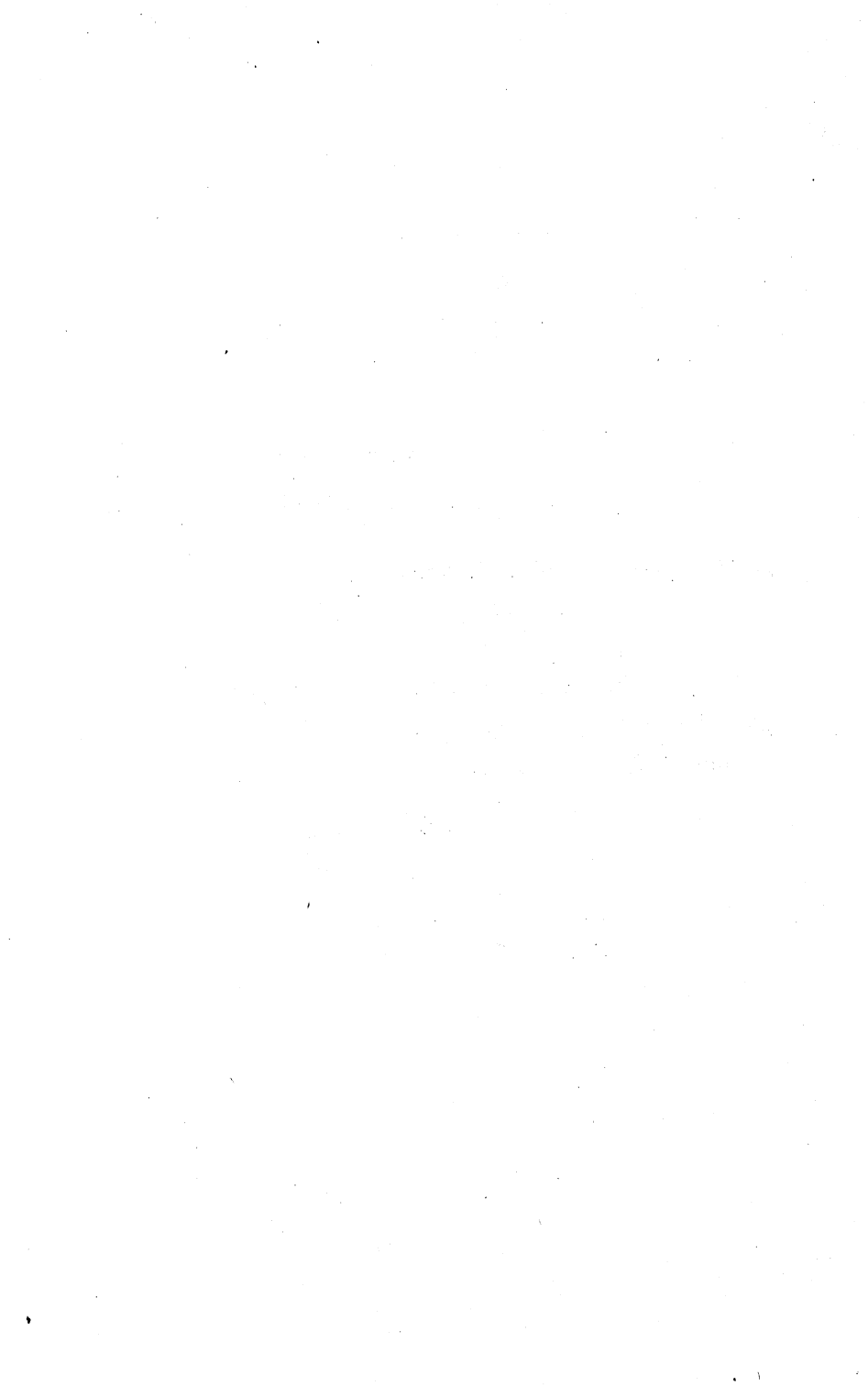


STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
State of Wisconsin, Madison, Jan. 2, 1854.

*To His Excellency, Wm. A. Barstow,
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, 1853.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
State Treasurer.



REPORT.

Received into the State Treasury General Fund:

1853.

Jan. 11,	Received of Treasurer of Crawford Co., Revenue	-	\$356 56
13,	" O'Reilly's Telegraph Company, Taxes	-	85 00
14,	" Speed's " "	-	22 00
"	" B. B. Bird, License	-	20 00
20,	" Treasurer of Rock County, Revenue	-	1,000 00
"	" " Portage, " "	-	100 00
22,	" " Crawford, " "	-	300 00
25,	" Racine & R. R. Telegraph, Taxes	-	11 00
28,	" Edward Nekey, License	-	10 00
31,	" Treasurer of Brown Co., Revenue	-	104 38
Feb. 2,	" " Jefferson " "	-	4,230 38
"	" R. C. Cargill, License	-	10 00
	Carried forward		<hr/> \$6,249 32

1853.		Brought forward	\$6,249 32
Feb.	3,	Received of Treasurer of Dodge Co., Revenue,	- 4,428 30
	5,	" " La Crosse, "	- 665 00
	7,	" " Washington, "	- 3,000 00
	8,	" " La Crosse, "	- 274 95
	9,	" " Grant, "	- 5,716 01
	"	" " Manitowoc, "	- 1,343 18
	"	" " Rock, "	- 4,667 48
	10,	" " Dane, "	- 5,300 00
	"	" " Brown, "	- 1,420 45
	"	" " Manitowoc, "	- 100 00
	"	" " Manitowoc, "	- 100 00
	11,	" " Lafayette, "	- 600 00
	"	" " Milwaukee, "	- 475 00
	"	" " Sheboygan, "	- 910 00
	12,	" " Winnebago, "	- 2,228 68
	"	" " Winnebago, "	- 488 96
	"	" " Richland, "	- 317 22
	"	" " Fond du Lac, "	- 5,208 67
	14,	" " Green, "	- 2,453 88
	"	" " Kenosha, "	- 3,755 16
	15,	" " Waukesha, "	- 5,704 60
Dec.	15,	" " Iowa, "	- 2,713 63
	"	" " Winnebago, "	- 45 00
	"	" " Racine, "	- 4,147 06
	"	O. Courtney, License, Hawker and Pedlar,	10 00
	19,	Treasurer of Milwaukee Co., Revenue	5,000 00
	"	" " Columbia, "	- 3,312 34
	"	" " Sauk, "	- 1,700 00
Carried forward			<u>\$72,334 89</u>

1853.		Brought forward	\$72,334 89
Dec. 21,	Received of Byron Sanborn, on Canal Land Mortgage, Waukesha Co.	-	145 40
Feb. 23,	" Treasurer of Marquette Co., Revenue	-	2,550 69
"	" " Outagamie "	-	500 00
"	" " Milwaukee "	-	525 00
25,	" " Calumet "	-	982 51
"	" " Washington "	-	68 86
March 3,	" " Bad Ax "	-	100 00
"	" " Bad Ax "	-	25 00
"	" " Portage "	-	55 00
8,	" Alex. Mitchell, on Delany's Canal Land Mortgage	-	94 96
11,	" Treasurer of State Land Office	-	270 00
16,	" " Milwaukee Co., Revenue	-	4,548 69
17,	" " Walworth "	-	4,330 85
"	" " Sauk "	-	400 00
21,	" " Calumet "	-	200 00
22,	" " Manitowoc "	-	571 50
23,	" " Iowa "	-	88 45
"	" " Sheboygan "	-	1,800 00
"	" " Portage "	-	20 00
24,	" A. Mitchell, on Delany's Canal Mortgage	-	106 97
April 25,	" A. Mitchell, for \$30,000 State Bonds	-	31,815 00
May 7,	" Treasurer of St. Croix Co., Revenue	-	405 90
"	" " Brown "	-	100 00
11,	" Washburn & Woodman, for \$20,000 State Bonds	-	21,208 00
24,	" Treasurer of Outagamie Co., Revenue	-	15 00
		Carried forward	<u>\$143,262 67</u>

1853.		Brought forward	\$143,262 67
May 27,	Received of Goodrich & Vosburgh, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	40 00
June 6,	" H. L. Boynton, for License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	10 00
7,	" Treasurer of Sauk Co., Revenue	-	700 00
13,	" " Bad Ax, "	-	100 51
"	" " La Crosse, "	-	162 50
17,	" A. H. Vercileus, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	40 00
18,	" Treasurer of Lafayette Co., Revenue	-	2,207 42
"	" J. A. Chandler, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	40 00
20,	" S. A. Kasel, " " "	-	80 00
22,	" Wisconsin Bank, Tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. from May to July	-	104 16
4,	" Treasurer of Portage Co., Revenue	-	340 00
23,	" State Bank of Wisconsin, Tax	-	475 00
29,	" Bank of Racine, "	-	312 50
"	" Sam. Block, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	10 00
July 1,	" Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Taxes	-	102 10
"	" Bank of Kenosha, "	-	264 58
"	" State Bank, Madison "	-	375 00
"	" Wis. Fire and Ins. Bank, "	-	700 00
6,	" Rock River Bank, "	-	295 83
13,	" Robert Brayton, on Canal Mortgage	-	293 10
19,	" Wm. Fry, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	10 00
"	" I. A. Starks, " " "	-	40 00
22,	" S. Block, " " "	-	10 00
Carried forward			\$149,925 37

1853.		Brought forward	\$149,925 37
Aug. 8,	Received of E. Donelly, License, Hawker and Pedlar		40 00
"	" John Taylor, unexpired balance of appropriation for State Prison	-	56 00
10,	" Ovids Tappend, License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	30 00
"	" Benj. Markwell, " " "		30 00
12,	" Michael Mullen, " " "		40 00
"	" Sam. M. Cone, " " "		10 00
15,	" Madison Chamberlin, " " "		40 00
"	" S. D. Jackson, " " "		40 00
17,	" Treasurer of Dane Co., balance of Arrears, Revenue	-	608 74
"	" King, Mills & Co., License, Hawker and Pedlar	-	60 00
29,	" M. Friend, " " "		30 00
	To amount overpaid on salaries, refunded	-	75 00
Sept. 3,	Received of M. Weil, License	-	40 00
24,	" J. Badeck, " " "		10 00
"	" G. Badeck, " " "		10 00
Oct. 4,	" L. G. Fisher, on Canal Land Mortgage	-	90 20
25,	" A. H. Dellar, License	-	30 00
"	" Treasurer of Dane County	-	3 00
Nov. 3,	" H. Hyman, License	-	30 00
7,	" H. N. Gundelfign " " "		40 00
"	" Treasurer of St. Croix County	-	45 00
Dec. 5,	" Governor L. J. Farwell, on account of Sales, Stoves, &c.	-	65 76
6,	" Jonas Lobe, License	-	30 00
	Carried forward		\$151,379 07

1853.		Brought forward	\$151,379 07
Dec. 6,	Received of Isaac Zigler, License	-	10 00
21,	" Samuel Block, "	-	40 00
26,	" Kremer & Co., License	-	10 00
27,	" State Bank, Madison, Taxes	-	375 00
"	" Bank of Racine	-	375 00
"	" Badger State Bank	-	156 25
"	" Assignees of H. Reed, on Canal Mortgage	-	160 00
"	" amount overpaid during year, as per vouchers	-	8,281 32
	Total	-	<u>\$160,786 64</u>

EDWARD H. JANSSEN, *State Treasurer,*
In Account with General Fund,

Cr.

1853.			\$24,443 27
By amount paid to State Officers for Salaries		-	20,559 56
"	" on account of Contingent Expenses	-	561 85
"	" " Publishing Laws	-	2,203 20
"	" Postage for Legislature and State Officers	-	12,106 02
"	" State Prison Indebtedness	-	600 00
"	" Compiling Documentary History of Wisconsin	-	1,500 00
"	" Appropriation for Blind	-	2,250 00
"	" " Deaf and Dumb	-	2,000 00
"	" " Stationery for Legislat., 1854	-	1,000 00
"	" " State Agricultural Society	-	1,375 25
"	" " Geological Survey	-	1,800 00
"	" " Emigrant Agency	-	2,278 37
"	" " Stationery and Binding	-	6,040 00
"	" School Fund on State Loan	-	19,603 09
"	" Printing on Sholes' Contract and others	-	1,435 92
"	" State Prisoners Appropriation	-	
	Carried forward		<u>\$99,756 53</u>

1853.	Brought forward	\$99,756 53
By amount paid Wisconsin Territorial Bonds,	.	160 00
" " per diem and Mileage of Members,	-	59,558 90
" overpaid General Fund, 1852,	-	1,311 21
		<u>\$160,786 64</u>

SCHOOL FUND.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In Account with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
Treasurer of School Fund.

Dr.

Jan. 1, 1853. To balance on hand as per last report,	\$4,777 15
" " whole amount received during year,	62,927 61
	<u>\$67,704 76</u>

Cr.

Jan. 1, 1853. By total amount of expenditures,	33,609 84
Balance on hand,	<u>\$34,094 92</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In Account with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
Treasurer of School Fund Income.

Dr.

Jan. 1, 1853. To balance on hand as per last report,	\$5,549 12
" " amount received during year,	68,101 69
	<u>\$73,650 81</u>

Cr.

Jan. 1, 1853. By amount paid out as per vouchers,	56,185 71
Balance on hand,	<u>\$17,465 10</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In Account with EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
Treasurer of University Fund.

Dr.			
Jan. 1, 1853.	To balance on hand as per last report	\$1,995	58
	“ whole amount received during year	9,999	89
			<u>\$11,095 47</u>
Cr.			
	By total expenditures	-	228 25
	Balance on hand	-	<u>\$10,867 22</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

In Account with E. H. JANSSEN,
Treasurer of University Fund Income.

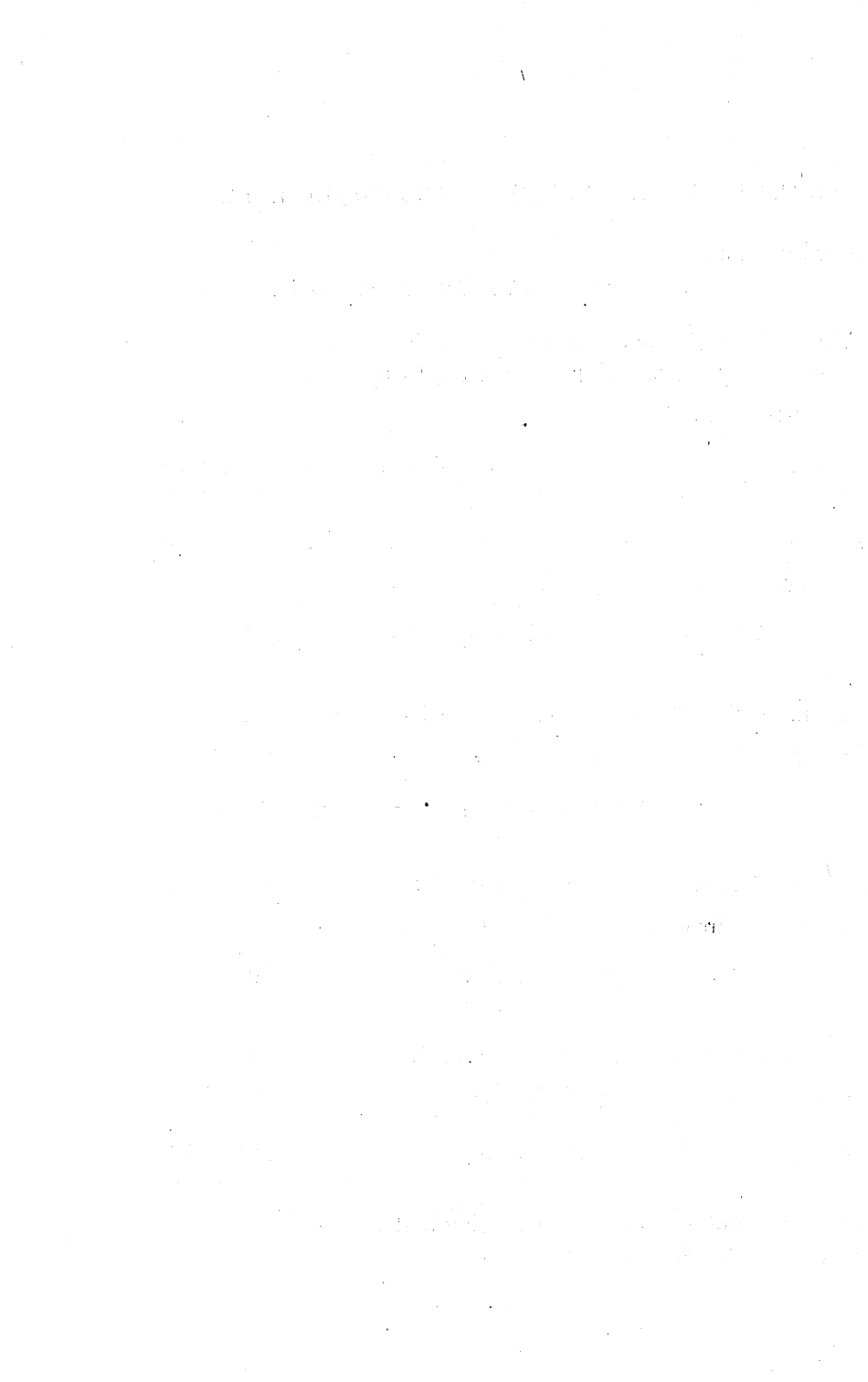
Dr.			
Jan. 1, 1853.	To balance on hand as per last report	\$1,817	22
	“ whole amount received during year	4,799	03
			<u>\$6,616 25</u>
Cr.			
Jan. 1, 1853.	By total amount of expenditures as per vouchers	-	\$3,625 69
	Balance on hand	-	<u>\$2,990 56</u>

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,

In Account with the State of Wisconsin.

Amount belonging to General Fund, received from December 31, 1852, to December 31, 1853,	-	-	\$152,505 32
Amount disbursed in 1853,	-	-	160,786 64
Overpaid out of this fund,	-	-	<u>\$8,281 32</u>
Amount of School Fund received 1853,	-	-	67,704 76
Amount disbursed same period,	-	-	33,609 84
Balance on hand,	-	-	<u>\$34,094 92</u>
Amount of School Fund Income received 1853,	-	-	73,650 81
Amount disbursed same period,	-	-	56,185 71
Balance on hand,	-	-	<u>\$17,465 10</u>
Amount of University Fund received 1853,	-	-	11,095 47
Amount disbursed same period,	-	-	228 25
Balance on hand,	-	-	<u>\$10,867 22</u>
Amount of University Fund Income received 1853,	-	-	6,616 25
Amount disbursed same period,	-	-	3,625 69
Balance on hand,	-	-	<u>\$2,990 56</u>
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the several funds, December 31, 1853,	-	-	<u>\$57,436 48</u>



DOCUMENT E.



REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
MADISON, January 2, 1854. }

To His Excellency WM. A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

The Commissioners for the sale of School and University Lands pursuant to statute, respectfully present the following report, for the year ending December 31st, 1853.

CHAS. D. ROBINSON,

Secretary of State.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,

State Treasurer.

E. ESTABROOK,

Attorney General.

The following is a *CONDENSED STATEMENT* of sales of
16th sections in the following counties to wit:

COUNTIES.	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Am't due.
Bad Ax, - - - -	1355 00	353 00	1002 00
Brown, - - - -	690 75	71 75	619 00
Calumet, - - - -	546 12	59 12	487 00
Columbia, - - - -	11577 52	1170 52	10407 00
Crawford, - - - -	2402 85	266 85	2136 00
Dodge, - - - -	2191 65	255 65	1936 00
Dane, - - - -	15371 23	1418 23	13953 00
Fond du Lac, - - - -	1583 20	163 20	1420 00
Green, - - - -	3041 46	324 46	2717 00
Grant, - - - -	6541 62	945 62	5596 00
Iowa, - - - -	3130 16	555 70	2574 46
Jefferson, - - - -	2463 67	245 67	2218 00
Kenosha, - - - -	828 50	84 50	744 00
Lafayette, - - - -	5371 88	909 16	4462 72
La Crosse, - - - -	8232 26	903 26	7329 00
Manitowoc, - - - -	4315 88	427 88	3888 00
Marquette, - - - -	6764 57	3231 57	3733 00
Milwaukee, - - - -	5215 56	515 56	4700 00
Outagamie, - - - -	5398 42	1250 36	4148 06
Portage, - - - -	2336 08	269 08	2067 00
Pierce, - - - -	1342 12	172 12	1170 00
Richland, - - - -	3867 95	1095 23	1772 72
Rock, - - - -	21831 40	2324 40	19507 00
Racine, - - - -	1212 50	122 50	1090 00
Sheboygan, - - - -	8143 64	1283 64	6860 00
Sauk, - - - -	14653 25	1584 25	13069 00
St. Croix, - - - -	1290 50	158 50	1132 00
Walworth, - - - -	11709 70	1470 70	10239 00
Washington, - - - -	11647 30	1935 30	9712 00
Winnebago, - - - -	1452 84	257 84	1195 00
Waushara, - - - -	5357 75	573 75	4784 00
Waupaca, - - - -	3449 85	1182 85	2267 00
	\$175,517 18	\$25,582 22	\$149,934 96

AMOUNT brought forward of 16th Sections.

	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Am't due.
Am't brought forward,	\$175,517 18	\$25,582 22	\$149,934 96

500,000 ACRES TRACT.

COUNTIES.	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Am't due.
Bad Ax, - - - -	5816 92		5816 92
Brown, - - - -	2468 56	1417 00	1051 56
Columbia, - - - -	18574 90	50 80	18524 10
Calumet, - - - -	6130 16		6130 16
Crawford, - - - -	1376 60		1376 60
Dane, - - - -	27297 37		27297 37
Fond du Lac, - - - -	831 25		831 25
Grant, - - - -	7689 74		7689 74
Iowa, - - - -	11140 32		11140 32
Jefferson, (canal.) - - - -	2978 05	301 05	2677 00
Waukesha, " - - - -	203 42	35 42	168 00
La Crosse, - - - -	20267 02		20267 02
Lafayette, - - - -	18173 05	991 52	17181 53
Manitowoc, - - - -	11619 63	365 60	11254 03
Richland, - - - -	14643 43	493 32	14150 11
Sauk, - - - -	7379 38	287 20	7092 18
St. Croix, - - - -	31132 88		31132 88
	187742 68	3941 91	183800 77
16th sec. bro't down,	175517 18	25582 22	149934 96
	\$363,259 86	\$29,524 13	\$333,735 73

*There has been PAID OUT ON LOANS in the following
Counties, in the year 1853, to wit:*

Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1379 00
Dodge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1025 00
Dane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4622 00
Fond du Lac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408 00
Green,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
Grant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 00
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1150 00
Jefferson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Lafayette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1150 00
La Crosse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Marquette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1725 00
Milwaukee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
Manitowoc,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850 00
Rock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Richland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Sheboygan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000 00
Sauk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300 00
Waupaca,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
Walworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1700 00
Winnebago,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 00
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2350 00
									\$24996 00

*The WHOLE AMOUNT OF LOANS due from Counties, up
to January 1st, 1854, is :*

Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2100 00
Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4204 00
Dodge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6375 00
Dane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	27638 61
Fond du Lac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6221 00
Grant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2025 00
Jefferson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5225 00
Kenosha,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2930 50
Lafayette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5535 00
La Crosse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400 00
Marquette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4769 50
Milwaukee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10678 00
Manitowoc,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1650 00
Richland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Rock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5800 00
Racine county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11600 00
Racine city,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7900 00
Sauk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300 00
Sheboygan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2925 00
Waukesha,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8585 00
Walworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7246 00
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8700 00
Winnebago,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1617 00
Waupaca,	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
Green,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3298 00
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1825 00
							\$142,422 61

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

State of Wisconsin, in account with Edward H. Janssen :

		Dr.	
1853			
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand as per last report.	5549 12	
"	To amount received on certificates, previously issued,	47379 64	
"	To amount received on sales,	9402 33	
"	" " " " loans	8847 38	
"	" " " " in advance for 1854.	2482 34	
			\$73650 81
		Cr.	
1853			
Jan. 1.	By am't paid on apportionment as per State Sup't certificate,	56011 89	
"	By overcharges refunded	173 82	
"			56185 71
Balance on hand,			17465 10

The following is the **AMOUNT OF INTEREST** on sales in the following counties, to wit:

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT.
Bad Axe	11 83
Brown,	17 82
Calumet,	26 40
Columbia,	309 32
Crawford,	13 08
Dodge,	86 31
Dane,	445 71
Fond du Lac,	53 89
Green,	34 25
Grant,	259 37
Iowa,	56 26
Jefferson,	113 87
Kenosha,	17 07
Lafayette,	217 30
La Crosse,	88 54
Manitowoc,	132 96
Marquette,	165 22
Milwaukee,	167 96
Outagamie,	123 35
Portage,	62 85
Pierce,	13 13
Richland,	38 89
Rock,	808 67
Racine,	50 90
Sheboygan,	204 55
Sauk,	487 43
St. Croix,	10 76
Walworth,	343 28
Washington,	361 04
Winnebago,	46 54
Waushara,	155 69
Waupacca,	76 10
16th sections.	\$4991 34

\$4991 34

AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD 16th Section.

Amount brought forward,	4991 34	\$4,991 34
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500 000 ACRES TRACT.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT.	
Bad Axe, - - - - -	169 05	
Brown, - - - - -	39 55	
Columbia, - - - - -	858 54	
Calumet, - - - - -	235 86	
Crawford, - - - - -	14 47	
Dane, - - - - -	748 06	
Fond du Lac, - - - - -	14 62	
Grant, - - - - -	115 21	
Iowa, - - - - -	151 33	
Jefferson, (Canal) - - - - -	141 73	
Waukesha, do - - - - -	4 25	
La Crosse, - - - - -	364 59	
Manitowoc, - - - - -	215 55	
Richland, - - - - -	160 98	
Sauk, - - - - -	320 50	
St. Croix, - - - - -	431 85	
		\$4410 99
Total amount of interest,		\$9402 33

UNIVERSITY FUND.

State of Wisconsin, in account with Edward H. Janssen, Treasurer of University Fund.

1853.				
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand as per last report - - - -	Dr.		
"	To sales - - - -	1995 58		
"	" five per cent forfeitures	7001 63		
"	" sundry amounts on certificates previously issued, - -	77 64		
"		2020 62		
				\$11095 47
1853				
Jan. 1.	By loans - - - -	Cr.		
"	" publishing - - - -	225 00		
		3 25		228 25
	Balance on hand - - - -			\$10867 22

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

State of Wisconsin, in account with Edward H. Janssen, Treasurer of University Fund Income:

		Dr.	
1853			
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand as per last report, - - - -	1817 22	
	To amount rec'd on sales, - - - -	1967 42	
	“ “ “ certificates previously issued, - - - -	2197 96	
	To amount of interest paid in advance for 1854. - - - -	350 14	
	To amount of interest on loans, - - - -	283 51	
			\$6,616 35
		Cr.	
1853			
Jan. 1.	By treasurer of State University as per vouchers, - - - -	3255 21	
	By interest on loan, - - - -	312 01	
	“ publishing, - - - -	15 50	
	“ amounts refunded, - - - -	42 97	
			3,625 69
	Balance on hand, - - - -		\$2,990 56

UNIVERSITY FUND.

COUNTIES.	Sales.	Prin. rec'd.	Am't due from Counties.	Am't due from Counties on Loans.	
Columbia, -	2959 99	296 99	3899 53	300 00	
Calumet, -					
Dane, - -	15010 37	1885 37	14799 16	675 00	
Dodge, - -	5186 85	526 85	11495 00	200 00	8 64
Fond du Lac, -	1031 06	104 06	2510 00		
Green, - -	2882 28	520 88	2719 00	225 00	
Iowa, - -	1230 66	151 18	1105 00		
Jefferson, -	8323 87	931 87	8479 00	250 00	
Lafayette, -	5511 14	582 14	5832 00		
Manitowoc, -	602 64	62 64	540 00		
Racine, - -	2945 85	295 85	4320 90		35 35
Richland, -	3029 23	306 23	4420 00		
Rock, - -	5599 20	573 20	12345 26	150 00	
Walworth, -	2502 79	254 79	4812 00		
Washington, -	1524 05	246 05	2862 00	500 00	
Winnebago, -	2599 53	263 53	7115 00	300 00	12 65
Waukesha, -			4371 00	1020 00	21 00
	\$60939 51	\$7001 63	\$91624 85	\$3620 00	\$77 64
	7001 63			91624 85	
	\$53937 88			95244 85	

Amount due on sales for 1853, - - - \$53,937 88
 Subject to interest at 7 per cent. per annum, - - - \$95244 85

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

COUNTIES.	Interest rec'd on sales.	Interest on cer- tificates previ- ously issued.	Interest on Loans.
Columbia, - - - - -	89 72	200 00	42 00
Calumet, - - - - -			
Dane, - - - - -	475 55	400 00	39 54
Dodge, - - - - -	105 94	90 47	29 75
Fond du Lac, - - - - -	25 46	54 90	
Green, - - - - -	69 22	60 27	
Iowa, - - - - -	47 28	396 72	
Jefferson, - - - - -	394 61	201 09	17 50
Lafayette, - - - - -	156 60	40 00	
Manitowoc, - - - - -	11 56	49 00	
Racine, - - - - -	122 12	207 01	
Richland, - - - - -	100 46	93 78	
Rock, - - - - -	132 23	106 94	10 50
Walworth, - - - - -	70 64	95 72	
Washington, - - - - -	85 52	69 70	24 50
Winnebago, - - - - -	80 74	76 00	
Waukesha, - - - - -		56 16	119 72
	\$1967 42	\$2197 96	\$283 51

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOCUMENT F.

ATTACHED

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, Dec. 31st, 1853.

To the Legislature :

The law of this State renders it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report annually to the Legislature a statement of the School reports from the several counties of the State; of the condition of the public schools; of the school fund, and its management; and generally of such matters relating to the educational interests of the State, as he may judge expedient. In compliance with this provision, I transmit to you the FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, from the department of Public Instruction.

There are 45 counties in the state, from 39 of which school reports have been received. The six counties making no reports are Buffalo, Clark, Chippewa, Door, LaPointe, and Shawanaw.

In the counties from which reports have been received, are 421 towns, from the following six of which, no reports have been received:—Kildare, Necedale, Lisbon, in the county of Adams, Howard, Pittsfield, in the county of Brown, and Woodville, in the county of Calumet.

The number of school districts reported as existing in the State is 2072

Number of parts of districts, 932

Those styled "parts of districts," are portions of the same district, lying in different towns, each portion being reported as a part of a district, in the town where it lies. Parts of the same district may sometimes be found in three or four towns. The impossibility of learning, from the reports which reach this de-

partment, the extent of these divisions, prevents more than a rude estimate of the aggregate of districts in the State. Judging as nearly as possible from such facts as are apparent, the number may be stated at not far from 2,500.

STATISTICS.

The number of children over the age of four and under the age of twenty, residing in the State, is 138,279
 The number of children between the above ages, one year ago, was 124,783
 The increase within the year has been, 13,496
 The entire number of children who have attended school during the past year, is 97,835
 Being an increase during the year of 9,793

The following table will exhibit the whole number of children in the State, between the ages of four and of twenty years, and the number who have attended school, for each year, since the organization of the public schools under the State government.

Year.	Whole No. of Children.	No. who have attended School
1849	70,457	32,174
1850	92,047	61,597
1851	111,431	78,944
1852	124,783	88,042
1853	138,279	97,835

The whole amount of money expended in this State during the past year, for public schools, is \$175,134 17.

This sum was expended for the following purposes:

For teachers' wages,	\$113,788 18
“ Building and repairing school-houses,	45,071 84
“ Libraries,	1,646 99
“ Fuel,	11,300 68
“ Other purposes,	3,926 48
The appraised value of school-houses is	\$289,346 89
The appraised value one year ago was	261,757 35
Showing an increase during the year of	<u>\$27,589 54</u>

The following table will show the number of school-houses, the various materials of which they were constructed, and their valuation, at the end of each year, from 1849 to 1853, inclusive:

YEAR.	No. built of Brick.	No. built of stone.	No. built of logs.	No. framed.	Total.	Total Valuation.
1849	26	25	359	294	704	\$ 75,810 75
1850	38	51	540	568	1223	173,246 67
1851	53	55	704	697	1509	228,506 61
1852	66	74	778	812	1730	261,986 32
1853	74	74	995	1069	2212	289,346 89

It will be seen that the number of good buildings has been gradually gaining in proportion over the number of inferior structures. In 1849 the number of log school-houses formed a majority over all others. The number of framed houses has increased faster than that of log houses, so that within the last two years, the ratio has been entirely changed, and the former now largely outnumber the latter. It may also be added that there is at the present time in process of erection a number of school-houses in various parts of the State, of a costly and superior style of architecture, the value of which, or their number, has not yet been reported. This fact should be considered in all comparisons of the past with either former or future years.

The following table will show the average amount per month paid to male and female teachers respectively, with the total amount expended for teachers' wages, for each year from 1849 to 1853 inclusive:

Year	Am't paid per month to males	Am't paid per month to females	Total
1849	\$15,22	\$6,92	\$ 12,788 27
1850	17,14	9,02	59,741 59
1851	17,15	9,07	96,636 06
1852	17,34	8,50	105,082 18
1853	18,24	9,50	118,788 18

The highest price paid to any teacher in the State is \$800 per

annum, in the city of Racine. In Kenosha, \$700 per annum is paid; in Beloit \$650; in Milwaukee \$500; in Fond du Lac, \$400; in Madison, \$500. The lowest price paid to any male teacher is \$10 per month, in a single town in the county of Dane. The highest prices paid to female teachers, range from \$200 to \$250 per annum; the lowest price paid is \$5 per month, in the counties of Adams and Calumet. For further statistical details, appendix A. may be consulted.

IMPERFECT RETURNS.

The reports made to this department are so imperfect as to render uncertain almost any conclusions except those based upon their leading and necessary columns of figures. Even these are sometimes of obviously doubtful authenticity. As illustrations, it may be mentioned that in one town, schools are reported to have been taught 46 months within the year, and in another 20 1-2 months within the year. In many cases the number of children reported as attending school largely exceeds the whole number reported as residing in the same town; as an instance, in one town the report reads, attending school 436, whole number residing in the town 327. In many of the counties the aggregate of male and female children reported, exceeds or falls short of the whole number of both, as reported in another column; indicating either a singular confusion in the mathematical faculties of the reporting officers, or a still more singular confusion of the sexes of children in various towns. In such cases, if the time before it would become necessary to use the reports was sufficient, I have returned them for correction. Whether they were in all cases so amended as to conform to facts, or merely to reconcile their mathematical and sexual inconsistencies, may well be doubted.

In some instances reports were received from town superintendents of schools, district clerks, and other officers, instead of from the clerks of county boards of supervisors, and in several cases the reports were rendered to the Secretary of State instead of to

this department. I have made use of all these reports in compiling the accompanying tables. Whether they are of legal sufficiency upon which to apportion the public money, is a subject for the consideration of my successor in office.

There might be a vast amount of information collected from reports correctly made, that would be of importance not only as illustrating the material progress of our public schools, in attendance and the means of support, but also their internal character and efficiency, their standing in public estimation, their influence upon the morals and manners of society. As they now are, they leave a wider field for speculation than for certainty in almost all of these particulars.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

What the ultimate amount of the school fund of this State will be, is difficult, if not impossible to estimate. The Hon. E. ESTABROOK, chairman of the committee on education and the school fund, in the convention which formed the State constitution, submitted to that body, in company with the educational article, an estimate that it would amount to from three to five millions of dollars. My predecessor in office not unfrequently devoted himself to elaborate calculations upon the same subject, resting his estimates upon the treasury reports of the school fund, private information and distant probabilities. In one of these calculations he satisfied himself that \$5,119,985 52 would cover the sum; in another, that it would require at least \$5,301,943 44.

The school fund consists,

1st. Of the proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section of each township in the State. According to a table prepared by I. A. LAPHAM, Esq., of Milwaukee, there are 1,523 of these townships in the State.

2d. Of the proceeds of the sale of the 500,000 acres donated by Congress to the State, upon its admission into the Union.

The average appraised value of these lands will not vary far from one dollar and seventy-five cents per acre.

3d. Of the five per cent. due the State from the sales of public lands within its boundaries.

This fund, instead of being paid to the State, has been retained, since 1850, in the United States treasury, upon an unadjusted claim.

It appears that in 1838 there was a grant of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, to defray the expenditure of opening a canal from Lake Michigan to Rock River. A portion of this grant, nearly 125,000 acres, was selected and sold by the territory. After the admission of this State into the Union, it was proposed to deduct the amount above named as selected and sold, from the 500,000 acres donated by Congress to each new State, and it was so done by the late Commissioner of the General Land Office. In 1851, W. W. BROWN, Esq. was appointed by Gov. DEWEY, an agent on behalf of the State, to apply to the proper department at Washington, and prevent, if possible, such disposition of any part of the 500,000 acre tract. The subject was referred, upon his application, by the Commissioner, to the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, by whom it was decided that the deduction was wrongfully made. It was accordingly restored; but the Commissioner still held that this State was indebted to the general government for the amount of land, at two dollars and a half per acre, which the Territory had selected and sold from the canal grant, and that, failing to pay itself from the 500,000 acre tract, it should recover the sum in some other way. To liquidate this indebtedness, the five per cent. of lands sold, to which the State is entitled, has been withheld at the direction of the commissioner. The illegality of this arbitrary disposition of the five per cent. fund, is evident from a review of the fourth resolution appended to the State Constitution, adopted by the State, and assented to by Congress. By this resolution, the 500,000 acres and the five per centum of the nett proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, were "granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools." To now divert this fund from the use solemnly established by both Congress and

the State, is a manifest wrong. Whatever may be the issue of the dispute between this State and the general government, it is evidently unjust that the school fund should suffer. If the government insist upon the payment of the indebtedness, it has no right to claim it, and the State has no right to pay it, from a fund set apart by both, for the use of schools. The five per cent. fund is a portion of the school fund. The State has no greater right to devote it to a payment for lands which the territory selected and sold, than it has to take from the school fund the means for redeeming the bonds which it has issued to the amount of \$100,000 within the past two years. It has the same right to devote the school fund to the payment of one species of indebtedness that it has to devote it to the payment of another.

Since the organization of the State government, there has been paid of the five per cent. fund, to this State, \$22,537,56, as follows: on the 14th of February, 1850, \$10,513, 29, and on the 28th of August, 1850, \$12,024, 27. The sum now in the national treasury and due the State, is probably about \$20,000, which I would suggest the propriety of an attempt to reclaim, for the school fund, to which it rightfully belongs.

4th. Of the fines, penalties, and forfeitures levied in the various courts of the State. Judging from the amount which, from this source, finds its way into the treasury, it might be deemed that the State was in the enjoyment of a rare exemption from crime. The inconsistency of this presumption with facts, leads to the other belief, that but a small portion of the fines collected are paid to the State. The amount cannot be small which is thus lost to the school fund from the suspicious negligence, or open dishonesty, of public officers. I mention the fact to call public attention to the subject, and that those cases may be brought to the notice of justice, in which this portion of the school fund is fraudulently made a stipend of office.

In addition to the above there is a probability of a sum being added to the school fund for the sale of the swamp lands. They were granted by Congress to this State to form a specila

fund for their reclamation. If, beyond this, any proceeds shall arise from their sale, it will doubtless be made a portion of the school fund.

From these various sources there will ultimately be realized, an amount not varying far from five millions of dollars. It will be greatly increased or diminished, as the yet unsettled portions of the State prove attractive and saleable, and as it is managed with prudence, foresight, and honesty.

Of the income of this fund there have been three apportionments, as follows:

Year.	Amount apportioned.
1851	\$46,908 37
1852	53,703 84
1853	56,128 31

The following is a statement of the school fund at the present time:

Due on lands sold,	-	-	-	956,442 85
Due on loans,	-	-	-	151,266 51
In treasurer's hands,	-	-	-	34,094 92
Total,	-	-	-	<u>\$1,141,804 28</u>

This amount, except that in the treasurer's hands, is drawing interest at 7 per cent., which constitutes the income to be apportioned. If the interest be promptly paid, the amount for distribution on the 10th of March next will be \$77,530 28, or a fraction over 56 cents to each child in the State, between four years and twenty years of age.

THE UNIVERSITY FUND.

The University Fund consists of the proceeds of 72 sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart by Congress in 1838, for the support of a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin, and afterwards confirmed to the State for the use of the University.

In addition to this, it is expected that the Saline lands will become available for the same object. These lands, to the amount of

72 sections, were granted to this State by Congress upon the condition of their being selected within a year after its admission into the Union. The selection was deferred until last winter, when a resolution passed the Legislature asking the consent of Congress to an arrangement by which they might be selected and added to the University land. Such an addition to the University fund, is highly desirable. Its present resources are insufficient for the construction of the necessary buildings, and for its support as a free institution to all the children of the State qualified to enter it. This increase of means would insure the speedy realization of both objects.

The present condition of the University fund is as follows:

Amount due on lands sold,	-	-	-	\$79,245	18
“ “ loans,	-	-	-	3,620	00
“ in Treasurer's hand,	-	-	-	10,867	22
				<hr/>	
Total,	-	-	-	93,732	40

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

It has grown into a fruitful, perhaps a just, source of complaint, that the choicest portions of the School and University lands are being purchased and monopolized by speculators. The extent to which this process of monopoly is carried, may be gathered from the fact that single individuals have entered 5,000—8,000—10,000 and even 40,000 acres, for the purpose of speculation. The injury to the State created by a disposition of the lands which causes them to lie unimproved for years, awaiting a rise in their speculative value, instead of becoming at an early day the homes of industrious and valuable citizens, is manifest. It is an equal wrong to continue a policy which compels settlers, if they buy the best lands, to buy of monopolists, at an enormous advance upon their first cost, depriving those whose industry would be of most advantage to the State, of all the advantages which the State can bestow, of a cheap price and a long credit. The obvious good of

the State, and the obvious rules of justice, require that the settler should receive constant encouragement over the monopolist.— That this encouragement should go so far as to give him precedence in all cases of doubt or privilege, to open the market to settlers before opening it to monopolists, and to restrict sales to limited quantities, will not admit of discussion. Whether it should not extend still further, and to prohibit all sales except to actual settlers, is a subject of grave consideration.

By the 24th chapter of the Revised Statutes, it is declared that on all school lands which are sold, not less than ten nor more than seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money, as may be determined by the Commissioners, shall be paid at the time of sale, the balance to remain upon a credit of ten years. This provision was so far modified by an act passed at the session of 1850, as to authorize the sale of such lands of the 500,000 acre tract as the Commissioners might deem adequate security for the purchase price, upon a credit of thirty years, with interest payable annually in advance.

There can exist no good reason for restricting these terms to sales of the 500,000 acre tract, and for refusing their application to the sixteenth sections and University Lands. The money that is received in payment for these lands is now immediately loaned on real estate security, not better probably than the lands themselves would prove to insure the payment of the principal and interest.

On the principal that the State should afford every encouragement to the purchase of its lands, consistent with the security of the fund and prompt payment of the interest, I would recommend that the Commissioners be authorized to offer the sixteenth sections of the University lands for sale upon the same terms which now govern the sale of the 500,000 acre tract.

There is no doubt but that the school lands in many sections of the State are suffering from the depredations of trespassers in cutting down and carrying away valuable timber. The law upon this subject is stringent and peremptory. It makes it the special

of Town Superintendents of schools, upon receiving information of any trespass of this character in the town, to communicate the intelligence to the District Attorney of the county, with the names of the offender and witnesses. It also gives to Justices, concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all cases, when the amount of damages does not exceed one hundred dollars.

This subject is mentioned to call the attention of Town Superintendents to one of their most important duties, the care of the unsold school lands in their respective towns.

A further suggestion in regard to the disposition of the school fund will be found in another portion of this report.

THE SCHOOL LAWS.

A subject to which I wish to direct special attention, is the immediate publication of such laws as are passed from year to year, affecting the school policy of the State. Since the revision of the statutes, numerous acts have passed, many of them important in their nature, an ignorance of some of which would involve districts in inextricable difficulty.

Such was the case with a law passed at the last legislative session. It changed the whole system of school district taxation, and created new qualifications for district voters. By its own provision, it took effect on the first day of September last. Except, however, a single insertion in the advertising columns of the official organ of the Legislature, it was not published till the last days in October.

Between the time at which this law went into effect and its final publication in an accessible form, the annual meetings were held. In the absence of a knowledge of the new law, proceedings were of course had according to the old. After an interval of weeks it was learned that nearly all the proceedings were illegal or of no avail. It was found that the levies of taxes were invalid, because the new duties of office were not performed; that district officers were elected by unlawful, but innocent votes.

The publication of the law was too late to effect its object, but not too late to produce difficulty inexpressibly more detrimental than the evils it sought to remedy. It invalidated the action of nineteen twentieths of the school districts of the State. It rendered illegal their levy of taxes for school-houses; for teachers wages and for necessary repairs. The debts of many districts had embarrassed them for years. The general prosperity led them to make an effort this year for their payment. Many districts remain indebted to the teachers of their summer school. No taxes for either purpose can be raised till another year. In the mean time this amount of indebtedness will form a fruitful source of litigation. The justices courts of the State will be thronged with prosecutors of school districts, which are legally unable to pay their debts, but are still liable to a suit for their recovery. Many districts depend upon the tax to be raised the last fall for the payment of teachers employed for their winter school. Those teachers will be unable to remain a whole year the creditors of the school districts, and will consequently take their discharge from duties burdensome with the prospect of immediate payment, but intolerable when borne upon the credit of a year. Their succeeding summer school will necessarily be dispensed with for the same reason. They will thus have forfeited their title to an apportionment from the school fund for the succeeding year, for which there is in law no remedy.

Some districts may have avoided trouble by remaining in happy ignorance of the law, until the taxes were collected. If so, their obligations are due to their own good fortune, and not to the policy which suppresses the statutes of the State till a knowledge of them is fruitful only of difficulty.

I am not ignorant of the existence of the statute, making the publication of the school laws, with notes and instructions, the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. But this affords no remedy for the evil. That requirement of the statute calls for an edition of all the laws of the State upon the subject of schools, whenever the previous edition is exhausted. Smaller

and more frequent editions might be published. But the expense of such a publication, as often as the school legislation of the State may be changed, may, judging from the history of past school legislation, be easily imagined. I may also add, that of this portion of my duty I was relieved by my predecessor, who, as his last act in office, procured the printing of a large edition of all the school laws then in force, enriched with notes and commentaries, the results of his official experience. This edition became exhausted so recently as to prevent me from imitating his kindness and leaving a similar legacy to my successor.

The wants of school districts require, not an unfrequent, cumbersome, and expensive volume of laws, but the early publication, as they are passed, of acts affecting them, and their immediate, gratuitous distribution to every school district in the State. They could then be attached to the volume in possession of the district, and effect their present object, as well as remain for future reference.

In this connection I would further call your attention to the code of laws upon which is based the school policy of the State. The defects in that code are numberless and radical. They extend to the very basis, and to all the details. A practical acquaintance of two years with its operations, enables me to speak with confidence and certainty. And, I repeat, there are evils interwoven with the whole school policy of the State. They are not isolated or individual. There is hardly a provision of the law that is not encumbered with useless verbiage and formalities; that is not obscured by inconsistencies; that does not impose unnecessary and burdensome duties, or upon the wrong officer; or that is not in direct conflict with the constitution. Such defects cannot be remedied by partial and superficial emendations. A total revision and change of the code is absolutely necessary.

If there are any doubts upon this subject, such examples as the limits of this report will permit, may suffice to remove them.

The present statute gives to the State Superintendent the power of deciding all questions of dispute under the school law of the

State. One of the most fruitful sources of difficulty is the division and formation of school districts. Disputes thus originating, almost daily find their way in solemn appeal to the State Superintendent. He becomes exalted to the invidious office of umpire in numberless neighborhood quarrels, that have been fermenting for months in all parts of the State. These quarrels he can only decide, he cannot enforce his decision. The law has kindly endowed him with extraordinary functions, which it has given him no power to execute. To act as adviser, even if requested to so do, is necessarily to involve himself as a party to the enmity, if not the strife; for, whether he decides rightfully or wrongfully, the disputants are rarely better contented than they were at first. An implied composition is, however, generally effected, and they lose their disaffection for each other in complaints against the arbitrator of their difficulties. He is able to soothe the enmity of neighbors, chiefly by taking it upon himself. I cannot express a high admiration for that system of adjutation that creates a tribunal without power to execute its judgment, and which is enabled to reconcile the resentments of parties only by assuming them as a vicarious object. If this were different, it is seldom that, in such cases, he can act intelligently, or, except by chance, justly. He is distant from the scene of contention: It has arisen upon the contested propriety of placing a boundary upon one line instead of another. It is a question to be understood, much less decided; only by an acquaintance with the locality. His only source of information is the interested statement of the parties to the controversy. With such proofs alone before him, the probabilities between a just and an unjust decision, are not unevenly balanced. These controversies should never reach the State Superintendent. The board of town supervisors is composed of men acquainted with the localities of the town, and generally with the causes and merits of such difficulties. They have full and final jurisdiction in the settlement of all disputes of this nature.

The formation of school districts is,—unless the parties subject themselves to the delay, the trouble, and the expense of an appeal

—left entirely to a single individual, the town superintendent. It may be a slight power, but the amount of local interest and neighborhood feeling involved, renders its exercise a matter of delicacy and importance. The appeals now on file in this department are evidence of how often, in the indiscreet division of districts, it has been wielded at the dictates of a mistaken judgment, or from personal interest, enmity, or favor. The consequences of its use are neither small nor ephemeral. Strifes and resentments arise which a generation may not allay. Schools are reduced in numbers; the ability of districts to hire respectable teachers is impaired. scholars of the same class are scattered to find new schools, new classes and new associates, or, perhaps, a more sudden end is the result, and the destruction of an entire school preserves it from lingering uselessness and decay.

The same power—except that it is irresponsible, for from it no appeal lies—decides who shall and who shall not teach the schools of an entire town. Every teacher must receive from him a certificate as a qualification for employment and a title to payment. Complaints, for which there is no remedy, are frequent, of the of the abuse of this power. Districts able and willing to pay good teachers, have selected and contracted with those faithful and competent. Upon repairing, for inspection, to the town superintendent—not imagining the possibility of such a result, for they had passed with credit numerous rigid examinations before accomplished scholars—the certificate is refused, and they are dismissed. Any pretext answers, for the range of catechism is unlimited. If found proficient in learning, correct in theory of discipline, and upright in morals, a different religion, or an ignorance of some petty and technical art, known to the town superintendent, or a refusal to board with a friend of that officer, has often proved sufficient to insure and excuse a refusal. The real reason may at length be unfolded by a proposition from the daughter, the son, the niece, or relation, or near friend of the town superintendent, to teach the same school. A man with extended connections, if elected to this office, and disposed to so use

his power, may quarter his whole family respectably upon the town, and reap all the pecuniary benefit of that liberal sacrifice which men less selfish than himself are disposed to make for the cause of free education.

The same authority receives and apports the school money among the several districts in the town. By some error, accidental or intentional, it not seldom happens that districts are deprived of their rightful share of the funds, and do not perhaps receive justice until double the sum has been exhausted by the litigation of years. And what shall be said further, of that officer who, holding this power, and following a profession which thrives upon contested rights, shall suggest difficulty and discourage strife, that will find its way into the courts and afford him employment with an opportunity of engrossing for his professional remuneration, the amount which formed the subject of controversy?

I do not allude so much to the acts of individuals as to abuses for which the law opens wide the door, and for which the remedy is simple and easy. The division of power ensures its more considerate exercise. Let three officers discharge the functions now enjoyed by one. All will not be liable to the same errors of judgment; all will not be subject to the same temptations, to the same interests, to the same feelings of favor or resentment. Prudence and justice will soothe many incipient strifes, and preserve the peace of many communities. If it is objected that the number of officers, and consequently the expense of Government, would be increased, the objection may be removed by calling attention to another portion of the law.

A useless and expensive office is that of district treasurer. His duties have been nearly all transferred by the act of last winter, to the town treasurer, and there exists no reason for reserving the remainder. District taxes are now collected by the town treasurer. They may with equal propriety remain, after collection, in the town treasury, to be paid out on the order of the district in which they were raised. The number of school districts in the State is about twenty five hundred, that of towns about four hundred and

twenty. It may be safely left to common sense to decide upon the policy which creates eight hundred and forty offices, while abolishing between two and three thousand.

The clerk is now made the most important officer in the district. Yet, if derelect in office, there exists neither a power of removal nor to compel the performance of his duty. A faithless officer may, as experience has amply proved, thus embarrass the action of a school district, throughout his entire term of office.

In the law of last session, to which I have already alluded, there is a singular contradiction, or an obscurity of expression, that will involve the clerks of towns and of districts in a continual conflict of duty. It relates to the assessment of a tax, and whether that duty belongs to one officer or the other. It would at first appear, from the reading of the act, that such assessment was the duty of the district clerk, but the obvious injustice that would result from such a provision, and the possibility of such a construction as to render it the duty of the town clerk, involve the subject in embarrassing uncertainty. The act provides that the district clerk shall, before a certain date, transmit to the town clerk "*a tax list of the taxes legally voted,*" at the annual meeting. That date is previous to the time at which the town assessment roll is completed.—The former law requires the district clerk to value property and assess taxes on the basis of the most recent assessment roll of the town. The assessment roll being unfinished, he must resort to the one of the year before, based on the assessment made a year and a half previous. In the mean time, property may have largely increased or diminished in value. A man may have removed a house from his land, or he may have laid out his land into village lots and erected a house upon each lot. The greatest inequality and injustice would result from a tax levied upon so remote a basis. In addition to this, the service is a laborious one, and a hardship to the district clerk, whose services are rendered gratuitously. But if this duty belongs to the town clerk he can perform it with ease and justice,—as he has before him the valuation of property taken but a few months previously—and levy the tax upon the

same basis as the town taxes are levied, for which he is well paid. These considerations leave no doubt as to the officer by whom the duty should rightfully be performed. But the law has obscured it with confusion, leaving to each officer a dubious choice between his modes of procedure, and involving him in pleasing uncertainty whether he is fulfilling the statute, or whether he is assuming a voluntary and illegal service, which may deprive his district, or all the districts in his town, of their essential means of support for an entire year.

The same act provides that no tax shall be voted except at the first, or each annual meeting. Without alluding to the technical doubts as to whether the word "first" is intended to mean the first annual meeting or the first meeting of a new school district, the provision still defeats its own object and allows a tax to be voted as often as the voters of a school district may meet together. Many school districts have indulged in the habit (of doubtful propriety, perhaps, though perfect legality,) of adjourning their annual meeting from time to time as convenience, inclination, or the necessity of further action, might dictate. They might thus adjourn from week to week, and at each adjourned meeting, vote a tax through the whole fifty-two weeks of the year.

I have pointed out a few of the defects, radical and incurable, of our present school code. I make this public and official exposure of those defects to justify the perseverance with which I have urged upon two successive legislatures the necessity of a revision of the school laws. It was my natural desire to see our school system approaching that perfection which the magnitude of the fund encouraged, and the public good demanded. Perfection may not have been possible, but improvement was within our reach.—Systems cannot at once be made perfect. If adapted to the present day they lose their adaption with passing time and social change. They must be subject to frequent and careful improvement. It was upon this principal that I urged a re-examination and revisal of our school system. It was faulty and incomplete. Its evils were manifest and manifold. The course which I recom-

mended was rejected, and our schools left to bear still larger the burden of an unjust, unequal and impracticable form of laws.

As a single step in the right direction, the Senate last winter adopted a resolution requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to revise and codify the school laws, and submit his revision to the committee on education for consideration at the summer session. I complied with the request so far as it extended. The laws relating to the sale of school lands and the management of the fund, though defective, did not seem to come within the terms of the resolution. Neither did I incorporate into the prepared code, measures which I deemed of vital importance to the school interest of the State, but which had been before the Legislature, and failed to meet their approbation. The report which I submitted was never acted upon. A copy is herewith transmitted, [See Appendix C.] not perhaps as the perfect model of a school code, but which your enlightened action may render far superior to that under which the school districts of the State have labored for nearly five years.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A comparison of the reports of 1853 with those of previous years, affords hopeful evidence of a change in public sentiment upon the subject of school-houses. By reference to the accompanying tables it will be seen that the poorer houses are appraised on a very low scale, being in many instances estimated at scarcely above, or perhaps below, their value for firewood. A great number have been appraised at from two to five dollars, one as low as fifty cents, one at eighteen, and one at six cents. This may be fairly termed a cheering indication, for a structure that is deemed of little or no value, will soon be superseded by a better one.

But, while this cause for congratulation exists, there are also reasons for regret that the spirit of improvement has not been more active and fruitful. There is still a vast labor to be accomplished, demanding means, time, and sacrifice. Nothing can be at

more importance to a school than a house that shields them from the inclemencies of changing seasons, from the cold, the heat, and the rain. A school-house should be something besides a miserable structure resting like a deformity in the midst of a school district, and which squalor itself would reject for a dwelling. It should bear the appearance of other than a building which had served through all possible uses, till, as unfit for anything else, it was degraded into a place for the education of children. A school-house should be neat, elegant and tasty. It should form an attractive object in a landscape, and exist as a credit to a neighborhood, an outward and obvious evidence of its progress and refinement.

School-houses should be not only beautiful in their exterior, and comfortable so far as regards shelter from the storm and the sun, but should possess a healthy location. I have now in my recollection, a school-house in this State, neat in its external appearance, and commodious in size, which was situated in the centre of a swamp bordering upon a sluggish creek, and which in wet weather was unapproachable, except by leaping from one stone or stick of wood to another, for a distance of eight or ten rods. The selection of the site upon which it was built was evidently a stroke of policy on the part of the district to avail themselves of the generosity of some proprietor who had donated for a school-house site, a piece of land unfit for anything else, in order to render the balance of his estate more valuable. It may perhaps require the experience of years to afford convincing proof that such a site, thus obtained, is the most expensive one upon which a district can erect a school-house. Children cannot attend school in a house so located and retain their health. It is impossible that the miasma, from the marshes, fens and stagnant pools can be inhaled day after day without harm to the system; that vapors laden with poison can be received into the lungs without leaving there the germs of dangerous, if not fatal disease.

The first consideration in locating a school house should be that of health. It should be placed on a dry airy eminence, with a

southern exposure if practicable and easily accessible at all seasons.

But the healthiness of a school is not dependant alone upon the location of the school-house. Its proper internal arrangement is no less necessary than a salubrious situation. There should be means for thorough ventilation. It is difficult to estimate the importance of this provision. It is an absolute necessity to comfort and to health, indispensable to the agreeable pursuit of study, to ease and to enjoyment.

The proper arrangement of seats and desks is of no less importance. I have seen in this State large and costly school-houses totally ruined for practical use, by the manner in which the seats were planned and constructed. In some, a single seat with a desk before it, extended the whole length of the school-room, so that no scholar could approach his own seat without disturbing all by whom he was obliged to pass. In others, the desk was placed against the wall with the seat before it, rendering it necessary for scholars who wished to write, to cipher or to use their atlases, to entirely change their positions by lifting their feet over the bench, to the disturbance and discomfort of others, perhaps to the violation of common modesty. Seats frequently bear evidence of having been constructed for giants instead of children. The seat of a chair in which an adult person of ordinary size can sit with ease, is from fourteen to sixteen inches from the floor. Yet in school-houses I have measured seats intended for children to sit upon, that were over twenty inches in height, and these perhaps, without a support for the back; sloping either backward or forward, and requiring in the maintenance of a position upon them, more than an ordinary degree of tenacity. But this is not all—desks are frequently placed forward from the seat at a distance of not less—as I have found by measurement—than eight or ten inches; this distance must be spanned by the child whenever his studies call for the use of a desk. To illustrate the comfort with which science can be pursued when thus situated, let any individual seat himself upon a table, place a board in front, just within

reach of his elbows, and attempt in that position to write. No man in robust health, would be willing to practice this experiment for an hour in each day, during a single week. Yet parents—thoughtful parents, send their children to endure for months the same system of torture, without a sympathetic pang for their distresses. I acknowledge an inability to solve this singular and contradictory mystery in human calculation and conduct. Parents are generally kind to their offspring. The warmest affection has for its object the fruit of domestic love. The parental heart will throb with anguish and fear lest the blast visit too roughly, or the sun shine too fervidly upon the childish form. Yet the most tender solicitude will scarcely comprehend the physical danger to which the child is subjected, who is made to endure, day after day, the lingering pain of a suspension between the floor and the ceiling of the school-room, without a support for the head, the back or the feet, obliged, when study calls for the use of a desk, to exercise every capacity of tension, in stretching across the gulf of distance that separates the one from the other, incurring in the effort the constant hazard of falling between the two implements of torture.

Such a course of abuse is not without its effects upon the yielding form of childhood—arresting its development, and implanting in it the seeds of disease and racking pains. While visiting in such school-rooms as I have attempted to describe, my professional eye has often detected the incipient stages of spinal curviture, and other revolting deformities. I have known parents who through years of sorrow, mourned the fate that crowned domestic hope with a monstrous creation, without reflecting that its tender form was not distorted by nature, but by the furniture of the school-room. To exaggerate effects to which children are liable from these causes is impossible. An escape from those effects forms a more reasonable object of wonder, as a triumph of the elastic pliancy of youth over the most cruel exposure to danger and to suffering.*

*NOTE.—These views are supported by the experience of some of the most eminent medical men in the country. For the opinions of some of these gentlemen, see Appendix B.

If these were the hazards necessarily incurred in acquiring an education, there might be reason in assuming the risk, and enduring the torture. But the destruction of comfort, and the danger to health, are the worst obstacles in the path of learning. They obstruct the very ends for which it is undertaken. The same influences which infect the system, retard the progress of study. A child, restless from suffering, cannot learn—the attempt is useless. By rendering the school room comfortable, the child is at once relieved from the danger of disease and from the greatest difficulty in the pursuit of science.

The seats and desks should be so constructed that the former will be easy to sit upon, and the latter easy to use. The seats for the small scholars should be about eight inches high, those for the largest scholars should never exceed fourteen or sixteen inches. By placing the highest seats nearest the walls, and the lowest seats in front, with intermediate grades for the different sizes of children, and by making them of the right length each to accommodate two scholars, with alleys—which need not exceed eighteen inches in width—between the various tiers, there will be achieved a comfortable and commodious arrangement of seats. The desk should be constructed with its back edge directly over the front edge of the seat, and in height proportionate to the size of the scholar. It can then be used with comfort to the scholar in studying and writing, and without danger of violence to the system. If a scholar has occasion to rise for recitation, or to address the teacher, he can step into the aisle by his side, and occupy it while it continues necessary to remain in a standing position. Experience has shown that this is not only an economical, but a judicious and convenient arrangement of the furniture of a school-room.

A dread and dislike of the school-room, seems to be almost intuitive in many a childish mind. It is manifested from the earliest attendance at school, from the first experience of its restraints and duties. This is not unnatural. It can hardly be expected that a structure which is to the child a scene of suffering

through years, where the system is warped by torture, and all the perils of disease and deformity incurred, will be daily visited with delight, or daily left with regret.

School-houses should be made the abodes of home-like ease and comfort. They should be surrounded by play-grounds and over-spread with shade. They should be in a choice, pleasant, and retired spot, at a distance from haunts of dissipation and indolence. They should be provided with appropriate conveniences for all the wants of the child, to preserve the modest delicacy of habit from outrage, and the decent moral sense of nature from violation. They should be provided with a well or spring of pure water, to preserve the grounds of neighboring inhabitants from intrusion. They should have mats and scrapers, sinks, wash-dishes, and towels, as the necessary means of cleanliness. They should be provided with a clock, to mark the lapse of time, to indicate the hour of commencement, of recitation, and of recess, to teach order and system, and as a constant monitor to impress upon the mind the value of present hours and opportunities. They should have globes, maps, and blackboards, to illustrate the lessons of the text book. A school-house thus provided, presided over with cheerful and dignified amenity of manner, and frequently the scene of parental visitation and care, will not often be shunned by those for whose good it was erected.

School-houses should be beautiful in their location, in their style of architecture, in all their surroundings. He who misunderstands the utility of beauty, knows but half the uses of life. The world to him is but half unsealed; the richer and the better portion is hidden from him. Beautiful sights create beautiful thoughts, and beautiful thoughts are the germ of pure principles and noble actions. The contemplation of beauty is not only a source of the most perfect delight, but is a high impulse and encouragement to be and to do that which is beautiful. Its elements enter into the mind; they mingle with the soul; they give birth to a chastened and refined philosophy, the fruits of which are seen in all the acts, in all the ways and words of life. Truth is itself beautiful, and

the higher the traits, the higher is its attribute of beauty. The mind which grows from youth to age amid scenes and associations of loveliness, will have borrowed their hue and radiance, and will ever live in the influence they shed, with passions softened from fierceness and pride, with affections warm and pure, dispensing good with a liberal hand, enduring evil with graceful composure and fortitude. This is the use and the office of beauty. It is a fine and noble instrument for moulding the character and forming the intellect of childhood.

There is reason for urging at the present time the importance of attention to these particulars in the construction of school houses. Many of the primitive buildings, erected at an early day, in which the children of the first settlers obtained the rudiments of education, are fast going to decay, and their places are being supplied by those which are intended to serve the purposes of a generation to come. There is reason why these houses should be constructed with a view to the highest utility, and to their probable permanence.

If there is any object upon which extravagance may reasonably be displayed, it is upon a school house. The greater the sum which a neighborhood invests in such a building, the greater will be their anxiety to see it used to the best advantage. It is at once an evidence of a deep interest in the subject of popular education and the stimulant of a still deeper interest. As a matter of policy, a good school-house is an object of consideration. It is an attractive sight. The most worldly prudence, in selecting a spot for emigration and a home, will choose, other things being equal, a community in which the means of education, while being cheaply afforded, are highly valued. A good school is a great advantage to all in its vicinity, is an evidence of high civilization and refined progress. I have known, within the past year, instances in which men of wealth and respectability, who would be an acquisition to any community in this State, have selected a residence and invested their means in a town, the schools of which are a credit to the State, instead of settling, according to the first in-

tion, in another town, where the dilapidated school-houses are melancholy illustrations of the interest felt in public schools. They not only wished their children to enjoy the facilities of a good education, but deemed that community the best in which to live, where those facilities were provided by an enlightened and liberal public spirit.

I here renew the recommendation expressed in my last annual report, in relation to loaning the school fund in limited sums to school districts, for the erection of school-houses. The fund—except its income—as now used, subserves no public end or good. It is loaned for the mere purpose of realizing the interest and securing the principal. It is entirely diverted into the channels of private speculation and business, conferring benefit, perhaps, upon individuals, but none upon the public. If it is possible to accomplish a vast public good, while at the same time profit and security are gained, by the disposition of the school fund, it should be done, and neither the means of private aggrandizement nor ambition should be allowed to compete in importance with such an object. By loaning the school fund to school districts, to be expended in the erection of school-houses, the highest and most permanent public good would result from the use of the principal, while both principal and interest would be more secure than at present.

To this disposition of the fund no disinterested public objection can be raised. There may be weight in the consideration that it is dangerous to disturb the system which was adopted with profound deliberation, and which has withstood the test of trial for four years. But it may with more reason be urged that the term for which the first loan was made has not yet expired, and it is hazardous to appeal to experience, the first results of which are not yet apparent. If still maturer deliberation has discovered and approved a different system of loans from that which was first adopted, it is more a duty to make the change than it was to establish the original system. In favor of such a disposition of the fund, the reasons are many and manifest. It would bring back

to the original design the use of the fund for the public good, instead of leaving it to be diverted into the channels of individual enterprise and profit. It would make it more secure, as a whole school district is better security for the same amount, than a single property holder in it. It would render both the principal and the interest the means of conferring upon all the children of the State the benefit of a free education, by the application of the former to the erection of school-houses, and the latter to the support of teachers. It would convert both the fund and the income into an exhaustless gratuity to the people and to their children forever.

TEACHERS.

The compensation afforded to the teachers of the State is miserably inadequate. A single glance at the tables of this report will show that at any other profession, or any mechanical employment, a man of ordinary industry can earn more than by teaching school. The tendency of such a policy is inevitable. It forces those best fitted for the profession into the pursuit of more profitable avocations, and invites into it men whose skill or industry could gain a livelihood at nothing else.

If there is any man unfitted for a teacher, it is one who has failed in other employments, and who turns his attention to this as the last resort for obtaining the means of subsistence. He is generally addicted to vagrancy and idleness, is weak and inefficient, of easy habits and doubtful morality. The causes of his failure in other avocations, are the very causes which unfit him for this. The very weaknesses and vices which ruined all his own undertakings, he will instil into the minds and engraft upon the character of those under his teachings. They will acquire his vacillation of will, his indolence of disposition, his variable purposes, his yielding cowardice in view of difficulty and hardship, and will grow to maturity with the same traits of thought and habit, and suffer in their prospects the same constant blight which he has suffered in his.

An equal evil is incurred by the employment of the ignorant

and the vicious. The child that attends a school taught by a teacher incompetent for his duties, or reckless in morals, can but acquire: first, habits of idleness, and then habits of vice. It will not require long for even dull minds to perfect themselves in the limited acquirements of such a master. With nothing more to learn, because the teacher is incapable of further instructing them, they fall into indolence or mischief. They learn to despise an instructor who knows no more than themselves. Their contempt is shown by rebellion to his authority, perhaps by his forcible ejection from the school room. A violent result may be avoided by a teacher who debauches the minds of children who can learn nothing from him but rollicking buffoonery, and who devotes his powers to the vicious amusement of those whom he cannot instruct. Or, he may adopt an unmanly harshness towards the scholars under his care, and preserve subordination by fear, after forfeiting his title to respect, thus outraging the weakness of such as he is unable to teach.

Such teachers are employed, perhaps from the necessity of having them or none, perhaps from false ideas of economy. In districts more or less remote, it may be impossible to obtain good teachers; if they can be obtained, it may be impossible to pay them. In other districts, where applications from good, perhaps the best of teachers, are frequent, the duty of their employment may be left with those who are governed by the prejudices of a narrow parsimony. The leading object of such men is to dispense with whatever is not of the highest necessity, and to obtain at the lowest possible price whatever is. When their thoughts are directed to the subject of free education, the branch of it which engrossed all their attention is the taxes required for its support. Minds governed by such considerations should never possess control of the educational interests of a district, for a district thus controlled will always suffer from the evil of a poor teacher. Where the means of education are beyond the reach of a community, education is of course impossible. The situation of that community is still more deplorable, where those means are sub-

jected to these of a miserly economy, and when the instruction of the growing generation, instead of being committed with solemn injunctions to a teacher intelligent, discreet, and virtuous, is awarded as a prize to whatever vagrant will do it the cheapest. In one community, the minds of its children are allowed to expand unimproved by culture, but also uncontaminated by the influence of a teacher's ignorance and vice. In the other, the minds of the children are left to the doubtful example of a stranger, perhaps a simpleton and a profligate. With a poor teacher, the children are certain to learn nothing worth the acquirement. With no teacher they are certain to learn from one nothing that is bad. Upon these facts I rest my belief that no school at all is preferable to one taught by an incompetent and unfaithful teacher.

It has been gravely urged, in the presumption of folly, or as an excuse for parsimony, that an illiterate teacher is best for a school of beginners; that a teacher who knows but little is better adapted to scholars who know still less, for the reason that the necessarily narrow range of the teacher will keep him within the understanding of the child. They would convince us that the less a teacher knows, the better teacher he is; that ignorance is a valuable aid in imparting knowledge! When this proposition is stated so as to present its preposterous absurdity, but few will believe that it has ever been seriously maintained. Such however is the singular and melancholy fact, and such is the policy with which some school districts in the State have employed teachers for their children.

The evil of a poor teacher is not restricted, in its influences, to rendering the school valueless, or to the temporary evil habits acquired by the scholars. His influence upon children is more durable. They will acquire his low maxims of life, his vulgarity of opinion, his looseness of morals, that the vigilant care of future teachers and the best of friends, the instruction and discipline of years, may fail to efface.

No disease is more infectious than vice, none so subtle and perilous. The contagion may be breathed, but its effects may not be

developed till after successive changes in situation, in age and circumstance. It may then meet an exciting influence that will call it into active and deadly operation.

The evil of bad teachers is one which legislation cannot remedy. The law may do all which it can do. Guards as strong as the law can create may be placed around the school-room to exclude the impudent and faithless pretender. But parsimony, or erroneous views of the difference in value between a bad school and a good school, will defeat—too frequently defeat—the wisest intentions of law.

The first means of remedy lies with town superintendents. They should rigidly examine every applicant in the branches required by law to be taught, and should also demand evidence of morality, of fitness, and ability to teach. Compassion for a manifestly incompetent, but young and trembling applicant, should not tempt an officer to violate known duty. His heart may be strengthened by indulging in sentiments of compassion for the school so unfortunate as to be placed under the care of a teacher to whom his judgment refused, but his pity granted, a certificate. The happy violence of one passion may perhaps neutralize the other, and leave the understanding to its unbiassed action. For his further consideration and support, I would suggest whether the certificate wrung from his sympathy is less a violation of law, less a fraud upon the public and the school fund of the State, than one granted to a person notoriously incompetent and immoral. But above all, town superintendents should strictly and consistently refuse certificates to strangers unprovided with respectable endorsement, and who depend upon their importunate audacity to gain what it was known would be refused to unsupported ignorance. They should not grant certificates from friendship nor refuse them from spite. They should give and refuse only when the law and their most enlightened judgments dictate. They should visit schools often. They should advise with teachers on the principles and the details of study and discipline. If they find teachers in the proper and faithful discharge of duty they should encourage them; if they

find them incapable and unfaithful, and without promise of improvement, they should annul their certificates.

The same high rules of duty should govern district officers in employing teachers. They should hire good teachers and pay them well. It is worth more to teach school than to pursue the common manual avocations. Superior and more varied qualifications are required, a higher responsibility is assumed. The laborer is worthy of his hire. A good school cannot be expected at a poor price. A dollar saved by the employment of a bad teacher is a hundred fold lost in the ignorance, the vice, and the time mispent, of growing childhood. The system of free education requires liberality at the hands of those who have adopted it. It is a system founded upon a broad, a free and an enlightened generosity. In selecting teachers they should select those of good habits and correct principles. They should select those that the most virtuous and refined would not be unwilling to invite to their houses, and treat with social equality and respect. They should not select the vain, the flippant, and the gay; but the grave, the prudent, the thoughtful, the intelligent, and last, but not least, those who are impelled by a constant and religious sense of duty.

More especially and more highly, the remedy for bad teachers rests with parents themselves, in their care, their watchfulness, their solicitude. It rests with public opinion, enlightened and warned by experience; with an advancing interest in the purposes of free education; with the people of the State, who regard as above price the virtue and welfare of their children, to effect a cure that shall be radical and permanent.

It is with pleasure that I turn from a class of teachers, of whom it has been my duty to speak with the painful severity of truth, to the other and larger class of the teachers of this State. In my intercourse with them, I have found them capable and fit for their duties. I have found many of them accomplished members and ornaments of their profession—men and woman who have brought judgment and art and the acquisitions of years to the discharge of their high trust, and have witnessed the fruit of meritorious

labor in the respect of community, and in a growing generation, wise, sober, and virtuous.

The teacher is more than the mental instructor of the child. He is instructor, guardian, ruler, and friend. The time of his engagement may be short, but the impressions, principles, motives and guides to action, which he leaves, are forever. The influence which he exercises on the morals is proportionate to the impulse which he gives the intellect. He inspires sentiments while he inculcates knowledge. His example is more fruitful of results than the lessons he teaches. The child learns more from the teacher than from all the books. And while that learned from the printed page is forgotten, that impressed by the acted daily life endures to the end. It is this which renders the office of teachers important, which renders moral fitness more indispensable than literary acquirements.

I have alluded to the difficulty of obtaining good male teachers in districts of small resources. In my last annual report, I urged the employment of female teachers, where male teachers could not be obtained, and expressed the opinion that for all schools composed of small scholars, female teachers were far preferable. Observation has confirmed me in that opinion. Woman is the natural guardian of the child, and of the childish mind. The bearing of a woman, however young, to the child placed under her care is influenced by an intuitive and premature sentiment of maternity. Her lessons are conveyed in a voice more inviting. Her language naturally adapts itself to the childish comprehension. In woman the affections are stronger than the intellect. The heart governs and guides the reason. She naturally addresses the feelings rather than the understanding of the child. She seeks gently to lead the object of her care by kindness instead of compelling it by fear. Men in administering punishment are too often severe and inconsiderate. They render the penalty proportionate to the abstract enormity of the offence. Woman is more apt to consider the temptations which led, and the weakness which yielded to vice. She more often tempers punishment with grace, and

awakens a regret for wrong, when harsher means would have confirmed the child in malicious obstinacy.

An unfortunate habit of speaking lightly of the profession of teaching is not yet eradicated even from sensible minds. A pedantry, ludicrous as vain, may once have formed so uniform a characteristic of the itinerant pedagogue as to entitle it to a rank among the standing themes of comedians and satirists. The character has served through all the changes of loose prose and looser verse. Yet, whether imagination has not exaggerated the peculiarities of a class which we meet only in the romances of a past age, is more than doubtful. But the pleasant laugh is continued long after the spirit of the jest has evaporated, and the reason of it, if one ever existed, has passed away. The school teachers of the present day constitute a class entitled to the respect of community. They have wrought wonderful results. They have accomplished a revolution. They have advanced with the advancing tide of civilization, they have rolled that tide onward. Their responsibility is high. Their duties are grave and severe. The fruits of their labor exist with the mind itself. Their lives are not for a day; they live in the hearts and the intellects of those who sat under their teachings, who grew under their care, who imbibed truth and knowledge from their lips. Their profession furnishes the means for learning all professions. They lay the foundation for the acquisition of all science. Without the basis which they build, knowledge could no more exist than a tree without the soil native and necessary to it. The teacher must possess a mind of rare and peculiar qualities, a mind capable of subjecting another mind, most susceptible, to study and discipline. Rude hands destroy the fine instrument from which art can extract tones of surpassing melody. The ingenious piece of mechanism falls into ruin when a hand unpracticed in its intricacies, attempts to realize its force and object. The mind of a child requires a nicer touch than the finest instrument, a more skilful application of power and remedy than the most artful machine. The amount of knowledge required of a teacher is large and various; he must possess a dis-

position, prudent amiable and firm; he must be moral, he must be sober, his habits such as leave no suspicion of the virtue he professes. Is this a character upon which the light hearted, the ignorant and the vain can look with disrespect, or does it afford a subject for witless and unmannerly jest?

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

The basis of all good government is the same. The accident of a large or small community does not affect the principle. Good government is founded on a wholesome respect for authority, the due subordination of its different parts, and a spontaneous obedience to the regulations necessary for the preservation of order and harmony. In the family or the school, the system on which this is accomplished is not essentially different. The child at home or at school is the same. The dispositions of children do not change with a change of situation. However circumstanced, the same objects attract or repel, the same avenues lead to the heart, the same influences form the character. The habits acquired from parental precept and example will not be departed from at school. The vices or virtues of school discipline will be carried in their consequences into the domestic circle.

The first necessity of a government is obedience to its authority. This obedience, to be meritorious, should be voluntary. A forced and heartless compliance to power is hardly better than open rebellion. The necessity of enforcing a general obedience is fruitful of oppression. The family or the school in which authority is sustained only by the rod, will inevitably degenerate into a petty tyranny, where order is the result only of fear, and every relaxation of vigilance or rigor is followed by confusion and riot.

Obedience should be the fruit of affection and respect. A law loving people will be a law abiding people. A parent who is loved will be obeyed. A teacher who has won the regard of his scholars will have their acquiescence in his commands. When obedience is at once a duty and a pleasure, but few will be found to disobey. That depravity is unnatural which hates an object

because of its loveliness. It is not intuitive in the child, it is rarely acquired by the man. The tribute of respect will be paid where it is due, of love to that which is lovely. Authority, to be loved, must be amiable; to be respected, must be respectable. When it possesses these qualities it will rarely be compelled to call to its aid either the fears or the weakness of its object.

A great evil in school as well as family discipline, is the habit of issuing a multitude of commands, obedience to which is never enforced; and of threatening disobedience with penalties which are never executed. In a multitude of commands there is danger of forgetfulness or relaxation of vigilance, on the part of the teacher, in regard to some of them; there is wide room for misunderstanding and obstinacy on the part of the scholar, in regard to all. The teacher's negligence, or any opportunity for disobedience, is rarely unimproved. One violation of rule and escape from detection and punishment, is a strong inducement to attempt another; while each escape encourages the hope and fortifies the habit of impunity. Reasoning from the frequency with which delinquency has passed unnoticed, the child convinces himself, as each command is issued, that disobedience to that will also result in no harm to himself. The idea of rebellion soon becomes associated in his mind with each requirement of the teacher. He learns to calculate with system and certainty the chances of escape from the consequences of violated commands, and a contempt of discipline becomes confirmed and practical. However numerous and rigorous may be the rules laid down for his conduct, experience has taught him that a tyranny of form may be weak and vascillating in execution. He has learned to despise an authority which exists only in show and pretence, and which, from softness of heart or inconsistency of will, is unsupported by its own threatened penalties. The commands of a teacher should be few, clear, and simple. They should be reasonable, consistent, just; should commend themselves to the heart and conscience of the child. They should be restricted in their terms to the occasion which called for them. Except in rare cases, disobedience should

not be threatened with punishment; when it is, the threat should be rigidly executed.

A menace of punishment is an appeal in form to the lowest passions of the child. It assumes that he is most easily governed by his fears—that his cowardice is his strongest sentiment. It indicates in the teacher a distrust of his own authority, a distrust of the respect that is due him, a distrust of the goodness of the childish heart, a distrust of everything but the baseness of the childish nature. There may be dispositions which will bend only to force and fear. But they are exceptions. It would be wrong to found upon their acts a system of school government, as it would be wrong to base a theory of society upon the vices of convicts and malefactors. If, however, it should occasionally be found necessary to render the fear of punishment a motive to obedience, it should rest not so much upon the severity of the penalty, as upon the certainty that it will follow the offense. Pledges of reward to merit, or of punishment to wrong, should never be broken. Criminals do not violate the law in view of the lightness of the penalty, but in the hope of avoiding it altogether. Cut off the chances of escape, and you destroy the greatest inducement to crime.

Commands should never be issued in haste, in thoughtlessness, or anger. In nine cases out of ten, reflection will show that commands thus issued were unreasonable, or unjust; yet to retract them is humiliating, to connive at their violation is dangerous. A requirement should not be issued, a request granted or denied, except upon a full and impartial canvass of its merits. When a decision is made, it should be clearly stated and firmly maintained; discussion or question should cease; to the child nothing should be left but obedience. A decision otherwise made is liable to be so unjust or objectionable as to impress the mind of every child. The teacher may allow himself to be convinced by his scholars of his wrong, acknowledge his want of reason and judgment, and the loss of his title to their respect, or he must pertina-

ciously adhere to his injustice, leaving a sense and knowledge of it ever after rankling in their hearts.

The establishment of a code of rules, and their constant display before a school, is a fruitful source of difficulty, if not of injustice. Transgressions are various in their nature. Wide departures from a known rule may become venial, or even commendable, by the circumstances under which they are committed, while slight deviations may be so identified with vicious design, with obstinacy and malice, as to be in the highest degree reprehensible. A rule forbidding scholars to climb neighboring fences, may be broadly violated by one scholar in the recovery of his hat, which the wind had blown into an adjoining field; while it may be only infringed upon by another, who mounted a few rails in order to plunder of its fruit an overhanging tree. To punish both transgressions alike would be rank injustice and cruelty. Yet the teacher must punish them alike, if he would vindicate his consistency, and the rules he had promulgated. The standing rules of a school should be few and general. They should enjoin upon the children a prompt and free performance of duty, an observance of order, the necessity of good behavior, the constancy with which study should be pursued, and the respect due to the rights of property, whether in or out of school. By avoiding the announcement of all the details of duty and observance, the teacher avoids the danger of suggesting to children vices which their own invention would never have discovered, or their dispositions led them to commit. He reserves to himself the privilege of a sound discretion in judging of the transgressions of his scholars, and the liberty of adapting his rewards and penalties not only to the acts, but to the circumstances, the dispositions, the strength, or the weakness of his scholars.

Petulance on the part of the teacher is sure to produce disquiet and ill-humor in the school. A petty vigilance in search of petty faults is not unlikely to be rewarded by numerous discoveries. Querulousness and anger will not be in want of objects for their exercise. The teacher who arrives at his school-room with a

clouded brow and an uneasy mind, will soon succeed in rendering his school as uneasy as himself. He will detect scholars engaged in small misdemeanors they never thought of before, the commission of which has been excited by his own evil influence alone. He will find them restless in their studies, reckless of his authority, and in a state of mind nearly as bad as his own. Scholars soon lose their respect for the government of a teacher who cannot govern himself. His little passions, his effusions of spleen, his causeless anger, are the worst enemies his authority can encounter. Mildness and dignity—firmness tempered with grace of manner and of heart, will alone secure and retain the respect of a school.

Many teachers introduce into their schools a system of espionage, by appointing the scholars to watch and report the conduct of each other. It seems almost an insult to the understanding to enumerate the evils of such a form of school government. Tale-bearing should never be approved when the voluntary act of the scholar, much less should it be encouraged by positive appointment and command. The teacher who cannot sustain his government without organizing his school into a detective police—without establishing a petty surveillance, and making his scholars spies upon their associates, is unfitted, both in ability and disposition, for his duties. Such a system is productive of more evil than the amount of what it can detect and punish. The child whose communications of evil respecting others are sanctioned and encouraged, will soon learn to give his suspicions for facts, and his idle fancies for suspicions. It is fruitful of every most dishonorable vice—scandal, baseness, duplicity, malice, and falsehood.

Children are easily inducted into habits of teasing importunity. A teacher without firmness, too sensitive in feeling, or weak in judgment, will once deny and then grant the repeated requests of his scholars. Having once learned that a teacher's or a parent's decision of character is not proof against this importunate demands, a child will not cease asking till his real or imaginary wants are supplied. The confusion and annoyance arising from the indul-

gence of such a habit throughout a school, is imaginable, not describable. A teacher should calmly hear and consider each request of the scholar, and the first reply should be decisive. He should not allow it to be discussed or questioned. By this means he will soon destroy a habit which his own weakness, or that of parents or his predecessors, may have created.

Children should be taught politeness. And by the term politeness I do not intend to be understood as prescribing any trivial and vain impertinences of form. By politeness I mean a kind and earnest consideration for the feelings and comfort of others; a practical benevolence in the little acts of daily intercourse; a due respect for station, age, and sex. These are the civil amenities of life which render its associations delightful, and which crown the enjoyment of social and domestic affection. They serve to temper the strifes of opinion and parties. They render graceful and attractive the pursuits of business or study, of pleasure or ambition. They are the mild charities which we bestow upon each other, not for their intrinsic worth, but as evidences of the esteem which we acknowledge for goodness, of the respect we pay to virtue. They are the offspring of a genuine goodness of heart, of a kind and unselfish nature. Even when assumed but as a disguise and a form, they hide the grossness of evil, and banish from society depraved and revolting vice. They peculiarly become the conduct of children, who, of all others, should be kind, modest, and humane; who should own their subordination to authority; who should deny themselves what is offensive to others; and who should, more freely than can be expected of active and struggling maturity, display the fruits of kindness and of love.

Children are not to be instructed and governed like those who have arrived at discreet and calculating maturity. Their faults are the faults of thoughtlessness, of impulse, and ignorance. They are unacquainted with the severe logic of decorum, and the cold infusions of wordly prudence. As infants, their humors were indulged, and their little acts of mischief laughed at. They have not outgrown the effects, perhaps not the habit, of being petted.

Little customs of vice, and little inclinations to transgress, must be carefully eradicated. The seeds of virtue and of knowledge must be carefully sown, their earliest growth encouraged, and the harvest hoped and waited for with patience.

In the mind of the child is a moral sense of truth, of right, and of honor. It may be weak, but it is pure. It may be easily perverted; it may be easily cherished, cultivated, and strengthened, until it shall be a pure and perfect guide to duty, a high test of worth and virtue. To this sense should all the moral precepts of parents and teachers be addressed. It is a gem worthy of polish, a plant worthy of culture.

It is more difficult to make children understand, than to love virtue. Their attachments are strong from their earliest years; their reason is weak even in advanced youth. The affections mature before the understanding. The heart ripens and produces its fruit, while the intellect is yet in its budding and blossoming time. The child early learns to love and be loved. It is the first instinct of nature. It is perfect before many physical capacities are developed, while the reason is yet in its earliest dawn. With growing years the mind increases in strength, the body in power. But the affections do not grow. They have no period of adolescence. They spring spontaneously and at once into perfect development and beauty. They have no spring time, but are ever in the summer or autumn harvest. The affections of the child are ever in waiting for an object of attachment, like the tendril plant for a support to which it can cling, and from which its fruit will hang in purple clusters. By the affections a child is easily led. The heart is soft, gentle, impressible as yielding wax. It is easy to form in the heart of youth a love, which will lead to the practice, of virtue. With hardly less facility may the best instincts be perverted and vice be formed into a habit. Of the two paths before it, its unheeding footsteps will as readily follow the one as the other. With a proper care it may be guided in the path to virtue, to usefulness, to honor—a way difficult to find from the di-

verging path of error, and through the thorn-intertangled space between, and hard to pursue by unpracticed feet.

The moral sense and the affections are the means which a kind creator has provided for educating the character of youth. These should be cultivated. The child should be taught to rely on his own consciousness of right as his rule of conduct, which is the first principle of self-government. He should be taught to despise and shun falsehood, dishonor, and whatever is vicious and base—to admire and practice truth, temperance, and whatever is virtuous and noble. He should be taught to love virtue for its loveliness, to hate evil because of the evil, and not from a selfish hope of reward, or a coward fear of punishment. He should be taught to regard right more than he desires happiness, to dread wrong more than he shrinks from misery. Growing to manhood with these sentiments implanted in his heart, his intellect, as it ripens, will perceive their beauty, and his reason and intelligent thought will welcome them as a guide of life and a highest source of enjoyment. Virtue will have become habitual and intuitive, its practice a delight, its principles firmly rooted in both the heart and the understanding, and proof against either temptation or fear.

SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS.

System is an essential feature in the proper conduct of every school. It should prevail in all the arrangements of study, of recitation, and of amusement. An order of exercises should be composed, and placed in a conspicuous situation, so that all the school can see it while occupying their seats. It should contain the hour of opening school, a list of all the recitations, the exact hour when they will commence, and the time they will consume, the hour and length of recess, and the hour of dismissal. This order should be strictly observed. By such an arrangement, each scholar will be able to know the exact time when his lesson will be required, and that no trifling reason will excuse a want of preparation. It will render the school more profitable, will provide

for the performance of a greater amount of labor, and will inculcate and form habits of order in business, of promptness in duty, and of system in all things.

TEACHING.

The teacher should not only possess knowledge, but should possess the faculty of communicating knowledge. He should be able to tell what he knows—to render what he understands himself, intelligible to others. This is the first qualification of a teacher—it in fact constitutes his best title to the name of teacher.

That is a false system of teaching which renders instruction a piece of mechanism applied to all minds alike. Children of nearly the same mental capacity, may be widely different in the facility with which they acquire knowledge. A strong mind may be slow of apprehension, a weak mind may be quick to see and to understand. The child of seven years, in order to comprehend the principles of science, requires their reduction to the last state of simplicity. A child a few years older—a little farther advanced in reason—may be able to detect abstruse truths, and to solve the intricacies of learning. The mind of childhood is no less infinite in its variety than the mind of maturity. To each variety under the care of the teacher must be adapted instruction, in order to render it profitable. He must present that view of knowledge which will most attract, and most excite each scholar to its acquisition.

More is required on the part of the teacher than barely to hear recitations, and to observe that the lesson is repeated in the language of the book. Many children learn a lesson in grammar, as they do a declamatory exercise, confident that if they have committed it to memory they have accomplished the object of their task. This is not acquiring knowledge. A child learns nothing who learns by rote. It is an unattractive, laborious, and fruitless method of education. The memory should be taxed to retain ideas and principles, and not taxed as we tax a parrot's wonderful facility of speech. A single principle of science, inculcated and understood, is of more value than all the showy and fleeting recol-

lections of language and terms with which the mind can be stored. The language of the book is nothing; the ideas, the principles of science, are all things. A remembrance of the bald and bare words in which truth is phrased, is nothing. It is an understanding of the sense which should be acquired by the child. If the teacher does not himself understand the principles of the science he professes to teach—if he can give no reasons but the authority of the book, he would render himself and his school a service by commencing their study. As he is, he may as well exchange situations with his scholars. They can determine from the book if answers are correctly given; he can do no more. A knowledge acquired by the memory and not by the understanding, is a paltry and worthless knowledge. It is a system of education that creates in its object intellectual parvitude,—that dwarfs and deadens the childish mind. The teacher should understand the reasons of things. He should be able to expand, to illustrate, to enliven the lessons of the class book. He should be able to produce the results of experience, of hypothesis, of argument, all of which should be adapted to the childish mind, should be calculated to lead it forth, to make it think and reason for itself. This is the end, the object, and the aim of study. It is not to exercise the memory. It is not to store the mind with facts. It is to discipline the intellect—to prepare it for effort and for action—to lay the foundations for a superstructure that shall possess strength, that shall possess grace, that shall be equal to all the objects of utility and of beauty. This is not a labor of difficulty. It but requires the right means to be rightly used. It but requires that the teacher should recollect that the child's mind is not like his own, and an effort to adapt himself to the childish mind. I have rarely known such an attempt to fail. The child sees more quickly than another, the attempt to establish a communication by coming down to his own level, and meets the effort by another to elevate that level. The mutual attempt will invariably prove successful, and each effort will render the next more easy and more complete in its results. It will not require long thus to create a love and de-

sire on the part of the child for the acquisition of a knowledge that shall be valuable and substantial.

The fault is no less that of parents than of teachers, that the end of education is degraded into the attainment of a mere smattering of books. The parent is too apt to estimate the progress of the child by the number of books that have been *skimmed over*, and not by the profundity or completeness of the knowledge acquired. The child who can recite with flippant pertness and confidence the answers learned at school, is an object of parental pride and display. He is deemed a credit to his teacher, is a source of gratification to friends. The long list of studies he has pursued is related with complacent vanity in the talent which in a few months triumphed over the dull formula of learning, mounted with eclectic speed the hill of science, and perched upon its topmost summit. It does not seem to be considered that a course of learning so extensive cannot but be superficial, and that the memory so highly cultivated must have gained its strength and polish at the expense of the understanding. This disposition on the part of parents, the teacher should sternly resist. He should not flatter their vanity to the neglect of his duty; he should not allow his desire to please, and his self-interest, to overcome his better judgment. He should not be persuaded into an attempt to make prodigies of bright and favorite children.

Education should be thorough. The first branch of science should be understood before the second is attempted. The earliest knowledge of mathematics is an understanding of the unit—it is one—a single number. The next step is a combination of units, their addition, their subtraction, their multiplication, their division. To pass over, without thoroughly understanding, one of the primary or later rules, renders imperfect all future knowledge of the science of numbers. It creates confusion in every subsequent acquisition, and leaves the child in the end with but a cloudy and uncertain idea of a subject which he may have made the study of years. The same illustration is perfect in regard to every other science. There is in each of them a starting point, the principle

of which is intelligible to any comprehension. To avoid it, or to destroy any link in the chain of progress, is to invalidate or impair every future knowledge of the science, by depriving it of its element and reason. Study thus pursued is time mis-spent. An accurate knowledge cannot be obtained of any science, while hurrying from branch to branch, leaving one but half mastered to attempt another—while flying from summit to summit, leaving the depths unexplored, and their mysteries unsolved. Knowledge thus acquired is ephemeral—it departs as the recollection loses its first freshness, and leaves the scholar, in the end, a mere sciolist and pretender.

The effect upon the character is not less deleterious than the effect upon the intellect. It renders the child so taught, when he becomes a man, superficial in all his views of business and of life. It infuses him with its influence, in all his pursuits of profit or advancement. It leads him to admire the showy instead of the real, to heed the dictates of his fancy rather than his reason. He learns to believe that the pretence is preferable to the substance, as more easily gained, and equally profitable; he affects to impose upon others his smatterings for science; it instils duplicity and deceit. It renders him in turn the victim of every imposition more dazzling than his own, an easy prey to charlatan-ism and chicanery. He floats upon the surface of thought and opinion, is driven by every stray current from his anchorage, is carried away by every breath of fanaticism and folly. It renders his habits loose, his will inconsistent. He will change his avocation with every change of season, is dismayed by the slightest loss, is ruinously elated by the slightest prosperity. He engages in impossible experiments, tries all things in turn and fails in all, for the want of nerve, of judgment, of perseverance, of industry, of skill, for the want of every element of success.

The object of teaching is more than to store the mind with facts and terms of science. It is to develop the mind—to render it a power active in itself—a positive force, capable of self exercise and of self control. It is to cultivate the morals, to instil just princi-

ples, and to form correct habits. It is to create a proper regard for the mortal frame whose tenant is the mind—a reverence for the palace of an indwelling soul, for the rules of its sustenance, its preservation, its sanctity from evil and uncleanness. It is to develop symmetrically the growing man with his triune nature and his manifold capacities, to fit him for the world in which he is to live, and the immortality he is to share. This is teaching—this the duty of the teacher.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

It is by law rendered the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to recommend the introduction, and secure a uniformity, of text-books in the public schools throughout the State, and to discourage the use of sectarian books and sectarian instruction.

In the discharge of this duty, I last year expressed my high opinion of the series of books recommended. I see no good reason to change that recommendation except in one or two minor particulars. I therefore repeat, with these additions, the list which formed the subject of my former recommendation, and commend the same to adoption and use by the schools of this State:

Reading Books.—Swan's Primary School 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.

As a defining dictionary I think Webster's unequalled, by any in the language. His quarto dictionary should have a place upon the school-room desk of every teacher in the State.

Worcester's, as a hand book, for scholars.

Geographies.—Mitchell's Primary Geography.

“ School Geography and Atlas.

“ Geographical Question Book.

Arithmetics.—Intellectual Arithmetic, Colburn's.

Written “ 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.)

Grammar.—Green's, Elements of English Grammar.

I think this book incomparably better adapted to the present wants of our schools than any other work on the subject with which I am acquainted.

Analysis of Words.—McElligot's Manual.

Histories.—Parley's First and Second Books of History.

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

Parley's books have always been favorites with scholars for their interesting style and adaptation to the youthful comprehension. They contain a vast amount of important information that is nowhere else so well and so correctly told.

Botany.—Wood's.

Natural Philosophy.—Johnson's.

Chemistry.—Johnson's Turner's Elements.

Book-Keeping.—The large proportion of the children of the State receive all their education in public schools. Among the preparations for business and active life which they there receive,

some knowledge of book-keeping is an object of importance. As a practical and useful work upon this subject, I would recommend Mayhew's Practical Book-Keeping.

TRAVELING OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

During the past year I have visited twenty-eight counties, fulfilling in each, so far as practicable, the duties prescribed by law. In the new and more sparsely settled counties, I have advised and consulted with friends of education, visited schools, and lectured upon such subjects connected with popular education, as the wants of the various communities seemed to require. In the more populous counties, I have invited the teachers to assemble at the county seat, or some central point; when assembled, I have organized temporary Normal schools, which continued from one to two weeks, the days being devoted to instruction and discussion, and the evenings to lectures upon educational topics, by able citizens, one or more of the teachers, or myself. So far as my observation extended, I am led to believe that these labors were not destitute of beneficial results. It has been my pleasure to witness everywhere, a growing zeal and hope in the success of our free school system, and I have found even in the newest settlements, and on the borders of the unreclaimed wilderness, school-houses rising side by side with the first humble dwellings of emigrants, and a cheerful expenditure of labor and of means to secure its benefits.

TEMPORARY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There are in the State not less than from five to six thousand persons engaged a portion or all of the time, in the business of teaching. A large proportion of these are without special preparation for the profession, having entered upon its duties from a passing inclination, as a temporary source of profit, while seasons or circumstances interrupt the pursuit of other employments, or as an ultimate resort for the means of livelihood. To mitigate the disadvantages arising from the engagement in teaching of a number of per-

sons so diversified in qualifications and character, I have adopted the system of holding temporary Normal schools, for their instruction in the branches of science and the art of teaching. These schools have been thus far conducted under manifold embarrassments, without legal provision for their organization, or means for their support. The labor on my own part was voluntary. The want of other means created the necessity of taxing the generosity of citizens for the support of my assistants.

Many of these schools were well attended, and notwithstanding the difficulties necessary to be encountered, I am satisfied that they have been of practical utility, and that great good would result from their incorporation into our general plan of public instruction. Aside from the beneficial influence of lectures and instruction by the State Superintendent and his assistants, the best results arise from the communion of the teachers of a county each with the other. Even the most accidental meeting of two intelligent teachers, and the consequent interchange of sentiment and experience, is seldom unfruitful of mutual benefit. When large numbers meet for culture and instruction, the benefit must be proportionately increased. The attrition of mind with mind, the council and varied experience of the many, lend attractions to the scene, awaken a desire to elevate the character of the profession, and to render its members more worthy the enlightened confidence of the community. They separate improved and strengthened for their work—their cares, their trials and their perplexities [lightened by sympathy, and return to their school-room with renewed vigor, with higher hopes, with enlarged views, and with increased attachment to their responsible calling.

In my last annual report, I urged upon the Legislature the importance of an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for expenditure in holding schools of this description. The recommendation did not prevail through a disagreement between the two Houses. Another year's experience in their operations has confirmed me in the opinion.

that such an appropriation might be used in a manner to secure to our public schools benefits more than commensurate with the expenditure.

It has been suggested that instead of an appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an equal sum should be distributed between the several counties, to be used under the direction of the county authorities. I have serious doubts whether such a disposition of the fund would be attended by any corresponding results. In the first place, the authorities of a county could not employ a suitable teacher and assistant, except at exorbitant rates, as a consideration for the brevity of the term, and the sacrifice demanded in leaving other engagements. In the second place, each county would, under such a system, proceed independently of all others in the plan of instruction and discipline. In no two counties would that uniformity prevail which is of the highest importance to any school system. Again, the money apportioned to each county would necessarily be small—probably too small for advantageous use, and would suffer from a constant process of absorption in passing through a multitude of hands. The responsibility of establishing the schools would be so far divided among the officers of forty or fifty different counties as to rest nowhere, and their total failure in many counties would be the consequence of none feeling interest enough in them to attend to their management. There would be in each county a number of aspirants to the dignity of conducting the school, a selection from among whom would be too often decided by political or personal friendship, and not for fitness or ability to teach. The instructor would frequently be found inferior to the great majority under his instruction, and would necessarily lose the respect he ought to merit. In a few years the whole system would fall into disrepute, as extravagant, cumbrous, and destitute of good to the State.

On the contrary, such an appropriation in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, could be expended in the employment of the best teachers, who, for the consideration of a

lengthy engagement, would be willing to render their services at a fairer rate. His own immediate superintendence would produce an efficacious uniformity throughout the whole system. The sum would be sufficient for advantageous expenditure, and, passing upon his order directly from the treasury to his employees, would not be liable to any process of depletion in its passage. Its proper expenditure being made one of his official cares and responsibilities, would receive the best attention in his power to bestow, for upon it would rest his reputation as an officer of the State, and his credit for honesty and ability in the public service. It is true that the management of a system of temporary Normal Schools would render his office a laborious one, and would leave but a small portion of his term to indulgence and ease. But I have yet to learn that the servant of a State has a better title to repose upon the honor of his elevation and make his office an easy sinecure, than the servant of an individual.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

No appropriation has yet been made to carry into effect the provision of the constitution relative to a State Normal School. That a school of this character is needed, the difficulty of obtaining good teachers for our schools is the best evidence. They are now obliged to depend in many instances, upon persons of doubtful fitness for their duties, or the chance of engaging a teacher educated for the profession in another State. We should, in this respect, be made independent. There should be in our own midst an institution in which a thorough knowledge, not only of the science of teaching, but also of classification and discipline, might be acquired. Temporary Normal Schools will do much to awaken an interest in community, improve those actually engaged in teaching, and elevate the character of public schools; but they cannot do away with the necessity of a permanent Normal School. The former act as auxiliaries to the latter.

Until we have an institution of this kind, we cannot reasonably expect the character of our schools will be commensurate with

the munificence of our fund. I would therefore commend this subject to your consideration.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

While visiting the various counties of the State, in the discharge of my official duties, I have formed in many of them County Teachers' Associations, composed of teachers and others interested in their objects, deeming that such organizations might be of utility in advancing the cause of education. To further extend the same plan, I last summer issued notices, inviting the teachers of the State to meet in convention at Madison, for the purpose of forming a State Teacher's Association, to which the county societies should be auxiliary. In compliance to the invitation, a number of teachers met in the Capitol on the 12th day of July, and organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The convention continued in session through several days, during which able addresses were delivered by Chancellor LATHROP, of the State University, the Rev. C. LORD, of Madison, J. L. PICKARD, A. M., of Platteville, CHAMPION S. CHASE, Esq., of Racine, J. G. McMYNN, A. B., then of Kenosha, and J. T. MILLS, Esq., of Lancaster.

It has been the habit, in other States where similar associations have existed, for the Legislature to authorize the publication of their proceedings and lectures. I suggest the subject for your consideration.

LARGE DISTRICTS AND UNION SCHOOLS.

A small number of large school districts in a town is less expensive, and more productive of benefits, than a large number of small districts. The simplest calculation will demonstrate the fact. Suppose a town to contain two hundred children, divided into ten schools of twenty scholars each. Ten school-houses must be erected, at a cost of \$300 each; they must be kept in repair, and supplied with furniture and fuel. Ten teachers must be employed at—to state a low and inadequate price,—\$20 per month, including

their board. Let us further suppose that, instead of ten schools, but two are made to accommodate all the scholars. The sum devoted to building ten small, inconvenient, and uncomfortable houses, and furnishing them meanly, would be sufficient to complete two capacious, airy, and well ventilated buildings, divided into compartments for scholars of different sizes, arranged for comfort and adorned with taste. A male teacher of superior fitness could be employed for \$50 per month, and two female teachers for \$20 each, per month, for each school, making the expenditure for principal teachers and assistants, of rare fitness and capacity, in both schools, \$180, instead of \$200, per month; divided into paltry sums among a half score of persons raised by their wages scarcely above mendicancy. The two schools would be well attended. The means of large and affluent districts would enable them to maintain schools during eight or ten months in the year. Good teachers would render them attractive and profitable. The large houses, the fine grounds, the overshadowing trees, would render them the abodes of comfort, health, and beauty. All this would, moreover, be obtained with taxes so trifling as scarcely to be felt as a burden. What a contrast does this present to the scattered houses of mean appearance and small dimensions, by the way side or on the open prairie; the dwindling schools, approached with reluctance, attended without benefit, and finally left with a joyous sense of relief; the teacher earning by profitless labor a scanty pittance; and a district overburdened with enormous taxes.

Union Schools should be established wherever practicable, and it is practicable in all villages of moderate size, and in any thickly settled tract of country. I have been repeatedly asked, "what is a Union School?" It is such an one as I have described. A house should be built sufficiently large to accommodate with comfort the scholars who will probably attend. It should be so divided into apartments that the younger scholars may remain together under one teacher, and those more advanced under another. A third and intermediate department is sometimes or frequently nec-

essary. Scholars thus classified are found to learn with greater rapidity than when crowded into a single apartment, in which all studies are pursued at once, under a single teacher, whose attention is required by so many objects that generally all are neglected. In Union Schools, the range of studies in a single department being limited, larger classes are formed, and the great body of the school is continually under the immediate instruction of the teacher. Scholars learn better in large schools and in large classes, if not too large, than in small ones. They find many others engaged in the same studies. They have the encouragement and excitement of numbers. The pursuit by a large body of the same object, excites an emulation and ambition for success. A test is mentally applied of who shall learn the most and learn it best. Each is anxious to bear, and strives to win, the palm of triumph. Rivalry stimulates exertion; it calls forth new energies of the mind and invests with a thrilling interest the studies that would otherwise prove a dull and laborious task.

Town Superintendents should resist the constant importunities of members of school districts, for their division. School districts should not be divided except from actual necessity—the impossibility of crossing rivers and marshes to school; their immoderate and unreasonable size; or an irreconcilable conflict of feeling and interest, between its different parts. A district is not too large in which the boundaries are a mile or a mile and a half from the center, where the school-house should be located. That distance does not form too long a walk for children confined through the day to silence and study. The lungs become oppressed by hot and impure air. They should have time for purification and expansion by the inhalation of a free and cool atmosphere. The muscles become relaxed or contracted by restraint. They should be invigorated by active exertion. The blood courses heavily along the veins, the eyes grow dull, the countenance pallid. Action in the open air causes the blood to bound through the system, it brings life to the eye and color to the cheek. Exercise is necessary to children, to the existence of health and the development

of the physical form and powers. Such reasons are conclusive against that too parental tenderness which sacrifices the health to the ease of the child. The equivocal care, kind perhaps, but fatal, which excludes a growing child from the air, the changes of temperature, and from physical exertion, is the surest passport to lingering, if not mortal disease. A long walk to school will do children no harm. It is the last reason to urge against large school districts.

Instead of dividing school districts, town superintendents should attach territory to those districts which possess, or intend to erect, large and good houses, on sites easy of access. They should, when practicable, consolidate small districts. By these means may be obtained, at length, a body of school districts large and massive in form, wealthy in means, possessing substantial and capacious houses, and maintaining schools alike creditable to their enterprise and fruitful of good.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a public High School in each county, for the benefit of the more advanced scholars from the district schools, formed one of the topics of my last annual report. An institution of this character is evidently contemplated by the constitution, in the provision that the residue of the school fund income "shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools." In the older counties, such schools appear to be already demanded. There is in each of them a sufficient number of scholars who have passed through the course of study prescribed by law or adopted from convenience, in the district schools, to form large and respectable classes in the higher branches of science. They have now no resort for continuing their education, except at private establishments, or the preparatory departments of the universities and colleges. This want should be supplied by the State. It should furnish an intermediate grade between the public schools and the University. I would therefore recommend the passage of an act, authorizing such counties as are disposed to

avail themselves of its provisions, to establish County High Schools, to be supported by a proportion of the school fund apportioned to such counties, and by a tax upon property.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

One year ago the University fund of this State amounted to \$45,441 84. Its present amount is \$93,732 40.

The inadequacy of the income to entirely support the University, has created the necessity for charges upon students for room rent, janitor's fees, and tuition. Of the amount of these charges per annum, upon each student, I am not aware, but I am informed that the Board of Regents will abolish them as soon as the increase in the fund shall render them no longer necessary for the payment of the expenses of the institution.

The evident intent of the constitution is that the University shall be free to all the children of the State who can pass the proper examination. It was doubtless supposed that the fund placed at its disposal by the bounty of Congress would be sufficient for its support without resort to either taxation or charges. The limited sale of the lands has thus far delayed the original design. It is hoped however that the fund at the close of the present year will be sufficient to permit the realization of the beneficent intent of the constitution.

This, with the establishment of County High Schools, is necessary to render complete the system of free education adopted by the State. It would perfect the gradation of schools in which a course of study could be pursued, without cost to the student, from the first to the highest branches of science. It would render the system simple and perfect,—in its arrangement and utility equal to all the wants of the people. In the district school, the common and necessary branches could be acquired. In the County High School the student could prepare for the pursuits of life—if a merchant, for business—if a mechanic, for entering upon his trade—if a professional man, for obtaining the elements of his professional studies. In the University, the best intellectual

cultivation could be obtained, fitting a man for the active employments of science, or the highest walks of literature.

The University is the property of the State. It belongs to the people. It is a part of our system of public instruction. In its management and its provisions of support, it is not different from any school district in the State. Like the district school, it is the means provided by the policy of the nation for the education of the people, and it has been wisely placed under the control of those for whose good it was established. As each district elects its own officers, the State elects the officers of the University. As one is endowed with a public fund for its maintenance, so is the other. The same policy which leads a school district board to employ the best talent for teaching, led the Board of Regents to place the University under an able and accomplished Faculty. As the people of a school district guard and foster its interests, the people of the State should guard and foster the interests of the University. There should be in the mind of every citizen a high desire for its prosperity and success. It should stand high in public opinion. It should receive the patronage of the best classes, and of all classes, in Society. It should call forth a regard proportionate to the place which it occupies in our educational system, to its uses and object, to what is due it as the possession and inheritance of the people.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

It has been a subject of serious consideration with the friends of free education, that our public schools are, to a certain extent, objects of social distrust and prejudice. That these sentiments are not freely expressed, does not conflict with the fact of their existence. Indeed, so far as expression is concerned, contrary sentiments would seem to be universal. All avow an admiration for the theory which renders the State a bounteous guardian to its children, and opens its treasury to defray the cost of their education. None exercise a restraint upon their enthusiasm, when is

unfolded all of that system of instruction which is the counterpart to a gospel that was without price and was preached to the poor. Yet it is a melancholy comment on the evanescent nature of such sensibility, that among those most highly elated at the charms of a free educational system—among those whose intelligence and refinement best fit them to appreciate the superiority of an educated over an uneducated community—many refuse to avail themselves of the advantages of such a system, if able to patronize any other. The children of the wealthy seldom enter the public schools, or are early removed to private or distant establishments of learning. The public schools, endowed by the beneficence of the nation, and supported by the treasure of the State, are, to a great extent, deprived of the countenance of the affluent and the polite, and a stigma rests upon them as schools for the vulgar and poor.

So far as this feeling springs from the aristocratic insolence of wealth—from a vanity in the accident which made one man rich and another poor—so far as it is the fruit of a contempt for poverty merely as such—no good can result from its discussion. Such a feeling can only exist in a weak understanding combined with a bad heart. It is useless to address to those entertaining it the language of either satire or sense. In order to obtain their patronage, public schools must become fashionable. They will then be no longer objects of contempt to those who look upon the possession of wealth as the highest virtue, and the want of it the lowest vice.

But there are reasons urged by parents of respectability, and affluence, for not sending their children to the public school, that, for their plausibility, are deserving of serious consideration.

One of these reasons, and the one most frequently urged, is, a fear that children will contract habits of vice and obscenity from the class they there meet. I am satisfied that these fears are groundless; but assuming, if the assumption can be justified, that they have an apparent cause, I ask if the public schools are alone subject to the juvenal vices, and to the evil of rude manners and

corrupting examples? Have wealthy parents mourned less frequently than others over the ruin of their offspring? Are the immoralities which have destroyed the usefulness and blighted the honor of children of affluence, the immoralities of the poor and the rude, or are they far removed from indigent rusticity—those to which wealth, fashionable companionship, and polite temptation are necessary? A correct answer to these enquiries, will show whether the public schools have been prolific of evil, and whether an education in a private school has proved a salvation from error and sin. Vice—seductive^s vice—must be invested with fascinating charms, to dazzle, to bewilder, to delude. Gross and revolting vice presents no temptations. Filth and rudeness do not invite imitation even from the susceptible mind of childhood.

But if vice and vicious influences do prevail in the public schools, what is the duty of the intellectual and refined class of society in regard to them? It is in these schools that nine-tenths of our population receive their education, that they acquire opinions and habits which they carry into all the relations of active life. Should they be abandoned as nurseries of vice, to entail ruin upon thousands, or should they be reformed, elevated and purified? If I am asked by those who shun, and yet desire to improve them, how the reformation is to be accomplished, I answer, the first step is to send your children there. You will then feel an interest in the labor proportionate to the love you bear your offspring. If your children are really models of conduct and morals, they will at once elevate the standard of the whole school, not only in counterbalancing by the purity of their demeanor, the viciousness of others, but by affording a constant example and incentive to virtue.

But children cannot forever be separated from the classes which form the public schools. They must at some time re-enter the world, and mingle, and live, with them. Is it better to allow them to remain always in that atmosphere, to purify and render it wholesome, or to remove them from it, but to return again when it has become laden with more noxious vapors, and more deadly exhalations?

tions? How weak is that policy which removes them from danger by removing them from the scene of strife, instead of arming them to encounter perils and temptations.

I have thus far proceeded upon the violent assumption that public schools were obnoxious to the charges which have been brought against them. But the truth is that in their effect upon the morals, there is little choice between a public and a private school. The same evils are produced in both by the contact of a variety of minds, and dispositions, by the recklessness of parents and teachers, by childish depravity and folly.

It is again urged that the public schools are not intellectually of a high order, and that a better education can be obtained at a private school. I gravely ask by whose fault are they degraded intellectually as well as morally? Does not the same act of removal which depressed the standard of virtue, depress the standard of science? The very act of taking from a school its best scholars is the severest blow which it can receive. It leaves classes for whom a less accomplished teacher, employed at a lower price, is deemed sufficient. It drives the best teachers from the public schools to private schools, where they can realize a compensation equal to their excellence. The interest which parents feel in the means of education, will abide by the school where their children are taught. If they are kept in the public school, parents will devote their energies to render it a fit place for their education. If they are removed to a private school the public school will lose its best elements of usefulness and success.

I do not wish to be understood as drawing invidious comparisons, but instances are necessary to illustrate the principle. In the city of Milwaukee, as will be seen by the accompanying tables, the number of children is 12,679. Of that number but 4,640 have attended the public schools. After making a large deduction for those who attend neither, it will remain evident that nearly or quite as many attend private as public schools. A large number of children who would be ornaments to the public

schools, whose presence would elevate their character for both science and morality, never attend them. A first consequence is that the standard of the schools being thus lowered, teachers receive at the highest but \$500 per annum—a sum for which in a city where the cost of living is great, and where the highest qualifications are requisite, no principal teacher should be forced to labor. A second consequence is, that many parents are led by the example of others to distrust the public schools, and yet, feeling unable to defray the expense of a constant attendance at a private school, their children are in no school at all a large portion of the time. A third consequence is, that a large sum is expended in the maintenance of private schools; which, if added to the amount which the State bestows, and expended upon the public school-houses and schools, would render them the very temples of taste and elegance, the very seats of literature and refinement. A last result is that the public schools lose, or never enjoy, that high standing in social opinion which they should hold, and are degraded in common repute into charity schools for the indigent and the penurious. Such results may not be fully realized, but that such is the inevitable tendency is demonstrated by experience.

In the city of Kenosha, on the contrary, I believe there is not a private school which receives any extensive patronage. Out of about 4000 children, nearly four-fifths—comprising alike the wealthy and the poor—attend the public schools. An accomplished teacher is employed, at a salary of \$700 per annum, and able assistants at proportionate rates. Their public school is a model of morality and manners, and is exercising upon the community a good and lasting influence.

As a further instance, I may allude to the city of Racine. A high appreciation of the public school policy has led to the erection of a school-house, elegant in architecture, large in proportions, and more complete and commodious in its arrangements than any other school-house in the State. They have employed, at a salary of \$300 per annum, a teacher, concerning whom I am

happy on this occasion to say, that he has no superior in his profession. They intend that their public school shall afford in its various departments the means of a thorough academical education.

I might with justice speak in similar terms of the public school in Beloit, and perhaps of those in other towns and villages of the State.

Munificent financial aid, or strict official care, does not constitute that patronage which is of the highest necessity to render a system of public education successful. The city of Milwaukee taxes its citizens heavily, for the support of its public schools. Its corporate credit has been loaned to procure means for the erection of large and costly school-houses. There is an apparent pride and interest in their public schools, pervading all classes. It but requires that these sentiments should become active and personal, that the class which now support a vast number of private schools should transfer their children to the public schools, and rescue them from the disrepute in which fashionable opinion has placed them, to render them equal to all wants in the advantages bestowed upon students, and in their influence alike upon the intellect and the morals.

I have thus far attempted to show the wrong wrought by the policy of the wealthy upon the cause of free education. Its consequences have a still wider extent. It instils in the minds of their children a vain and inflated sense of superiority over those less favored, while it inspires in the popular mind a deep hatred of a mercenary aristocracy. A prejudice of caste is created, which will grow into a mutual and hostile contempt between the different ranks in society.

As a last consideration may be urged the advantages which the children of luxury and refinement may themselves obtain by early association with the class which forms the great mass of society. No man is secure from the inconstancies of fortune. All must at some time mingle with the world, and be subject to its fluctuations, its chances and changes. In this struggle, the superiority of that

man is great who possesses a knowledge of all the various classes in society, of their maxims, their habits, and their prejudices.

This knowledge cannot be obtained at a private school, where the child sees but one class of society, where he witnesses but a single manifestation of the multifarious forms which existence assumes—that form in which it is gilded by wealth, pampered by luxury, and enervated by ease. He sees but one channel in which the thoughts, the hopes, and the tendencies of society flow. When he enters the world, he finds himself a stranger to the broad diversification of human character, his knowledge confined to the narrowest limits, and every valuable lesson of life still to learn. He finds himself unequal to competition with those whom he has been left to despise, and far outstripped in the race for success and honor. He may or may not see, when too late, that his inferiority consisted in his ignorance of mankind beyond his peculiar class, and that this inferiority was the cause of his failure.

In the public school, this knowledge is instilled by daily experience and active association. It is acquired by witnessing the constant developments of passion, of hope, of habit, and of pride. The child obtains a knowledge of the world, coeval with the first knowledge of science. He learns the lesson of human nature by contact with all its forms—a knowledge which will place him far in advance of those who delay its acquirement till demanded by necessity. It enables him to avoid many of the misfortunes of ignorance, and to adapt his means to the object at which he aims. Bred and taught with the masses of society, he becomes one of and one with them, linked to them by a common sympathy, a common interest, a common destiny. This knowledge will teach him the folly of a contempt for those upon whom all are dependent, as the most magnificent superstructure is dependent upon its broad and deep foundation. It will teach him to prize mankind more highly—that rusticity of manner does not necessarily, or often, proceed from rudeness of heart—that the finest sentiments may be hidden beneath coarseness and penury—that poverty cannot degrade a noble virtue, or wealth ennoble a degrading vice.

He will find it of practical utility in all the affairs of life, the inspiration of a nobler motive to exertion, and of a higher zeal in his struggles for success.

It was in view of considerations like these that WEBSTER, the American patriot and statesman, exclaimed, "If I had as many children as old Priam, I would send them all to the public school."

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

The duty of parents in regard to our public schools, seems to be almost wholly neglected, if not almost wholly misunderstood. That duty does not consist alone in financial aid and a discharge of the business of districts. It consists in a personal attention to the schools themselves, in a personal supervision of the pursuits of study, and the manner of discipline. Visits of parents to the school-room should be frequent and unceremonious. They should often associate with their children, and with the teacher, and should show a deep interest in all the affairs of school. They should observe the progress and conduct of scholars—should encourage their hopes and stimulate their ambition by words and smiles of approval. They should consult with the teacher in regard to the welfare and management of the school, and should in all ways and manners render his burden lighter by sharing it with him.

To leave the duty of visitation and supervision to school officers entirely, is wrongful neglect. By them it is too often performed with chilling and official despatch, and their presence is rather an embarrassment to both teacher and scholar. But parents are moved by different considerations. Their visits are the results of affection, not made in view of the penalty of an official bond. Their interest is genuine and parental. Their presence, when it becomes a habit, scholars will feel as no restraint, but as a motive to better exertion. The teacher will feel it as an aid, an assistance in bearing his burden of toil—a pledge that his labor is approved. It will give encouragement to effort, a new zest in the pursuit of knowledge, a new interest in the dry details of study. It will

render the school-house a temple to affection as well as science, and, no less than the parental dwelling, a home to the child.

Want of familiarity with the branches of study and the maxims of modern education, is not a sufficient reason to excuse the neglect of this duty. Parents may not be able to judge if answers to questions of science are given with technical exactness, but they can judge whether they are given with promptness, with an appreciation of the subject, with attention, and respect of manner. They may not understand the forms of grammatical analysis, or the rules of mensuration; but they understand the forms of school government and the rules of good behavior and good breeding. They can learn whether the scholars love and respect their teacher, whether they are acquiring sentiments and habits of virtue or of vice, and they can evince a just and encouraging solicitude for the welfare of the school.

An ignorance of the sciences the children are pursuing is no sound excuse for neglecting all the conduct and all the affairs of school. With equal force might our ignorance of mechanical art be urged against the impropriety of a personal attention to the labors of artizans in our employ. Because we cannot ourselves build a splendid edifice, shall we exercise no supervision over the mechanic whom we engage to erect our dwelling? Should we urge our ignorance of the infinite variety of columns and arches and architraves with all their graceful or gorgeous adornments, as a reason for neglecting the advancing structure and for trusting its tasteful completion to the mercenary skill of the laborer? We will rather visit the scene of labor from day to day and exercise a care and vigilance proportionate to the interest we feel in the object. What lady gives her ignorance in the researches of botany as a reason for leaving her plants and flowers to the changeful influences of sun and air, to be withered by drought, choked by weeds, or prostrated by the storm? She rather returns daily to her beds of flowers, refreshes them with grateful moisture, supplants the vulgar herbs that overshadow their verdure and bloom, watches the swelling bud with interest, and hails the bursting

flower with delight. Because she is unacquainted with the secret processes by which nature restores blossoms to the blighted stalk, and produces from the minutest germs prodigies of beauty and fragrance, she does not leave the weeds to grow up with the flowers, the tendrils to trail unsupported on the ground, or to the chances of sunshine and shower, the nurture of the delicate herb. Yet the parent who would not trust a mechanic to perform his labor out of sight—the parent who would not trust the prosperity of her flower garden to the spontaneous luxuriance of nature, trusts, unwatched and without concern, the erection of a fair fabric of virtue, whose foundations shall be in the childish heart—trusts the impregnation and growth of virtuous sentiments and habits in the childish character—trusts the cultivation of the childish intellect, the present care of the child and his good for years to come, to the selfish interest or careless neglect of a hireling and a stranger.

Is this wise—is it just? Is it not rather neglecting, shamefully neglecting, the choicest fruits of affection, the pledges of human happiness, the vessels freighted with all of social and domestic wealth? We live again in our children. Would we wish that they should be continually in the eyes of men an honor and a consolation to our fame—warrants of the respect we paid to virtue and to virtuous living; or would we wish them to exist as memorials of our carelessness, where care most was due—of the neglect we practiced towards the objects of highest concern? Our children are the gifts which we present to society, to support and constitute its existence in futurity. Shall they be proper gifts—shall they be worthy? Shall they win for us a title to gratitude and to thanks for having given to society objects and ornaments of pride, or shall they win for us the infamy of having burdened it with members that are a taint and a corruption—its traitors and enemies?

The result is in our own hands. It lies in the performance or the neglect of a duty, from which there is no release without absolute criminality, and which no one can perform in our stead. In

obedience to it, we may witness growing to maturity a generation of youth intelligent in the practice of virtue, worthy to tread in the footsteps we have trod, fit to enjoy and perpetuate the security of our institutions and the freedom of our laws.

The length to which this report has extended was unavoidable. I did not wish to leave an unfinished statement of the condition of the public schools of the State, nor did I wish to leave unsaid many things, an observance of which I judged essential to their usefulness and prosperity.

If during my incumbency of the office from which I now retire, I have felt an interest and a pride in discharging the duties it imposed, it was a laudable interest and a just pride, that were derived from mingling often and freely with the people whose enlightened enterprise established, and whose enlightened liberality supports a system of free education, not for themselves but for generations who in future years will wield the destinies of the State. It is my belief that I have not mingled with them in vain, but that I have obtained a knowledge of their wants and requirements, as well as of the object of those efforts which they have put forth in behalf of the youth of the State. Those wants and requirements I felt bound to present to you with plainness perhaps, but with truth, leaving with you the duty to supply, so far as legislation can supply them; and also, if possible, that a public sentiment may be created, which in its active result will remedy the evils from which the schools of the State now suffer, and render them in the highest degree worthy the trust and the respect of the people,—monuments of their enlightenment and progress. With these I have seen much that filled me with admiration for the State and the people of the State, of which I am a citizen—much to admire in their enterprise and intrepidity, which have attacked the forest and it has fallen, which have opened the prairie, and it has yielded wealth and plenty, which have entered the earth and dragged forth the treasures that reposed in its bosom. But I have seen more to admire in a spirit of mental progress, in

a high zeal for the intellectual and moral culture of a growing race of men and women, in a sacrifice of labor, and time, and present profit, for the rich harvest of good that will be enjoyed in years to come. And in this I have found an earnest and a warrant that the foundation which they have laid for their future greatness and renown, for their ultimate power—the power of a wise and free people—will not be left to suffer from neglect and decay, but that a towering structure will be reared upon it, majestic in beauty and strength, defended by their zeal and reverence, a stupendous memento forever of the love they bear to knowledge and to truth, and their trust in them to preserve their posterity from tyranny and wrong. The fluctuations of politics may not destroy it—the strifes of ambition, of parties, and of men may not shake it. The people are its strength and support, in their hearts are the affection and the pride that will insure its preservation.

AZEL P. LADD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT of the Reports of the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of State of Wisconsin, for the year ending September 1, 1853.

COUNTIES.	No. of towns in county.	No. of towns which have not reported.	No. of school districts in reporting towns.	No. districts which have not reported.	No. parts of districts.	No. of parts of districts which have not reported.	Average No. of months schools have been taught.	No. of children between 4 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	No. of children between 4 and 20 years of age residing in the county.	No. of male children between 4 and 20 years of age residing in the county.	No. of female children between 4 and 20 years of age residing in the county.	No. of children under 4 years of age who have attended school.	No. of children over 20 years of age who have attended school.	Average No. of months children between 4 and 20 years have attended school.	Average No. of months schools have been taught by male teachers.	Average No. of months schools have been taught by female teachers.
Adams	7	3	14		2		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	316	465	147	167				3	2 21-32
Bad Axe	4		11				4 $\frac{1}{2}$	279	629	333	296	2	3		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1-16
Brown	6	2	15	4			3	670	1308	587	721		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Buffalo																
Calumet	7	1	17	3	4		5 2-5	539	810	488	486	19	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clark																
Chippawa																
Crawford	1		13	10			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	364	674	359	315	6			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Columbia	19		98	12	38	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3415	4432	2188	2084	48	54 4	7-16	2 7-9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dane	32		164	8	63	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6123	9121	4819	4260	138	85	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3-10
Dodge	25		142	15	72	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7115	8628	4581	4063	79	81	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1-5	3 6-7
Door																
Fond du Lac	21		119	20	47	8	6 1-5	4745	6382	3486	3105	81	68 4	7-17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grant	19		108	12	26		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4394	6789	3587	3201	44	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3

Green	16	83	4	35	2 4 11-16	3700	4461	2176	1870	40	38	4 1/2	2 9-5	3 4-15
Iowa	11	62	13	10	2 5 1/2	2771	4255	2123	2016	101	10	4 1/2	3 3/8	3 5-9
Jackson	1	3	1		3 1/2		115	43	30				3	4
Jefferson	16	99	8	60	7 6 3/8	5498	6976	3589	3449	97	57	5	3 1/2	3
Kenosha	8	54	2	26	2 7 7-10	3208	4194	2134	2060	41	64		4 2-11	5 1/2
La Crosse	5	9	2		3 1/2		237						3 1/2	3
Lafayette	15	71	13	11	4 3/8	2384	4693	2256	1946	176	20	4	3 3-5	4
Lapointe														
Marathon	1	2			6	32	32	13	19					
Manitowoc	10	39	15	4	1 5	1199	1713	922	781	82	12	4 4-10	3	3
Marquette	20	74	10	57	6 4 4-5	2977	3612	1783	1639	37	41	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 4-10
Milwaukee	8	64	2	7	5 7 3/8	4640	12679	2577	2294	32	17	5	2 3/8	3 16-17
Outagamie	7	23		2	4 5-7	757	1012					5	3 5-7	3 2-7
Oconto	6	5			4	120	320	149	171			4		
Ozaukee	7	49	1	10	5	2120	4067	2047	2023		2	4 1/2	4	4
Portage	7	10	7		3	186	200	104	96	13		2 1/2	2 5-6	5 3/8
Polk		3			3 3/8	51						2 1/2		3
Pierce	1	3	2		3	51	98	54	44			2		3
Racine	11	66	2	44	3 6 9-11	4802	6740	3480	3248	50	39	2		3
Richland	6	21	2	3	4 1-6	537	714	379	335	8	3	3 3/8	3 1/2	4 1-16
Rock	21	115	6	93	8 7	7333	8779	4366	3897	112	113	5 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/8
St. Croix	3						264					4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Sauk	13	53	1	25	3 5	1976	2845	1468	1349	25	28	5	4	5 5-11
Shawano														
Sheboygan	14	85	4	27	4 3/8	2782	5008	2626	2368	47	29	3 3/8	3	3 4-5
Walworth	17	92	5	77	6 7 3/8	5509	6911	3581	3432	85	77	5 1/2	3	4 1/2
Washington	13	91	13	37	3 5 1/2	3479	5542	2927	3515	42	35	3 9-11	4	3 4-13
Waukesha	16	85		94	9 7 1-16	6787	8123	3754	3584	68	77	5 3/8	3 10-13	4 5-14
Waupaca	7	17	3	9	3 9-12	381	725	220	247	12		3 2-5	2 1/2	3
Waushara	8	33		12	8 7-20	478	751	565	186	3		4	2 1/2	5
Winnebago	15	59	2	39	6 1/8	3360	3841	2020	1798	46	34	2 3/8	2 3/8	4 1-5
	421	62072	203	932	104	51-13	95293	138279		1534	1008	39-21	3 1/8	3 4-7

APPENDIX A—Continued.

	Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.	Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.	Whole amount of money received.	Whole amount of money received from county treasurer.	Whole amount of money received from town treasurer.	Whole amount of money received from other sources,	Amount of money expended for teacher's wages.	Amount of money expended for libraries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Amount of money unexpended.	Amount of money raised by tax and expended for teacher's wages.
Adams.....	17 12	5 75	106 60	200 75	85 50		50 64	6 16			18 00
Bad Axe.....		8 86	286 25	200 75			481 55				
Brown.....			1579 12	516 41							
Bnffalo.....	14 50	6 84	735 79	296 07	145 78		483 79	16 75		30 40	618 27
Calumet.....											
Clark.....											
Chippewa.....	15 00	10 50	366 25	1751 24	3810 43	422 51	366 25	87 02	67 48	293 09	1312 97
Crawford.....	16 92	9 33	5138 52	1751 24	3810 43	623 95	5061 34	76 10	155 95	755 12	2543 47
Columbia.....	14 51	7 83	9408 76	3699 62	4831 44	623 95	8089 30	132 32	52 67	34 12	2487 37
Dane.....	11 67	8 00	8848 08	3515 02	3442 68	4595 98	8582 63				
Dodge.....											
Door.....						171 33	525 17	54 25	29 19	141 84	3548 33
Fond du Lac.....	14 23	8 75	5965 30	2637 58	3162 44	6373 47	3993 12	59 00	458 21	165 32	1884 35
Grant.....	21 78	12 16	5342 01	2982 55	2163 98		3759 67	53 08		194 18	999 52
Green.....	16 17	8 10	4472 76	1757 85	2491 82	139 55	3387 09	30 80	140 22	121 84	680 31
Iowa.....	21 42	12 04	3994 53	1959 66	1888 52					40 84	
Jackson.....	20 00	9 00	48 84	48 84						12 18	3582 93
Jefferson.....	17 48	9 26	5031 17	2692 35	1893 56	22	5290 37	35 83	521 79		

Kenosha.....	21 90	9 87	6073 51	1754 00	4319 29	76 31	5447 28	100 43		35 34	4364 74
La Crosse.....	16 50	10 00	472 02	287 02							65 00
Lafayette.....	21 45	10 85	3731 06	2045 34	1329 99	168 80	3330 25	81 86	134 41	307 14	1144 05
Lapointe.....							75 00				75 00
Marathon.....	15 00	10 00	75 00				2005 50	61 28	178 45	85 01	829 09
Manitowoc.....	20 58	12 38	2548 17	1279 34	948 24		2912 50	59 94	65 27	162 34	1950 88
Marquette.....	16 76	7 53	3064 06	1725 74	650 93	740 28	12617 02	15 70	1647 42	129 21	6210 69
Milwaukee.....	17 20	11 62	14243 36	7582 10	3754 21	294 89					
Outagamie.....	15 00			1475 44			200 00				
Oconto.....	30 00	16 00	200 00	135 00	65 00		2868 73	107 65	80 76	263 35	738 65
Ozaukee.....	16 61	9 86	3513 86	1804 80	1599 85	67 17	70 00		20 00		235 35
Portage.....	33 33	6 00	90 00	40 00	50 00						60 00
Polk.....		8 00					54 00				54 00
Pierce.....	18 00	18 00	32 75	32 75			7716 74	179 95	228 95	18 25	1586 70
Racine.....	18 15	9 81	9761 77	2946 99	4218 98		260 63			143 91	410 48
Richland.....	18 42	9 44	414 52	304 72	203 95	5 85	10066 93	120 09		63 36	2784 02
Rock.....	17 37	8 45	10204 12	5096 06	5053 73	117 15					
St. Croix.....			198 60								
Sauk.....	17 52	8 91	3220 75	1432 54	1657 08	198 01	2909 62	78 69		333 21	816 60
Shawano—no report.....											
Sheboygan.....	16 87	9 28	6864 07	1784 74	2756 21	13 54	3045 62	53 09		185 06	2888 80
Walworth.....	17 81	8 98	6821 94	2860 61	3893 62	160 00	6039 83	148 30		74 43	4794 37
Washington.....	15 28	8 66	5097 69	2452 18	2379 70		3704 80	54 57	29 58	103 99	1377 68
Waukesha.....	18 99	8 98	7134 08	3260 06	3106 08		5383 10	32 38	109 05	101 25	6556 45
Waupaca.....	13 29	7 75	362 19	190 84		20 73	239 99			89 40	
Waushara.....		6 50	254 35	121 10		133 25	367 26				
Winnebago.....	17 93	9 65	4326 65	1004 60	1589 90		3392 46	2 15	4 00	178 09	1662 72
	18 24	9 50	140038 50	61743 94	61493 91	14322 99	113788 18	1646 99	3926 48	4062 27	55330 79

APPENDIX A—Continued.

	Amount raised by tax, and expended on school-houses.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for fuel and other purposes.	No. of volumes in library.	Names of authors of Grammars most used in schools.	Names of authors of Reading Books most used in schools.	Names of authors of Spelling Books most used in schools.
Adams.....	50 00						
Bad Axe.....	80 00		40 00		Brown. Smith. Brown.	McGuffey, &c. McGuffey. McGuffey.	Sanders. Webster. Webster, &c.
Brown.....							
Buffalo.....							
Calumet.....	189 07	9 29	16 17	4	Kirkham.	McGuffey and Sanders.	McGuffey and Webster.
Clark.....							
Chippawa.....							
Crawford.....							
Columbia.....	2600 64	6 00	266 50		Bullion, &c.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Dane.....	4031 15	43 25	291 15	944	Brown.	Sanders.	Webster.
Dodge.....	1929 38	34 66	255 06		Brown.	Sanders.	Sanders.
Door.....					Brown.	Sanders.	Webster.
Fond du Lac.....	3110 31	69 95	378 64		Brown.	Sanders.	Sanders.
Grant.....	2208 71		1317 26	210	Weld.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Green.....	1527 55	12 00	58 80	221	Smith.	Sanders.	Webster, &c.
Iowa.....	964 05		193 15	448	Smith.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Jackson.....							

Jefferson.....	2664 91	40 00	289 06		Brown.	Sanders and McGuffey.	Webster.
Kenosha.....		72 86	1641 13	280	Brown, &c.	McGuffey, &c.	Swan, &c.
La Crosse.....	450 00						
Lafayette.....	1124 63	5 00	272 00		Smith.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Lapointe.....							
Marathon.....					Smith.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Manitowoc.....	580 73	47 58	75 76		Brown.	Sanders.	Webster.
Marquette.....	1555 60	5 89	254 60		Brown.	McGuffey.	Sanders.
Milwaukee.....	1266 53		162 51	664	Brown.	McGuffey and Sanders	McGuffey.
Outagamie.....					Brown, &c.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Oconto.....					Brown.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Ozaukee.....	816 26		179 50		Brown.	McGuffey.	Webster.
Portage.....	50 00				Brown.	McGuffey.	McGuffey.
Polk.....					Brown.	McGuffey.	Sanders, &c.
Pierce.....	309 00					Towns, &c.	Webster, &c.
Racine.....	2341 06	11 81	554 71	273	Smith.	Sanders.	Sanders.
Richland.....	6 00		19 93		Brown, &c.	Sanders.	McGuffey.
Rock.....	3826 05	59 90	2831 76	1638	Kirkham.	McGuffey.	Webster.
St. Croix.....					Brown.	Sanders and McGuffey.	Sanders, &c.
Sauk.....	1950 22		297 08				
Shawano.....					Brown.	McGuffey.	Sanders.
Sheboygan.....	741 66		127 04				
Walworth.....	3953 73	141 91	608 11	339	Brown and Smith.	McGuffey.	McGuffey.
Washington.....	1267 14	4 30	130 65	602	Brown.	McGuffey and Sanders.	McGuffey and Sanders.
Waukesha.....	34 6 23	65 32	721 58		Brown.	McGuffey.	Sanders.
Waupaca.....	136 00				Brown.	Sanders.	McGuffey.
Waushara.....					Smith.	McGuffey.	McGuffey.
Winnebago.....	1855 23	9 30	306 73	100	Brown.	McGuffey.	McGuffey.
	45071 84	642 94	11300 68				

APPENDIX A—Continued.

	Names of authors of Arithmetics most used in schools.	Names of authors of Geographies most used in schools.	Wholanodia of school-houses.	No. of brick school-houses.	No. of stone school-houses.	No. of log school houses.	No. of framed school-houses.	Highest valuation of any school- house.	Lowest valuation of any school- house.	No. of school-house sites contain- ing less than one acre.	No. of school-house sites unen- closed.	No. of school-houses without black boards.	No. of school-houses without maps.
Adams.....	Adams.	Morse, &c.	385	—	7	1	75	25					
Bad Axe.....	Smith.	Olney.				2							
Brown.....	Ray.	Smith, &c.				3	85	50	3	6	4	6	
Buffalo.....													
Calumet.....	Ray.	Mitchell.	350		12	2	150	15	4	4	1	4	
Clark.....													
Chippewa.....						4	5	500	9	8	6	9	
Crawford.....	Thompson.	Mitchell.	3000	—	1	38	33	800	5	75	93	50	87
Columbia.....	Adams.	Morse.	9970	10	4	88	47	2000	5	105	56	110	
Dane.....	Adams.	Olney.	16367	66	2	75	53	600	2	140	133	79	121
Dodge.....	Adams.	Morse.	19529	50	2	75	53	600	2	140	133	79	121
Door.....													
Fond du Lac.....	Adams.	Mitchell,	12465	—	1	73	60	1500	6c	128	123	44	116
Grant.....	Smith.	Smith.	7875	5	2	38	44	1000	10	62	58	44	80
Green.....	Adams.	Smith, &c.	6988	1	9	37	24	400	8	56	64	22	52
Iowa.....	Adams.	Smith.	3790	1	1	25	18	640	10	24	21	26	29
Jackson.....			250	—		1	250	250					

Jefferson	Adams.	Olney, Morse.	14657	16		48	55	1000	50c	95	96	26	100
Kenosha	Adams, &c.	Morse, &c.	16736	3		5	53	5500	25	59	44	5	54
LaCrosse			510			2		300	20				
Lafayette	Adams.	Smith.	5200	1	3	15	16	500	50	28	41	21	31
Lapointe													
Marathon	Davis.	Mitchell.											
Manitowoc	Thompson.	Mitchell.	3305			9	10	800	10	16	13	7	9
Marquette	Adams.	Mitchell.	9090			31	28	900	5	58	68	19	63
Milwaukee	Ray.	Mitchell.	30300	7		28	38	485	5	66	51	27	56
Outagamie	Thompson, &c.	Mitchell.	8295			100	83	650					
Oconto	Ray, &c.	Olney.											
Ozaukee	Ray.	Mitchell.	5550	1		42	60	300	20	49	37	26	37
Portage	Adams, &c.	Olney.	400										
Polk	Smith.												
Pierce	Smith.	Mitchell.											
Racine	Thompson.	Smith.	9665	3	3	10	60	800	10	73	57	22	51
Richland	Smith.	Mitchell.	50			4	5	300	75	3		3	3
Rock	Adams.	Smith.	30674	15	26	27	83	5000	5	134	113	30	131
St. Croix													
Sauk	Adams.	Morse.	5614	73		24	18	2000	10	48	44	27	47
Shawanaw—no report													
Sheboygan	Adams.	Smith.	10061			44	40	1000	3	83	83	39	70
Walworth	Adams.	Mitchell.	31005	7	4	25	75	2000	25	117	51	18	93
Washington	Adams.	Morse.	5145			83	18	300	5	83	86	45	51
Waukesha	Adams.	Morse.	14224	2	3	32	65	800	5	123	101	14	83
Waupaca	Adams.	Mitchell.				6	200	50	9	9	9	8	9
Waushara						1	150	50				6	
Winnebago	Ray.	Smith.	7895			30	32	900	2	62	62	19	61
			289346	89	74	57	995	1069		1707	1571	694	1568

APPENDIX B.

The opinions of distinguished medical gentlemen referred to in the body of this report, are as follows :

Dr. WOODWARD, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, in Worcester, Massachusetts, in a communication appended to one of the reports of the Hon. Horace Mann, says :

“High and narrow seats are not only extremely uncomfortable for the young scholar, tending constantly to make him restless and noisy, disturbing his temper and preventing his attention to his books ; but they have also a direct tendency to produce deformity of his limbs. As the limbs of children are pliable or flexible, they are made to grow out of shape by such awkward and unnatural positions.

Seats without backs have an equally unfavorable influence upon the spinal column. If no rest is afforded the backs of children, they necessarily assume a bent and crooked position. Such a position often assumed and long continued, tends to that deformity which has become exceedingly common with children in modern times ; and leads to diseases of the spine, in innumerable instances, especially with delicate female children.”

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, in his Anatomical Class Book, says :

“There is a radical defect in the seats of our school-rooms. Malformation of the bones, narrow chests, coughs ending in consumption and death in middle life, besides a multitude of minor ills, have often had their origin in the school-room.”

Again, he says :

“To these wretched articles, badly constructed seats and writing desks, are we to look in some measure, for the cause of so many

distortions of the bones, spinal diseases, chronic affections, now so prevalent throughout the country."

Dr. WARREN, for more than a quarter of a century professor of surgery in the medical department of Harvard University, in a public lecture before the American Institution of Instruction, said :

"In the course of my observation I have been able to satisfy myself that about one-half the young females brought up as they are at present, undergo some visible and obvious change of structure ; that a considerable number are the subject of great and permanent deviations, and that a few entirely lose their health from the manner in which they are reared. Among the causes which lead to these mournful results, are the unnatural elevation of the right shoulder; the habit of bending the neck, and the stooping posture of the body, while engaged in writing, or similar exercises at school."

I need hardly call attention to this appalling list of diseases, deformity of limbs, malformation of bones, spinal affection, narrow chests, coughs, consumptions, distortions, the unnatural and permanent deviation of the female form from its structure of health and grace, denounced by the highest medical authority as consequences of the abuse to which children are exposed at school.

APPENDIX C.

A BILL RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THIS STATE.

The People of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

Section 1. There shall be established and held in each town in this State, as many public schools as the public convenience may require; in which schools orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and such other branches as may be necessary for the said schools, shall be taught by qualified instructors; such schools to be supported by the proportion coming to the said town, of the income of the State school fund, and by taxes levied upon the taxable property of the town or district; and such schools shall be and remain forever free to all persons over the age of four, and under the age of twenty years, residing in the district in which they are severally located, and to such other persons as may be admitted by a vote of the inhabitants, or the regularly constituted authorities of the district.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sec. 2. There shall be elected at the general election of State officers, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and sexennially thereafter, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, and continue for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and unalified, and

in case a vacancy shall occur in said office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The State Superintendent shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. The said State Superintendent shall receive for his services the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance, with his actual postage, and the necessary stationery for his office, payable quarter yearly out of the State treasury.

Sec. 5. He shall have a general supervision over the public instruction of this State, shall be ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the State University; and it shall be his duty, as far as practicable, to visit every county in this State, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, awakening an interest favorable to the cause of education, and diffusing as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication with school officers, teachers, and parents, a knowledge of existing defects, and of desirable improvements in the government and instruction of the public schools.

Sec. 6. It shall be his duty to recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and, as far as possible, to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the public schools throughout the State; to discourage the use of sectarian books and sectarian instruction in schools; to advise in the selection of books for school district libraries; and to open such correspondence abroad as may enable him to obtain, so far as practicable, information relative to the system of schools and its improvement in other States, which he shall embody in his annual report to the legislature.

Sec. 7. He shall prescribe rules and regulations for the management of school district libraries, and the penalties which shall be imposed for any violation thereof; he shall prepare, for the use of school officers, suitable forms for making reports and conducting all necessary proceedings; and he shall cause the laws relating to public schools, with the rules, regulations, and forms aforesaid, and such instructions as he shall deem necessary, to be printed, with a suitable index, in pamphlet form, by the person authorized to do the State printing, at the expense of the State; and he shall cause the same to be distributed among the several school districts and officers having the care of the public schools of the State.

Sec. 8. He shall examine and determine all appeals duly made to him from the decision of any school district meeting, or any town or city board of school commissioners, concerning any matter under this act, not otherwise provided for, or any law of the State relating to public schools, and his decision thereon, shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 9. He shall, in each year, prepare and submit to the legislature a report, bearing date on the last day of December in each year, containing an abstract of the reports received by him from the several towns; a statement of the condition of the public schools of the State, and of the State University; estimates and statements of the condition of the school and university funds, and for their better management; systems for the improvement of the public schools; and all such matters relating to his office as he shall deem expedient to communicate.

Sec. 10. He shall annually apportion the income derived from the State school fund, according to the provisions of this act hereinafter named.

Sec. 11. He shall have an office at the Capitol of the State, where shall be deposited all papers and documents appertaining to the business of his office, and to which place communications on official business may be addressed to him.

Sec. 12. Copies of all papers deposited or filed in the office of the State Superintendent, and all acts and decisions of such Superintendent may be certified by him; and when so certified shall be evidence equally and in like manner with the originals.

TOWN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Sec. 13. There shall be elected, in the form and manner prescribed by law for the election of other town officers, in each town of this State, at the annual town meeting thereof, in April of each year, three Commissioners of public schools for the town, who shall be residents and electors therein, and who shall have the general charge and superintendence of the public schools in the town for which they were elected, subject to the restraints and regulations hereinafter provided.

Sec. 14. The school commissioners so elected shall, within ten days after being notified of such election, each and severally take an oath, before some justice of the peace of the county in which their services are to be performed, to well and truly discharge the duties of their respective offices; and when so qualified they shall elect, from their own number, a chairman, who shall preside at all meetings, and a secretary, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the same; and when so organized they shall constitute a board of School Commissioners, to act upon such legitimate business as shall come before them.

Sec. 15. The board of school commissioners of each town shall personally examine any person proposing to teach any public school in such town; and upon such examination they, or a majority of them, may give to such person, if found competent, a certificate in duplicate that he is qualified to teach all the branches required by law to be taught in the public schools; one copy of which shall be filed with the town or city treasurer; and all certificates so granted shall be in force for one year from the date thereof; and no teacher shall enter upon the duties of any school until such certificate is obtained; and no money shall be paid by

any town or city treasurer to any teacher for services, except to such as have filed a certificate of qualification, according to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be granted except to persons of good moral character.

Sec. 16. The school commissioners of each town may remove the teacher of any public school therein for manifest incompetency, immorality, neglect of duty, or violation of contract.

Sec. 17. The school commissioners of the several towns in this State shall, one or more of them, visit each of the public schools of said towns, at least once in every month, during the time in which the same may be taught; it shall be their duty to make a careful examination of the schools, and to enquire into the progress and proficiency of the pupils; to render advice and suggestions as to the management, conduct, and discipline of the same; they may suspend from the privileges of the public school any pupil who persists in gross and disorderly conduct, which suspension shall not extend beyond the current term of the school; and it shall be their duty to render such assistance as may be in their power, in the introduction of the text and class books recommended by the State Superintendent.

Sec. 18. The board of school commissioners of each town shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make and transmit to the state superintendent a report stating: the whole number of school districts in the town; the number of school districts from which reports have been received in the time and manner hereinafter prescribed; the number of children over the age of four and under the age of twenty years residing in the town; the number each of male and female children within the above ages; the number of children, and the number each of males and females, who have attended the public schools of the town; the whole amount of money received from all sources for the support of the public schools of the town; the amount received from the state school fund; the amount of tax raised in the town for the support of public schools; the amount raised for

special purposes in the several districts, specifying the use of the same; the average wages paid to male and female teachers, including board; the average number of months public schools have been taught in the town; the school books generally used in the town; the total valuation of the school houses and school district property in the town; and such other information as may be required, according to the forms furnished by the State Superintendent; and so much of the said report as relates to the number of children, the length of time schools have been taught, and the amount of money raised by tax for school purposes, in such towns, shall be verified by affidavit.

Sec. 19. The school commissioners of any town may purchase at the expense of said town, when families or guardians may be unable to furnish the same, such school books as may be necessary for the use of any children attending school therein; and the amount of such purchases may be included in any tax list to be collected in such town.

Sec. 20. The board of school commissioners of each town shall constitute and be a body corporate and politic for the purpose and none other, of holding and managing any property, funds, or estate, transferred to them for the use and benefit of the public schools therein, for the use and application of which, during their term of office, they shall be personally and individually responsible.

Sec. 21. Any person elected to the office of school commissioner who shall, without sufficient cause, refuse or neglect to serve in such office, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the public schools of the town, the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace.

Sec. 22. The school commissioners shall be paid for actual service done and performed, such sums and traveling fees as may be allowed by the board of town supervisors.

Sec. 23. If at any time the office of any school commissioner shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the re-

maintaining members of the board may fill the vacancy so caused, by appointment; or if none, or only one of the members of the board so remain, the vacancies may be filled in like manner by the town board of supervisors, or, if in a city, by the mayor and common council.

Sec. 24. In the several cities of this state, there shall be elected at the annual election of city officers therefor, three school commissioners in each ward, who shall hold their several offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 25. The said school commissioners shall qualify in like manner as is provided for town school commissioners; and when so qualified the school commissioners of the several wards in each city shall meet and elect from their own members a chairman, who shall preside at all meetings; and a secretary, who shall keep the records of the same; and when so organized the said commissioners shall constitute a board of school commissioners for each city, with all the duties and powers conferred by this act upon the school commissioners of the several towns; and the mayor and common council, the assessors of the several wards, and the city treasurer of each city, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties for like purposes allowed and prescribed by this act to the board of supervisors, the assessors, and the treasurer of each town.

Sec. 26. The school commissioners of each town shall, on the first day of April in each year, make and transmit to the town board of supervisors, and the school commissioners of each city shall, at the same time, make and transmit to the mayor and common council, a report, stating the number of public schools kept in said town or city, and the length of time they have severally been taught; the number of children attending each of said schools; the number of children returned in the last annual report as entitled to draw public money; the use, application and condition of any property which they, in their corporate capacity, may have and hold; the amount of school moneys received from

different sources the past year, and the expenditure of the same; and whether any portion thereof remains unexpended, with an estimate of the amount of tax necessary to be raised for the support of public schools the ensuing year, and such other matter as may be deemed necessary, or said board of supervisors, or mayor and common council, may require.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Sec. 27. Each town in this State shall contain so many school districts as shall seem in the judgment of the School Commissioners of such town to be required by the public wants and convenience: and every legally organized school district shall be a body corporate and politic, and shall possess the usual powers of corporations for public purposes, and shall be known and styled by the number thereof, as now existing or given thereto by the School Commissioners of the town, in the town in which such district is situated.

Sec. 28. The School Commissioners of each town, or a majority of them, may at any time form new school districts from territory not before included in any school district, or from a part or parts of any existing school district or districts; and they may change, alter or annul the boundaries of any school district now existing or hereafter formed: but no such information, change or alteration shall take effect until thirty days after notice of the same has been filed with the town clerk, except by consent of the authorities of the district or districts affected thereby, nor shall any such formation, change, alteration or annulment, take effect between the first day of December and the first day of April in the year next following; nor shall any school district be annulled except by consent of a majority of the legal voters thereof, nor against which any legal debt or liability may exist, until such debt has been discharged.

Sec. 29. The number of each school district and the description of the boundaries thereof, shall be filed by the school commissioner of each town in the office of the town clerk of the town

or towns in which such district is situated; and, upon the formation, alteration or annulment of any school district, the description and the number thereof shall be filed by the said commissioner in the office of the town clerk of the town or towns in which such district is situated and a further copy with the clerk of each district affected thereby, within ten days thereafter, and a copy of the description and number of any school district now existing, or so formed and altered, certified to by any such town clerk, shall be evidence of the formation, alteration and legal existence of any such school district, in all cases whatsoever.

Sec. 30. Upon the formation of a new school district in any town, or in two or more towns, the town school commissioners thereof, or of some one of said towns, shall, within ten days thereafter, call a meeting of the legal voters of said district for the election of district officers, and for such business as may be specified in the call therefor, by posting notices of such meeting in at least three conspicuous places within the boundaries of the district so formed, and such meeting may pass any vote, or do any action which a regular annual meeting may, by the provisions of this act, pass and do, and the officers then elected shall be qualified in the manner herein provided for district officers, and they shall serve till the first regular annual meeting, of the district thereafter, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 31. When a new school district is formed in whole or in part from one or more districts possessed of a school house, furniture, library or other property, or entitled to any property, the School Commissioners of the town, shall assess and value such property, and shall determine the proportion thereof, justly due to that part of the district so set off, and the amount thereof shall be levied as a tax upon the taxable property of that portion of the original district or districts in which after such division said school house shall remain and be held, and the amount so levied shall be collected by the town treasurer, and placed to the credit of the

new district to be applied in erecting a school house and furnishing the same therefor.

Sec. 32. If any legal debt, liability, or incumbrances shall exist against any school district at the division thereof, the just and proper proportion of such debt, which should be paid by the new district so sett off, shall be estimated and determined by the aforesaid School Commissioners; and the amount so determined shall be subtracted from the amount to be levied, collected and paid over to the new district, according to the next preceding section of this act; and such debt shall remain in full force and effect against that portion of the original district by which the district property is to be held; and the said district so retaining the said property shall in all cases retain the original number and title.

Sec. 33. An annual meeting of the legal voters of each school district shall be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the first Saturday in October in each year; and six days notice in writing, signed by the district clerk, of the time and place of holding such meeting, shall be posted in at least three conspicuous places within such district; and special district meetings may be called by notice as aforesaid by the clerk; or, upon his refusal or neglect to call such meeting, by any five legal voters of the district.

Sec. 34. At the annual district meeting, or any special meeting called for that purpose, there shall be elected, in each district, by a plurality of the legal voters present, a district director and clerk, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified; and all elections of district officers shall be by ballot.

Sec. 35. Within five days after the annual or any special election of district officers, it shall be the duty of the clerk officiating at such election, to serve upon the officers elected a written notice of such election; and within five days after such notice, the said officers shall severally take and subscribe to an oath, before some person authorized to administer the same, to faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices; and when thus qualified,

they shall proceed to perform all the duties, and shall have all the powers, enjoined and granted by this act.

Sec. 36. It shall be the duty of the district director to preside at all district meetings; and he shall, on behalf and at the expense of the district, keep the school-house in good order and repair; and in case there be no school house provide a room in which school may be taught; provide fuel and all things necessary for the convenience and comfort of the scholars attending school; select and contract with a qualified teacher for the school, which contract shall be in writing; and give such information and assistance to the School Commissioners of the town as will enable them to discharge the duties required of them; he shall appear in behalf of the district in all suits against it, and shall prosecute in the name of the district for all debts and obligations due the same; and all, and singular the necessary expenses incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall be paid and discharged by the district by a tax levied upon the taxable property thereof.

Sec. 37. It shall be the duty of the district clerk to keep a true and fair record of the proceeding of all district meetings, and to preserve the same; and all votes and ballots for raising taxes, electing officers, and for all other purposes, and to preserve the same; and he shall, between the first and fifteenth days of October in each year, make and transmit to the School Commissioners of the town, a report in writing, signed by him, and dated on the first day of the said month, stating, the number of children over the age of four, and under the age of twenty years, residing in the district at the date of said report; and the number of months school has been taught for the year ending with the date of said report, with the amount of wages paid per month to the teachers of such schools, which statement shall be verified by affidavit; he shall also in the said report set forth such facts and statistics as may be required, according to the forms furnished by the State Superintendent, or by the School Commissioners of the town; and he

shall preserve a copy of all reports made, in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 38. Every person elected to a school district office, for neglect or refusal, without sufficient cause, to fulfill the duties of such office, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt for the use of the district.

Sec. 39. If, by the neglect, or any illegal and fraudulent act of any school district officer, damage shall accrue to any district, such officer may be sued in an action of debt, and there shall be recovered from him for the use of the district, a sum equal in amount to the damage so caused.

Sec. 40. The legal voters of any district at the regular annual meeting thereof, may vote to levy a tax on the taxable property of the district, for any or all of the following purposes: for purchasing and enclosing, or leasing a school-house site; for building, repairing, buying or renting a school-house; for the payment of teachers wages; for providing fuel, lights, furniture, district library, black-boards, outline maps, apparatus, and any and all other things necessary for the wants and convenience of a public school; for discharging any debts or liabilities legally incurred by the district: but no tax shall be levied except it is at the regular annual meeting, or at the first meeting of a new school district.

Sec. 41. In raising and assessing taxes in the several school districts, every inhabitant of the district shall be taxed in the district in which he resides, for all his personal property, and for all his real estate which he holds in the town, being under his own actual improvement; and all other of his real estate in the same town shall be taxed in the district in which it lies.

Sec. 42. Whenever the real estate of a non-resident owner, shall be taxed to such owner, it shall be taxed in the district in which the same is situated.

Sec. 43. In the assessment of all taxes for school district purposes, all real estate and machinery belonging to corporations, (except such as are exempt by law from taxation,) shall be taxed

in the school district in which the same are situated; and in assessing the shares of such corporations for like purposes, the value of such real estate and machinery shall be subtracted therefrom.

Sec. 44. Whenever any school district at the regular annual meeting thereof, shall vote to raise a tax for any one or more purposes, the clerk of such district shall make out and certify to a statement of the amount of tax so to be raised, and to transmit the same within ten days thereafter to the assessors of the town, who shall proceed to assess such tax in the same manner as town taxes are assessed, on the estates of the inhabitants of such school district, and on all lands liable to be taxed therein, as aforesaid, all moneys voted to be raised by the district as aforesaid; and such assessment shall be made within twenty days after the clerk of the district shall certify according to the provisions of this section, the amount to be raised.

Sec. 45. Upon the completion of such assessment the said assessors shall transmit the same to the town clerk, who shall make a warrant directed to the treasurer of the town in which said district is located, requiring him to collect the tax so assessed within a time limited in the warrant, who shall proceed to collect the same in the manner prescribed by law for collecting town taxes.

Sec. 46. The money so collected shall remain in the treasury of the town, subject to the uses for which it was ordered to be raised, and shall be disbursed by the town treasurer, on the order of the district director: and all such orders shall have attached thereto the certificate of the district clerk that the amount thereof was voted by the district for the special purpose therein set forth.

Sec. 47. The assessors and treasurer of the town shall receive the same compensation respectively for assessing, collecting and paying out all moneys assessed and raised for school districts, as is allowed by the town for like services in collecting town taxes.

Sec. 48. No money raised by tax in any school district shall be applied to any other purpose than that specified in the vote by

which it was ordered to be raised, unless such vote shall specify that it shall be applied to the payment of the general and necessary expenses of the district.

Sec. 49. In addition to the powers conferred upon the legal voters of any school district by section 40 of this act, they, or a majority of them, may at any annual or special meeting, appoint a chairman therefor in the absence of the district director, and a clerk pro. tem., in the absence of the district clerk; may adjourn from time to time, as occasion may require; may designate a site for a school-house; may authorize and direct the sale of any school-house, site, or other property belonging to the district when the same shall be no longer needful for the use of said district; may give direction and make provision for the prosecution or defence of any suit or proceeding in which the district may be party, or may be interested; may determine how long time, and whether in winter or summer, or both, school shall be taught, and whether by male or female teachers; and what wages per month shall be paid for a teacher; may appoint and authorize a committee to carry into effect any of these provisions; and may alter, modify or repeal any vote of a preceding meeting under which no action has been had: Provided, That nothing herein named shall authorize any special meeting to rescind the vote by which an annual meeting ordered a tax to be raised, or to levy, increase or diminish any district tax, and no proceeding shall be had at any special meeting unless notice thereof shall have been set forth in the notice calling such meeting.

Sec. 50. Any school district possessing a district library may, at the annual or special school district meeting, appoint a librarian; and said library shall be free to all the inhabitants of the district, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and it shall be the duty of said librarian to keep a record of all books lent, and the person or persons taking the same; and he shall have power to assess and collect all fines and damages, for neglecting to return,

injuring or destroying any book belonging to said library.

Sec. 51. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of district director or clerk by death, resignation or otherwise, a special meeting shall be called by the remaining district officer; or, if both offices shall become vacant, by any five legal voters of the district, within ten days after such vacancy has occurred; at which special meeting the office or officers so elected shall qualify and shall serve till the next annual district meeting, and till a successor or successors may be elected and qualified; if, however, such special meeting is neglected to be called, the town Board of School Commissioners shall appoint some person or persons to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 52. No person shall be entitled to vote at any annual or special district meeting, unless such person is a legal voter in the town, and has resided in the district at least ten days next previous to such meeting.

Sec. 53. Whenever any school district shall neglect or refuse to establish a school therein, the School Commissioners of the town may establish such school, and employ a teacher therefor; for the payment of whose wages, and for all necessary expenses, the said district shall be liable; and if any district shall not elect a director and clerk, or if elected such director and clerk, or either of them shall neglect, refuse or fail to perform any duties enjoined upon them in their official capacity, then and in all such cases the School Commissioners of any such town shall perform all the duties, and have all the powers, of such director and clerk, in all cases whatsoever, and the action of such commissioners shall be conclusive and final as to the refusal, neglect or failure of such clerk or director, or both, for the purposes of such act.

COMPOUND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Sec. 54. When two or more adjoining towns shall possess contiguous territory not included in any school district, and the said territory in each town shall be too small to form a school district

capable of supporting a school advantageously, the school commissioners of the several said towns may meet and form the same into a compound school district, which shall possess all the powers, enjoy all the privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities allowed or prescribed to school districts by this act.

Sec. 55. Such compound districts now existing, or hereafter formed, shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the school commissioners of the towns in which the school houses of said district are located, for the following purposes: for examining and certifying to the qualifications of teachers therefor; for filling vacant offices and establishing schools therein; and for receiving reports from the clerks thereof.

Sec. 56. Whenever any tax is ordered to be raised by a compound district, the clerk thereof shall certify to a statement of the amount so voted, and transmit the same to the assessors of the several towns in which any of the taxable property of the said district may be located, who shall thereupon meet and determine the portion of said tax to be assessed in the several said towns; and the portions so determined they shall proceed to assess; and they shall transmit the assessments to the clerks of the several said towns, who shall make out a warrant for the collection of the same, directed to the treasurers of the several towns; and the said treasurers shall proceed to collect the said portions in their several towns, as provided by section forty-four of this act.

Sec. 57. The several amounts so collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the town in which the school-house of said compound district is situated, who shall disburse the same, and who shall receive and disburse all moneys of the said district, as is provided in respect to school district moneys by this act.

Sec. 58. The clerk of any compound school district shall make all reports required by this act to the school commissioners of the town in which the school-house is located, specifying the number of children in those portions of the district in each of the several towns; and the said school commissioners in their annual report

to the State Superintendent, shall specify the number of compound school districts which report to them, and the number of children residing in those portions of such compound districts lying in any other town or towns, with the name of the town or towns in which they reside.

Sec. 59. No compound school district shall be changed or altered except by a majority of the school commissioners of the several towns interested therein.

TOWN TAXES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Sec. 60. The board of town supervisors of each town shall in each year determine the amount of tax to be raised for the support of public schools therein, which tax shall not be less in amount than one half the sum received by said town from state school fund income for the next previous year; and any town, at the annual town meeting thereof, may, in addition to the above sum, vote such tax as may be deemed necessary for school purposes.

Sec. 61. Whenever there shall have been no apportionment to any town from the state school fund income for the next previous year, the tax ordered to be raised by the next preceding section of this act, shall amount to not less than the sum of twenty-five cents for each child over the age of four, and under the age of twenty years, residing in the said town.

Sec. 62. All town taxes for school purposes shall be assessed and collected in like manner as other town taxes, and shall be apportioned to the several school districts, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as are provided for the apportionment to the several districts of the income of the state school fund.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE INCOME OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Sec. 63. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on the tenth day of March in each year, to notify the State Superintendent of the amount of money belonging to the income of the state

school fund then in the treasury; and the said State Superintendent shall thereupon, within five days, or as soon thereafter as practicable, proceed to apportion the said amount to the several towns and cities in this state; but no apportionment shall be made to any town or city, unless it is shown by the annual report of the school commissioners thereof, that public schools have been taught in the said town or city, at least three months during the year next preceding the date of the said report; nor unless the amount of school money raised by tax in such town or city for the year aforesaid, shall be at least equal to one half the amount received by said town from the apportionment for the next previous year, or such sum as is required by section sixty-one of this act; nor unless the reports required by this act have been regularly made, and transmitted to the State Superintendent.

Sec. 64. Upon the completion of such apportionment the State Superintendent shall notify the State Treasurer of the amount apportioned to the towns of each county, and he shall also notify the treasurer of each county of the amount apportioned to the several towns therein; which amount shall remain in the State treasury, subject to the draft of the said county treasurer, who shall apply for and receive the same.

Sec. 65. Each county treasurer, upon the receipt of said money, shall notify the school commissioners of each town in his county of the amount due such town; and the said school commissioners shall thereupon proceed to apportion the amount so due to such town, to the several school districts therein; but no apportionment shall be made to any school district unless a public school has been taught therein for at least three months in the course of the year next preceding the date of the last annual report from the clerk thereof; nor unless the annual report required by this act has been actually made and transmitted to the said school commissioners of the town.

Sec. 66. Upon the completion of such apportionment, the said commissioners shall notify the town treasurer of the amount due

said town and the several school districts therein; and he shall apply to the county treasurer for the said amount, and shall receive the same, and the said amount shall remain in the treasury of the said town for the payment of teachers' wages in the several school districts, and shall be paid on the order of the director and clerk of the districts entitled thereto; but no town or county treasurer shall be entitled to any compensation from the income of the state school fund for receiving and disbursing the same.

Sec. 67. In apportioning school money to the several towns in this State, the State Superintendent shall order to be paid to the treasurers of the towns from which reports of compound school districts are received, the amount of money apportioned to any adjoining towns on account of the children in those portions of the said districts lying in the said adjoining towns; but such money so paid shall be considered as apportioned to said adjoining town for all purposes whatsoever; and the town commissioners of the towns to which such money is so paid, shall apportion to the said compound districts the amount of money to which they may be entitled for all the children therein; and said money, when thus apportioned, shall remain in the treasury of the town to which the same was paid for the use and benefit of the said compound district.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 68. When a final judgment is recovered in any suit at law against any school district, a copy of such judgment shall be filed in the office of the town clerk of the town in which such district is situated; and the said town clerk shall certify to the town assessors that such judgment has been filed with the amount thereof; or, if the said district be a compound district, a copy of the said judgment shall be filed in the office of the town clerk of each of the towns in which a portion of the said district may lie, and the said certificate shall be directed by the several clerks of the said towns to the assessors of the several said towns; and the said as-

assessors shall thereupon proceed to assess a tax upon the taxable property of the said district sufficient to discharge the said judgment, and said tax shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by this act for assessing and collecting other district taxes, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the party entitled thereto.

Sec. 69. When any decision of the school commissioners of a town, by which any money has been paid to any school district, is appealed from, and is reversed by the State Superintendent, the amount of money so paid shall be refunded to the party entitled thereto; or, if such money has been paid out and expended, the chairman and clerk of the board of school commissioners for the town shall certify to the town treasurer that such money has been wrongly paid, with the amount thereof, and the party entitled thereto; whereupon the assessors of the town shall proceed to assess the said amount on the taxable property of the said district, and the same shall be collected in like manner as is prescribed for collecting other district taxes, and shall be paid by the town treasurer to the party entitled thereto.

Sec. 70. In any contracts between a school teacher and any school district to teach a public school for one or more months, it shall be understood and implied that such school shall be taught twenty-two days in each month, unless otherwise specified in the said contract.

Sec. 71. In case the board of school commissioners of any town or city shall neglect or refuse to make the reports required by this act, whereby such town or city shall forfeit its apportionment of State school money, the said board of school commissioners shall be jointly liable to pay the said town or city the full amount lost in consequence of such neglect or refusal; and in case the clerk of any school district shall neglect or refuse to make the report required by this act, whereby the said district shall forfeit any apportionment of money, he shall be liable to forfeit and pay to the said district the amount lost by such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 72. The town treasurer shall sue for and recover in the name and for the use of his town, all fines and forfeitures to said town named in this act.

Sec. 73. Every town treasurer collecting and holding money under this act, shall give such additional security for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of the same as may be required by the town board of supervisors.

Sec. 74. Any person or persons feeling aggrieved at the action of the town school commissioners in forming, dividing, or altering any school district, may appeal from such action to the decision of the town board of supervisors of the town in which the said school district is situated, who may hear the evidence adduced by either party in the case, and may, if deemed necessary, proceed to view the grounds in dispute, and upon such hearing the said board of supervisors may affirm or reverse the action of the said school commissioners; and such action of the board of town supervisors shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 75. The director of each school district shall furnish, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a suitable school register, in which every teacher of the district shall be required to enter the names, ages, and studies of all scholars attending school, and their daily attendance, which register shall be deposited with the clerk at the end of each term; and any teacher who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section, shall forfeit his or her wages for teaching in said district.

Sec. 76. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in making the apportionment for the first year in which the income of the state school fund shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars, to set apart and apportion to each school district in this State the sum of ten dollars, to be expended, according to the advice and recommendation of the State Superintendent, in purchasing books for a school district library; and the state treasurer shall pay the said sum, for such purpose, on the or-

der of the board of school commissioners of each town and city, for each school district within the same, which shall produce evidence of having raised by tax an equal amount to be appropriated for the same object.

Sec. 77. This act shall be published immediately, and when so printed shall be in full force and effect; except so much thereof as relates to school district officers, which shall take effect and be in full force on and after the first day of September next; and except so much thereof as relates to the election and duties of town and city school commissioners, which shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of March next.

Sec. 78. The repeal, hereby, of any law heretofore in force, shall in no way apply to, or affect, any act done, or right accrued, or penalty incurred, nor shall any suit or action heretofore commenced or pending, or right or cause of action be by such repeal affected so as to extinguish or impair the same; but the same shall continue and remain unimpaired, and may be proceeded in and carried to final judgment and execution, anything in this act, or such repeal to the contrary notwithstanding, and as though this act had not been passed.

Sec. 79. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with or contravening any of the provisions of this act, or relating to any matter provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1853.



MADISON:
DAVID ATWOOD—PRINTER.
1854.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BOARD OF LIQUORS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

For the Board of Liquidors

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

REGENTS' REPORT,

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
February 28, 1854.

To His Excellency, *WILLIAM A. BARSTOW*,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In accordance with the statute, I transmit to you herewith, the sixth annual report of the Regents of the University, and have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your most obedient servant.

J. H. LATHROP,

President of Board of Regents.

REPORT.

In compliance with the requisitions of the charter, the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, make to the Legislature, this, their sixth annual

REPORT:

The educational system of a state cannot be considered as complete, which does not provide university instruction for the youth, who after passing successfully through the school and academy, seek to prepare themselves, by a course of liberal study, for posts of honor and usefulness in the community.

The relations of the university to the other portions of the educational system, are intimate and important.

The district school should look to the academy and to the normal department of the university for qualified teachers; while graduates of the university should find a large and profitable field of social duty in supplying the academical instruction of the state. The completeness of our system of public education will not be fully realized, till the well constructed school-house, planted in each neighborhood in the state, shall command the services of a teacher academically and professionally prepared for his vocation; and the academy or union school, established in every township in the state, shall enjoy the instruction of teachers who shall have gone through with a full course of university instruction.

The university, therefore, commends itself to the fostering care of the legislature, as a part of the system of public education—a part indispensable to the elevation and completeness of the whole.

In this view of the subject, a wise policy would require that the university should be as free as the academy or the district school; that the deficiency of the fund should, as in the case of the district school, be made up by some adequate public provision.

The state university should not only be free, but should be able by its ample means to offer the youth of the state a better education than can be expected from literary institutions dependent for their endowments on private liberality; and supported, to a considerable extent, on the fees of tuition. It has been, as it will continue to be, the care of the board, that the means placed at their disposal should be administered with a view to these valuable ends, and should be made available to the eminent and permanent usefulness of the university.

The original endowment consisted of seventy-two sections of wild land, granted by Congress, and located by the state, for the benefit of a university. The constitution and laws of the state have provided for the sale of the lands, and the investment of the proceeds at seven per cent. per annum. The result of the public administration of this endowment will be, that, when all the lands shall have been sold under existing laws, the capital fund of the university derived from this source will be \$175,000.

The proceeds of sales up to October 1, 1852, amounted to about \$26,000. Since that period, the value of lands sold, have amounted to about \$80,000. The total of these sums is \$106,000, of which \$96,000 is drawing interest; some \$10,000 lying in the treasury on the first of January 1854 ready for investment. As the residue of the university lands are liable to entry at the appraisal made in the summer of 1852, on very favorable terms as to time, it is fair to presume that they will continue to be taken up; and that, within two years from the present time, the whole land

grant will be converted into a capital fund, of the amount above stated, well invested, and drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The financial powers and responsibilities of the Board of Regents are limited to the administration of the *income* of the fund, and the management of the property they may hold in their corporate capacity. Over the *principal* of the fund they have no control.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, and of subsequent legislation, the preparatory school was opened in 1848, and during the subsequent year a site was selected and secured for the university edifices. The enclosure contains over fifty acres, beautifully located; and if platted and brought into market, at the average price of lots in the immediate vicinity, would be held at not less than \$35,000.

Under the sanction of acts of the legislature in 1850, the board proceeded to the erection of the first university edifice, which was completed the following year, and a foundation was laid for a second. The cost of building thus far has been somewhat over \$20,000; and this sum added to the value of the grounds, reported above, will swell the property of the board to 55,000. To this latter sum is to be added the value of the library and cabinet; which, although yet small, cannot be estimated at less than \$3,000. The total value of the fixed property of the board may, therefore, on the first day of January 1854, be set down at \$58,000. Had not the university interest been thus early organized, and were the property to be *now* bought by the Regents for university uses, it would cost at least that sum.

The fortunate acquisition of this necessary and very valuable property, has been attended by the contraction of a debt of \$30,000, which is to be liquidated, principal and interest, from the forthcoming income of the university fund. During this whole period up to the present time, the current expenses have been paid; and the university, having passed through its preparatory condi-

tion, is assuming the nature form and character of an educational institution of the highest class.

Although the income of the capital fund of the institution, has up to the present year, been quite small, the board are able to present the gratifying fact, that, notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments attendant on the inception of a new institution in the midst of a newly settled population, the property in the hands of the board has been constantly accumulating, and its value is now more than double the sum originally advanced by the state on the faith of the forthcoming income of the proceeds of the sales of the university lands.

The resources of the institution may, then, be stated as follows:

1. Capital fund, consisting of the following items	
—lands sold and proceeds bearing interest,	\$95,244 85
Capitol fund in treasury and ready for investment,	10,867 22
Appraised value of lands unsold, (about)	68,887 93
2. Property owned by the board of regents, to wit:	
Grounds fifty acres, worth at least	\$35,000 00
Building, &c., cost (about)	20,000 00
Library and Cabinet,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total resources,	233,000 00

The liabilities of the institution, aside from annual disbursements, consist of two items only, to wit:

Loan from principal of school fund,	\$25,000 00
Loan from J. D. Ledyard,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities,	30,000 00

The balance \$203,000, constitutes the clear property of the university on the first day of January 1854; which exceeds the whole fund derived, and to be derived, from the original land endowments by the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars—an income resulting wholly from the financial action of the board in the premises.

The total amount of money applicable to the support of the University for the present year, may be stated as follows:

Interest on \$106,112 07,	\$7,427 84
Balance of interest in the State Treasury 1st January, 1854,	2,956 10
Receipts for students fees, (estimated,)	1,000 00
Payments on sale of lots, university addition, (estimated,)	500 00
Interest on sales of university lands for present year, in advance, (probably,)	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	12,883 90
From which deduct interest on loans,	2,150 00
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance applicable for the support of the institution for the current year, of	10,733 90

The very decided improvement in the finances of the university, above set forth, justifies the board in proceeding to an equally decided enlargement of its means of instruction. They have, accordingly, at their present meeting (Feb. 24,) filled the chair of Chemistry and Natural History, by the appointment of Professor S. P. LATHROP, M. D. to the charge of that important department of instruction.

In making this appointment the board, while providing for the regular class instruction of the institution, believe that their action will be found to have subserved the agricultural interest of the State; and to have brought the university into an intimate and useful connection with the geological survey of the state, now in progress, by the annual instruction of classes in agricultural chemistry, and by chemical analysis of specimens furnished by the State Geologist.

With a view to the filling of the chair of "Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature," at the beginning of the next Collegiate year, provided the finances of the institution will

permit, a corresponding committee has been appointed, to obtain testimonials and make report to the board at their meeting in July. In addition to the regular duties of the English department, it is intended that the chair shall render normal instruction annually to teachers' classes, and thus bring the university into more close connection with the system of popular education for the state than has been, possible under the limited means, and the consequent defective instructional force of the university hitherto.

In order to provide room for these additional departments, and for the increased patronage of the institution, which may be fairly presumed, the board deem it needful to proceed to the erection, during the coming summer, of the second dormitory building on the foundation already laid. With this view, the board would respectfully ask of the legislature, authority to borrow from the commissioners of school and university lands, \$15,000, from the capital fund of the university, to be applied to the erection of said building.

The board might doubtless raise the money from other sources by pledge of their corporate property, but not on equally favorable terms as to time and rate of interest. As the loan asked for will be a perfectly safe investment of so much of the university fund, it is to be hoped that they will be obliged to look no further for the means of completing the building in question.

It is the intention of the board, as soon as the second edifice shall have been completed, to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the debts; and it is their belief that no further building will be required before the whole indebtedness shall have been discharged, and the institution be in the possession and enjoyment of a clear productive fund of at least \$200,000.

For the purpose of opening in a suitable manner the department of Chemistry and Natural History, and the more efficient administration of the philosophical department, the board have made the necessary appropriations for chemical and philosophical apparatus. Provision has also been made for the enlargement of the library and the cabinet.

The latter is constantly increasing from private contributions, and more largely by the deposits of the state geologist. It is the purpose of the board to remove this collection to a more spacious and appropriate apartment in the new edifice on its completion, in which also provision will be made for the laboratory and collections in the different branches of Natural History.

For the better understanding of the condition of the University, its prospects and its wants, the board have caused to be appended to this report the communication of the Chancellor, the reports of the committees, and other relevant papers.

In conclusion, the board take occasion to commend the University to the fostering care of the legislature, and to the confidence of their fellow citizens; and to renew the assurance of their fixed determination to use their best endeavors to render the institution worthy of general patronage and support, and tributary to the cause of sound learning in the commonwealth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LATHROP,
 CHAS. DUNN,
 E. WAKELEY,
 H. A. WRIGHT,
 ALEXANDER T. GRAY,
 J. D. RUGGLES,
 C. ABBOTT,
 J. P. ATWOOD,
 N. W. DEAN,
 ALONZO WING,
 HIRAM BARBER.

APPENDIX.

SECRET

Besides the college classes, the preparatory department is, of necessity, in the general absence of academic institutions, to be kept in vigorous action, as a feeder to the college proper, and as a model and a standard to the academies hereafter to be formed as a part of the system of public instruction for the state.

A third portion of the students consists of those who enter the institution with a view to the pursuit of select portions of the course of study. These prosecute their studies in connexion with the regular classes, and enjoy all the advantages of university instruction, by lecture, by the use of library, apparatus, and other means of culture. The course of study for the regular classes has been so adjusted that students pursuing the scientific and English branches will find no difficulty in making such selections, as will enable them to fill up their time in the most profitable manner. It is proper that a State University should open its doors to this portion of the youth of the state, and invite them to share in the advantages of its class instructions.

It is common experience that the labor of raising new institutions of the highest grade in the newly settled portions of the country, is begun and continued under great disadvantages. There is not the same general appreciation of liberal culture in the new country as in the old, nor the same demand for its services. There is not a like ability and disposition to send from home for the purposes of education; and again, when this ability and disposition are really felt, in families which have been most successful in the accumulation of wealth, the tendency is very strong to bestow patronage on the older institutions of the older states, with whose established reputation we have been familiar from our earliest years.

It is not to be concealed that an institution of learning gains nothing in public appreciation and patronage from the mere fact of its connexion with the state. Indeed it is to be conceded that a prevailing distrust of the wisdom and consistency of the administration of colleges supported by and under the immediate control of the state, tends to incline patronage into other channels,

where more stable counsels and a more steadily progressive policy is supposed to be secured through the medium of close corporations. The rivalry of denominational colleges tends to foster and keep alive this distrust of state institutions; and it is the misfortune of our own university to have begun its organization at so late a day, that denominational institutions had pre-occupied the ground and secured the good will of the older and wealthier portions of the state.

This distrust of State Universities may have been justified to some extent by antecedent experience; but it is destined certainly to give way before juster views of the duty and ability of the civil state to make its own institutions of learning of the highest grade more comprehensive and liberal, than those founded on private and denominational bounty.

It has already been demonstrated that primary education is better provided for, through a civil department of public instruction, than through the instrumentality of parochial or private schools. The free academy, too, is taking rank of institutions of its own class, by its more complete appointments, and its better adaptation to the other portions of the school system. So the University of Virginia, supported by annual appropriations out of the state treasury, by its eminent success, is furnishing conclusive evidence, that a well endowed state university may take a similar position among kindred seats of learning. The University of Michigan is contributing its testimony to the same point.

So the University of Wisconsin must draw to itself a large share of the patronage of the state, not by relying on its state connexion solely, but by furnishing more largely the means of a finished education to the young mind of the community; and by a close adaptation of its form and character, to the residue of the system of public instruction.

In order to the accomplishment of these important objects, the following topics present themselves for the consideration of the board.

1. The election of a Professor of "Chemistry and Natural His-

tory," with a suitable provision for the support of the department. Of the six departments of instruction marked out by the board; in their ordinance setting forth the plan of organization for the State University, the chair of "Ethics, Civil Polity and Political Economy" is occupied by the Chancellor; the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy by Professor JOHN W. SEERLING; and the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature by Professor O. M. CONOVER. The three chairs remaining vacant are those of "Chemistry and Natural History"; of "Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature"; and of "Modern Languages and Literature." The duties of the two latter professorships have thus far fallen, as an additional burden upon the professors above mentioned, and upon our tutor, Mr. S. H. CARPENTER, and have, as a matter of course, as extra professional duties, been but imperfectly performed.

The duties of the Chemical chair, lying more distinctly without the range of the other departments, cannot be thrown upon the present instructional force of the institution. They cannot begin to be performed, unless the chair be filled by a skilled incumbent, and provision be made for the needful apparatus and the expenses of the department. Good faith to the young men who are now in their last year, and have continued with us, thus far, under the assurance of a full course of collegiate instruction, calls for the organization of the department and a course of Chemical instruction next term. It cannot be expected that college classes will be kept up, unless full provision is made for their instruction; and if the instructional force in the State University is defective, young men will very naturally, and very properly seek better appointed institutions.

The law providing for a geological survey of the State, directs that the specimens collected from the exploration shall be deposited in the State University. In order to realize the very valuable objects of the survey, an extensive and critical chemical analysis of the specimens thus furnished, will be required. For this additional reason, it is manifestly important that the chair of chemis-

try in the University should be ably filled, and that the laboratory should be amply provided with apparatus needful to the accomplishment of this work for the state; for which suitable provision will doubtless be made from the public treasury.

In their third annual report, the board stated, at length, their views of the importance of attaching to the university a department of "The Applications of Science to Agriculture and the Useful Arts." The plan, as there set forth, could not, in justice to the other departments, be realized without a considerable addition to the capital fund of the institution. But in connexion with the department of chemistry and natural history, provision might be made for the issue of an agricultural paper, and for class instructions in agricultural chemistry, at moderate fees from those in attendance, who might not be members in full of the institution.

It is quite manifest that it is essential to the interests and credit of the university, as well as to the cause of sound practical science in the state, that this department should be in the hands of a man of distinguished ability. Accordingly the board, at their last meeting, elected temporarily to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History, Prof. E. S. CARR, M. D., late of Castleton Medical College, in Vermont. This gentleman, with an earnest desire to establish himself at the west, and particularly in our capital, had made voluntary application for the chair, and forwarded testimonials of the very highest order. Since his election, he has been transferred to the chair of chemistry and pharmacy in the University of Albany, and has declined the invitation of this board. In his final letter, he says: "It would have been gratifying to me, had the income of the chair of Chemistry and Natural History and their application to the useful arts, been sufficient to enable me, in case of an appointment, to remove at once to Madison, and open a working laboratory in connexion with the University, for chemical analyses, and for giving students practical instruction, such as they now receive at Harvard and Yale."

It is quite obvious that the maximum salary of a Professor in our university, \$1000 per annum, as settled by the board, (*vide*

second annual report,) will not secure to this chair the desired usefulness and distinction. It is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether the end in view may not be attained by connecting the emoluments of the chair with those of the geological survey, and with the agricultural instruction of the young men of the state.

2d. It is essential to the success and the credit of the University, that the chair of "Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature," should be well filled, at an early day. I place this second in order of time, because the duties of this chair may be performed, to some extent, though imperfectly, by professors of other departments; while those of the chair of chemistry must remain unattempted, without a professor and a well appointed laboratory. Were the English department well filled, a portion of its instructions might, without detriment to the college classes, be adapted to the instruction of teachers of district schools, supplying, to some extent, the want of normal instruction for the state.

The duties of the chair of Modern Languages can be better provided for by the existing faculty; and I would not recommend any appointment for this department, at present.

3d. As a matter of financial necessity, the salaries paid to the Professors of Mathematics, and of Ancient Languages, have hitherto been less than the maximum, \$1000. As that necessity no longer exists, I would recommend the subject to the further consideration of the board.

4th. The erection of the second dormitory building on the foundation already laid, is called for by the exigencies of the institution, and will become more indispensable after filling the two chairs, as recommended, and providing for agricultural and teachers' classes. The completion of the building will cost about \$15,000. After this outlay, no additional building should, in my judgment, be erected to burden the existing university fund. The completion of the entire plan should be provided for, if at all, from other resources.

5th. The division of the scholastic year into terms has been va-

rious in literary institutions. In the English Universities there are four terms in the year. In the institutions of New York and New England there are three; in the south generally two, in some cases one. Our practice, under the by-laws, has been to divide the year into two terms of twenty weeks. The subject has engaged the attention of the faculty for some time past. Experience has satisfied them that there is more study secured, and less time lost, under the three term system. They have found that after three months' study the residue of the twenty weeks is less profitably employed, and frequent absence deranges the class relations of students. I would, therefore, under advice of the faculty, recommend an alteration of the by-laws touching this subject, to the following effect:

That the scholastic year be divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each.

That the first term commence on the third Wednesday of September; the second on the first Wednesday of January; and the third on the fourth Wednesday of April.

This arrangement will bring the Christmas holidays into vacation, and the Commencement anniversary, as now, on the fourth Wednesday of July.

Simultaneously with this change, a new adjustment of fees for tuition and room rent will be required; and it appears to me to be expedient that this adjustment should embody a sensible reduction of their amount. I would recommend that the tuition fee be not over five dollars per term of thirteen weeks; and the rent for room, (including heat,) not over three; and that no contingent fee be charged. This arrangement would work a reduction of the entire college charges from \$32 per annum to \$24; and for tuition only, from \$20 to \$15; and would bear favorably on the patronage of the institution. The valuable custom of payment in advance would be felt to be less burdensome, and could be strictly enforced.

6th. In connexion with this subject, I would recommend that one free scholarship be established for each county in the state,

the beneficiary in each case to be selected by the executive committee from the nominees of the town superintendents of common schools. A power of this kind, might, I am satisfied, be so administered as to prove a mutual benefit to the University, and to worthy young men of limited means in the State.

7th. The library has continued to receive additions from the attention and liberality of Senators DODGE and WALKER, and of the representative from this district, Hon. B. C. EASTMAN. A large donation of congressional documents, of an earlier date than any in the library hitherto, has been received from Hon. T. T. WHITTLESEY, of the State Senate. Some additions of value have been made by the trade; among others, by ARNOLD & WILSON, of Milwaukee, and D. S. DURRIE, of Madison. Besides the purchase of one or two books, and authorizing a subscription for the "Western Journal," an exceedingly valuable monthly, published at St. Louis, no draft has been made on the treasury of the University during the past year, for the increase of the library.

8th. At a former meeting of the board, the executive committee was empowered to procure a limited amount of apparatus for the philosophical department. For economical reasons, the execution of the power has been hitherto deferred. As the reasons have in a great degree ceased, I would recommend that measures be taken to put the Philosophical department on a respectable footing, during the present year.

9th. The enlargement of the Cabinet, not only by individual contributions which continue to be made, but mainly by the large deposits accruing from the geological survey of the state, has already made it necessary to extend the shelving and other fixtures, for the accommodation of specimens. The continuance of the same causes will soon call for a larger room, which it is hoped will be supplied by the erection of the second dormitory building. In connexion with the geological survey of the state, and fixing the classification of rocks, a complete suite of the New York fossils is indispensable to the value of the cabinet. I present, herewith, a communication from Mr. LAPHAM, advising us of a source from

which these specimens may be obtained, complete, and on reasonable terms.

The importance of liberal and annual appropriations for the purchase of books, apparatus, and specimens in mineralogy and other branches of Natural History, is too obvious to need remark; and so soon as the income of the fund shall be adequate to the payment of current expenditures, I would recommend that the receipts from tuition fees, at least, should be devoted to the accumulation of means of instruction of this class.

10th. At one of the earlier meetings of the board, an order was made to procure a seal with suitable device, to be adopted, if approved by the board, for its permanent corporate use. The subject has received as early attention as seemed to be advisable, and report will be made at this meeting.

11th. As annual commencements will hereafter be holden, and degrees will be conferred, provision should be made for procuring an engraved diploma plate for the use of the graduates. The cost of a suitable copper plate will not be less than \$100, and may amount to \$150.

12th. At a former meeting, the executive committee were authorized to procure a bell of proper weight and tone, for the use of the University. The bell is needed as a matter of daily convenience, and conducive to the order of the institution, and it is desirable that the power should be executed without further delay. Should the committee need additional instructions, I would commend the matter to the attention of the board at the present meeting.

13th. Provision should be made, at an early day, for the separate accommodation of the preparatory department. The studies of that department are, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra to quadratic equations, and the elements of the Latin and Greek languages. The younger students in these branches should study in the presence of the tutor, and be subject to ordinary school discipline.

Whenever an academic or union school shall be established in

Madison, the plan may be made to embrace, among its other departments, a preparatory school, under proper relations to the university as to support and discipline.

Should there be any obstacle to such a connexion, it may be advisable to provide a room on or near the college grounds, for this use.

I present the subject to the board for their consideration, with a view to specific action at some future meeting, not distant.

These several topics to which I would respectfully invite the specific attention of the board, concern, directly or indirectly, the undergraduate department of "Science, Literature, and Arts"—which department constitutes the central idea in the conception of the American University, around which it has been customary to arrange the professional schools of law, medicine, and theology, to which may now be added those of professional instruction in the art of teaching, and in the philosophy of agriculture and the useful arts.

The capital fund of the institution, after the entire sale of the university lands comprised in the original grant, will amount to \$175,000, which sum will be raised to about \$200,000 by the increase of value of the fifty acres included within the college enclosure. The income of this fund, were it relieved from the burden of erecting the necessary buildings, would be sufficient to place the college department on a respectable footing, and to make some provision for normal and agricultural instruction; but not enough to relieve the lectureships of law and medicine, from the necessity of deriving their support wholly from fees.

The practical problem to be worked out, then, on this ground, is mainly to establish and maintain, on an ample scale, a school of liberal education, to surmount and crown the system of public instruction for the state. Our educational system contemplates, 1. the neighborhood or district school, for primary instruction in preparation for the academy; 2. the town academy or union school where, without leaving the paternal roof, the youth may be prepared for the University; 3. the University, a state institution of

learning of the highest grade, where students who have passed creditably through the school and the academy, may pursue either a full or a partial course of liberal study, in the entire enjoyment of all and every means of culture, which appertain to the best appointed institutions of the land.

The constitution of the state provides that its school and its academy shall be free; and the same principle would provide that the state university should open its doors to those who are prepared to pass the entrance examination, and should extend its instructions to the pupil, without money and without price.

But the freedom of the district school is not expected to be secured from the income of the school fund alone; neither should the freedom of the University be based solely on the annual revenue of the university fund. The district builds its own school house, and makes up the insufficiency of its annual apportionment of school moneys. So the township will be expected to build its union academy, and to contribute all that may be necessary in aid of the public fund for its annual support. In order that the state university should be in like manner a free school, the analogy would obviously require that the state, as the University district, should furnish the buildings from its own proper means, and make up by annual appropriations any insufficiency of the university fund to meet the disbursements necessary to carry on an institution of learning of the highest grade, without charge to the student.

Were the university furnished with suitable buildings, and in possession of a clear productive fund amounting to \$200,000, it might be sustained on its own resources, on a scale worthy of its name, without taxing further the student or the state. But until the above condition can be substantially arrived at, the entire abolition of tuition fees would, in my judgment, be premature.

Should the second dormitory building be erected on faith of the income of the existing fund alone, the debt of the institution mainly for buildings and grounds, will be increased to \$45,000. In case no other means be provided by public or private bounty

for the liquidation of this debt, a sinking fund should be established sufficient to pay off the incumbrance within a limited number of years; and the same financial policy should be pursued until the clear productive fund might rise to \$200,000. During this interval, the residue of the annual income of the fund would be sufficient to support the institution, though on a somewhat limited scale; leaving the gradual increase of library, apparatus, and cabinet, to depend on the amount of students' fees, year by year.

I need not say that it would be greatly gratifying to the friends of sound learning in Wisconsin, could the present endowment of the University be relieved from the burden of providing the buildings and grounds, and the debt contracted therefor be liquidated from other resources. Such a condition would enable the board, at an early day, to make the University of Wisconsin, by its well filled chairs of instruction, by its ample library, apparatus, and other appointments, a favorite gathering point for the scholars of the great west. Considering the liberal policy which at present governs the administration of our national domain, I cannot but hope that an additional share of the public bounty may still be secured to the institution, whose beginnings we are shaping and whose destiny is to some extent in our hands.

That the future history of the institution will have occasion to record instances of private munificence in the founding of professorships, and enlarging, in other ways, the means of instruction, may be safely presumed. Such valuable attentions, however, usually await the maturer age of literary institutions, and an advanced stage of society. It gives me pleasure, however, to be able now to present to the board a proposition from some of our Norwegian fellow citizens, to extend their aid in the endowment of a professorship of the Scandinavian Language and Literature in the University. The proposition commends itself to the favorable consideration of the board, and will, I trust, result in an arrangement which will be mutually acceptable to the parties. The details of the plan for the organization of the department, might

possibly be such as to obviate the necessity of any further provision for the chair of modern languages.

In making the above recommendations, gentlemen of the board, I am actuated by the very natural desire to obviate the difficulties and embarrassments under which we have labored hitherto, and to place the institution on a respectable footing by more ample accommodations, and by an enlarged instructional force, worthy of its name and character as a State University. The favorable condition of the finances as presented by the treasurer, will, it is hoped, remove every obstacle which has, up to this time, stood in the way of these desired ends. Under an incomplete organization, the institution has struggled up, from the condition of a preparatory school, to the college form and character. It is sound in discipline and in scholarship, and now needs but the ampler appointments which seem to lie within the scope of its present means, to enable it to meet public expectation and do its duty to the State.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your ob't servant,

J. H. LATHROP.

UNIVERSITY, January 1, 1854.

"B."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
January, 18, 1854.

To the Board of Regents:

In compliance with Article 10 of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee have held stated meetings on the first Monday of each month, when practicable, and at other times when the accumulation of business required it. At these meetings, claims on the treasury of the Institution have been audited, and if approved, warrants have been issued as provided in the By-Laws. The accounts thus approved are on file in the office of the Secretary.

The Committee have not yet executed the power conferred on them at a former meeting of the Board, to procure a bell for the use of the University. In addition to the cost of the bell, some expenditure will be incurred, in providing for its suitable location on the building. The subject is reported for the further action of the Board, should any be deemed necessary for the guidance of the Committee in the premises.

At a former meeting of the Board, the Committee was empowered to purchase a limited amount of apparatus for the use of the department of Natural Philosophy. This power has remained unexecuted up to this time, for reasons deemed satisfactory by the Committee. It is obvious, however, that the time has arrived when the department should be put upon a respectable footing in this behalf, and that adequate provision should be made for the annual increase of philosophical and astronomical apparatus. The resources of the Institution, from this time onward, will be

amply sufficient to supply the customary aids of instruction in this and the other departments of the Natural and Physical sciences.

The action of the Committee, from time to time, for the benefit of the Institution, will be set forth in detail in their separate record, of which they herewith make profert.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. LATHROP,
N. W. DEAN,
CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, } Committee.

of continued... "C."...
REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, }
January 18, 1854. }

To the Board of Regents:

In accordance with the 11th section of the By-Laws, the Building Committee respectfully report:

That all needful care has been exercised by them, to prevent damage to the edifice now in use and occupation, and to repair whatever may have from any cause occurred. Cases of wanton damage to rooms have been rare; and through frequent inspection and prompt reparation, the premises have been kept in a satisfactory and presentable condition.

The grounds, about fifty acres, are well and permanently enclosed, and, under the immediate care of the Janitor, are in the process of constant improvement.

Of the avenue trees, about seven hundred in number, planted in 1851 and 2, it will be necessary to replace about one-third, which have been lost through the unfavorable weather of two successive seasons.

The foundation of the second dormitory building has been carefully protected from injury, and is in good condition for the erection of the superstructure. The completion of this building will be needed for the accommodation of the additional departments of instruction, which the means of the institution will now justify, and which are indispensable to its credit and usefulness.

The filling of the Chairs of the physical sciences, and of Eng-

lish literature, will doubtless enlarge the patronage of the University, and make enlarged accommodations necessary.

An expenditure of \$15,000 will be required to complete the building, and the Committee would recommend the resumption of the work at an early day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,
N. W. DEAN.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Regents of the
University of Wisconsin:*

The undersigned, treasurer of said board, begs leave to report, that since the 31st day of December, A. D. 1852, there has been received into the treasury from various sources, the following sums of money, to wit:

From state treasurer, income of University fund,	-	3255	21
“ tuition bills collected,	-	923	48
“ Commissioner’s sale of lots in University addition to Madison,	-	1342	14
To which add balance in treasury, Dec. 31, 1852,	-	1124	75
		<hr/>	
Making total,	-	\$6645	58

There has been paid out during the same time, upon the orders of the secretary, the sum of - \$6364 43

Leaving a balance in the treasury of - \$ 281 15

Vouchers of each and every item of disbursements are herewith submitted for the inspection and final action of the auditing committee.

The resources of the University for the coming year may be briefly stated as follows:

Due from students,	-	120	75
Income from University fund, after paying interest of school loan,	-	5500	00
For tuition and room rent,	-	900	00

From lots sold in university addition,	-	-	500 00
To which add balance in state treasury, Dec. 31, 1853			2956 10
Interest on probable sales for 1854,	-	-	1000 00

Making a sum total of - - - - \$10,976 85

The above, although perhaps in some respects imperfect, will, it is believed, be found under, rather than over estimated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON MILLS,

Treas. Wis. University.

Madison, Dec. 31, 1853.

“E.”

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Regents of the

University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned, the auditing committee, would report, that in the discharge of the duty devolving on them, they did on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1853, compare the warrants issued by the secretary of said board, since the date of the last report, with the records and papers on file in his office, as vouchers for said warrants, and on such comparison and examination such warrants were found to have been duly issued in accordance with the by-laws and resolutions of the board, on proper vouchers therefor.

They further report that at the same time they examined the account of the Treasurer, for the year A. D. 1853, and compared the disbursements of said officer with the warrants issued by the Secretary, and found the same fully correct,—said treasurer delivering up to said committee warrants paid by him to the amount of \$6364 43, which were cancelled by your committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. LATHROP,

J. T. CLARK,

Auditing Committee.

Madison, Jan. 18, 1854.

“F.”

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

HON. J. H. LATHROP, LL. D.,

President of Board of Regents :

Since my last report, Hon. T. T. Whittlesey has, in addition to previous liberal donations, presented to the library eighty-two volumes of valuable public documents.

The following volumes have also been received :

From A. S. Barnes & Co.,

Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics.

Milton's Paradise Lost, (Boyd's ed.)

Youth's Manual of Geography.

From Josiah Forster,

Journal of J. Woolman.

Rules of Discipline, &c., of the Society of Friends.

These are the only additions during the year, except a few volumes of public documents donated by Congress.

The catalogue just completed shows that there are now in the library 1003 volumes, of which only 450 are miscellaneous books.

These have all been received by donation. The number of miscellaneous books, had they been judiciously selected, would be entirely inadequate to the present wants of the University. As it is, the library is exceedingly deficient in the right kind of books.

The undersigned would therefore again respectfully call the attention of the board to the importance of procuring immediately such books as are most needed, and would recommend that a definite sum be set apart to be expended yearly in the purchase of standard works in the different departments of literature and science.

J. W. STERLING,

Librarian.

REPORT OF CURATOR.

To Hon. JOHN H. LATHROP,

Chancellor of the University.

DEAR SIR:—Most of the additions to the Cabinet during the year past, have been made through the agency of the geological survey, and embrace in great variety samples of all the ores, minerals, and fossils of the south-western counties of the state. The collection is extensive and valuable, but for want of time has not been properly classified and labelled. A number of boxes of specimens deposited at different points for forwarding, have not yet been received.

During an expedition, last season, to the north-western counties of Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota, I collected a box containing numerous specimens, mainly of fossils from the marls, shell-limestones, and other deposits of that region, which I have deposited in the Cabinet. I am indebted to Dr. D. M. HOLT, of Cincinnati, for a number of fine fossils from the blue limestone of Ohio, which have been placed in the collection. Thanks are due also to several others for similar favors.

These additions have necessitated the building of two new cases, which answer present purposes; but when the specimens already collected shall have been received, taken in connection with the certainty of a large addition from the survey of the present year, it is apparent that more cases and larger room will be indispensable.

A large number of duplicates have been obtained, which may be advantageously used for exchanges, or in aiding the cabinets of other colleges and academies within the state.

The cabinet of the University is rapidly increasing, as well in

the number as the value of its specimens, and cannot fail of ultimately becoming a means of great profit to the student as well as to the public at large.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of a small contingent appropriation to meet the necessary expenses of freight incurred in making exchanges, and for other purposes.

Very respectfully yours,

H. A. TENNEY,

Curator of Cabinet &c.

Madison, January, 1854.

"H."

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

*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, would respectfully

R E P O R T:

That since the 31st of December 1852, there has been sold in said addition, the following lots, to wit:

DATE OF SALE.	LOT.	BLOCK.	TO WHOM SOLD.	AMT. OF SALE.	AMT. PAID.
1853.					
March 19,	Whole.	13	B.F. Hopkins, }	\$450 00	\$452 22
April,			E. W. Keyes, }		
4,	11-12	11	M. B. Rogers,	125 00	46 19
June 16,	Whole.	12	E. W. Keyes,	500 00	250 00
Nov. 25,	10	11	M. B. Rogers,	75 00	50 00
Total lots	25		Total amount,	1150 00	798 41

Making the whole number of lots sold twenty-five, and the total amount of sales, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; upon which there has been received the sum of seven hundred ninety-eight dollars and forty-one cents, from which amount I have deducted five per cent. commission for selling, leaving seven hundred forty dollars and ninety-one cents, which amount has been paid into the treasury of the university.

There remains now unsold, in the university addition to the village of Madison ten lots.

There has also been payments made upon lots previously sold and reported as follows, to wit:

By L. P. Decker,	\$102 62
“ John Duffee,	42 62
“ Joseph Vroman,	17 60
“ E. C. Varnell,	35 87
“ Chas. Foot,	33 60
“ Patrick Gilluly,	21 89
“ J. W. Sterling,	38 21
“ Aophric Daniels,	33 34
“ John Catlin,	41 66
“ Thos. McGlynn,	20 00
“ James Dowling,	19 00
“ Michael Haggerty,	50 34
“ J. H. Lathrop,	15 73
“ M. Flanagan,	20 00
“ M. Roach,	17 75
“ Sarah Beaty,	61 00
“ John Conklin,	30 00
Total,	601 23

Which has also been paid into the treasury, making the total amount paid into the treasury the present year from the sale of lots, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and fourteen cents.

SIMEON MILLS,
Commissioner.

Madison, December 31st. 1854.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1964

1964

CATALOGUE
OF THE
FACULTY AND STUDENTS
OF
WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 27th, 1853.

WINDY WEATHER

WINDY WEATHER

WINDY WEATHER

WINDY WEATHER

FACULTY

[OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.]

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D.,
Chancellor, and Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity, and
Political Economy.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and
Astronomy.

O. M. CONOVER, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

* _____,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

_____,
Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and
English Literature.

S. H. CARPENTER, A. B., Tutor.

* Now filled by the appointment of Prof. S. P. LATHROP, M. D., of Beloit College.

STUDENTS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Levi Booth, - - - - -	Madison.
John H. Lathrop, Jr., - - - - -	Madison.
Charles T. Wakeley, - - - - -	Whitewater.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Romanzo E. Davis, - - - - -	Attica.
Leopold Lathrop, - - - - -	Madison.
Francis A. Ogden, - - - - -	Madison.
John M. Rountree, - - - - -	Platteville.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Samuel S. Benedict, - - -	- Montrose.
Ebenezer V. Bodwell, - - -	- Deerham, C. W.
William Pitt Dewey, - - -	- Lancaster.
William M. Doty, - - -	- Janesville.
Charles Fairchild, - - -	- Madison.
James M. Flower, - - -	- Sun Prairie.
Sidney Foote, - - -	- Belvidere, Ill.
James Hickcox, - - -	- Buffalo, N. Y.
Theodore Holt, - - -	- Madison.
Harvey F. Hubbard, - - -	- Manitowoc.
Burgess C. Slaughter, - - -	- Mineral Point.
Haydn K. Smith, - - -	- Madison.
Geo. W. Stoner, - - -	- Madison.
C. Colden Whitman, - - -	- Belvidere, Ill.
Alvah Whitman, - - -	- Windsor.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

[ON SELECT PORTIONS OF THE COURSE.]

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Alexander Anderson,	Chicago.
Nelson M. Boynton,	Freeport, Ill.
Byron E. Bushnell,	Madison.
Abijah F. Catlin,	Cottage Grove.
Walter S. Chandler,	Milwaukee.
Benjamin F. Dodson,	Madison.
John L. DuBay,	Oak Plain.
Walter S. Green,	Milford.
Daniel Gale Jewett,	Madison.
George H. Marcher,	Delevan.
William McCord,	Middleton.
Hugh McIndoe,	Wausau.
Azor K. Mills,	Wadsworth, O.
Bernt Tobias Oleson,	Norway.
Dempster Ostrander,	Waterloo.
David F. Salisbury,	Greenfield.
Thomas Single,	Wausau.
Edward D. Steele,	Lodi.
William Stuart,	Madison.
Clarence Vanderpool,	Waterloo.
William H. Wallis,	Milwaukee.

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Hiram Barber, Jr.,	Juneau.
Thomas D. Coryell,	Verona.
Thomas P. Crandon,	Brantford, C. W.
James T. Cromwell,	Rutland.
Leonard T. Cromwell,	Rutland.
James T. Davies,	Dodgeville.
Gasherie Decker,	Madison.
Edward B. Guild,	Madison.
Richard W. Hubbell,	Mitwaukee.
William Irwin,	Madison.
Francis V. Jones,	Madison.
Lyman Postle,	Greenfield.
William Henry Rice,	Chicago.
Edgar A. Sadd,	Madison.
Elisha W. Skinner,	Palmyra.
Charles B. Seaver,	Madison.
Washington L. Smith,	Madison.
James R. Swain,	Madison.
Julius R. V. Swain,	Madison.
Charles D. Turner,	Madison.
William F. Vilas,	Madison.
Charles H. Webb,	Montrose.
David H. Wells,	Madison.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The studies pursued in the Preparatory Department are as follows:

1. English Grammar.
2. Geography.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Elements of Algebra.
5. Latin Grammar.
6. Cæsar's Commentaries.
7. Virgil's *Æneid*, (6 books.)
8. Cicero's Select Orations.
9. Greek Grammar.
10. Greek Reader.

Attention will also be paid to Reading, Orthography, and Penmanship.

2. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The College Course occupies four years, and the studies of the course are distributed as follows:

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. History, with Geography and Chronology.		
SECOND TERM.	{	Analytic Geometry, Conic Sections.	}	Loomis.
		Spherical Trigonometry and Projections. Rhetoric and Elocution—Whatley. Philosophy of Language—De Sacy. Roman History—Tacitus, Classical Geography and Chronology—Fisk.		

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	{	Mental Philosophy—Upham.	}	
		Logic—Whateley. Classical or Modern Languages, (German)—optional. Calculus—Mechanical Philosophy begun.		
SECOND TERM.	{	Mechanical Philosophy.	}	Olmstead.
		Hydrostatics, Pneumatics. 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—Olmstead.
International Law—Kent.
Political Economy—Say.

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

Young gentlemen desirous of pursuing select portions of the course will be admitted to the recitations and other exercises of regular classes, and will be entitled to certificate of the term of membership and of the studies pursued by them. This provision extends the benefits of university instruction to the teachers of the public schools of the State, and those who intend the practice of Agriculture and the Arts.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the preparatory school or their equivalents.

Candidates for an advanced standing are also examined in all the studies to which the class they propose to enter have attended.

All applicants must present testimonials of good moral character; and students coming from other colleges a certificate of honorable dismissal.

RECITATIONS, &c.,

Each class of the collegiate department attends three recitations or lectures daily. There are also daily exercises in declamation and composition. Public examinations and exhibitions are held at the close of each term.

LIBRARY APPARATUS, &c.,

The Library, which is open to all the students of the university, comprises over one thousand volumes, and will receive yearly additions by the purchase of the most valuable standard works.

The university is possessed of a valuable cabinet of minerals; comprising numerous specimens. Contributions of an interesting character continue to be made by the State Geologist, and from other sources.

The institution will soon be furnished with a full suit of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary societies in a flourishing condition, connected with the university. These are valuable auxiliaries in the mental training of the students. One of them has already a library of several hundred volumes.

MERIT ROLL.

A permanent record is kept of the daily attendance, conduct and recitation of each student; and information of his standing communicated from time to time to his parent or guardian.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The students are assembled at prayers daily in the chapel of the university, at the morning hour for commencing study and recitation.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS.

The university edifice, in addition to the public rooms for recitation, Library, Cabinet, &c., affords study and lodging rooms for the ample accommodation of students.

With a view to economy as well as the comfort of the occupants, provision is made for heating the building throughout by furnaces in the basement.

By recurring to the report of the board, it will be seen that from and after the close of the present year, there will be per annum, three collegiate terms of thirteen weeks each; the first commencing on the third Wednesday of September; the second, on the first Wednesday of January; and the third on the fourth Wednesday of April.

The commencement Anniversary will be holden on the fourth Wednesday of July. There will be a graduating class at the commencement, July 1854.

The charges for the term of thirteen weeks will be :

For tuition,	- - - - -	\$5,00
For room, heat, Janitors services, &c.,	- - - - -	3,00

These comprise all the college charges, and are payable in advance. It is provided in the By Laws, that no student shall be admitted by the Chancellor, to residence in the buildings or to the exercises of any term, till he present a certificate from the Treasurer that the charges for the term have been adjusted.

The Board of Regents, at their recent meeting, filled the chair of Chemistry and Natural History ; and will probably proceed to the election of a professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature, before the opening of the next collegiate year.

Through these chairs, provision will be made for agricultural and normal instruction.

The second dormitory building will soon be in process of erection ; and the library, cabinet, apparatus and other means of instruction, will, from this time forward be rapidly enlarged.

It is the fixed intention of the university authorities, that all the means at their command shall be so administered as to aid the dilligent and successful student, and to secure to the institution a just public confidence and support.

DOCUMENT H.

BOOKS

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

To his Excellency, LEONARD J. FARWELL,

Governor of Wisconsin:

I herewith transmit to you the first annual Report upon the Geology of Wisconsin, made in accordance with an act of the Legislature, authorizing a geological survey of this State, and with the execution of which, I have been entrusted by your Excellency.

The provisions of the bill, under which I act, require that the district known as the "Lead Mines" should be surveyed before commencing any other portion of the State. I have therefore confined myself to this district in conducting the survey, and shall continue to do so until I have completed its exploration. The great intrinsic importance of the lead mines, and the general misapprehension which exists in regard to them, both at home and abroad, demand that some authentic and reliable information of their character and resources should be laid before the public. In this report are embodied such facts and conclusions, bearing upon this point, as the brief researches of the past season have enabled me to furnish. They are entirely practical in their character, and confined mainly to the economical geology of the district. In all the investigations made, my inquiries have been directed to one object, viz: To ascertain what useful mineral substances existed in the district; their mode of occurrence; and the best method of rendering them available in the practical uses of life. Inciden-

tally, however, many facts of great scientific interest have been collected, which will be presented in my final report. A large collection of specimens, very fully illustrating the rocks, have been collected for the cabinet of the State University. These will be increased by constant additions during subsequent seasons, furnishing materials for a State collection which, when properly arranged, will be second in beauty and interest to none in the country. When it is remembered that only about eight months intervened between the date of my commission and that of my report, and, that in this brief period, I have spent six months in the field, it will not be surprising if some mistakes occur. I have spared no pains to render them as few as possible, and feel confident that the leading conclusions of this report will be found correct. Upon many points I have refrained from expressing an opinion, until more light is thrown upon them by future investigation. Hasty reports have justly fallen under the condemnation of practical geologists. To those familiar with the great variety of researches required for a geological survey, the utter impracticability of hastening the process without lessening the value of the results, will be evident. The mind cannot furnish safe and matured conclusions unless it is given time to elaborate them by patient investigation. The labors of the study are therefore quite as necessary to the geologist, as those of the field. With the brief time and limited means at my disposal, it is obvious that the survey of a district so large, and containing so many points of interest, must be yet incomplete. I have here presented such matter as seemed necessary to be made public, to redeem the lead region from the disrepute into which it has fallen, and hasten the development of its resources. By the labors of the past season, observation has been stimulated among those operating in the mines, and processes have been commenced by which numerous facts will be gathered, relating to many obscure and difficult problems. Thus, many points, now doubtful, will be settled, and errors arising from hasty deductions will be corrected. As early as possible in the ensuing spring, I shall resume the survey of the lead mines, and

after completing it, proceed as soon as possible to other portions of the State.

In writing this report, technical terms have generally been avoided, but as they are sometimes unavoidable, a glossary of those used has been appended.

An appendix upon the Iron mines of Wisconsin will be found at the close of the report. The explorations upon which it is based were made before receiving my appointment, at my own expense. The great importance of calling early attention to this interest has induced me to submit a brief statement of its value.

The paper upon the scenery of the lead region, by H. A. TENNEY, Esq., contains an excellent general description of the country. Mr. TENNEY accompanied me during a portion of the season, and rendered valuable assistance.

I. A. LAPHAM, Esq., of Milwaukee, well known for his valuable contributions to several departments of science, has kindly volunteered to act as Palæontologist to the survey. His report on the fossils of the State, will be furnished when the collection shall be sufficiently full to furnish data for preparing it.

Dr. HAYES of Boston, Assayer to the State of Massachusetts and one of the most distinguished chemists in America, has been employed to make the chemical analysis for the survey. His report upon the Zinc ores of our State, herewith transmitted, contains matter of great importance. The analysis of other minerals is in progress, and will be published as soon as completed.

My acknowledgments are due to J. B. TURNER, Esq., President of the Galena and Mississippi R. R., and JOHN CATLIN, Esq., President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R., for free passage over their respective roads in the discharge of my official duties; also, to HUGH LEE and CHARLES PURPLE, Esqs., and Messrs. GERMAIN and VLIET, Civil Engineers, for information and assistance. So numerous are my obligations to the inhabitants of the lead region, that I cannot, without an invidious selection or tedious enumeration, express them personally. My efforts have been almost universally seconded by the people, and I shall always re-

member, with sincere gratitude, the many kind personal attentions received at their hands.

In concluding this introductory note, let me tender my thanks to your Excellency for the interest which you have taken in the survey, and express my hearty appreciation of your kindness in furnishing every facility in your power for its successful prosecution.

Sincerely hoping that this report may be useful in aiding the development of our mineral resources, and advancing the prosperity of our State,

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your Obedient Serv't,

EDWARD DANIELS,

STATE GEOLOGIST.

REPORT.

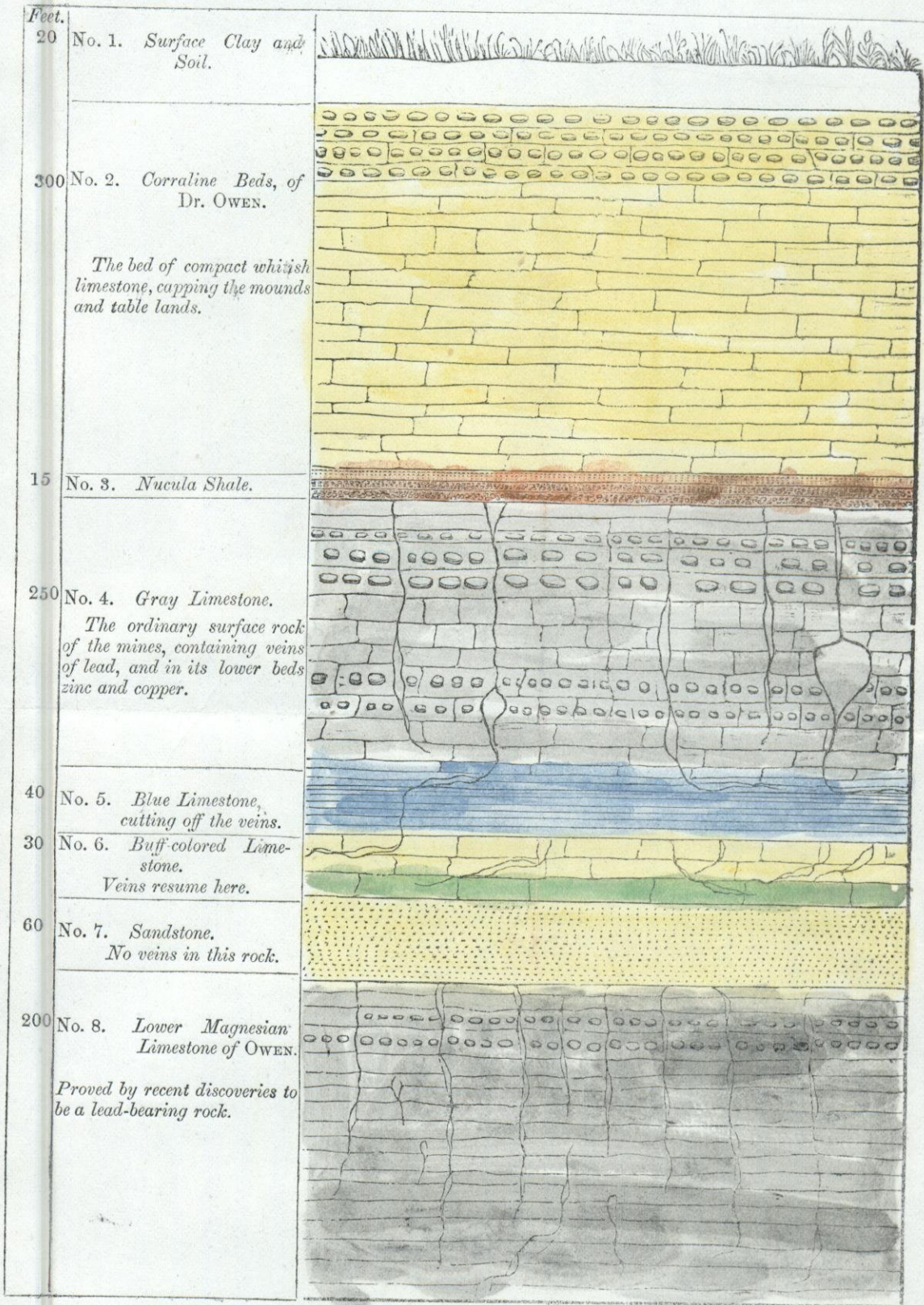
CHAPTER I.

The lead region of Wisconsin includes an area of about 3500 square miles, occupying the south-west corner of the State, and including the counties of Grant, Lafayette, Iowa, Green, and the western portion of Dane. Its approximate boundaries are: the Wisconsin river on the north; Sugar river on the east; the State line on the south; and the Mississippi on the west. Its extent, from east to west, is about seventy miles; and its average width, from north to south, fifty miles. The surface is generally undulating, but rarely broken except near the large streams. The general altitude is about 600 feet above Lake Michigan. A few isolated points rise above the general level, which have received the appellation of mounds. The highest of these is the Blue Mound, situated in the north-east portion of the district, and rising nearly 1200 feet above the Mississippi. It is the culminating peak of the great dividing ridge between the waters flowing north into the Wisconsin, and south into Rock river and the Mississippi. The drainage of the district is very rapid and perfect. It is entirely destitute of lakes and swamps. Its surplus waters are carried away by numerous streams, remarkable for their rapid flow and the purity of their waters. About one-third of the surface is prairie, dotted and belted with beautiful groves and oak-openings. The scenery combines every element of beauty and grandeur—giving us the sunlit prairie, with its soft swell, waving grass and thousand flowers;

the sombre depths of primeval forests; and castellated cliffs, rising hundreds of feet, with beetling crags which a Titan might have piled for his fortress. Such are the location and prominent physical characteristics of the country occupied by the lead mines of Wisconsin.

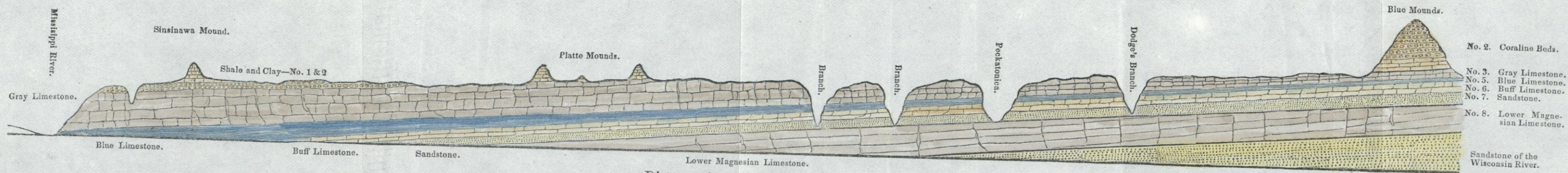
SECTION No. 1.

Vertical Section showing the succession and relative thickness of the rocks which underlie the "Lead Region" of Wisconsin.



Section No. 2.

Horizontal Section across the Lead Mines from the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, to the Blue Mounds, presenting the dip of the rocks, and their relation to the surface. Direction from S. W. to N. E.



Distance sixty miles.—Dip 10 feet per mile.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY OF THE LEAD MINES.

Under this head I propose briefly to describe the prevailing rocks, which underlie the mining district, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. The rocks of the globe are divided by geologists into two great classes, the stratified and unstratified. Those which are found to have a regular arrangement in parallel layers are called stratified, while those which have no such structure, but are irregular and massive in form are called unstratified. The rocks of this district all belong to the former class. They are arranged in regular parallel layers of varying thickness, having generally a position slightly inclined or horizontal. They consist chiefly of limestone and sandstone, with occasional beds of shale and clay. They are arranged one above another in an invariable order, so that they always occupy the same relative position in a vertical scale. The accompanying sections exhibit the order of succession, position, and relative thickness of these rocks, more clearly than any verbal description.

Section No. 1, exhibits the succession of rocks which would be encountered in sinking a shaft from the highest points of the surface to the lowest rocks, which have yet been brought within the reach of our observation. In descending from the surface we shall encounter the following beds in the order here named, as shown in the section.

- 1st. Clay, from ten, to sixty feet thick.
- 2d Thin bedded hard white limestone, three hundred feet.
- 3d. Shale, of blue or brown color.
- 4th. Thick bedded gray limestone, two hundred feet.
- 5th. Thin bedded blue or brown limestone, with layers of shale, fifty feet.
- 6th. Yellowish thick bedded limestone twenty five feet.

7th. Sandstone of various colors, generally light gray or red, forty feet.

8th. Limestone with intercalations of sandstone.

The stratification of these beds is conformable, or very nearly so. The whole series have a south-easterly dip, at the rate of about ten feet to the mile, as seen in section No. 2. These beds I shall now notice more particularly in a descending order, beginning with

NO. 1.—SURFACE CLAY.

The thickness of the superficial clay is exceedingly variable, but outside of the vallies it is rarely less than 8 feet. It attains its maximum thickness in the southwestern portion of the district. Near the Sinsinawa Mound, in Jamestown, it assumes the form of pipe clay, and presents several distinct beds, with an aggregate thickness of 60 feet. From this point heavy beds stretch northward for nearly forty miles, differing however from that in Jamestown. At the latter place, and also at Potosi, I found a small fresh water shell, (*Limnea galbana*, of SAY,) in great abundance about twenty feet below the surface. So numerous were they, that hundreds were contained in every shovel full of the clay, and so tender that they rapidly decomposed when exposed at the surface. Another class of fossils of great interest are peculiar to these clay beds. I allude to the gigantic bones which have been discovered at Fairplay and Potosi. Those found at Fairplay are now in the possession of J. PORRS, Esq., of Galena. They belong to an elephant and mastodon. They are in a very fair state of preservation, and will be more fully described hereafter. Two discoveries of this character have been made at Potosi. Of one I could obtain only a verbal account, as the specimens had all been destroyed or carried away. In the other case I succeeded, through the kindness of Mr. HULL, upon whose ground the bones were discovered, in obtaining a few small pieces. Among these was a fragment of a tooth, which proved the owner of the huge bones to have been an elephant. The bones were so far decayed that

they crumbled to dust as soon as the dirt was removed from them; otherwise the entire skeleton of the elephant might have been secured. I may remark in this connection, that I have received from LUTHER IRISH, Esq., of Sextonville, Richland county, a very fine elephant's tooth found at that place under similar circumstances. These discoveries are replete with interest, as furnishing data from which the past history of our State, at periods immensely remote, may be constructed. They prove beyond question, that the elephant and mastodon once roamed over its hills and vallies; and that these gigantic quadrupeds found favorite places of resort upon the very sites of our now populous towns. It was long, long ago; for the lakes and rivers from which they drank are now dry; and the forests amid which they wandered, and upon whose luxurious vegetation their colossal forms were fed, have disappeared forever.

The origin of this surface clay seems to have been in great measure owing to the decomposition of the rocks, which once occupied its place. This is proved from the frequent occurrence in it of flints and lead ore, which have survived the waste of the rocks in which they were once imbedded. The peculiar character of the clays in the western part of the district, however, together with the fossils which they contain, indicate that a large fresh water lake must have once existed there. A remarkable fact in the superficial deposits of this region is the entire absence of the drift so abundantly represented over the north-west generally, by boulders, gravel, sands, and clay. So far as my observation extends, not a single boulder or gravel stone can be found over the whole district. The surface material bears no evidence of distant origin, and unless some of the clays shall be proven diluvial we have here no traces of transported drift. Whatever then may have been the agency which dispersed the huge masses of rock, fragments of native copper, beds of sand and gravel, so lavishly over the surrounding country, we know, that by some peculiarity of position the lead region was above its reach. Widely removed as this circumstance may seem from practical matters, it has nev-

ertheless a most important bearing upon the economical value of the district to which it relates. For had it been otherwise the whole surface would have been covered with loose deposits, often of great thickness, burying all indications of the presence of lead veins, rendering discovery exceedingly doubtful, and profitable mining a practical impossibility. The precise boundary of the district thus destitute of drift, is not yet ascertained.

NUMBER 2.

Next in the order of geological position are the beds of limestone forming the highest points of the surface, capping the mounds and table-lands. These have been called the "coraline beds of the cliff limestone," by Mr. OWEN, on account of the great abundance of fossil corals which they contain. The greatest thickness of this rock is about 400 feet. Its strata vary much in thickness, but are usually thin. Its color is light gray, texture crystalline, and occasional layers of flint are disseminated through it, aggregated into nodules. It has been quarried at Sinsinewa and Platte Mounds, and furnishes an excellent building material. The fossils are very abundant and well preserved, and usually silicious. The most common forms are the beautiful chain coral, (*catenipora*,) the *pentamerus oblongus*, popularly known as a "petrified nut;" and the fossil coral, known as "petrified honey comb." This formation is now represented here by a few outlayers, capping the mounds, and extending a thin skirt over the surrounding table lands.

This slight horizontal development, as compared with its great thickness, has undoubtedly been caused by the wearing away of these beds from a large portion of the surface which they once occupied.

The amount of erosion that the surface of the district has suffered, is immense, and may be seen by reference to section No. 2. Here the dotted lines, extending from the top of the Blue Mound to Sinsinewa, indicate the extent of this formation before it had been acted upon by the agencies of waste. The whole space be-

tween these mounds, and below this line, has been worn away by the action of atmospheric agents and running water. The mounds are merely remnants or outlayers. Their existence may be assigned to two causes. First, greater hardness of texture than the surrounding rocks, enabling them longer to resist the destructive action of the elements; Second, an original elevation above the general level, making them the centers of drainage from which all the streams radiate. This would relieve them, in some measure, from the erosion of running water, by which the adjacent levels, less favorably located in this particular, would be worn away around them. The Blue Mounds are capped by a mass of stratified hornstone or flint, nearly 300 feet thick. It contains fossils resembling those of the coraline beds. The occurrence of such a mass of silicious matter in this form, is a very striking phenomenon. That it must have originated under similar circumstances to the limestones with which it is associated, is proved by the fact that it contains the same fossils, but it is evident that some local agency must have been active in forming a deposit so extensive and anomalous at this point, while it occurs only in small quantities elsewhere. The abundance of fossil corals found upon these mounds remind us of the scattered fragments about a modern coral reef. They prove that these mounds were once the sites of similar operations, where the little coral animals reared their stony architecture beneath an ocean whose waters covered the whole land. Under this ocean the beds of limestone which I am describing, were slowly formed, partly by the deposition of lime, held in solution, and partly by the slow growth of corals and shells, whose curious and beautiful forms they contain in such abundance.

NUMBER 3.

Underneath the coraline beds, we find a shale bed. It is most largely developed in the southwest portion of the district, and gradually thins out towards the north and east. At Fairplay it attains a thickness of about 12 feet. Its general texture is soft

and crumbling. Its color is blue, green, and sometimes brown or yellow. The upper portion of the bed contains circular nodules resembling clay stones, and consisting mainly of iron oxide. Calcareous nodules of a lenticular form are also found cemented together in such quantity as to form nearly the whole bulk of some strata. This part of the formation is generally destitute of fossils. The lower portions, however, are wonderfully rich in petrifications, preserved in the highest perfection. The entire rock is often a mass of fossils, with barely enough of some cement to hold them together. These fossils are mainly shells. Among them we find abundantly, *pleurotomaria*, *endoceras*, *modiolopsis*, *nuculaformis*, *clidopherous-planulatus*, *nucula-poststriata*, *lingula*, with a few *trilobites* and other fossils unknown.

It is a singular fact, that all these fossils are exceedingly minute as compared with those of similar types, found in the rocks below. The huge chambered shells of the lower limestones, measuring often six feet in length and two feet in diameter, are here represented by forms, rarely exceeding four inches in length, and one inch in diameter. The *nucula* of the gray limestone is often two inches in length, while that of the shale is only one-third of an inch long. A similar diminution seems to have affected every form of life; constituting as it were, a fossil Lilliput, analogous to what HUGH MILLER has described as the "age of dwarfs," among the fishes of the old red sandstone.

This deposit extends across the Mississippi into Iowa, and south into Illinois. It offers to the naturalist a new field of investigation, replete with interest and instruction. In this brief notice I can barely call attention to the fact of its existence, but hope at some future time to present a fuller account of it and its wonderful fossils. I have called it for the present the "nucula shale," from the great numbers of this fossil which it contains.

NUMBER 4.

Next, succeeds the gray limestone. This is the prevailing surface rock of the mines. Its upper beds consist of a very hard

whitish limestone, with few fossils, the most common of which is the *lingula lowensis* of Mr. OWEN. The black oxide of manganese often covers the surface of the layers with beautiful markings, resembling the delicate branchings of the mosses. These layers form what is called the cap rock to the perpendicular veins of the western portion of the mines. The succeeding layers are of a bluish gray color, of a more open texture, and when examined closely are found to consist of minute crystals of carbonate of lime. This rock often contains sulphuret of iron, by the decomposition of which it assumes a yellowish cast in weathering, and yields as it crumbles, those loose beds resembling sand, and so often mistaken for that substance in the mines. A glass of moderate power detects the mistake, and shows the grains of which it consists to be angular crystals of lime.

The fissures which in the upper layers are represented by mere seams, here expand in width often several hundreds of feet, forming the great caves, for which the region bordering the Mississippi is especially noted. These fissures are the great repositories of lead ore. They are usually filled with clay and loose materials, which have washed in from the surface. The layers of this rock are from one to four feet thick. Nodules of flint arranged in parallel layers, are of frequent occurrence.

The lowest beds of the gray limestone are disposed in thin layers of a chocolate or reddish-brown color, known among miners as the "brown rock." This rock contains great quantities of calc. spar or "tiff." The entire rock in some cases seems to have been metamorphosed, being converted into "tiff," with a residuum of earthy matter. This metamorphic action seems to have occurred only in the vicinity of fissures.

The characteristic fossil is a circular coral, (*coscinopora sulcata*), popularly called the sun-flower coral, and sometimes taken to be a petrified wasp's nest.

NUMBER 5.

The blue limestone lies immediately below that last described.

It consists of soft shales interstratified with very compact limestone. It is generally thin bedded, of a blue or brown color when recently fractured, and intersected with numerous joints. It is remarkable for the frequent alternation of its strata; the vertical thickness of a few feet often presenting layers widely differing from each other in texture.

The fossils of the blue limestone are very abundant and well preserved. They are mainly shells, corals and crustacea, with frequent impressions of fucoids, or sea-weeds, ramifying over the surface of its layers.

The lower layers are thicker and less fossiliferous. They have a smooth conchoidal fracture, a fine, compact texture, and take a very good polish; forming an excellent building stone. The beautiful edifice recently erected at Platteville for a Seminary, is mostly constructed from this stone, obtained from McCord's quarry. No flints are found in the blue limestone.—This rock is often intersected by veins of calc. spar, and cavities occur lined with beautiful crystals of the same substance.—This rock covers but a small portion of the surface, having only a narrow out-crop along the valleys of the streams. Its thickness varies from 30 to 100 feet. It is thickest in the north-west, near the mouth of the Wisconsin, and thins out toward the south and east. It is undoubtedly the equivalent of the blue limestone so abundantly developed at Cincinnati, Ohio; and identical with the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists.

NUMBER 6.

Below the blue limestone, we find a rock differing widely from it in texture and general character. Its ordinary color, where weathered, is light yellow or buff. It is intersected by large fissures, resembling those of the gray limestone. Its fossils are generally casts. It weathers with a smooth, even surface. It is known as the "quarry rock" at Mineral Point, where it has been used in the erection of several buildings. Its usual thickness is about 25 feet, but it thickens gradually towards the east. Believ-

ing it to be identical with the rock represented by Mr. Locke, in a section at Prairie du Chien, and called by him the "buff-colored limestone." I have chosen to retain that name.

NUMBER 7.

Below the buff-colored limestone, sets in a bed of sandstone, from 40 to 100 feet thick. It consists of coarse grains of quartzose sand, cemented together usually with iron and carbonate of lime. Its prevailing color is red, but sometimes it is gray or white; darker and lighter bands frequently occur. The lines of stratification are very indistinct, and sometimes no traces of them appear. It is divided by vertical fissures into immense blocks. Its texture varies from the softness of incoherent sand to the hardness of the most solid rock. This sandstone is thickest in the north, and thins out towards the south and west. It is exposed in the valleys of all the principal streams. At Mineral Point, on the Peckatonica and Blue river near Centerville, and at Pine Bluff, between Mineral Point and Madison, fine out-crops of this formation may be seen.

NUMBER 8.

Next to this sandstone succeeds another limestone—the lower magnesian limestone of Mr. Owen. This rock is exposed only the deepest valleys of the lead district. Its strata vary much both in texture and thickness. In its upper part, intercalations of sandstone occur. The layers are thin, and of a light gray color. Flint, often in angular fragments, sometimes in layers, and occasionally in the form of a silicious oolite, abounds. In some cases a concretionary structure was observed. This was noticed particularly in an exposure of this rock in the valley of the Mississippi, on section 3, town 4, range 6, about two miles above Way's Landing. The concretions are often three feet in diameter, and consist of thin concentric layers of a silicio-calcareous matter. They have been mistaken for "petrified logs." These beds exhibit this con-

cretionary tendency nearly everywhere ; though in some cases it is shown only by a waved lamination.

The lower beds are thicker and more massive, much resembling the gray limestone. Small cavities, lined with minute crystals of quartz, called druses, are of frequent occurrence, and are peculiar to this formation. Fissures and joints intersect it. Fossils are rare, and imperfect casts only are found. The precise thickness of the lower magnesian limestone is not known. An exposure of 180 feet is seen near the mouth of the Wisconsin river ; and a much greater thickness may be measured north of the Blue Mounds.

I have thus given a brief description of the geology of the lead region. The rocks, whose prominent characters and stratigraphical relations have been described, are the only ones exposed on any part of its surface. They are of great horizontal extent, and can be traced over the whole district, and some of them hundreds of miles beyond ; but they everywhere occupy the same order of superposition represented in the sections given. By an examination of these sections, and a careful observation of the out-crops or exposures of the rocks, at different points, almost any person may learn to recognize the various beds of rock wherever they occur. To a practical miner such knowledge is of the highest importance, and a valuable acquisition to every individual. I propose now to treat of the nature and distribution of those deposits of lead ore which have conferred upon these rocks their chief economical importance.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEAD VEINS OF WISCONSIN.

In determining the value of a metalliferous district, the first point to be settled is the mode in which the ores occur. Deposits of metallic ores are divided into two classes: First, those which occur in beds, bunches or veins of limited extent, usually called cotemporaneous deposits. Second, the veins which are defined to be "the mineral contents of fissures having indefinite length and depth." The former are local and irregular, with no constancy of direction, and never extend from one rock to another. The latter, on the contrary, extend vertically to great but unknown depths, and traversing every variety of strata. They may often be traced for many miles in a horizontal direction, pursuing the same general course throughout, and retaining their productiveness, subject only to transient interruptions. They are enclosed between walls of rock, separated from their contained substances by a distinct line of demarkation. The first class of deposits often give promise of a large yield, but fail when pursued for a length of time.—Millions of dollars have been wasted in prosecuting mining operations upon such deposits which seemed to give evidence of exhaustless stores of ore. The experience of the past has taught the necessity of great care in the selection of mining ground; and while it has proved the danger of adventures in those isolated and limited deposits, however rich at first, it has equally established the safety of liberal investments in the exploration of true metallic veins. All mines of the globe, distinguished of permanent value, belong to this latter class. To this class also may be referred most of the deposits of ore in the lead district of Wisconsin. They generally present the characters of true veins, and are therefore

to be treated and relied upon as such. This will be evident, if we examine the general phenomena which they present.

BEARING OF THE LEAD MINES.

The most general direction of the productive veins is east and west. The variation is usually from three to twenty degrees south of east—sometimes, however, it is north of east. Local variations often occur in the general bearing of the lode, but in most cases, if pursued, it will be found to resume its original course. An average of 123 observations upon lodes having an east and west direction, gives a mean variation of eleven degrees from the meridian line.

Another system of veins of less frequent occurrence are termed norths and souths. These vary from true north and south, so that the mean of 40 observations is 14 degrees. In many cases these have a direction nearly N. N. E. Still another class are called quarterings. They intersect the easts and wests at an angle of about 45 degrees; and are often known as “ten o'clock ranges.” Besides these, there are strings and branches apparently flying off from the main ranges, and having every conceivable direction.—In a few instances, productive veins (probably by a succession of throws) assume a curved or crescent form, and are hence called “horse-shoe ranges.” The easts and wests have probably yielded nine-tenths of all the ore raised in the district, and must be regarded as the characteristic or principal veins.

HORIZONTAL EXTENT OF VEINS.

Many of these veins are of great length. Several of them have been traced three or four miles, pursuing their general course with such constancy that, when once struck, the compass may be used to discover their location at a great distance. The “Heath-Cock range,” in the town of Lindon has been worked for nearly a mile continuously, and its extent for three miles, ascertained by occasional shafts, which have been sunk upon it. The “Long Range,” at Potosi, and the “Great Blackleg” in town 1, range 3

east, have each been worked a mile in length. The breadth of the veins varies from a few inches to 50 feet or more.

VERTICAL EXTENT OF THE VEINS.

The depth to which the lead veins penetrate is altogether the most important feature connected with them in a practical point of view. For obvious reasons, it is also the most difficult to be ascertained—as it can be known only by following them into the profound depths of the earth. The deepest shafts yet sunk in the lead mines have penetrated only to the depth of 175 feet. Few even reach 100 feet, and most of the shafts range from 10 to 60 feet. Shallow as these workings are, they have nevertheless revealed many important facts, tending strongly to establish the continuity of the veins to much greater depths. Every practical miner or owner of mineral lands is deeply interested in having this question answered, viz: Do the lead veins continue downwards through the succeeding beds of rock, and carry in their lower portions sufficient ore to justify the increased expense of exploration? To answer this question, so far as could be done, has been made a leading object in the work of the past season. The gray limestone (No. 4, of the sec.) has already been mentioned as the principal surface rock of the lead district. This is the great lead bearing rock of the mines. It has been supposed by many, that the surface rock always carried the ore, and the opinion has been strengthened by the fact that when the veins are followed to the blue limestone below, they uniformly dwindle and cease to be of workable value. Discoveries of working veins were occasionally reported to me as having been made in the blue limestone, but upon examination I have found them to be located in the lower beds of the gray limestone, which from their bluish cast, are often mistaken for that rock. Mr. OWEN also observed this interruption of the veins at the junction of the blue limestone with the gray, and remarks ‘that no discoveries of any value have been made below the blue limestone.’ It is a general law of metallic veins

that they are affected by the character of the rock through which they pass. If they have been very productive in one rock, on passing into another they usually become unproductive, or of no workable value. Mr. WESTGRATH FOSTER in his treatise upon the British Strata, mentions numerous instances of these interruptions. In the mines of Cornwall the veins in descending are sometimes cut off at a change of strata, and after remaining barren for hundreds of feet, again resume their productiveness. In such cases the veins is often followed for great distances, through the barren ground. The practical miner looking with confidence to a resumption of its productiveness, when a favorable change of rock is encountered, and the result generally proves the adventure to be judicious.

By all analogy, if the deposites of ore in our lead district are true veins, traversing rocks similarly various and cut off in the same way, we ought to expect a renewal of their productiveness. That such is really the fact, I hope to be able to prove by the results of long continued and careful observation. The veins cut off by the blue limestone, resume again in the buff-colored rock, (No. 6,) as might be expected according to the law just mentioned.—Such had long been my conjecture, as the ore in the descending veins generally continued strong until at, or just below the point of junction of the gray and blue limestone, where it suddenly dwindled or became dispersed in small cubes through the adjacent rock. The deposites of ore in this lower lead bearing rock, have been worked in a few localities only. At Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Blue Mounds and some other places, these deposites have been reached. At these points, owing to the dip of the rocks, and the wearing away of overlying beds, the buff-colored limestone is found near the surface, and hence easily accessible for mining purposes. Depositess in this rock are known as the "glass rock openings." The glass rock consists of the lower layers of the blue limestone, and is the cap-rock of the openings below. The miners seem in no case to have been conscious of their true geological position, in working these openings. This has been owing in some

measure, to the fact, that in the vicinity of veins the rocks are often so changed, as nearly to obliterate their usual characters. In such cases very careful observation, and some knowledge of the general geology is requisite to intelligent exploration. The buff-colored limestone everywhere underlies the lead district, its depth varying with the altitude as shown in Sec. No. 2. From the erroneous impression that no ore exists beneath the blue limestone, the veins have generally been abandoned when that rock was known to be reached. Hence the lower openings have been discovered only when the rock approached the surface.

The richness of these openings, so far as they have been worked, justifies the conclusion that they will be found equally productive with those of the gray limestone.

The veins which have thus resumed their productiveness, are again cut off by the bed of sandstone, (No. 7.) Not the slightest trace of lead, zinc, or copper has ever been found in this rock, and so extensively is it exposed at the surface, that were it metalliferous, the fact could hardly have escaped observation. In the succeeding rock we might reasonably expect a favorable change. It is the lower magnesian limestone (No. 8.) Its texture is well adapted to the reception of ores, and its position, (being nearer the igneous rocks) is a circumstance favorable to productiveness. From these facts, and from the discovery of small quantities of ore in this rock at its out-crop, Mr. OWEN conjectured that the lower magnesian limestone would be found to contain lead ore in workable quantities. During the past season special attention has been directed to that formation, and discoveries have been made which strengthen that conjecture into certainty. The depth at which this rock lies over most of the region where the lead producing forces are known to have operated, render the investigation exceedingly difficult. In the northern portion of the district, along the Mississippi, Wisconsin and their tributaries, the lower magnesian rock has an extensive exposure. Along this exposure, numerous occurrences of lead in small quantities have been observed, and in one instance a very important discovery of ore has been made. This is

located upon sec. 32, town 7, range 1 east. A branch of Blue River has here worn through the upper rocks and left a terrace of this limestone, rising about 20 feet above the bottom of the valley. During the past season float ore was discovered in the valley, which was traced to this terrace of rock; shafts were sunk, and the existence of heavy bodies of ore was proved. The ore is found in large masses, sometimes weighing 400 or 500 pounds. It is generally in openings surrounded by clay, but is sometimes scattered in crystals among the flints which abound there. The locality is near Franklin and Centerville, where heavy lodes have been worked in the gray limestone. Some ten or twelve miners were at work at this spot when I visited it. Nearly 40 shafts had been sunk, and ore discovered in most of them. Probably 200,000 pounds of ore have been raised from these diggings during the season. The ground is very favorably located for proving the veins to any extent, and it is to be hoped that a mine will be opened here on a scale sufficiently extensive to secure this result.

After these discoveries I can hardly regard it a matter of doubt that the veins continue downward into the lower magnesian limestone, and may be profitably worked in that rock. The addition to the lead bearing ground of the buff colored and lower magnesian limestones is one of incalculable value, and one which if properly understood and appreciated will give a new impetus to the mining interest of the lead region. Even where these rocks are at the greatest distance from the surface, their depth is slight as compared with that to which mines are worked with profit in other countries. I know of no reason why similar results may not be expected here.

Having thus endeavored to state the evidence bearing upon the vertical extent of the lead veins, to greater depths than have yet been worked, I will now mention some of the leading features by which they are characterized.

GROUPING OF THE VEINS.

A vein is very rarely alone, but is usually associated with several others. Among these one is more productive than the rest, and is designated the "champeon lode." On either side of this, smaller veins are grouped like subordinates around their chieftain. This group is known as a "gangue" of veins. Several of these gangues are generally found near each other, and form together what is called the "body of mineral." This assemblage of veins is bounded on every side by spaces which are apparently barren. In passing over the lead region one will notice that the mining operations are all concentrated at a few points. Between these stretch broad expanses, broken only here and there by a solitary prospect-hole. It is important to know whether these spaces are really barren ground, or are only waiting the hand of enterprise to develop their mineral wealth. It is most in accordance with the past history of mining and the known laws which govern the distribution of metallic ores, to suppose that they are collected into groups as they appear to be, and not equally dispersed over the whole district. It is by no means probable, however, that all the spaces apparently barren are really so. On the contrary we may reasonably expect that rich discoveries will yet be made upon these unexplored grounds. Several experienced miners remarked to me that the bodies of mineral seem to have a north-easterly direction; or, as one of them expressed it, "seemed to throw around towards the north-east." Dr. PERCIVAL, the distinguished scholar and geologist whom I had the pleasure of meeting in the mines, remarked a similarity in their shape to the crescent form of the trap ranges, which he had observed while conducting the geological survey of Connecticut. In the disposition of the individual members of the gangue of veins, we observe a very regular alternation, each being placed at nearly the same distance from every other. The gangues are also about the same distance apart. We thus have a serial order in the arrangement of these veins, giving us first, the individual vein; second, the gangues into which the veins are combined, at a

parallel equi-distance; third, the group including these gangues connected by their cross courses into a great net-work of ore, called "the body of mineral." The relation of these veins to each other is a matter of great interest, both in a practical and scientific point of view, and every pains should be taken to collect facts bearing upon it.

POSITION OF THE LEAD VEINS.

The veins of this district present almost every variety of position, but they may be included in two classes, viz:—the perpendicular and horizontal. The perpendicular vein consists of a fissure, having a direction vertical or slightly inclined. It pursues its way downward by a succession of throws, which give it a zig-zag course very similar to its mode of horizontal extension. Its breadth varies from a mere seam to a hundred feet. Sometimes it is entirely obliterated for a short distance, being crossed by a tabular mass of rock, called the "cap rock." Upon sinking through this, an expansion of the fissure occurs, called an "opening." These openings are usually filled with clay, loose rocks, and massive ore. Occasionally, however, they are empty, or partially so, forming caves, whose walls are hung with stalactites. The best examples of vertical veins occur in the south-west portion of the district. At Fairplay and across the Mississippi, at Du Buque, these veins have yielded prodigious quantities of ore. The caves here are noted for the rare beauty of their spars. In some instances they are partly under water, forming subterranean lakes, into which boats have been lowered and voyages taken a hundred feet below the surface. In these caves the ore is generally found attached to the roof and sides, or scattered through the clay which covers the floor. It is rare to find a continuous sheet of ore in these veins. After sinking through the opening the walls come together again, or the veins becomes "pinched," as the miners express it, and yields little or no ore. The miner, however, still continues his work, knowing by past experience that another opening will soon succeed to repay his toil. In many of these

caves the ore occurs partially imbedded in the wall rock on either side in small flat openings or pockets, forming isolated masses. These masses are sometimes of great size, weighing occasionally from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds. Good examples of these broken sheets may be found at Benton, Potosi, Hazel Green and Shullsburgh.

The second class of veins consists of flat sheets, continuous for great distances, and running between the strata, parallel to their plane of stratification. Occasionally, however, they incline downwards or upwards for a few feet, but their dip is very irregular. These flat sheets have been very productive in many localities.— Good examples occur at Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Linden, Messersmith's and Blue Mounds. They are usually connected both above and below with vertical veins. Both these classes seem to have a special geological position. Thus the perpendicular veins, with large openings and caves, are nearly confined to the gray limestone. The middle and lower beds carry flat openings and flat sheets, while flat sheets alone are found in the buff-colored limestone.

“Chunk mineral,” “float mineral” and “patch mineral” are broken sheets which have been left by the decomposition of the rock, which once inclosed them, and are now found in the loose material of the surface.

VEIN STONES.

In the perpendicular veins, the ore is usually unaccompanied by any of those substances known as vein-stones. The flat sheets, however, are usually associated with some mineral substance, which is the matrix of ore. The most common of these substances are tuff, black jack, dry bone, iron pyrites, ochre, barytes. These accompany the lode, either singly or combined in varying quantities; sometimes filling the entire vein, even, and taking the place of the ore, and at other times entirely absent or very slightly developed. The arrangement of these substances is often in parallel layers, called combs. In such cases the succession is quite irregu-

lar. The ore is sometimes upon one side of the vein, and the vein-stone upon the other, or it runs between the layers of its matrix, dividing often into several branches. In other cases the ore and vein-stone are mingled in one mass, requiring the process of roasting and stamping to separate them. The vein-stones present often a great practical difficulty to the working of mines, by their irregular distribution. In some instances veins have been followed for a distance, and yielded pure ore, but suddenly a vein-stone set in which enlarged until it "eat out the ore," as the miners express it, and the matrix alone remained. This horizontal alternation of the ore and its matrix, has ruined the prospect of many a miner, and in veins thus affected great caution and sound judgment are required. The vein is quite sure to yield pure ore again at some point ahead, but the most profitable method of reaching it depends upon various circumstances. In many cases where this substitution of the vein-stone occurs, the ore is found dispersed through the adjacent rocks in small cubes along the line of the barren portion of the vein. These cubes are often very abundant, and are called "dice mineral." Instances of this character may be found at Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Wingville, Crow Branch Diggings, &c.

It is difficult to determine which of the substances spoken of above, is the most favorable indication of a good lode. Heavy deposits of ore have been found with all of them, or entirely free from any associates, and there is probably no necessary connection between either of them, and the barrenness or productiveness of the veins which they accompany.

I have thus far endeavored to point out the leading characteristics of the lead veins of Wisconsin. I have confined myself to facts without attempting to account for, or explain them. I have endeavored to keep all theories out of view while making observations in the field; the primary object being to find out what is, rather than how came it to be. Both these inquiries are opposite and important, but the first must always be answered fully and truthfully before a reliable answer can be given to the second.

The first, too, is of pressing importance, and its answer replete with practical results, while the latter has only an indirect bearing upon the economical value of the mines. If the miner is familiar with the rocks amid which he is operating, the laws which govern the veins, and the most frugal method of extracting the mineral wealth from those repositories in which nature has stored it; he has knowledge of far greater value than any abstract theory, however satisfactory. With this view, it has been my first object to collect such facts as would illustrate the character and extent of the mineral resources of the lead district, and stimulate their development in the highest possible degree. Still the origin of these veins is a matter of great interest, and ought not to be entirely omitted in this report. I shall therefore present those theories which have been most generally accepted, to explain the formation of metallic veins. Thus every observer will have before his mind what others have concluded upon this subject, and be enabled to decide for himself how far these views harmonize with the facts of which he is personally cognizant.

CHAPTER IV.

FORMATION OF VEINS.

The filling of mineral veins is one of the most difficult subjects in the whole range of geological studies. The more careful the investigation, the more fully aware is the student of the difficulties to be overcome. It is now quite generally admitted among geologists that several processes have been active in supplying veins with their metallic contents. There are four theories, each of which has been sustained by high authority, and all of which are undoubtedly true in their practical applications. First, The crevices or fissures are supposed to have been formed, and mineral matter, dissolved in water, to have been filtered into them from above. This theory was maintained by WERNER, but it probably applies to very few cases of veins. Second, The metallic ores are supposed to have been melted and injected into the rocks by subterranean forces, similar to those concerned in the protrusion of lavas through volcanic craters. Many veins have undoubtedly been filled, as they may often be traced to a mass of rock which has once been lava. Of this kind are the tin and copper lodes of Cornwall, England. This theory was first taught by HUTTON, and has been very widely adopted. Third, Another theory is that of sublimation, or the introduction of the metals in the state of heated vapor, which, upon cooling, condensed and formed veins. It is a well known fact that metals can be vaporized by heat, and that when in this state they naturally ascend and condense upon cooling. Crystals of galena, specular iron ore, and other metals, are thus formed in the laboratory, in the flues of furnaces, and the craters of modern volcanoes. Similar processes have no doubt been operative in all pe-

riods of the earth's history, and must have produced similar results. Fourth, Electro-chemical action is supposed to have been exerted, causing a segregation of metallic particles, and thus forming veins. The superior productiveness of the east and west veins is accounted for by the greater facility with which the segregation could take place from north to south, on account of a coincidence between the local and general currents of electricity. It is supposed that by this action constant decompositions, re-compositions, and transmissions are being effected. A wide variety of opinion exists among practical miners upon this subject. All these theories have their advocates, each basing his opinion upon the special and local facts which he has observed. The theory of formation from water is stoutly maintained by many who have seen the ore pendant from the roof of caves, associated with stalactites which are known to have had such an origin. But it is quite certain that this opinion is incorrect. The insolubility of galena in water, its crystalline character, and arrangement in veins, are all incompatible with such a supposition. If we take any one of the other theories mentioned, it fails to explain all the phenomena presented; but each receives support from some of the peculiarities which these veins exhibit.

It is not improbable, therefore, that each of these processes has been in some degree instrumental in producing and arranging these deposites of ore. They may have acted cotemporaneously, or successively, or in both methods.

In the lower deposites, generally arranged in flat sheets, we often find evidences of a highly heated condition of their contents. The rocks enclosing the vein are often harder and more crystalline than those at a distance. The ore and its vein-stone are sometimes intimately combined, resembling in texture the coarse granites and other rocks of igneous origin. In some parts of such veins a segregating force seems to have acted, separating these ingredients, or some one of them into layers, precisely resembling the veins of segregation so often seen in the igneous rocks. Almost every grade of texture may be observed among these vein-stones, as

among different beds of granite, sienite and porphyry. These are entirely confined to the lower deposits, so far as my observation extends. The perpendicular veins carry pure ore, as before mentioned. This ore is attached to the roof, and side walls of their cavernous openings, but is rarely found in place upon the floor of the caves. If we suppose the fissures to have been open and the ore injected into them, such an arrangement could not have taken place. The fissure would be either completely filled in such an event, or its lower part only, occupied by the ore. It is far more in accordance with the phenomena to believe that the perpendicular veins were filled by the process of sublimation. The heat, which perhaps melted the lower flat sheets, might be sufficient to vaporize a portion of the galena, which passing upwards into the vertical fissures, would condense and arrange itself in their upper portions, as we find it now. The absence of vein-stones in these veins is accounted for by this theory, as the lead ore would be volatilized and carried upward, at a much lower temperature than its associates.

Another interesting evidence of vaporization, is the occurrence of the casts of fossils formed by the introduction of Galena into the cavities of shells, corals, &c., The tubes of delicate corals, sometimes scarcely larger than a hair, are occasionally found filled with the ore; and also the stems of encrinites. I have also a specimen of crystalized galena, which has been formed in and around a mass of fossil shells, that have evidently been first worn by water to mere comb. The ore had then been introduced among these delicate remains, and received the impressions of its constituent shells. Evidently, in these instances the galena must have been in a state of very minute division, and endowed with perfect freedom of motion; conditions which could only be realized by its vaporization. In the absence of sufficient data to warrant a conclusive opinion, I have stated the prevailing theories, and such application of them as seemed most in harmony with facts. From the desultory and irregular manner in which the mines have been

worked, it is very difficult to collect facts upon the most intricate points presented in these veins. The observations made may serve as a nucleus for future facts and discoveries, which in due time, if faithfully gathered, will point out the true theory of their formation.

CHAPTER V.

SURFACE INDICATION OF LEAD VEINS.

There are various indications of the presence of lead veins, all of which are more or less reliable. The general character of the ground is first noticed. A surface cut by frequent ravines, or presenting longitudinal depressions is always preferred, as these indicate the existence of fissures in the rock below. The discovery of "float mineral," or more properly "shovel mineral," is reliable evidence that a vein exists at no great distance from which the scattered ore has been separated. It is usually found in vallies on the sides of slopes, or in beds of clay upon the level surface.

Scattered pieces of tuff, or vein-stones of any kind, are good indications of the same nature as that just mentioned. The growth of vegetation in a linear direction, is also relied upon, as pointing out the location of a crevice which may hold "mineral." Certain plants which thrive best in deep soil, choose such locations as furnish the greatest depth of soft ground. Along the line of the veins their deep reaching radicals meet with no obstruction. Hence, lines of rank vegetation often form a prominent object among the surrounding growth, and mark the location of fissures in the rocks beneath. A notion prevails very widely that a certain plant, known as the "masonic" or "lead weed," grows only where its roots are fed by lead ore. This plant is noted for the depth to which its radicals are known to pierce. They are often found from 40 to 60 feet below the surface. It is therefore usually found growing over crevices where its subterranean proclivities can be indulged without restraint. This indication is said to have been learned from the Indians, who used it long before the lead

veins of this district were known to the whites. These are the ordinary tangible evidences upon which the miner relies in "prospecting." They are founded upon the well known relation of things, and experience has proved their genuineness. Certain other processes of discovery are practiced by some. The use of various forms of the "divining rod" is the most common of these.—From its cheapness and simplicity, it is within the reach of all, though it refuses to exert its enchantment except in favored hands. An instrument called a "tinkembob," much more expensive, but also said to be more reliable, is occasionally met with. As these methods of discovery are entirely arbitrary in their character, and have no reference to the truths of mining science, they are beyond the jurisdiction of my present investigations, and in the absence of all positive knowledge, I cannot venture an opinion upon their practical value to the explorer.

In prospecting, a general knowledge of geology would be of great service to the practical miner.

Untold thousands of money, and long years of toil have been wasted for the want of such knowledge. The lead region is covered with "prospect shafts," sunk where the veriest tyro in geology would have pronounced an unconditional negative upon the hope of "striking a lead." The adventurous swarms of "prospectors" who sweep over the mines during the excitement of first discovery, left few of the surface veins unopened. Hence, prospecting is now attended with great risks, and requires superior sagacity and extensive knowledge for its successful prosecution.

CHAPTER VI.

WORKING OF THE LEAD VEINS.

It is quite certain that the existence of lead ore had been known to the Indians, long previous to the commencement of mining by the whites. Their ancient works still remain to attest the fact. These consist of shallow diggings, and wide furnaces in which the ore was smelted. The natural sagacity of the Indians made them successful prospectors, but, destitute of tools or skill in operating, they seem to have made slow progress in proving their discoveries. Their working consisted mainly in picking over the soft clays of the surface, or the larger crevices with hatchets rude sharp sticks. When their shafts became a few feet deep, and ladders were made by cutting off the branches of small trees, about a foot from the trunk. Upon these the squaws, who performed all the labor of mining, descended and ascended, carrying in bags and baskets, all the ore which they obtained. These rude ladders were occasionally found among the old "Indian diggings." In some cases they ran levels a short distance into the sides of the hills, upon veins which they had discovered, using mats and blankets as sleds to draw out the rubbish. Where the vein entered the solid rock, they made fire upon it, and when heated, poured on water, by which it was cracked, and rendered easy of removal. Their metallurgy was equally rude and simple. A rude hopper was built of stones, usually upon the side of a ravine. Into this the ore was thrown and a fire kindled beneath. When melted, it was run off into a hole dug for its reception.

Such rude attempts at mining seem to have been made, previous to any acquaintance with the whites. Later, however, the

French traders furnished the Indians with tools, and instructed them further in the art of mining. They also purchased their ores, and gave them in exchange, such articles as they required. This stimulated them to farther exertion, so that from 1816, to 1820, considerable quantities of ore was raised by them, which was sold to the traders and found its way to St Louis. American mining commenced about 1820, but no considerable amount of ore was raised until about 1827. The lead region then began to attract popular attention. A few bold pioneers were already in the mines, and amid all the perils of Indian warfare, remained. As soon as the war closed, they recommenced their mining with renewed vigor. The fame of their discoveries went abroad, and brought to the mines thousands of adventurers, who swept over every hill and valley in search of the mineral treasures they were reported to hold. Brilliant discoveries were made, and splendid fortunes acquired. The ore lying near the surface, was of course first found, and requiring little skill to secure it, mining was exceedingly simple. No machinery was needed for draining, and no large outlay of capital was required to insure returns. Under such circumstances, no regular or systematic mining could be expected. Every man was a prospector and preferred breaking ground for a new lead, to working for wages, or moderate returns, in ground already proved. During the twelve years, from 1830 to 1842, machinery was hardly thought of. It was the period of excitement and discovery which always attends the opening of a new mining district. Since that time, very few new discoveries have been made, and the work has been mostly confined to old lodes. With few exceptions, even now, the mines are very imperfectly worked. The shafts have been sunk with no view to permanence. Drifts are run off from them wherever indications of ore appear. If the ground is soft they are supported by temporary cribbing. The rubbish and ore are raised by a common windlass, in wooden tubs called "kibbles." The digging generally ceases at the water line. If however, the vein is strong enough to warrant it, a lifting-pump worked by horses or oxen, is put in.—

In a few instances only, steam power has been used in working pumps; but from the incapacity of the engines, or injudicious management, it has failed to be profitable. During the present season two engine pumps have been started under more favorable auspices. One at Potosi, by Mr. LEWIS, and the other at Fairplay by the American Mining Company. Both these parties have ample means at their disposal, and are determined to make a fair experiment. Water-power has been used in one or two instances, and might be profitably employed in numerous localities. With these exceptions, all the labor of the mines is performed either by hand or horse power.

CHAPTER VII.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE MINES.

In order to exhibit properly the condition and value of the mining interest of the Wisconsin Lead District, I have carefully collected from all sources within my reach, such statistics as could be obtained, and am enabled to present a table, showing the annual productiveness of the lead mines, during most of the period since 1823. The product for the first seven years, from 1823 to 1830, I extract from the report of Dr. OWEN, made to the general government in 1840. The remainder of the table was supplied by Capt. CHARLES BEEBE, of Galena, whose accurate habits entitle his statistics to the fullest confidence.

A TABLE

Exhibiting the amount of Lead shipped from the Lead District of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, from the year 1823 to 1853, inclusive.

YEAR.	POUNDS.
1823 - - - - -	335,180
1824 - - - - -	175,320
1825 - - - - -	664,520
1826 - - - - -	958,842
1827 - - - - -	5,182,180
1828 - - - - -	11,105,810
1829 - - - - -	13,343,150

Here follows a period of eleven years, for which we have no statistics, owing to a change in the mining regulations.

1841 - - - - -	81,696,980
1842 - - - - -	31,653,330
1843 - - - - -	39,148,276

YEARS.	POUNDS.
1844 - - - - -	43,729,540
1845 - - - - -	54,497,860
1846 - - - - -	51,368,210
1847 - - - - -	54,634,450
1848 - - - - -	47,737,830
1849 - - - - -	44,605,380
1850 - - - - -	39,801,130
1851 - - - - -	33,188,056
1852 - - - - -	28,703,960
1853 - - - - -	29,806,980

From this table it will be seen that the annual yield of the mines went on increasing to 1845, when it attained its maximum, and remained nearly stationary for three years. From 1848 forward, a steady decline is shown, bringing us by a constantly decreasing series to a product nearly fifty per cent. less in 1852 than 1847. A decrease so marked and rapid in the productiveness which had been constantly increasing for thirty years, proves the operation of some powerful and wide-spread cause. This cause it is highly important to ascertain and make known, for in the absence of authentic knowledge, serious misapprehensions exist abroad in regard to its true nature. It is generally supposed that the deposits of lead are nearly exhausted, and therefore hold out no inducements to business men to engage in working them. Hence, while capital has been freely flowing to other mining districts far less rich in metallic ores, no non-resident company has ever made an investment in the lead mines of Wisconsin. Unfounded in fact as this report may be, it has nevertheless done much to injure the mining interest, and at this time exerts a strong influence against it. The real causes of this diminished product are well known to those familiar with the history of our lead mines.

First, while the mines were at their maximum productiveness, the discovery of gold in California was announced, and drew off one-third of the whole mining force. This was a loss that could not be replaced, especially while the whole tide of adventurous emigration was flocking to the land of gold. The following ex-

tract from the Shullsburg *Pick & Gad* presents the conviction of all who are acquainted with the loss thus experienced :

“Although science may do much in developing our mines—a scientific research bring out and establish new principles—yet we feel that if we had among us that population which opened the diggings which we are now working,—if we could call back from California some of those enterprising young men who have left within the last four years,—could we gather up the bones of those brave miners that are bleaching upon the far-off plains of Mexico, and re-animate that dust which is mingling with the ashes of the Aztec,—could we people the mines with the population of '40 and '46—we would again hear the cry of new diggings, new lodes, new towns, and a change would come over the spirit of this dreaming, gophering community, which, with a few exceptions, are drifting around and picking up mineral upon the discoveries of those brave boys who were always in quest of new things.”

As a second cause, the prevalence of an irregular and inefficient method of working the veins may be mentioned. This has already been described in a former paragraph. Such working answered well enough as long as there was surface ore enough to pick up ; but when the superficial deposits were exhausted, it was inadequate, and a falling off in the product could not fail to follow.

The mines have been worked entirely with a view to immediate results, and generally by single individuals, or small and temporary combinations, with little capital at their command. The working of veins at any considerable depth involves an expenditure too large for any except companies with heavy capital. The reason will be seen at once, when the nature of the operation is considered.

In following a vein, dead or barren ground is often encountered, as already noticed, and the miner must work through these unproductive portions in order to reach the deposits of ore. The distance that he must work without receiving any returns is uncertain, but it is quite sure that somewhere before him, the vein will resume its productiveness. The constant hope of discovery stimulates him to effort, and not unfrequently poverty and want spur his limbs to the uncertain task. After years of toil, he perhaps strikes a lead,

and is repaid for all his sacrifices ; or, as not unfrequently happens, worn out in body, discouraged and beggared, he abandons his shaft forever. Another miner, bringing fresh energy and capital, steps into his place, and taking up the work where he had been compelled to leave it, soon finds an opening which yields a competency or a fortune. In some cases, shafts or drifts have been worked by several sets of miners successively, and abandoned by each, where at last some fortunate individual comes in, strikes a lead, and alone reaps the reward of their united labors. The history of these adventures would furnish instances of manly fortitude and persevering toil which have never been surpassed. We know those who have succeeded ; but the long, sad catalogue of those who failed, is lost in the obscurity of poverty and the grave. Such experience proves that the risks of mining are too great for single individuals with small capital, and very few can now be induced to attempt it, who thoroughly appreciate the small chances of success.

The system of individual mining is also a serious obstacle in the way of drainage. Owing to the limited size of individual claims, one mine often cannot be drained by a pump or level, without receiving the water from several others belonging to various owners, and unless some arrangement can be effected among them, the ground remains unworked, for no one would be willing to bear the whole expense of drainage where all are to share its benefits.

The development of the mines has also been retarded in some localities by the illiberality of non-resident land owners, who demanded exorbitant rents, and desired to throw all risks upon the miners. Many rich lodes have been left unworked, to the damage of the owners, as well as other parties interested.

Under these depressing circumstances, mining could not long be profitable in any district, and we are not surprised that our mines have diminished their product one-half in the last five years. Suppose such a system tried in the metalliferous districts of Britain and Germany. Would not their great metallic arteries, which now flood the markets of the world, dry up, or shrink into insignificance ?

Mining, like manufacturing, requires for its successful prosecution, systematic, comprehensive, and long continued application of labor and capital. Individual mining can be profitable only for short periods. It lacks the force, and has not power to avail itself of the economies essential to success. Individual interests and capital must be combined and brought under the influence of a common aim. Risks and benefits must be shared, force must be organized, and guided by intelligence and skill; then nature can be conquered, the difficult problem solved, and the gate of her stony treasuries opened in triumph.

The mines are now in a transition state. They have passed through the period of excitement, when chance rewarded the fortunate with rapid gains, to a more quiet and settled condition, in which rude and individual attempts at mining are attended with frequent failure and occasional success. They now await the period of organization to which their full treasures are to be surrendered.

CHAPTER VIII.

VALUE OF THE LEAD MINES OF WISCONSIN, AS A FIELD FOR EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS.

In opening an extensive mine, a large expenditure must be made before any return can be realized, it is therefore important to calculate closely beforehand the conditions required to render this preliminary investment a profitable adventure. This involves several considerations, each of which must have its due weight in determining the value of a mining locality.

First—The character of the metalliferous deposits.

Second—Extent of unworked ground, where discoveries of ore may reasonably be expected.

Third—Character of the ground.

Fourth—Facilities for drainage.

Fifth—Proximity to fuel, market, &c.

Let us now see how the lead region of Wisconsin will abide the test of these conditions.

First—Character of the deposits. I have already shown that most of them are true veins and may be relied upon as such in extensive mining operations.

Second—Extent of unworked ground. It has also been shown that the works thus far have merely been superficial. The deposits of the surface rock even have only been exhausted in a few cases, while those of the lower rocks have but just been discovered. All the mining thus far done could be put upon six sections of land. Veins are everywhere pointed out which have been abandoned, though still yielding richly, for want of machinery to remove the water, or from the occurrence of a temporary "pinch" which cut

off the ore. The constant discovery of veins incidentally while digging wells, cellars, &c., proves conclusively that a vast addition to the known mineral ground may be looked for in this direction ; while the unexplored deposits of the buff-colored and lower magnesian limestones, offer a fresh and promising field to mining enterprise. From those rich storehouses of ore, generations to come will draw their supplies and leave them yet unexhausted.

Third—Character of the ground. This is eminently favorable. The veins intersect only limestones, sandstones, and shales. No injections of trap or granite occur here, which so often ruin the prospect of the miner elsewhere. The rocks have been very slightly disturbed, hence faults or shifts of the strata, throwing the veins out of their natural position are rare. The ground is frequently so open that nothing but the pick and gad are required for excavating it.

Fourth—Facility of drainage. As most mineral veins run into the water at a short distance from the surface, it is important to know with what facility this element can be removed. This will depend upon the structure of the rocks and the conformation of the surface. Near many of the lodes the surface is intersected by deep ravines and vallies, on either side of which the lead bearing rocks are piled. In such cases drainage by level can be very easily effected. This method of drainage has advantages over every other where it can be used. As the veins are arranged in gangues, parallel to each other, a level may be run so as to cut them all in its course and thus prove the ground at the same time it relieves it of water. Such a level, judiciously located and perseveringly driven could not fail to enrich its owners. Numerous localities might be selected, where by running a level one mile, from twenty to fifty veins would be cut through and drained. A few levels only have been undertaken. That of Mr. CHAMPION at New Diggings is the most extensive, and has been eminently profitable.—Mr. LOONY's level, near Benton, has been driven 900 feet, and paid well. McCoy's level, near Shullsburg, is also a good invest-

ment. These are only beginnings, but they prove what may be done in this direction.

In Europe, these levels are often driven for many miles, at an expense of from five to twenty dollars per fathom. One of these levels, at the Gwennap mines in Cornwall, is twenty-six miles in length.

The lead mines of this district can also be readily drained by pumps of moderate capacity. The lead-bearing rock is traversed by vertical seams, filled with a tough clay impervious to water. By this means, the water which it holds is divided into separate basins, or great natural cisterns, each independent of every other. Thus, a pump may be put upon any one of these, and unwater the ground within its limits, while those adjacent are not affected. Were it not for this beautiful economy of nature, no pump could be found of sufficient power to lower the level of these subterranean waters. This structure also explains the fact, that the water is often found twenty or thirty feet higher upon one vein than upon another a few rods distant. In some cases, the basins are so small that forty feet of water has been raised by a pump of three-horse power. In other cases, fifty-horse power would be required to effect a thorough drainage.

Fifth—Location in respect to fuel, market, &c. The lead district as a whole is abundantly supplied with fuel, though in some few localities, wood has to be brought from a distance. The dense forests of its river valleys, and the heavy bodies of oak and other timber which cover nearly one-third of its surface, promise a store of fuel amply sufficient for its future wants. The great coal field of Illinois is scarcely a hundred miles from its southern border. Lines of railway, traversing it from east to west, and from north to south, will soon connect it with those vast stores of combustible matter, and disperse the spoils of its own forests wherever the wants of industry may require them. It is thought that under these facilities for cheap transportation, coal may be afforded at \$2,50 per ton. At this price, it could be safely used in those

portions of the district where wood is least abundant. The completion of the railroads, now being rapidly constructed through this district, will give it, together with its proximity to the Mississippi, ready access, at every season of the year, to all the markets of the country.

I have thus endeavored to set forth the character of the lead mines of Wisconsin; the causes which have obstructed their development; and the inducements which they offer for extensive mining operations. It has been shown that the deposits of ore are true veins; and unexhaustible for centuries to come. That as yet they have been worked only in the most superficial manner; that the withdrawal of labor into other fields, the want of concentrated capital, and the prevalence of mistaken opinions as to their value, have all been operative in retarding their progress, and bringing their productiveness to a temporary decline. Yet even under these unfavorable circumstances, these mines yield annually nearly 30,000,000 lbs. of pure lead, or about one-half of all the lead produced in the United States. During the years 1845, 1846 and 1847, the entire lead mines, including the small portions of the district in Illinois and Iowa, produced annually about 54,000,000 lbs., of which two-thirds were from the Wisconsin mines. During the same years, the average annual yield of all the lead mines of Great Britain was 105,736,333 lbs. The yield of our lead district, therefore, exceeded one-half of the total product of the British lead mines. Such a product of ore, with the some outlay of labor and capital, is altogether unprecedented in the whole history of mining.

During these years, lead became an important item in our foreign exports, while the import of this article sank to a mere trifle. This will be seen by consulting a few statistics from the records of trade. During 1845 and 1846, the imports and exports were as follows :

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Rec'ts at New Orleans.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
7,995 lbs.	54,930,000 lbs.	16,823,766 lbs.

In contrast with these figures, observe the same statistics for the last two years—1850 and 1851 :

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Rec'ts at New Orleans.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1850-51—43,490,000 lbs.	22,750,000 lbs.	227,448 lbs.
1851-52—37,544,588 “	18,729,580 “	747,930 “

According to these figures, in the years 1845 and 1846, we not only supplied our home market with lead, but sent to foreign countries 16,000,000 lbs. While during 1850, '51, and '52, we have fallen so far short of supplying our home market, that we import annually 40,000,000 lbs. to make up the deficit. For this we send out of the country annually, about \$2,500,000 for a commodity which might be abundantly supplied at home. Two-thirds of this sum of money sent away to pay the miners of England, Germany, and Spain, ought to be laid out in the lead mines of Wisconsin, and would be, if these mines were worked to an extent at all commensurate with their inherent richness. It is obviously of the highest importance that an interest like this, second to no other in our State, should not be suffered to decline. At this period especially, when we are just setting up for ourselves, we need the avails of those natural resources with which a beneficent Providence has favored us. If our young State would become rich in acquired possessions, it must improve this fundamental capital. It should buy much, but sell more, and buy nothing abroad that it can get at home. What a transformation would the vast sums now sent abroad for lead accomplish, if distributed over our lead district, for which nature has done so much, and art so little.—What engines would pump its deepest mines! What mighty levels would be cut through the walls of its veined treasuries!—What life would be infused into every branch of industrial effort! What cities would grow up as if by magic; and what evidences of wealth and prosperity would cover all the land! For such a consummation, a little fostering care only is now needed. The true value of these mines must be made known; and companies with ample capital must be found to work them. A Department of Mines, similar to the School of Mines in Great Britain, should be

connected with the State University, where such scientific knowledge as is necessary for successful mining, may be obtained.

Under the present high prices of lead, the mines are reviving, and it is to be hoped that no change of governmental policy will result in a reduction of these prices until they are again in a state of healthy activity.

CHAPTER IX.

ZINC ORES OF WISCONSIN.

These ores (popularly known as "black-jack," and "dry-bone,") are found in quantity in the lead district. They are generally supposed to be worthless, and hence are thrown away among the rubbish of the mines, no thorough attempt having been made to ascertain their value or to reduce them to use. Impressed with the importance of ascertaining their true quality, I have caused them to be thoroughly examined and analyzed, with a view to determine their workable value. The experiments thus far have been made with the dry-bone, as the black-jack is better known, and from its peculiar composition is a less valuable ore, being practically valueless here, from the great expense attending its reduction.

The examinations were conducted by Dr. AUGUSTUS HAYES, of Boston, whose distinguished reputation as a chemist, and large experience in the assay of similar ores, will inspire the fullest confidence in the correctness of his results. His report upon the zinc ores submitted to him, is given below, and shows that this dry-bone contains from 79 to 90 per cent. of the oxide of zinc, four-fifths of which is pure metal. This large per centage of metal is so favorably combined as to be readily separated by known processes from the ore.

The examinations were conducted at my request, with especial reference to the capacity of the ore to yield the white oxide of zinc, which, from its great value as a pigment, is becoming an article of the highest importance in the market. The results are of the most favorable character, proving the existence of a new source of mineral wealth in this district, second only to its won-

derful lead veins. The oxide of zinc, or zinc white, is now rapidly superceding white lead as a paint, owing to its quality, absence of poisonous effect and greater cheapness of production.

To supply the great and constantly increasing demand for it, we have in the United States only two manufactories: one in New Jersey and the other in Pennsylvania. The New Jersey works have been in operation about three years, and have prepared their paint from the red oxide of zinc, which, until recently, was supposed to be the only ore capable of yielding zinc white, without first reducing it to a metal. A recent discovery however, has been made, which proves this supposition to be an error. An ingenious metallurgist, SAMUEL WETHERELL, Esq., has discovered a process of manufacturing this article from the dry-bone or carbonate of zinc. The Pennsylvania works have been erected for the purpose of applying this discovery upon an extended scale, to a deposit of dry-bone discovered and owned by SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., of New York, to whose enterprise, and that of Mr. WETHERELL, the public are indebted for this important addition to the available resources of the country. The works have just been completed and commenced operations. An extract from the American Mining Journal will show the success of the invention in practice:

“The assertion that the oxide of zinc could not be made from the calamine, (dry-bone,) unless by first reducing the zinc to a metallic state, and then sublimating it, has been proven, within the present week, untrue. This fact is not merely the result of analytical experiments, but is daily accomplished, making four tons of oxide of zinc, or twenty-four tons per week. We learn from an officer of the company, that they will at once proceed to enlarge their works and increase their product to ten tons per day, or 3000 tons per annum. This at \$130 per ton, would amount to \$396,000, which, ground in oil, would sell for \$180 per ton, or \$540,000 per annum. These estimates may be relied upon as demonstrated by the actual working of the manufactory. The

white oxide produced by this process will compare favorably with the best French white, besides being superior to it in body."

Dr. HAYES has shown that our ores are fully equal, if not superior, to those of Pennsylvania. They are found in sufficient abundance to supply extensive works with raw material. They could be obtained very cheaply, both on account of their frequent association with lead veins, and the quantities already thrown out upon the surface, in mining for lead. They are within 150 miles of Milwaukee and Chicago, to which points they will be connected in one year, by railway communication. To these places they could be conveyed at a cost of \$1,50 or \$2,00 per ton. If preferred, coal could be transported inland at corresponding prices. Every ton of ore will yield from 1400 to 1600 pounds of pure white oxide. This could be sold at the door of the factory for \$130 per ton. The cost of the ore and manufacture would not exceed \$60 per ton, leaving a clear profit of \$70 upon every ton of the oxide manufactured. A factory producing ten tons of oxide per day, would thus yield to its owners a net annual profit of \$210,000. This is no fiction. These results are realizable, and will be realized, when capital, enterprise, and skill are organized and brought to bear upon this new branch of our natural resources. The manufacture of metallic zinc and brass might also be profitably conducted with this ore. For this purpose it is the best ore known, and is used in Europe in preference to any other. All of our zinc and most of our brass is now imported, while our mines of zinc and copper are second to none in the world. We need only patience, skill, and confidence, to conquer the slight difficulties which now lie in the way to these great sources of wealth and prosperity, with the means of which we are so abundantly provided. I commend attention to the accompanying report of Dr. HAYES.

REPORT OF DR. AUGUSTUS HAYES, UPON THE ZINC ORES OF WISCONSIN.

To EDWARD DANIELS, Esq.,

Geologist to State of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I am able at this moment to send you the results obtained by chemical analyses of the ores of zinc, which were among the valuable ores and minerals you placed in my hands:

No. 11 of the series. (Dry-bone diggings, near Shullsburg.) The specimen is a carbonate of zinc, with accidental portions of carbonates of lime, iron, and manganese.

One hundred parts of this ore consist of

Pure oxide of zinc, - - - - -	59.76
Oxides iron, manganese, and lime, - - - - -	4.84
Earthy matter, or rock, - - - - -	1.40
Carbonic acid and water, - - - - -	34.00
	100.00

One hundred parts of this ore, after roasting or heating to redness, contain 90.50 pure white oxide of zinc.

No. 12 of the series, from Platteville. The specimen is a carbonate of zinc, with a little silicate of zinc and carbonate of lime.

One hundred parts of this ore consist of

Pure oxide of zinc, - - - - -	60.20
Silica and oxide of iron, - - - - -	2.20
Carbonate of lime, - - - - -	12.60
Carbonic acid and water, - - - - -	24.00
Earth or rock, - - - - -	.40
	100.00

Specimen No. 12.—One hundred parts of this ore, after being heated to redness, contain 79.20 of pure white oxide of zinc.

No. 13 of the series, from Mineral Point.—This specimen closely resembles No. 12, consisting of carbonate of zinc with rock.

One hundred parts consist of

Pure oxide of zinc, - - - - -	56.20
Oxides iron, alumina, &c. - - - - -	1.80
Carbonate of lime, - - - - -	2.00
Silicious rock, - - - - -	6.60
Carbonic acid and water, - - - - -	33.40
	<hr/>
	100.00

One hundred parts, after heating to redness, contain 84 3-10 parts of pure white oxide of zinc.

No. 14 of the series, from Mifflin.—Carbonate of zinc, with some earthy matter.

One hundred parts consist of

Pure oxide of zinc, - - - - -	57.00
Oxides iron, alumina, &c., - - - - -	5.40
Earthy matter, - - - - -	7.60
Carbonate of lime, - - - - -	2.00
Carbonic acid and water, - - - - -	28.00
	<hr/>
	100.00

One hundred parts of this ore, after having been heated to redness, contain 79 1-10 parts of pure white oxide of zinc.

No. 21, of the series, from Messersmith's, near Dodgeville.—This specimen is also a carbonate of zinc, mixed with earthy matter, mostly silicious.

One hundred parts of this ore consist of

Pure oxide of zinc, - - - - -	56.20
Oxides iron, alumina, &c., - - - - -	2.80
Carbonate of lime, - - - - -	1.80
Silicious rock, - - - - -	6.20
Carbonic acid and water, - - - - -	33.00
	<hr/>
	100.00

One hundred parts of this ore, after having been heated red hot, contain 83 9-10 parts of pure white oxide of zinc.

The value of white oxide of zinc as a pigment, is becoming generally known, and it has a market price much higher than white lead. Most of the metallic lead consumed for paints is first made into white lead, which thus becomes the staple manufacture

based on metallic lead. Now these ores of zinc, familiarly known as "dry-bone," are the best ores for producing the white oxide of zinc; but the manufacture is not here based on the metal, but on the ore. By merely heating these ores in heaps on brush-wood, they lose their carbonic acid and water, and become soft mixtures of from 79 to 90 per cent. oxide of zinc, with earths and iron oxide. The material thus obtained, mixed with charcoal, gives in the muffle furnaces, by one operation, nearly all the oxide of zinc which the ore contains. Extensive manufactories can be sustained by the consumption at present going on, of this product, which continues to be imported largely. But these ores are equally as well adapted to the production of metallic zinc, a very useful metal, bearing a higher price than lead. The ores used abroad for the production of this metal, are far inferior to these in quality, and they are not extensively distributed. On economical considerations, therefore, these ores have a high value. They offer the advantage of employing a large capital with a certainty of the manufacture being profitable and important. A state possessing such mineral deposits, must be regarded as rich in resources of a highly important kind.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES,

Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

16 Boylston St., Boston, }
31st Jan, 1853. }

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY OF THE LEAD REGION.

The best mining districts of the globe are generally noted for their sterility. This is not, however, always the case; and indeed there is no necessary connection, between metallic ores and unproductive soils. But the igneous rocks with which these ores are very generally associated, and the broken surface which accompanies them, are unfavorable to agricultural pursuits. In this region, however, we have no igneous rocks exposed, and the surface is generally only slightly undulating.

The soil is generally a rich, calcareous, and silicious loam, with a sub-soil of clay. In the north and east, where the sandstone comes to the surface, patches of sandy soil occur. Its fertility is attested by the actual results of farming whenever attempted—a testimony far more tangible and satisfactory than could be given by any analysis, however complete. The most abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., are returned to the farmer. Fruit trees of every variety known in our northern latitudes, thrive vigorously and bear abundantly. Some of the producing orchards of this region cannot be surpassed in the country. Even the grape seems at home, and ripens finely in the dry, pure atmosphere peculiar to our State. Tobacco and flax thrive wherever tried. The traveler who passes over this region, when the crops are waving in the luxuriance of summer, and the orchards bending beneath their fruitage, will need no aid from the geologist and chemist to convince him that its soil is of the best quality.

Living water is abundant here. Springs gush out from every hill-side, and streams flow in every valley, whose crystal waters are equal to any that the poets have ever feigned or sung. Thus

water for stock can be easily obtained—a prime consideration in the selection of a farm. The streams are generally rapid, and furnish excellent water-powers for milling and manufacturing.

Timber is also abundant, with the exception of a few large prairies; yet even on these there are no points more than three or four miles distant from the wood. An interesting and valuable feature may be mentioned in this connection, viz: The rapid growth of young trees from the soil of the open prairie, wherever the annual fires are shut off. Upon Judge BLACKSTONE'S farm, near White Oak Springs, we were shown dense groves of young trees, from six to ten inches in diameter, where, twenty five years ago, not a shrub could be found larger than a riding whip. The same process may be seen in numerous localities, at various stages of advancement, from the prairie, covered with sprouts of oak, hickory, aspen, hazel, and sometimes maple, linden, and ash, to thick groves which have been growing for many years. In what manner have the germs of these trees been preserved in the soil of the prairies from which they spring, during the long period that they must have remained dormant? If proper precautions are taken to protect the surface from the fires, every farm upon these prairies will supply itself with timber in a few years. No uneasiness need be felt in regard to wood in this district, as the growth will far more than replace the use, and self-interest will dictate the preservation of young trees.

Its proximity to the great pine regions of the north, renders lumber cheap, and easily obtained. Its location, in point of access to market, with the Mississippi on the west, and about to be connected by three lines of railway with the east, cannot be surpassed. It possesses every needed facility of communication to give a good market for its agricultural products. The home demand now absorbs whatever the farmer can raise, at high prices. The prices of lands are very low, considering their quality and location. Here, then, we have in the lead mines every essential to the successful prosecution of agriculture; a fertile soil, wood, water, timber, and a ready market at home or abroad for every thing pro-

duced ; a fine climate, and cheap lands. We may justly claim for this district agricultural resources equal to any other in the great valley of the Mississippi.

We can safely commend it to the agriculturist who is seeking a location. Laboring under mistaken ideas of its character, regarding it as dry, sterile, and broken, the tide of agricultural emigration has swept by, to lands inferior in quality and far less favorably located. Let the emigrant in search of a farm look over the beautiful counties of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Green, and Dane, before he goes farther west, and he will hardly fail to find one to his mind. A vast accession to the farming population of the district may be expected as soon as these erroneous impressions are removed. Its prairies and openings will be laid out into farms, whose owners will enrich themselves from the products of the fertile soil. Its hills and vallies will be dotted with rural homes, adding new beauty to the charms of nature ; and its solitudes will be made glad by the stir of happy and successful industry.

CHAPTER XI.

MINERALOGY.

Under this head, I will present a brief notice of the prominent minerals of the lead district, and the processes by which those of them which are valuable may be prepared for use. For want of such accurate knowledge, mineral resources often remain unknown, or if known, undeveloped and useless.

SULPHURET OF LEAD.—GALENA.

This is the ore from which most of the lead of commerce is derived. It is of bluish gray color, with a shining metallic lustre, sometimes splendid. Cleavage generally perfect, cubic, occasionally found fibrous and granular. In many localities the crystals are very perfect and beautiful. They are generally cubes, called by the miners "cogs." These are sometimes elongated, so as to form right square prisms, or the edges and corners truncated, forming octahedrons, and dodecahedrons. The ore is generally reduced in blast furnaces, and the lead is run into moulds, forming bars of about 70 pounds weight, called "pigs." The average yield is about sixty-eight per cent.

For the chemical constituents of this mineral, see the report of Dr. HAYES, on galena, at the end of this chapter.

SULPHATE OF LEAD.—ANGLESITE.

This ore occurs in small quantities. It is generally found in crystals, nearly transparent, having a vitreous lustre and slight tinge of green. The galena is often studded thickly with these crystals, especially where it occurs in small cavities.

CARBONATE OF LEAD.

This is known as "white mineral" among miners. It is found massive, having no metallic lustre or appearance. It is generally of a white or light gray color, but is sometimes colored darker. It fractures very much like a piece of compact limestone. It consists, chemically, of the oxide of lead, 85.46, carbonic acid, 16.54. It occurs with the galena, generally in soft ground. It is sometimes found in a pulverulent form, coating the galena, and known as "mineral ashes." It has resulted from the decomposition of that ore. It is valuable as an ore of lead. About 20,000 pounds were raised at "Brigham's mine," near the Blue Mounds, and small quantities have been found in many localities. It is sometimes confounded with sulphate of baryta, from which it can be distinguished in the manner I have described in treating of that mineral.

CARBONATE OF ZINC.

This ore has very little of the metallic character in its appearance. It is massive, assuming sometimes a stalactitic or mamillary form, with a spongy texture, like encrusted moss. It is popularly known as "dry-bone." Its color varies from white with a pearly lustre, to light brown and green. It occurs abundantly in veins, associated with galena, at Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Mifflin, Franklin, Platteville, Shullsburg, Hazel Green, and other places. It is the most valuable ore of zinc known. For a fuller account of this ore, see report of Dr. HAYES, and chapter on "Zinc ores of Wisconsin."

SULPHURET OF ZINC.—BLENDE.

This ore of zinc, known as "black-jack," is very common. It is generally massive; color, green, brown, or black; lustre, resinous. Frequently in crystals, disseminated through the vein-stone or the adjacent rock. Fine crystalized specimens are sometimes mistaken for tin ore. For chemical composition, see table of analysis. This

ore has been used for the manufacture of metallic zinc, but it is so much inferior to the carbonate, or dry-bone, as to be used with profit only where that ore cannot be obtained. It may be ground and used as a mineral paint.

SULPHURET OF COPPER.

This ore is usually of a brass yellow color. It resembles iron pyrites, but is distinguished from that mineral by being easily cut with a knife, and failing to strike fire with steel.

CARBONATE OF COPPER.

Generally of a light green, gray, or blue color; earthy and massive fibres, with a silky lustre; sometimes crystalized regularly, with a vitreous lustre, and deep azure hue. In this last form, it is often mistaken for crystals of colored quartz, and furnishes specimens of rare beauty. The carbonate and sulphuret of copper are generally combined. They occur in veins, usually perpendicular, in the lower beds of the gray limestone. They have been worked at Mineral Point, where they have yielded about 15,000,000 pounds of ore. Most of this was smelted in the vicinity, and gave from 15 to 20 per cent. of pure copper. No work has been done on these veins for several years, and it may be questioned whether present indications are sufficiently favorable to warrant an extensive outlay. A small vein, also, has been struck in the same rock at McKnight's copper diggings, section 8, town of Wayne, and copper ore has been found near Centreville. Indications of copper have also been observed in several other localities. But until further examinations be made, it is impossible to pronounce upon their value. No discovery of this ore has been made in the same vein with lead, so far as I am aware.

IRON.—BROWN HEMATITE.

A variety of this ore is found occasionally, forming the matrix of the lead; color, brownish yellow; structure fibrous, when broken presenting often a mamillary surface. It accompanies the

vein in parallel bands with clay. When ground, this ore forms yellow ochre. Red ochre, known as iron rust, is often found in immense quantities in the veins. It is often followed as an indication of a "lead." Its origin can be traced to the decomposition of iron pyrites.

SULPHURET OF IRON.—IRON PYRITES.

This mineral is found abundantly throughout the mines. It is the brilliant substance, called sulphur or "mundic." It occurs in nearly every form known to the mineralogist, and furnishes specimens of unsurpassed beauty. Occasionally the galena is coated over with this substance. In some cases the rock near a vein seems to have been broken up, and pyrites introduced, cementing the mass together into a kind of breccia. The cavities are lined with octahedral crystals of a bronze color. This ore is often mistaken for gold, from which it is distinguished by not being malleable. The chemical composition of this ore is 55 parts of sulphur, 45 of iron. It is used for the manufacture of copperas, which is prepared from it by the simple process of leaching and evaporation. It is also used for the manufacture of alum, and sulphuric acid. The increasing demand for these articles confers a high importance upon this ore.

It decomposes very rapidly, when exposed to the air. Where piles of it have been thrown out around the mouth of a shaft, the soluble copperas, formed from its decomposition, is often washed down by the rains, and collected in the pools around, where it is left upon the evaporation of the water. In Mr. LOONEY'S level, section 11, town of Benton, a most beautiful illustration of decomposition and recombination occurs. A heavy vein of pyrites is here imbedded in very pure clay. The level has been cut through this, giving free access to the air. The ore has decomposed, forming copperas, which effloresces in delicate crystals upon the sides of the level. A portion of the sulphur has been left pure. Another portion, uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere, formed sulphuric acid, which, uniting with the clay, produced the sul-

phate of alumina, or alum. All these substances may be seen here in the process of formation. Nothing can be more instructive to the naturalist, or more interesting to the reflecting mind, than the contemplation of these silent mutations of matter, constantly going on in the great laboratory of nature, around and beneath us.

SULPHATE OF LIME.—GYPSUM.

This substance has been found in only one locality. It occurs at Fairplay, about 60 feet below the surface, in veins traversing a bed of clay. It is white, with a fibrous texture and satin lustre. Owing to its great depth from the surface, the extent of the deposit cannot at present be ascertained. It is used as a mineral manure, under the name of "Plaster of Paris;" and also for taking casts, stereotyping, and as a cement. I believe this is the first discovery of gypsum yet made in the State, except in the drift.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

This is the heavy spar of the miner. It is generally of a white or yellowish color, vitreous lustre, and so heavy as to be often mistaken for white lead ore. It has even been carried to the furnace and tried for lead; and upon failing to yield that metal, the report has been circulated that the "white mineral" has been tried and found worthless. It is however distinguished from that ore by a little care. It is softer than the carbonate of lead. It has a glassy lustre, while that is lustreless and earthy in appearance. The lead effervesces with acid; the baryta does not. This spar is ground and used as white paint, forming Venice White by combination with white lead. The article here is of good quality for such purpose, and is found in considerable quantities.

WATER LIME.

Discoveries of this valuable substance have been made in several localities, which promise to be of value. But I am not prepared to report upon them until fuller examinations have been

made. It is of great importance that good hydraulic cements should be furnished from the rocks of our own State, as we are now making heavy importations of this bulky article from abroad. Early and thorough attention will be devoted to an examination of all rocks, which promise to be useful in this particular.

BUILDING STONE.

The rocks of this portion of the State furnish excellent material for building purposes, but great care is required in making a selection. The different layers in the same quarry often vary much in their texture and composition, so that close discrimination is needed to obtain such as will weather alike. In this climate, where sudden freezes are so common after winter rains, if a rock is porous it can hardly escape destruction, however hard and compact it may appear, when taken from the quarry. The water insinuating itself into the minute pores, expands suddenly by freezing, and bursts it apart. When stone is to be selected for an edifice, of any considerable value, especially if designed for public purposes, every precaution should be taken to ascertain the real quality of the rock, before it is used. For want of such care many of our public edifices in older states are only monuments of folly; and at this early juncture, while our cities are yet to be built, we may take advantage of their experience.

REPORT OF DR. HAYES ON THE GALENA OF WISCONSIN.

The results of assays of seven specimens of galena, as marked and numbered by EDWARD DANIELS, Esq, Geologist to the State of Wisconsin, are as follows :

No. 2. East and west vein from Brigham's, near Blue Mounds.—A clean mass of galena.

One assay ton (2000 lbs.) of this galena, assayed for lead, afforded 1600 lbs. The lead obtained when assayed for silver, less 1 25-100 oz. silver.

No. 3. From a north and south vein, New Diggings.—Another variety of galena.

One assay ton, assayed for lead, afforded 1628 pounds. The result for silver hardly differed from No. 2.

No. 4. From an east and west vein New Diggings.—Another form of Galena.

One assay ton, assayed for lead, afforded 1580 pounds. The proportion of silver was the same as in 3.

No. 5. Fibrous galena, from Franklin, supposed to contain silver largely.—A sample differing from the last in form.

One assay ton, assayed for lead, afforded 1586 pounds. The proportion of silver was nearly the same as in No. 4.

No. 6. North and south vein, Potosi.—Sample differing in form from the last.

One assay ton afforded 1680 pounds lead. The result of the assay for silver was the same as in the other samples.

No. 7. East and west vein, Potosi.—Another variety of galena.

One assay ton afforded 1600 pounds of lead. This lead contained the same proportion of silver as the last.

No. 8. From a dry bone sheet, Messersmith's, near Dodgeville.—This sample was somewhat mixed with foreign matter.

One assay-ton, afforded 1520 pounds of lead. The proportion of silver in the lead was the same as in the above.

The analytical trials here given were performed on samples of galena, presenting different physical characters, and two of them had the color, form, and hardness of argentiferous galenas. The proportion of silver estimated on the yield of lead, is remarkably near the same in the different samples. The silver in this minute quantity seems to belong to the galena, whatever may be its form, and its detection and separation are not easily effected.

The per centage of lead afforded, is that of an assay, and will serve as a guide in pointing out what returns should be obtained from smelting operations as carefully conducted.

It will be seen that the ores, after being broken from gangue, should produce 1600 pounds of lead, from 2000 pounds of ore, were the smelting processes perfect.

Respectfully,

AUG. A. HAYES,

Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

Boston, 20th January, 1854.

CHAPTER XII.

IRON ORE OF DODGE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.

This deposit of iron ore consists of a bed of great horizontal extent, included between layers of limestone above, and a bed of clay, underlain by limestone, below. It presents an occasional out-crop along a distance of fourteen miles, and may be traced, with frequent interruptions, through the whole distance from Iron Ridge, Dodge county, in a south-east direction, to the town of Hartford, in Washington county. It varies in thickness from 8 to 30 feet. It undoubtedly extends over at least ten or twelve square miles, constituting one of the most extensive beds of iron ore known. It presents every evidence of being an included stratum, having a distinct stratification conformable to the rocks above and below it. The whole formation of rocks dip slightly towards the east. The structure of the ore in place is usually that of small flattened nodules, cemented together. By partial decomposition, the ore on the surface has been separated into its constituent nodules, which resemble flax seed in their size, color, and greasy feel. This loose material is called seed ore. Occasional lumps of compact hematite occur, which seem to be a secondary form of the ore. The limestone adjoining the bed of ore is frequently discolored by it, and crystals of hematite occur, lining its cavities. True analyses have been made of this ore, the detail of which I have not by me at this moment. They prove it to contain about 50 per cent. of iron, combined with alumina, silica, manganese, &c.—This per centage is eminently favorable, as any addition of iron beyond 60 per cent. diminishes the working value of the ore, except for transportation. The combination is such in this case that the ore reduces readily, without the necessity of any flux except

the accompanying clay. The experiments recently made upon the quality of the metal produced prove it equal in toughness to the best American iron. Two companies have been organized to work this ore—the North-Western Iron Company, and the Hartford Iron Company. The North-Western Company have now in operation a steam blast furnace at Iron Ridge, capable of producing from six to eight tons of pig iron per day. They contemplate erecting two furnaces, of a superior capacity to this, at the same place. I am informed by CHARLES BURCHARD, Esq., of Waukesha, an active member of the company, that pig iron can be produced at these works cheaper than at any furnace in America. The ore delivered at the furnace costs only fifty cents per ton. The immense forests amid which it is located furnish abundant fuel, while its peculiar composition renders it very cheaply reduced.

Not a single furnace for the manufacture of pig iron exists west of Indiana, except at Iron Ridge. The demand for this material is very great, and is constantly increasing. This deposit of ore is practically inexhaustible, and when extensive works are erected upon it, a source of wealth, whose value can scarcely be over-rated, will be developed.

Of the operations of the Hartford Company, I have no definite information at hand. Among its principals, however, are numbered BYRON KILBOURN and HIRAM BARBER, Esqs., whose connection with such an enterprise entitles it to the confidence of the public.

The works of the North-Western Company have been placed under the superintendence of JAMES TOWER, an Iron Master of great skill and large experience.

This brief notice is given here merely to call attention to the value of this deposit of ore. The examinations upon which it is based were made two years ago, with the exception of a hasty reconnoissance the present season.

A thorough survey of the iron district will be made at an early day, and presented in a future report.

COMMUNICATION OF H. A. TENNEY:

MADISON, December, 1853.

Prof. E. DANIELS, *State Geologist*:

SIR.—In compliance with your instructions I herewith forward a brief preliminary report upon the general physical features, soil, scenery, and some of the most characteristic features of the geological district surveyed during the past season, embracing the south-western counties of the state.

A description of so large a district, and in so brief a space as this communication, it is but proper to premise, must be taken for what it purports to be—a general one—not applicable always to particular localities, but to the country as a whole, and even then is to be received with some grains of allowance.

There is a great degree of uniformity in the general appearance and contour of the surface of the district. Its most striking features are its broad prairies and woodlands, steep and high ridges, contracted and deep ravines and gorges, and mounds towering far above the general surface. The summit level of the highlands is nearly uniform, averaging, apparently, about five hundred feet above the Mississippi river; and, from the many abrupt slopes, narrowness of the ridges, and rapid descent of ravines and water-courses, the drainage throughout is both speedy and complete.

The channels of the rivulets and rivers have uniformly sharp and angular outlines, strikingly different from the valleys of streams in the middle and eastern portions of the state, and characteristic of the hard and flinty deposites through which they have been excavated. Their walls or banks are always abrupt—often vertical, and of great height. There are no broad bottoms or alluvions, or large level tracts of upland—neither marshes, lakes, or any marks indicating their recent existence. The surface is every where too high and rolling to admit the existence of standing or stagnant water. The hills and ridges have a determinate shape and order of arrangement, in marked contrast with the irregularity and accidental form of the drift hills and ridges elsewhere—no traces of which deposites are found in any portion of the district under consideration. It must not, hence, be inferred that it is, in the common sense of the term, rough or broken. On the contrary, seven-eighths of the surface might be advantageously cultivated. Springs are abundant, and wood and water generally diffused, so that there are but few obstacles to successful agriculture.

The surface soil of the prairies is generally a vegetable mold; but clay predominates in the timbered tracts. A sub-soil of clay every where prevails. In the absence of chemical analysis, the composition of either can only be inferred; but there can be little question that they possess all the elements essential to an enduring fertility, and are adapted to the cultivation of every variety of crops that flourish in a temperate climate. A heavy deposit of clay, of variable thickness from five to fifty feet, covers the stratified rocks, concealing them from view, except in the vertical grooves made by water courses, and upon the slopes of occasional declivities, which have a naked and barren appearance, contrasted with surrounding evidences of fertility. It seems probable, from examination, that the materials of this deposit were derived from the decomposition of the rocks whose place it occupies, and that it was of fresh water origin.

All the lower lands of the district are covered with a rank

growth of vegetation, and for numberless ages have been enriched by its annual decay. Every rain transports fertilizing elements from the higher to lower levels, perpetually adding to the productive qualities of the soil, which, in the common course of cultivation can never become greatly impoverished; and even in the absence of all manuring, must long yield a profitable return to industry judiciously applied.

The rock formations throughout the district retain their original and nearly horizontal position, undisturbed since their deposition by any apparent violent elevating or upheaving force; and, on examination, exhibit a continuity easily traceable in every portion of it. Yet that such forces have at one period operated with considerable intensity, is evident from the present configuration of the surface. The deposits have all, to a greater or less extent, been fractured, and in directions usually corresponding with the cardinal points; and the fissures thus created have manifestly determined the course of ravines and channels of water courses.

Every portion of the district exhibits evidence of long continued abrasion and denudation. The immensity of the change thus wrought, is most strikingly demonstrated upon examination of the present condition, form, and structure of the principal mounds. These ancient land-marks of the olden world are the most prominent and picturesque objects in the scenery of the state—monuments of ages of change and revolution anterior to the creation of existing organisms—and which, from some peculiarity of texture and composition, or from having been original centres of elevation, have withstood the ravages of time and tempests, while surrounding rocks have crumbled to dust, and their materials been removed to distant and lower levels.

The height of these mounds varies from six to twelve hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi river. On ascending them the several strata found, lie above, and differ essentially from, the common surface rock of the district; and, at about corresponding levels, are identical in color and texture, order of superposition, chemical composition, and fossil contents. Although now so

widely detached and apparently isolated, this arrangement of strata furnishes undoubted evidence of their former continuity over all the intervening country; and, as there has been no local elevation, the conclusion is inevitable that from three to five hundred feet in vertical depth of the former surface deposits have been broken up and carried away. Had it not been for such immense changes, or had the drift formation so widely diffused elsewhere over the state, covered the district, the metalliferous treasures of the lower formations must have ever remained hidden or to a great extent unavailable.

Extended and magnificent views of the scenery of the southwest may be had from the summits of all these elevations, as each one overlooks a large district of country. The western peak of the Blue Mounds, however, from its greater height, affords the most extended and complete prospect in the state, if not in the north-west. Standing on this point, over a thousand feet above the adjacent Wisconsin river, and five hundred above the general summit level of the surrounding country, a charming and diversified view of western scenery is spread out to the spectator, embracing, with a clear sky, an area exceeding one hundred miles in diameter. The boundaries of this view southward, are the high hills and bold peaks of Illinois; and farther west and low down upon the horizon, the ridges back of Galena, and Sherald's Mound in Iowa, about seventy miles distant. The view westward is bounded by the bold bluffs of the Mississippi, backed by the wooded heights of Iowa, extending northward full sixty miles.—North is seen the dividing ridge between the Kickapoo, Pine, and Baraboo rivers, Bear, Honey, and other creeks, and the valleys of the LaCrosse and Lemenwoir. And eastward the eye loses itself amidst forests and prairies stretching away to the limits of vision, and blending with the light haze and deep blue of the atmosphere.

The filling in of this immense picture is as gorgeous as the framework is vast and magnificent. Radiating from the highlands, and traceable by lines of forest, are seen the valleys of Sugar River, the Pecatonica, Galena, Platte, Grant, Blue, and Wisconsin riv-

ers, as also those of the Wyoming, Otter, Blue Mounds, and Black Earth creeks. The three Platte Mounds, although near forty miles distant, appear as near neighbors in the landscape—while Sinsinawa, some thirty miles further, marks the south western limits of the state. Bold and rugged highlands, and deep, dark gorges define the valleys of streams flowing from the southward into the Wisconsin; and numberless dells and jagged peaks mark the embouchures of streams coming in from the north. The bluffs of the Baraboo, six hundred and ninety feet in height, stand out in relief against a back ground of forest and prairie, presenting a peculiarly rugged and picturesque landscape. Innumerable groves dot the surface of the prairies which in the summer season appear like seas of waving grass—sometimes in long and wavy lines—now dark and dense—now light and fleecy, through the distant openings of which appear the dim outlines of villages, or the light smoke of the lead furnace. But all mere description is tame in comparison with the real beauty and grandeur of such scenery.

The ascent to all the mounds is quite easy. An almost insensible rise of many miles terminates at the base, and though their sides are broken and abrupt, there is little practical difficulty in gaining their summits. They are usually covered with groves or thickets, which have gained a foot-hold since the commencement of settlements, and the suppression of the annual fires. The same remark is equally applicable to most of the timbered lands of the district. They have grown up within the memory of the earliest settlers; and, with proper caution, no reason exists why within a few years, it may not become a well timbered country.

Mining is at present the absorbing interest of the district; but agriculture is steadily gaining in importance. The uncertainties of mining throw a charm about it not possessed by other industrial pursuits. Perseverance and hope are essential to the successful prospector. Years of patient toil have to be balanced against the chance of sudden wealth. The work though severe, is not thought unhealthy, as custom limits the hours of labor below that of other pursuits. Taken as a whole, the occupation pays as well, and it

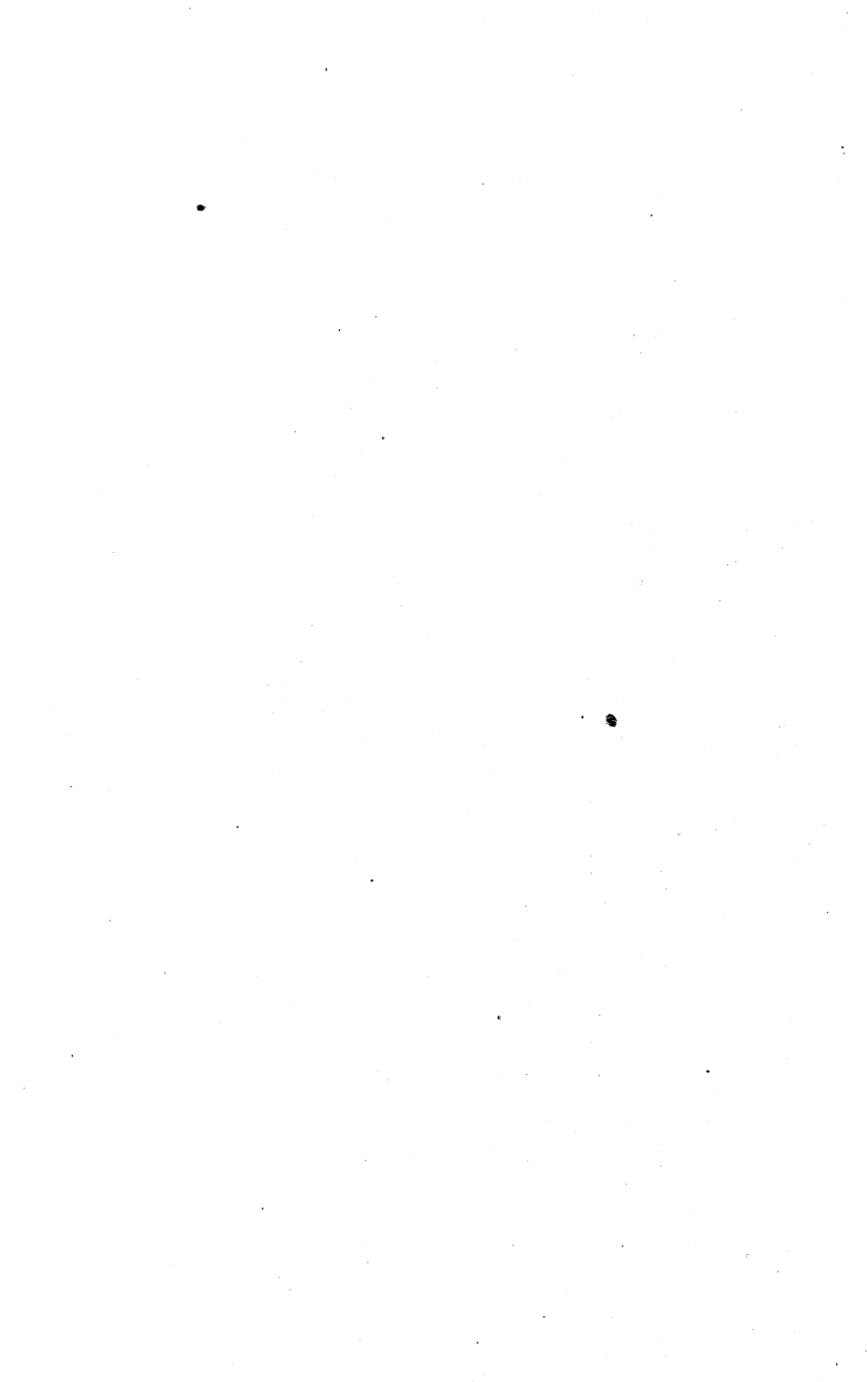
may be better than other industrial avocations. It necessarily leads to habits of close observation, and the fact is now well understood that the discovery of large mineral deposits is not often a matter of chance—that the lodes have not an accidental arrangement, but have resulted from a law general in its operation, and which may in time be ascertained and comprehended.

There is no portion of the west more attractive than the mining country. In climate, health, and capacities for material profit, it is no where excelled. Its home markets have always been good, and it will soon enjoy the facilities of a ready and cheap transit for surplus productions. It is believed there is no exaggeration in the prediction that it is destined to become the wealthiest portion of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. TENNEY.

APPENDIX.



CIRCULAR OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

The following circular was issued soon after my appointment.—It has been responded to by many public spirited citizens, and I most earnestly entreat attention to the matter of which it treats :

CIRCULAR OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—Having been commissioned to execute the Geological survey recently authorized by the Legislature, I venture to invite your co-operation. The objects of this survey are to ascertain the character, position, thickness and horizontal extent of the various beds of rock, which occur in our State. To discover the location, quality, mode of occurrence, and amount of all valuable mineral substances ; to analyze the soil in various localities with a view to test its agricultural capacities, and determine its proper uses, and the best means of improving it. And, in general terms, to collect and arrange, all knowledge that can be obtained of the physical resources of Wisconsin.

By this means, our own citizens, and the world at large will be furnished with reliable information concerning our natural endowments as a State. The dissemination of such knowledge will invite population, hasten the development of our known resources of wealth, and at the same time open up new mineral treasures, as yet undiscovered. In this way, every citizen is to be a sharer in the substantial benefits of the survey, and has a direct interest in its successful prosecution.

The sum of money appropriated to this work, though probably as large as the financial condition of a State so young as ours would

warrant, is small when compared with the labor to be performed. This deficiency, however, must be balanced so far as possible, by judicious management, and such voluntary assistance as the intelligence and patriotism of the citizens at large may prompt them to render. With the limited means at our disposal, it rests with you, to a great extent, to decide how much shall be accomplished. To give a profitable direction to any co-operative efforts which may be made, I offer a few practical suggestions, of the highest importance to the interests which we propose to advance, by a Geological survey.

1st. Observe the character of the rocks, if any are exposed in your vicinity, whether they are arranged in layers, (stratified) or occur in irregular masses; (unstratified) whether they contain any curious petrifications, or shapes of animals or plants in stone.

2d. If there are different beds of rock lying one above the other, as sandstone, limestone, &c., note their thickness, extent upon the surface, and order of superposition.

3d. In excavations for railroads, canals, sinking shafts for wells, mining, &c., preserve specimens of the rocks, clays, soils, &c., of every foot in depth, and take careful minutes in writing, of the order in which they occur.

4th. Collect specimens of all rocks, clays, marls, peats, and all soils remarkable either for productiveness or sterility in your vicinity. These should be fair average specimens, and such as would afford by analysis, a test of the composition of the entire mass from which they are taken.

5th. Carefully preserve all petrifications, and all bones, teeth, tusks, or other remains of animals found in the soils, clays, gravels or elsewhere.

6th. If beds of limestone, fit for marble; grindstone quarries; sand, which might be used for glass, &c.; clay for pottery; metallic ores; or any mineral substance, which in your opinion, might be valuable, occurs, collect and forward specimens of each kind.

7th. Where veins of ore are being worked, (in the "lead region particularly,) notice their length, direction, increase and dim-

ination in thickness, as they traverse the rock, depth below the surface, and product of ore. Accurate drawings of particular veins which can be prepared easily by the practical miner, as he works them out, would be of great value.

8th. Note such facts as have, or may come under your observation, which seem to prove that lead has been formed at recent periods, and is still slowly accumulating.

9th. Will the owners of all works for the reduction of ores, furnish a statement of the amount of ore worked, costs and method of reduction, and pure metal produced within the year.

10th. In general, collect all specimens, and facts, which in your opinion will be interesting or useful to be generally known.

Specimens of rock or ores should be about 4 inches square.—Petrifactions should be sent whole, whatever may be their size; if broken in extracting from the rocks, carefully preserve the fragments. Soils may be put up in four ounce vials. Each specimen should be wrapped in paper by itself with a label, stating its precise locality, written with ink. When thus prepared, specimens may be forwarded in a box carefully packed, to the *State Geologist, Madison, in care of the Governor*. They may be sent by the member elect from each assembly district, who will no doubt see to their safe delivery as a matter of public interest, or forwarded by any other means which may be thought proper.

All communications may be directed to E. DANIELS, *State Geologist, Madison*, where they will be sure to reach me at any time.

By following these suggestions, every citizen can render an essential service to the State, and promote the common interest of its people; and at the same time, be acquainting himself with important facts, and contributing to the advancement of sound science.

To the young men of the State, especially, would I appeal.—You have the will and energy, and power to do; you are to live, and take your part in the growing destinies of this young commonwealth. Give your aid then to the developement of her resour-

ces, and the advancement of her material prosperity. Seek out what provisions a bountiful Providence has made for you in her fertile soil, on her beautiful surface, and in the treasured depths of her generous bosom. Your patriotism can bring to her no more grateful offering; your energies can be enlisted in no nobler service. The field operations will occupy several months of the year, and will afford excellent opportunities for the instruction of such young men as may wish to learn the practical applications of science in this direction.

EDWARD DANIELS,
State Geologist.

MADISON, April, 20th 1853.

GLOSSARY

OF GEOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TERMS EMPLOYED IN THIS REPORT.

A

Anticlinal Axis.—Where the strata dip in opposite directions, like the sides of a roof, the line towards which they rise is called an anticlinal axis.

Arenaceous.—Sandy.

B

Boulders.—Rocks which are often found in fragments lying upon the surface or loose in the soil, frequently rounded by attrition, and generally differing from the underlying beds. They have been transported from distant localities.

Black Jack.—Sulphuret of zinc.

Breccia.—A rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.

C

Conformable.—When strata are arranged parallel to each other, like the leaves of a book, they are said to be conformable.

Crop Out.—The emergence of a rock at the surface, lying in place—as where the strata have been worn through by a stream, their edges will crop out upon either side of the valley.

Crystalline.—An assemblage of imperfectly defined crystals, like loaf sugar and white marble.

Calcareous.—Composed principally of lime.

Coral.—A hard calcareous secretion formed by certain marine animals.

Champion Lode.—The principal lode of a group of veins.

Comb.—The parallel arrangement of the ores and vein-stones in a lode.

Cap, or Cap Rock.—The layer of rock which covers an opening or expansion of the lead-bearing fissures.

Cotemporaneous.—Of the same age.

D

Drift.—Deposits of boulders, gravel and sand, which are found spread over the surface of the rocks, supposed to have been dispersed from the northward by the action of waves and icebergs.

Dip.—Where strata are not horizontal, the direction in which they sink is called the direction or their dip.

E

Formation.—A group of rocks having a common origin.

Fossils.—The remains of animals and plants found buried in the earth or enclosed in rocks. When the organic matter has been replaced by mineral substances, they are called petrifications.

Fossiliferous.—Containing fossils.

Float Mineral.—A term used in the mines to describe the loose ore which has been left by the wearing away of the rocks.

Fault.—A dislocation of the strata, so that the layers of rock upon one side of a fissure have slid past those corresponding to them on the other.

G

Galena.—An ore composed of lead and sulphur.

Geology.—A science which has for its object to investigate the structure of the earth, the materials of which it is composed, the order in which these are arranged, and the action of those great natural causes which have produced and are still producing changes upon its surface. Economical Geology applies those facts to the useful purposes of life.

Granite.—An unstratified rock composed principally of quartz, feld-spar and mica.

Ground.—In mining, the rock through which the veins are worked is called ground. Dead or barren ground is such as yields no ore upon working.

H

Hornstone.—A silicious mineral, resembling flint in its characters.

Hade.—The deviation of a descending vein from a perpendicular line, is called its hade or underline.

Heave.—See FAULT.

I

Igneous.—Formed by the action of fire.

L

Laminae.—The thin layers into which strata are often divided.

Loam.—A mixture of sand and clay.

Lode.—A productive metalliferous vein.

M

Matrix.—Those substances included within the walls of a metal-bearing fissure, and accompanying the ore, are called the matrix of the ore; sometimes, also, the gangue or vein-stones.

Mammillary.—Studded with small segments of spheres, like the swell of the breasts.

Mineral.—This term includes in its proper signification all substances which do not belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom—even air and water are minerals.

Mineralogy. The science which treats of the nature and classification of minerals.

Mastodon.—A class of extinct animals, allied to the elephant.

N

Nodule.—A rounded irregular shaped lump or mass.

Nucleus.—The central point around which the matter of a nodule is arranged.

O

Outlier.—Hills or ridges of rock strata occurring some distance from the general mass of the formations to which they belong. They have been caused by the wearing away of the strata which once connected them with the main mass of the formation.

Oxide.—A combination of oxygen with another substance.

Oolite.—A rock composed of small rounded particles, resembling petrified fish spawn.

Opening.—The expansion of a crevice forming a cave; or a large extent of soft ground, often containing large quantities of ore.

R

Rock.—All beds of mineral matter, whether of sand, clay, or firmly aggregated masses, are called rocks.

S

Shale.—Hardened clay, usually divided into thin laminae.

Stalactite.—A concreted deposit hanging from the roof of caves like an icicle.

Stalagmite.—Crusts formed by the dripping of water upon the floor of caves, which holds in solution some mineral substance. The stalactite and stalagmite are formed by the same process.

Strata.—Layers of rock parallel to each other.

Shaft.—A vertical excavation sunk upon a mineral vein for the purpose of reaching its ores or ventilating the mine.

Segregation.—The drawing together of scattered particles to form one mass.

Strike.—(Synonymous with the “line of bearing.”) The direction in which the edges of the strata crop out.

Stratification.—An arrangement of rocks in parallel layers.

T

Trap Rock.—A variety of the igneous rocks often found in connection with mineral veins, and which has been thrown up from below in a melted state like lava. It is not found in the mines of the Lead District.

Throw.—Interruption in the usual course of a vein.

V

Vein.—The mineral contents of a vertical or inclined fissure.

Vitreous.—Resembling glass.

DOCUMENT I.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

S. THOMAS, E. CHEESEBRO,
W. C. ALLEN, G. G. WILLIAMS,
J. A. MAXWELL, H. HUNT,
J. C. MILLS, P. W. LAKE,
F. K. PHOENIX.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT—H. HUNT.
SECRETARY—F. K. PHOENIX.
TREASURER—A. H. TAGGART.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL—LOUIS H. JENKINS, A. B.

TEACHERS—LOUIS H. JENKINS, A. B.

“ —JOHN A. MILLS,

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN—H. HUNT, M. D.

MATRON—MRS. ADELIA T. JENKINS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Hon. W. A. Barstow, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the Second 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, *Secretary.*

Delevan, January 17, 1854.

The Board in submitting this, their Second Annual Report, would respectfully state that health and general prosperity have attended the Institution during the past year, for which they feel that renewed heartfelt acknowledgments are due to the Bounteous Giver of all good.

With regard to the present membership of the Board, the terms of Messrs. W. Spooner, E. Cheesebro and W. C. Allen, elected for one year, having expired, the two latter gentlemen were re-appointed by Gov. Farwell, Judge Spooner having declined to serve again, Salmon Thomas, Esq., of Darien, was appointed in his stead.

The Board early felt the importance of securing the services of an experienced teacher to take charge of the Institution as Principal; and with that view negotiations were opened with several eastern Institutions. Owing, however, to the fact of so many new Institutions being recently commenced, there seemed an unusual demand for teachers. At length the Board, in November last, secured the assistance of H. N. Hubbell, Esq., formerly of the Ohio Institution, well known as a teacher of great ability, and the ripest experience. Mr. Hubbell was the founder and for nearly a quarter of a century the only Principal of that noble pioneer Institution of the West, located at Columbus. Much to our regret, after a few weeks stay he was compelled by urgent business matters to return, promising however, to use his best endeavors to supply the vacancy. At his suggestion, the Board, through him, extended an invitation to Prof. Louis H. Jenkins of the Ohio Institution to take his place, the result of which was our present engagement of Mr. Jenkins as Principal, and his lady, Mrs. Jenkins, as Matron of the Institution, who have now taken charge of the Institution.

Of Mr. Jenkins, it may not be improper to remark that to an excellent moral character and a thorough collegiate education, he unites much professional experience with great energy and executive ability. As such the Board deem themselves fortunate in securing his valuable assistance, and would cordially commend him to the friends of Deaf-Mute Education every where.

The Institute building referred to in our first report as having been put under contract, is now nearly completed. It is of brick, 32 by 44, two stories, besides the attick and basement; and as soon as it can be painted will be ready for occupation. The Board are pleased with the performance of the contract thus far and must be allowed to say that when completed the building will be, in their opinion, not only creditable to the contractor, Mr. Thos. Bölles, but an honor to the cause and the State. It was remarked in our last report that the building contracted for would accommodate, it was thought, thirty or thirty-five pupils. This estimate was made more in reference to the known capacity of buildings.

intended for common schools than for the education of the deaf and dumb. Indeed the Board were not at the time sufficiently conversant with the wants of such an Institution to form an accurate estimate. With the assistance of Mr. Jenkins, we have more thoroughly canvassed the matter, and give it as our deliberate opinion that the institute will be greatly in want of further accommodations in the way of buildings before they can possibly be erected. A very little reflection must serve to satisfy any person that a building of the size of our present one, with the best possible arrangement, would hardly accommodate even a family of thirty-five, which may be reasonably anticipated by another fall, without devoting any portion whatever to school purposes.— But when, in addition to this, it is recollected that the rooms are few and large, and that they could not be arranged with reference merely to the present wants of the Institution, without destroying their future usefulness as parts of a grand, harmonious whole; it becomes obvious that an enlargement is pressingly demanded. The Board therefore respectfully ask an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the erection of the east transverse wing of the building, according to the plan adopted by the Board and approved by the Governor.

In regard also to the fixtures for the Institution. A building, indeed, we have, but no more. The building should be supplied with needful furniture, the lot fenced, out-buildings erected and a supply of water furnished. As matters are with reference not only to the special wants of the Institution and its unfortunate inmates, but the demands and activities of the age, as well as the present prevailing prosperity of our State, the Board feel that any further argument on this point would be needless. We therefore respectfully request an appropriation of twenty five hundred dollars for the above objects.

According to the table of accounts allowed by the Trustees, and the reports of the Principal and Treasurer, herewith submitted, it will be seen that the appropriations made for the support of the

school, and the construction of a building have been fully, and it is believed economically applied.

By the report of the Principal it appears that the number of scholars has been increased the past season from eight, the number in attendance at the date of our last report, to fourteen, and that an additional teacher has been employed. Of the deaf mutes in our State who are of proper age to attend school there is still a large proportion as yet unprovided for, whom we have not been able to reach. But could we have gathered them all in, the means and accommodations at our command would have been wholly inadequate. For the coming year your Board would respectfully ask an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for the support of the school.

In regard to the general subject of deaf-mute instruction, the Board would remark that there are few matters connected with education in the present age that more strikingly illustrate modern progress and superiority. From a very small beginning, and a recent date, it has grown and improved until it embraces in its circle of influence every civilized nation; and thousands of otherwise benighted, miserable unfortunates have enjoyed its privileges. To them as to us, the blessed light of civilization has come, with us they have shared in the improvements and the innumerable triumphs of art. But there are many yet untaught, to whom the next few years are all important, for whom if ought is done, it must be done quickly. Yet so many and pressing are the demands upon the time and attention of our people that it seems difficult to arouse even those most nearly interested to the importance of deaf-mute instruction. Believing this to be indispensable, the Board have instructed our Principal to present the subject to the people through the medium of public exhibitions, which it is proposed to hold as soon as practicable in different parts of our State.

Respectfully submitted,

H. HUNT, *President.*

F. K. PHOENIX, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.



*To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute
For the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN:—As the year has now closed, and with it the duties and responsibilities of my office as Prinsipal of the Institnte, it is due to yourselves that I should make herewith my

REPORT.

The duties required of me were not very well defined, but as far as I could learn them, from yourselves and from your former Principal, they were: to hold correspondence abroad over the State as touching the interests of the Institution; invite in pupils; receive those that should come for instruction; provide for them suitable places for board; see that they were kindly treated; visit the school; provide books, maps and other fixtures needed, at the call of the teacher, &c.; and to do all with a due regard to economy. All this, gentlemen, has been done. I found the eight pupils, as mentioned in your first report, boarding in different families in our village; and owing to their former habits of being indulged on account of their misfortune, they seemed, at times,

restless and discontented. From the difficulty of communicating with them, it was often very embarrassing and perplexing to the families where they boarded. As new ones were coming in, and others expected from time to time, it was judged best, as soon as the way could be prepared, to have them, together with the teacher, board under one roof. This plan seemed the more advisable, also, in giving greater facilities to the pupils in the pursuit of their studies. The plan therefore, with your consent, was adopted.— A suitable house was obtained; a small family with whom to board was secured; furniture and provisions were provided, with which to make a beginning; and all were together about the middle of May. During the remainder of the summer term, until the vacation commenced, things moved on as well as could be expected from this new beginning. It became necessary, also, to hire an assistant teacher; which was done at a very reasonable compensation.

At the commencement of the second term, about the middle of September, it was judged expedient to make some changes. We secured another teacher in the room of the late assistant; and, also, a more appropriate housekeeper. Since then, the boarding establishment has moved on very encouragingly as well as very economically. Six new pupils have been added to the eight, making in all fourteen. All seem contented, joyous and happy. And, from a tolerably correct estimate I have been enabled to make of the expenses to the Institution in the boarding department, there will be a saving to the Board, in the last sixteen weeks, of more than one hundred dollars over the old plan. This includes rent, provisions, fuel, lights, hired help, &c., &c. And this overplus together with what was saved during the last term, it is believed, will more than pay for the expenses of stoves, furniture, and a cow. I take my leave, therefore, of you with some degree of satisfaction so far as economy is concerned.

My intercourse with yourselves from time to time, as well as with the teachers, has been harmonious and pleasant. And my feeling of sympathy in behalf of the pupils has greatly increased.

A brighter groupe of children can scarcely be found among the same number of those who are blessed with the gifts and happiness both of speech and sound. Well may our State afford to provide generously for the welfare of this constantly increasing clas of our unfortunate fellow-beings.

And, now, in conclusion, let me say, I congratulate the Board in having secured so able and experienced a teacher and Principal, in the person of L. H. Jenkins. Under his direction and superintendence, with the generous and timely appropriations of our State Legislature, together with the smiles and benedictions of our kind Heavenly Father, I shall anticipate for your Institution, continued and abundant prosperity.

Very Respectfully,

L. FOOTE.

LIST OF PUPILS.

NAMES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Aridna P. Cheesebro,	Darien,	Walworth.
Austin Churchill,	Waukesha,	Waukesha.
James A. Dudley,	Darien,	"
Washington Farrer,	Summerville,	Rock.
Betsey Hews,	Eagle,	Waukesha.
Charles Hews,	"	"
Abram Hews,	"	"
Helen Hews,	"	"
Thomas Jones,	Genesee,	Walworth.
Clarissa B. Kingman,	Delevan,	"
Albert Price,	La Fayette	"
John Rolfe,	Albany,	Green.
James Taylor,	Mt. Pleasant,	Racine.
George Taylor,	"	"

TABLE OF ACCOUNTS

*Allowed by the Board of Trustees, from their organization up to
January 20th, 1854.*

E. B. Gates, furniture,	60 43
H. Hunt, wood, rent, postage, and sand,	65 58
J. R. Bradway, wood, and salary as principal.	51 59
L. Lloyd, wood,	1 13
F. K. Phoenix, stove, postage, and wood,	54 24
Mr. Farrington, labor,	1 25
G. James, wood,	2 25
Mrs. Tater, board,	37 15
E. Cheesebro, provisions,	4 84
John A. Mills, teacher,	350 00
E. R. & F. A. Utter, printing,	1 25
S. C. Kelsey, plans,	60 00
H. P. Peet, plans and books,	75 00
S. S. Barlow, traveling expenses,	21 50
Thos. Bolles & T. D. Thomas, on contract for building,	1900 00
Mrs. O. Barlow, board,	30 37
Mrs. J. Stewart, board,	50 63
C. McKee, merch.,	21 19
E. Youngs, board,	84 63
P. M. Keeler, team work,	5 22
Messrs. Safford, meat bill,	9 23
J. B. Markham, merch.,	21 67
T. D. Thomas,	14 92
T. Bolles,	2 35
J. S. Dilley, groceries,	31 12
Mrs. Matteson, board and bedding,	25 26
A. H. Taggart, books, merch., and sand,	29 94
Larnard & Bailey, merch.,	43 30
L. Foote, salary as principal, and sundries,	182 74
J. Brig, wages and sundries,	33 14

TREASURER'S REPORT.

—◆◆—

The undersigned would respectfully beg leave to report to the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, as follows:

		Dr.	Cr.
1853			
Jan. 31	Received first instalment of fund appropriated for building purposes, - - - - -	1000 00	
Mar. 27.	Rec'd second instalment building fund, - - - - -	1000 00	
Feb. 10	Rec'd first appropriation for support of school, - - - - -	500 00	
May 7	Rec'd second appropriation for the support of school, 1st instalment,	750 00	
Jan. 16	Rec'd second appropriation for school, - - - - -	750 00	
Jan. 31	Paid out building fund Boll's contract, - - - - -		900 00
Feb. 1st	Paid out building fund, do. -		1000 00
Jan. 31	" " H. P. Peet, sec. order,		60 00
" "	" " do do exchange,		45
Mar. 14	" " S. C. Kelsey, sec. order,		60 00
1854			
Jan. 20	" " sundry orders of sec. for support of school, - - - - -		1979 55
		\$4000 00	\$4000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

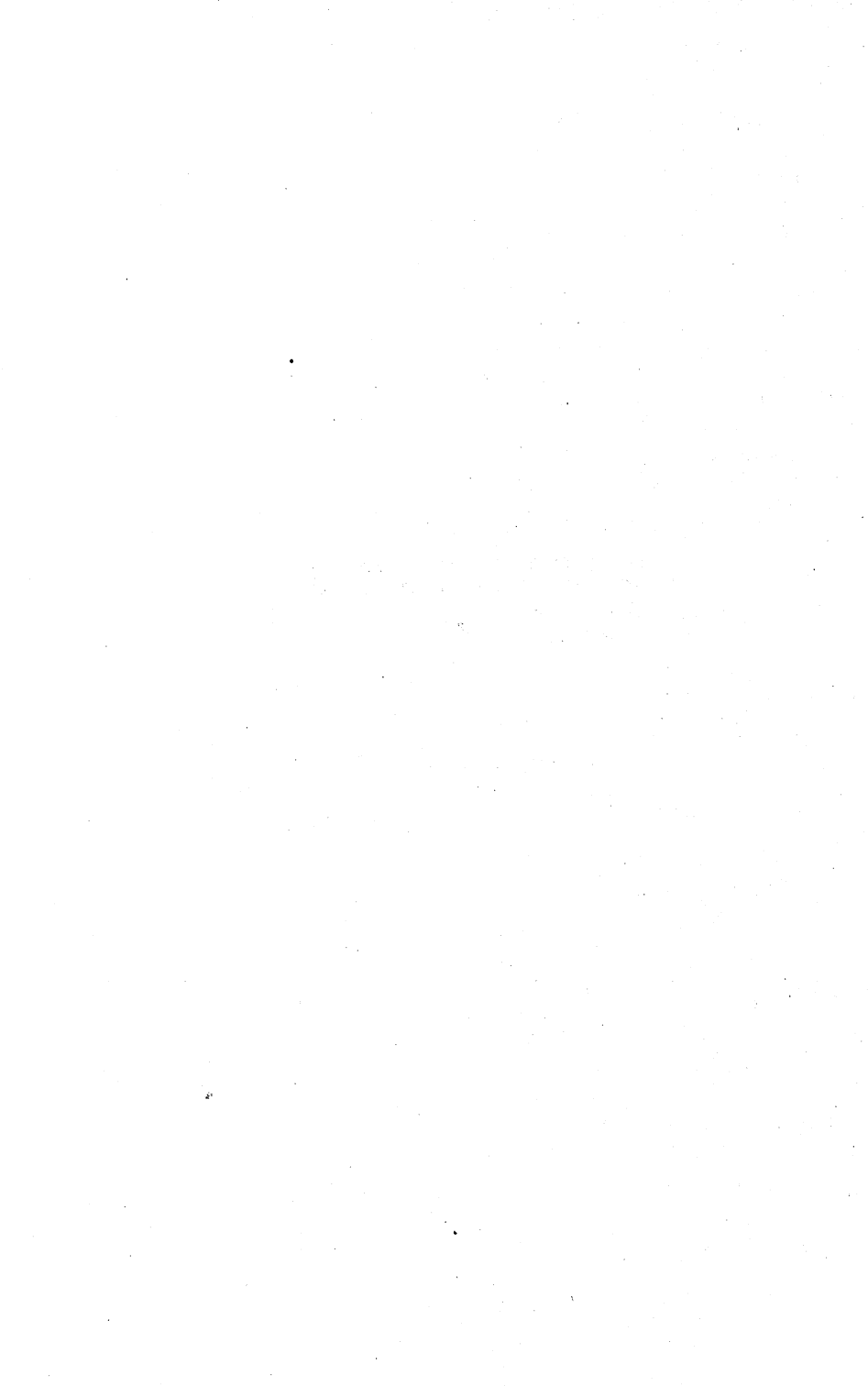
A. H. TAGGART,
Treasurer.

January 20th, 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who built sophisticated societies in the Americas. The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new era of discovery and conquest. The Spanish, French, and British established colonies across the continent, each with its own unique culture and traditions. The struggle for independence from British rule culminated in the American Revolution, which led to the formation of the United States as a sovereign nation. The early years of the republic were marked by challenges and growth, as the young nation sought to establish a stable government and expand its territory. The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a pivotal moment in American history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era that followed sought to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into the fabric of the nation. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw rapid industrialization and westward expansion, leading to the rise of a powerful American economy and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower. The 20th century was a period of significant change, marked by the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. The United States played a central role in the world during this time, leading the coalition against the Axis powers and emerging as a dominant force in the post-war world. The latter half of the century was characterized by social movements, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War, which shaped the modern American identity. Today, the United States continues to evolve, facing new challenges and opportunities in a rapidly changing world.

DOCUMENT J.



OFFICERS

OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

A. HYATT SMITH—*President.*

LYMAN J. BARROWS—*Secretary.*

J. BODWELL DOE—*Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES.

REV. HIRAM FOOTE,

A. HYATT SMITH,

IRA MILTIMORE,

J. BODWELL DOE,

J. F. WILLARD,

LEVI ALDEN,

VISITING PHYSICIAN—LYMAN J. BARROWS, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT—C. B. WOODRUFF.

MATRON—MRS. C. B. WOODRUFF.

MUSIC TEACHER—MRS. ELIZA WALLS.

ASSISTANT TEACHER—MISS. MARY A. WEED.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES:

To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin:
The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the blind, have the honor herewith to submit their fourth annual

R E P O R T:

The fourth year of the institution commenced on the first Monday of October last. The present number of pupils in attendance is thirteen, being an increase of four over the number in our last annual report. Their names, ages, residence, place of nativity, number of years blindness and date of admission, will be found in the report of Mr. C. B. Woodruff, Superintendent, which is herewith submitted:

During the past year the trustees have caused to be erected a plain two story frame building, eighteen by twenty-four feet, adjoining the West wing of the main building at an expense not exceeding four hundred dollars, which sum has been saved from the contingent fund, appropriated by the Legislature, for furnishing the building, erecting out-houses, digging a well, improving the ground, &c., Owing to the increased number of pupils, it was found necessary to use the upper story of this building as a dormitory for the boys. The lower story is used by the pupils as a shop for the manufacturing of brooms and brushes, with a portion partitioned off for a bathing room.

The brief experience we have had in the Mechanical and Han-

dicraft department, both male and female, serves but to strengthen our convictions of its present and prospective advantages to the pupils and to the institution. For the results of this department, we would respectfully call your attention to the report of the Superintendent.

The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for the support of the institution for the year commencing October 1st, 1853. By the most rigid system of economy the trustees will be enabled to keep within these limits.

For a statement of the names of the persons in whose favor orders have been drawn on the Treasurer of the institution, by order of the Board of Trustees, for the year ending December 31st, 1853; for what the same were drawn, and the several amounts thereof, we respectfully refer you to the report of the Treasurer, marked A. which is herewith submitted.

The outstanding accounts against the institute, not yet audited by the Board of Trustees, and the amount of salary due the Superintendent, Teachers and Matron for the quarter ending December 31st, 1853, will be met by the money to be drawn from the State Treasury on the first day of January 1854, under the appropriation made by the legislature at its last session.

The number of pupils as will be seen above, has been increased from nine to thirteen since our last annual report.

The Superintendent has received pledges from applicants for admission, sufficient to make the whole number in attendance the ensuing year, twenty, which is the full number the present institute building can accommodate; and in fact more, for as will be seen above, with our present number of pupils we are compelled to use a part of the work-shop as a Dormitory. To support and properly instruct this increased number of pupils during the year commencing October 1st, 1854, an appropriation of not less than thirty-five hundred dollars will be requisite. This sum the trustees hope will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the institution, and to purchase a piano, and other necessary instruments for the use of the pupils.

In view of the increased and constantly increasing number of the blind in our State, the trustees feel that it is full time that our institute buildings were completed, and that unfortunate class have adequate opportunities afforded them for education, support and the means of obtaining a livelihood.

In examining the reports of similar institutions in the Western States, we find that the expenses of our institution and the appropriations of our legislature for this charity have been much less, though since the establishment of this institution the suggestions of its board of trustees have always been liberally and promptly responded to by our legislature. We feel solicitous that our own State should contribute her part to this benevolent work, and in the discharge of our duties as trustees, we feel it incumbent on us to urge upon the benevolence and enlightened liberality of our legislature the necessities of this institution until it is placed in a condition fully to meet the wants of the blind in our state, and made an honor to the charitable and munificent character of Wisconsin.

The Legislature during the year 1850-1 appropriated for building the West wing three thousand dollars. To erect and complete the main building and east wing, according to the original plan of John F. Rague, Architect, the trustees estimate will require a sum of at least twelve thousand dollars, and for this purpose we respectfully but earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made by the legislature.

The institute for the blind has now been established nearly four years, and under the merciful care of Divine Providence continues to prosper.

During that time no fatal disease has appeared in the institution and but two cases of severe sickness. The past year the pupils have enjoyed uniform good health.

In closing this report the trustees take pleasure in recording their testimony to the fidelity and unceasing energy of the Super-

intendent in the discharge of the various duties assigned him; also to the excellency of all of the officers connected with the management of the "Interior affairs" of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

A. HYATT SMITH,

President of Board of Trustees.

LYMAN J. BARROWS,

Secretary.

Janesville, Dec. 31, 1853.

"A."

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF
THE BLIND.

In account with J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

DISBURSEMENTS,

ORDER. No.		
114	Cash paid	Doolittle and West, Glazing 1 63
125	" "	L. Merrill & Son, Hardware 10 45
136	" "	E. Spear, Provisions for house 7 24
138	" "	L. J. Barrows, Medical services 24 00
139	" "	J. S. Ogilvie, sundries for house 1 78
140	" "	J. F. Morse, Furniture, 20 07
141	" "	H. & G. Scarcliffe, Meat 50 89
142	" "	O. W. Norton, Groceries 35 55
143	" "	Henry Dutton, Books for institute 20 50
144	" "	" " Balance of salary as Sup't to January 1st 1853, 43 34
145	" "	Geo. Miltimore, Salary as Steward for quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1852, 66 67
146	" "	Jane Miltimore, Salary as Matron for the year ending Dec. 31st 1852, 33 33
147	" "	T. Z. Buck, repairs 5 50
148	" "	John Tompkins, Blacksmithing 4 87
149	" "	R. S. Burdick, Furniture 3 00
150	" "	R. J. Richardson, Hardware 48 38
151	" "	C. G. Gillett, Groceries 84 19
152	" "	Mrs. L. Walls, salary as Music Teacher, for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1852, 62 50
153	" "	Henry Dutton on salary as Sup't, 40 00
154	" "	Amer. Ex. Co. charges on books 4 25
155	" "	Inger Oleson, work in house 6 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

156	Cash paid Cornelia Nelson, work in house	6 25
157	“ “ Rachel Mikkell, “ “ “	12 50
158	“ “ R. Hill, Blacksmithing	4 07
159	“ “ Doe & Cooley, sundries for house	290 18
160	“ “ Peter Myers, meat	17 51
161	“ “ J. F. Willard, sundries for house	43 25
162	“ “ R. J. Richardson, Hardware	34 06
163	“ “ L. Merrill & Son, do	72 63
164	“ “ Henry Dutton, Books for Institute	5 00
165	“ “ L. Moses, Mat board, &c.,	4 50
166	“ “ C. B. Woodruff, expenses visiting institution at the east	35 00
167	“ “ Henry Dutton, balance of salary in full to March 16, 1853,	64 17
31	“ “ Jas. Sutherland, stationery	7 89
32	“ “ H. Stevenson, hauling wood	1 00
33	“ “ J. F. Willard, sundries for house	32 24
34	“ “ “ “ Fruit trees, &c.,	5 00
35	“ “ C. W. Seaver, team hire	2 75
37	“ “ Mark Hardy, repairs to wagon	3 63
38	“ “ T. B. Wooliscroft, crackers, &c.,	12 62
39	“ “ C. P. King, services as Secretary	21 00
40	“ “ I. Mills, in part for 50 cords wood	100 00
41	“ “ Rachel Mikkell, work in house	16 50
42	“ “ Cornelia Nelson, “ “ “	16 50
43	“ “ E. Spears, sundries for house	10 00
44	“ “ O. W. Norton, Groceries	38 71
45	“ “ C. B. Woodruff, in part for salary as principal for the q'r ending June 30, 1853,	25 00
46	Cash paid Calvin Cushman, 8 days work	3 68
47	“ “ Geo. Miltimore, salary as Steward for q'r ending April 1, 1853,	66 67
48	“ “ Jane Miltimore, salary as matron for q'r ending April 1st, 1853,	33 33
49	“ “ Mrs. L. Walls, music teacher	62 50
50	“ “ Norwegian, sawing wood	6 75
51	“ “ J. W. Bowen, butter	5 62
54	“ “ C. G. Gillet, groceries	27 57
55	“ “ Doe & Cooly, sundries for house	78 80
56	“ “ Oglvie & Barrows, “ “ “	7 47
58	“ “ Rachel, Mikkell, work in house	6 16
59	“ “ Cornelia Nelson, “ “ “	6 16

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

60	Cash paid J. J. R Pease, Insurance	30 00
61	“ “ C. W. Dean, broom, corn	15 00
62	“ “ J. F. Willard, sundries for house	12 93
63	“ “ Turner, machinery for making	3 85
64	“ “ brooms	7 53
65	“ “ Norwegian, work about grounds	8 38
67	“ “ J. F. Willard, Flour	4 00
69	“ “ Geo. Miltimore, services as Stew- ard in part	7 46
72	“ “ Ann Brown, work in house	6 00
73	“ “ Pierce, milk	5 88
74	“ “ John Bowen, Butter	10 18
75	“ “ E. Spears, butter	11 63
76	“ “ E. H. Strong, Post Office	3 11
77	“ “ S. H. Alden, “ “	6 00
78	“ “ J. F. Willard, flour	6 00
79	“ “ John F. Pease, music, tuning and repairing piano	7 50
80	“ “ Dr. Robinson, Farrier	3 00
81	“ “ Ogilvie & Barrows sundr's for house	5 75
82	“ “ Luther Clark, on contract for buil- ding shop	50 00
83	“ “ C. B. Woodruff contingent expen's	20 00
84	“ “ “ “ on acc't as salr'y as Sup't	25 00
86	“ “ “ “ sund's & trav'ng expen's	43 57
85	“ “ Rachel Mikkel, work in house	4 80
87	“ “ Mrs. L. Walls, sal'y as music teach'r	25 00
88	“ “ Luther Clark, on con. for building	36 50
89	“ “ “ “ shop in full	90 05
90	“ “ “ “	10 52
91	“ “ “ “	116 93
98	“ F. McIlvanna, work on building	24 50

 \$2421 88

A.—Continued.

RECEIPTS,

1852. Dec. 31,	Balance in Treasury as per last report,	142 44
1853. Jan. 3,	By Cash from State Treasurer, (due Oct. 1st, 1852,	500 00
1853. Jan. 4,	By Cash from State Treasurer, (due 1st, Jan. 1853,)	500 00
1853. May 16,	By Cash from State Treasurer, (due 1st April 1853,	500 00
	Balance due Treasurer	779 44
		\$2421 88

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity to established usage, I have the honor to present you a report of the condition and progress of the institute under my charge. And in so doing I shall occupy but little space by theorizing, believing that a report of this kind should not be burdened by that which is directed more to the popular eye than to the clear elucidation of the institute affairs; in this particular I agree with Mr. Churchman, the distinguished superintendent of the Indiana institution, who says, "It has frequently been urged of late, by the superintendents of some of the other institutions for the blind, that our annual communications should contain more discussion of topics of general interest connected with our common possession, and fewer details of the condition and progress of the several establishments from which they issue. Now I would not be thought to underrate the value of these discussions as a means of developing the true principles of education, applied to the peculiar objects of our care and instruction; yet I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion, that the primary design of the reports of any institution should be to lay before its friends and supporters a full and faithful history of its progress in the work assigned it, a strict account of the disbursements of its funds, and a clear exhibit of its future requirements, together with suggestions, having direct reference to our own future policy, as may be deemed important.

Whatever is written more than this must be considered as incidental to the main object, and written under the supposition that our communications may be read by our co-laborers in other parts of the country.

We write ostensibly for the information of our patrons, those who are immediately interested in the management and success of our respective charges, and not for the edification of each other as teachers. Why then should we tax the former with the reading of what is especially designed for the latter?

The institute has been under my charge about nine months. During that time our number has increased from seven to thirteen pupils. Therefore you will observe a much greater number has been enabled to enjoy the advantages of an institute, which the state, in its benevolence, has seen fit to establish.

The health of the pupils has been uniformly good during the year, with the exception of one young man who was sick two weeks in July last.

The deportment of the pupils has been such as merits my entire approbation, having been attentive, kind, obedient, and diligent.

The blind seek for knowledge with that avidity of which few persons are aware, that have not been connected with them. I find a great eagerness among the blind, to be placed upon an equality with the seeing, in respect to obtaining a livelihood.

Mechanical establishments attached to institutions, have a tendency to open the way to competence, for those who have hitherto been thought unable to do any thing.*

The shop which has been connected with the institute during the past fall, is proving a valuable source of improvement, and I might say enjoyment, to the student.

The boys take a lively interest in making brooms and brushes. Most of the boys evince much talent in the mechanical department, and I can also say the same concerning the females in the department of handicraft.

Indeed, the little beginning we have made in mechanics, has proved beyond a doubt, that a young man who has learned to make brooms, baskets, and brushes, taken together with his literary and musical education, will tread the rugged and perilous path of life with ease and comfort. And when he shall have passed through a long and useful life, he will have the enjoyment of knowing that he has lived to some purpose.

At the recent agricultural fair held in our city, we placed on exhibition several articles manufactured at the institute, and had the satisfaction to receive four premiums.

Few people have any idea of the amount of money that a blind person can make after learning the trade of broom making, saying nothing of basket or brush making.

If the student raises his own broom-corn, the material for making each broom will cost him not far from five cents, leaving the profit of seven cents on each broom worth one shilling; therefore by making fifteen each day he will obtain for his work one dollar and five cents per day. There is an inducement held out to the students, both male and female, in the form of over work. A regular number of brooms is given to each boy per week. If he makes over that number he receives so much per broom.

With the females, it is arranged in such a manner that we receive a certain per cent. of the work done. By this means they are induced to work almost continually while out of school; which is much better for the health and progress of the student, also more profit to the institute, which will be no inconsiderable sum when the shop is fully arranged for brushes as well as brooms.

The annexed schedule "A," shows the names, ages, residence, place of nativity, number of years of blindness, date of admission, of the several pupils now in the institution.

Schedule "B," shows cost of implements for broom manufacture, material for manufacturing brooms, gain, &c.

We are just arranging our shop and implements for making brushes of all kinds; circumstances having delayed the arrange-

ments, I shall not be able to report to you the cost of implements for brush manufacture, &c. We expect to commence making brushes about the second week in January.

The fancy knitting, which consists of tidies, (for chairs,) cake covers, fancy baskets, and plain knitting, is taught by Mrs. Eliza Walls, teacher in the musical department, who, it gives me great pleasure to say, is a very efficient and persevering teacher. The knitting class meets Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, from six to quarter past seven.

Sewing is taught to the females by Miss Mary A. Weed, a teacher in the literary department, who is proving herself an energetic and valuable assistant. Time for lessons in sewing, Monday and Tuesday evenings from six to quarter past seven.

The pupils have been required to bathe often, and when the bathing room is finished, which is attached to the shop, the pupils will be required to bathe twice per week during the summer, and once per week during the winter. All arise at the ringing of the bell in the morning at six. Family breakfast at quarter to seven; pupils at quarter past. Pupils attend singing class from eight to nine. At nine the school bell rings; a portion of the scripture is read and prayer offered. Then the daily studies are commenced, which consist of reading, writing, spelling, geography, composition, elocution, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic, philosophy, grammar, meteorology, and Algebra. Thus it continues until twelve o'clock, and from one until four in the winter, from two until five in the summer. There is then a recess of two hours for tea, and exercise, or working in the shop. From eight to nine in the evening, reading, historical, biographical, &c. I find that the boys prefer working in the shop to play, which is an anomaly.

I would suggest to the board the propriety of a law requiring the appropriate officers of each town to obtain the names, ages, and post office address of all blind persons within their respective towns, and transfer them to the proper state officer each year. By so doing we gain information of their names and locations.

It is impossible to get anything like a true account from the census list, as our state increases so fast in population that many blind persons might be in our State during nearly ten years and receive no benefit. For instance, if a blind person is twenty, and happens to come into the State a few weeks after the census is taken, he cannot be found until nearly ten years after, when he may be past the age for improvement.

It is expected that when an institute of this kind is opened that blind persons in different portions of the State will make all haste to enjoy its advantages. Why do they not? Because many might not be informed that an institution of the kind existed in the State, let it be ever so flourishing. Many who did know concerning it would not know its advantages, neither can you hardly convince them that the blind can do so much. And others have an idea that it is an asylum, instead of an institute for education. They say they can support their own children. This shows conclusively that many do not know that the institute is designed to educate, not merely for the support of the blind. As soon as these things are explained to them, they gladly and cheerfully make their way to the institute, as soon as possible.

The press of this State has ever shown a laudable pride and much liberality in advancing the cause of science and benevolence. The following newspapers have been sent to us regularly and gratuitously; for which, in behalf of the pupils, I return thanks to the gentlemanly proprietors of the same, to wit:

Janesville Gazette, (weekly.)

Democratic Standard, “

Free Press, “

Wisconsin, (daily.)

Weekly Sentinel.

State Journal, (weekly.)

Beaver Dam Republican, (weekly.)

And to you, as the board of trustees, I tender my grateful thanks for the unwearied attention and energy you have mani-

fested, as co-laborers with me in an enterprise which has for its object the alleviation and education of the blind.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. WOODRUFF,

Superintendent.

Wisconsin Institute for the Blind, }
December 10th, 1853. }

SCHEDULE "A."

Showing the Names, Ages, Residence, and Time of Admission of the several Pupils now in the Institution.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
Eliza C. Bowman, - -	11	Delevan, - -	Walworth, -	Oct. 1st, 1850.
George Ross, - - -	16	Johnstown, - -	Rock, - -	" "
Oliver Vanzant, - - -	14	East Troy, - -	Walworth, -	" "
John Shaler, - - -	20	Fulton, - - -	Rock, - -	" "
Frances A. Raleigh, - - -	13	Milwaukee, - -	Milwaukee, -	" "
Caroline Porter, - - -	15	Hebron, - - -	Jefferson, -	March 20, 1851.
Andrew Sivensrude, - - -	28	Ixonia, - - -	" - -	Nov. 11th, 1851.
Joseph Miller, - - -	15	Milwaukee, - -	Milwaukee, -	Oct. 6th, "
Mary Fitzgerald, - - -	31	" - - -	" - -	" "
Lucy Randall, - - -	29	Hustisford, - -	Dodge, - -	Oct. 3rd, 1853.
Maria M. Sluter, - - -	18	Cottage Grove, - -	Dane, - -	" "
August Cale, - - -	13	Milwaukee, - -	Milwaukee, -	" 18th, "
Fidelia Blood, - - -	12	- - -	Lafayette, -	" 4th, "

SCHEDULE "B."

WORK SHOP in account with Institute:

	Dr.
To 7 cwt. broom corn, - - - - -	21 00
" wire for winding, - - - - -	4 50
" twine for sewing - - - - -	1 00
" broom handles, - - - - -	7 83
" fixtures used for manufacturing, - - - - -	34 67
	69 00
Balance on hand, - - - - -	6 00
	\$75 00
	Cr.
By 600 brooms, at 1s, - - - - -	\$75 00
	\$75 00

It will be seen that the profits arising from this department have amounted to sufficient to pay for the fixtures, and leave a small balance, and this, too, in the first three months of its existence.

DOCUMENT K.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, Wis., January 31, 1854.

The whole number of Banks doing business under the General Banking Law, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1854, was TWELVE. The total amount of Circulating Notes issued to such Banks, outstanding on that day was \$593,066 00; for the redemption of which securities have been assigned in trust to the State Treasurer, amounting in the aggregate to \$608,000 00.

The following is a statement in detail of the securities held for each of said Banks, and the amount of Circulating Notes issued on the same, viz:

State Bank, at Madison.

Georgia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$15,000 00	
Wisconsin " 8 per cent.,	20,000 00	
Missouri " 6 per cent.,	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	.	48,500 00
		<hr/>

*Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance
Company, at Milwaukee.*

Wisconsin State Stock, 8 per cent.,	\$20,000 00	
“ “ 7 per cent.,	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	. .	49,995 00
		<hr/>

Bank of Racine, at Racine.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$5,000 00	
Missouri “ 6 per cent.,	35,000 00	
Tennessee “ 6 per cent.,	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	. .	47,438 00
		<hr/>

Rock River Bank, at Beloit.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$40,000 00	
Kentucky “ 6 per cent.,	5,000 00	
Missouri “ 6 per cent.,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	. .	50,000 00
		<hr/>

City Bank of Kenosha, at Kenosha.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$25,000 00	
Kentucky “ 6 per cent.,	13,000 00	
Georgia “ 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	. .	49,994 00
		<hr/>

State Bank of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$40,000 00	
Tennessee " 6 per cent.,	40,000 00	
Kentucky " 6 per cent.,	6,000 00	
Missouri " 6 per cent.,	48,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$134,000 00
Circulation,	.	<hr/> 131,592 00

Wisconsin Bank, at Mineral Point.

Wisconsin State Stock, 7 per cent.,	\$20,000 00	
Missouri " 6 per cent.,	20,000 00	
Tennessee " 6 per cent.,	5,000 00	
Virginia " 6 per cent.,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	.	<hr/> 48,997 00

Farmers' & Millers' Bank, at Milwaukee.

Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$43,000 00	
Tennessee " 6 per cent.,	7,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,	.	<hr/> 49,500 00

Badger State Bank, at Janesville.

Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent.,	.	\$25,000 00
Circulation,	.	<hr/> 24,996 00

Jefferson County Bank, at Watertown.

Virginia State Stock,	.	\$49,000 00
Circulation,	.	<hr/> 45,000 00

Oshkosh City Bank, at Oshkosh.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	\$15,000 00	
Missouri " 6 per cent.,	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$25,000 00
Circulation,	. .	24,997 00
		<hr/>

Racine County Bank, at Racine.

Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	\$25,000 00
Circulation,	. .	22,000 00
		<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Wisconsin State Stock 8 per cent.,	\$40,000 00	
" " 7 per cent.,	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$90,000 00
Georgia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	27,000 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	158,000 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	62,000 00
Virginia State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	204,000 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent.,	. .	67,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$608,000 00
		<hr/>

The foregoing statement is made in compliance with the last clause of the forty-first section of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," approved April 19, 1852.

WM. M. DENNIS,
Bank Comptroller.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1854.

RESOURCES.														LIABILITIES.						
NAMES OF BANKS.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Direc- tors of this Bank.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks.	Premis. Notes other than for Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Sus- pended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treasurer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
The State Bank, Madison	\$74,356 52	- -	\$12,331 07	- -	\$50,000 00	- -	\$14,171 56	- -	- -	- -	\$10,817 00	- -	\$9,534 63	\$171,210 78	\$50,000 00	\$48,500 00	- -	\$49,612 06	\$23,098 72	171,210 78
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Comp. Milw.	300,741 09	- -	- -	\$1,385 24	52,642 00	- -	48,665 82	\$3,438 96	\$8,461 52	\$1,916 39	68,947 00	\$17 00	269,617 48	755,832 50	100,000 00	44,911 00	- -	182,045 19	428,876 31	755,832 50
Bank of Racine, Racine	125,992 30	- -	3,246 60	3,900 02	53,134 98	- -	10,757 89	478 02	- -	797 54	23,599 00	- -	19,249 70	241,156 05	50,000 00	47,017 00	- -	68,853 35	75,280 70	241,156 05
Rock River Bank, Beloit	37,960 86	- -	3 00	1,788 25	50,000 00	17,000 00	8,823 03	1,791 10	- -	5,138 97	6,883 75	5 00	844 87	130,238 83	50,000 00	39,969 00	- -	36,453 84	3,815 99	130,238 83
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha . .	79,824 14	2,900 00	9,051 68	- -	54,500 00	- -	7,255 47	6,742 85	- -	2,439 03	13,993 00	- -	4,687 62	181,393 79	50,000 00	38,812 00	- -	86,405 15	6,176 64	181,393 79
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	256,560 64	13,503 92	181 20	938 02	143,750 00	- -	40,562 13	1,937 11	- -	- -	4,602 00	272 00	7,644 90	469,951 92	150,000 00	125,677 00	- -	113,791 46	80,483 46	469,951 92
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point . .	63,214 67	- -	- -	233 26	50,000 00	- -	7,066 62	15 00	- -	1,532 54	2,345 00	- -	110 10	124,567 19	50,000 00	43,987 00	375 00	15,258 89	14,946 30	124,567 19
Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee	59,619 66	19,662 91	- -	- -	73,920 62	10,000 00	14,011 11	689 63	- -	3,737 60	1,471 00	5 00	2,341 13	185,458 66	50,000 00	48,597 00	- -	35,920 12	50,941 54	185,458 66
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown	13,997 12	- -	- -	57 70	25,000 00	- -	16,681 86	5,029 13	- -	- -	758 00	29 00	3,236 29	69,789 10	25,000 00	25,000 00	- -	9,354 78	10,434 32	69,789 10
Badger State Bank, Janesville . . .	53,109 72	- -	1,343 22	113 66	25,773 51	- -	14,487 32	15 00	- -	1,628 02	20,738 50	12 00	3,679 32	120,900 27	25,000 00	22,651 00	- -	56,348 26	16,901 01	120,900 27
Total	1,065,376 72	36,066 83	26,156 77	8,466 15	578,721 11	27,000 00	182,482 81	20,136 80	8,461 52	17,190 09	151,154 25	340 00	325,946 04	2,450,499 09	600,000 00	485,121 00	375 00	654,048 10	710,954 99	2,450,499 09

**SUMMARY OF THE ITEMS OF CAPITAL, CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS, SPECIE AND CASH ITEMS, PUBLIC SECURITIES AND PRIVATE SECURITIES,
Of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the Morning of Monday, January 2, 1854.**

CAPITAL.....	\$600,000 00	CASH ITEMS.....	\$20,136 80
CIRCULATION.....	485,121 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES.....	578,721 11
DEPOSITS.....	654,048 10	PRIVATE SECURITIES.....	1,163,066 47
SPECIE.....	182,482 81		

**OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, January 10th, 1854.**

I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this Office, by the several Banks, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," approved April 19, 1852.

WILLIAM M. DENNIS, Bank Comptroller.

DOCUMENT L.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MADISON, JANUARY 25, 1854.

To the Legislature :

I herewith transmit the annual report of Henry Brown, late State Prison Commissioner. This report shows the number of convicts confined on the 31st December to have been sixty-one.

I am informed that the present prison building contains but sixty-seven cells, showing room only for six additional convicts. The probable early increase of the number of convicts would seem to demand, that additional buildings be erected with all possible dispatch.

The commissioner reports that he did, on the 14th day of December, enter into a contract with Andrew Proudfit, for doing the mason work of the south wing of the main building, to be completed by the 20th December, 1854, upon an enlarged plan of the Albany county penitentiary; which will contain 280 cells.

The indebtedness of the prison on the 31st December, as appears from the report, was \$12,880 28. Recommendations are made by the commissioner, of appropriations to defray expenses of the current year, and for the erection of the proposed building.

The report in regard to the past year's expenses, and the future necessity of the prison, is not sufficiently explicit to warrant any definite recommendation at this time, except that of the appointment of a joint committee of the legislature, to make personal examinations for the purpose of bringing before you more clearly all matters connected with the same.

WM. A. BARSTOW.

REPORT.

To His Excellency Leonard J. Farwell,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In pursuance of the requirements of section 6, chapter 477, of the Session Laws of 1852, the Commissioner begs leave to submit his Second Annual Report.

My Report ending the 31st day of December, 1852, showed an outstanding debt against the Prison to that date, of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-five cents. An appropriation was made to the Governor to pay said indebtedness, also to pay the debts of the Prison to the first day of April, 1853. I am not advised in what manner these claims have been settled, consequently the only time included in this Report is from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of December next preceeding its date.

The number of convicts in the Prison, April 1, 1853,			
were	-	-	26
Received from April 1, to December 31,	-	-	38
Whole number imprisoned during that time,	-	-	64
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-	-	3
Whole number confined December 31,	-	-	61
Of this number five are females.			

The above statement shows an increase of thirty-eight prisoners in nine months.

Section 40, chapter 477, Session Laws of 1853, direct the Commissioner to choose a plan for the new Prison. The plan chosen by me, and submitted in my Report, made December 31, 1852, was as follows:

The building to comprise a central building, fifty feet front, and seventy-five feet in depth, with two wings, each one hundred feet long and fifty wide.

In the centre of each wing is a block of one hundred and twenty cells, four tiers in height, exclusive of the octagonal towers, making in all, when completed, two hundred and fifty-six cells.

The increase of prisoners for the past year has so far exceeded my expectations, that I am of the opinion that a larger building will be needed. I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of extending each wing one hundred feet farther, making the wings two hundred feet each; it would then be large enough to accommodate five hundred and sixty prisoners. This addition can be made without any loss of material or inconvenience otherwise.

A resolution passed the Legislature, July 12th, 1853, directing the Commissioner to let a contract for doing the mason work upon the South wing of the Prison. Said contract was let on the 14th day of December, 1853, to Andrew Proudfit: the work to be completed on or before the 26th day of December, 1854, and to be built according to the enlargement mentioned above. Provided, the Legislature shall approve of the same; if not approved of, then to be built according to the plan already adopted by them.

The following is a statement of the disbursements of the Prison, and of the amount of money received by me:

For labor,	\$6,970 35
“ provisions,	3,013 37
“ stone,	1,233 25
“ lumber,	705 74
“ wood,	35 62
“ pump,	10 00
“ revolvers,	64 50
“ leather,	58 89
“ oil cloth,	16 20
“ cloth and clothing,	232 59
“ iron and steel,	876 79
“ paid discharged prisoners,	16 50
“ coal,	38 69
“ castings,	13 35
“ stoves and pipe,	94 00
“ printing and stationery,	56 88
“ store accounts,	1,983 75
“ teaming, transportation, and truckage,	1,900 10

For travel fees,	\$296 06
“ hogs,	32 00
“ furniture,	14 56
“ books,	17 00
“ tubs,	8 25
“ sand, brick and lime,	64 90
“ tools,	14 39
	<hr/>
Whole expenditures of Prison,	\$17,767 73
Received from E. H. Janssen,	4,800 00
“ for work done,	87 45
	<hr/>
	4,887 45
	<hr/>
Showing the present indebtedness of the Prison to be	<u>\$12,880 28</u>

The following is the inventory of Personal Property belonging to the Prison :

Fixtures and buildings made within the last year,	\$2,000 00
Tools in stone shop,	400 00
Tools and stock in joiner shop,	250 14
Tools and stock in blacksmith shop,	350 54
Furniture for kitchen,	214 68
Furniture for Matron's room,	50 00
Cloth on hand,	129 33
Beds, bedding, &c., for cells,	610 40
Amount of work done and material on foundation of new building,	500 00
Stoves and Pipe,	330 00
Stone sold to A. Proudfit,	10,000 00

Amount of provisions on hand,	\$520 76
Clothing for prisoners,	600 00
Barber's tools,	15 00
Revolvers,	125 00
Shoemaker's tools,	15 00
Ladders, axes, &c.	10 00
Hogs,	25 00
Muskets,	195 00
Whole amount of property on hand,	<u>\$16,340 85</u>

The following table shows the title and number of books comprising the Prison Library :

1 Large Bible.

24 Small Bibles.

6 Small 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 " Memoirs of Summerfield.

1 " Anecdotes for the Family.

1 " Pictorial Narratives.

2 " Books for Children and Youth.

- 1 Vol. 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 Inquirer.
- 1 " Young Men 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 Councils 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.
- 6 " Gibson's History of Rome.
- 6 " Hume's History of England.
- 2 " McCauley's History of England.

- 1 Vol. The Three Mrs. Judson's.
- 1 " Life of Benjamin Franklin.
- 1 " Lives of Mary and Martha Washington.
- 1 " Life of Rev. A. Judson.
- 1 " Fremont's Exploring Expedition.
- 1 " Franklin's Essays.
- 9 " Hymn Books.

 111

I would recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Prison for the ensuing year; also an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of erecting the south wing of the Prison. I would also recommend an appropriation of two hundred dollars to be expended for suitable books for the Prison Library.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY BROWN,

State Prison Commissioner.

Dated Waupun, Dec. 31, 1853.

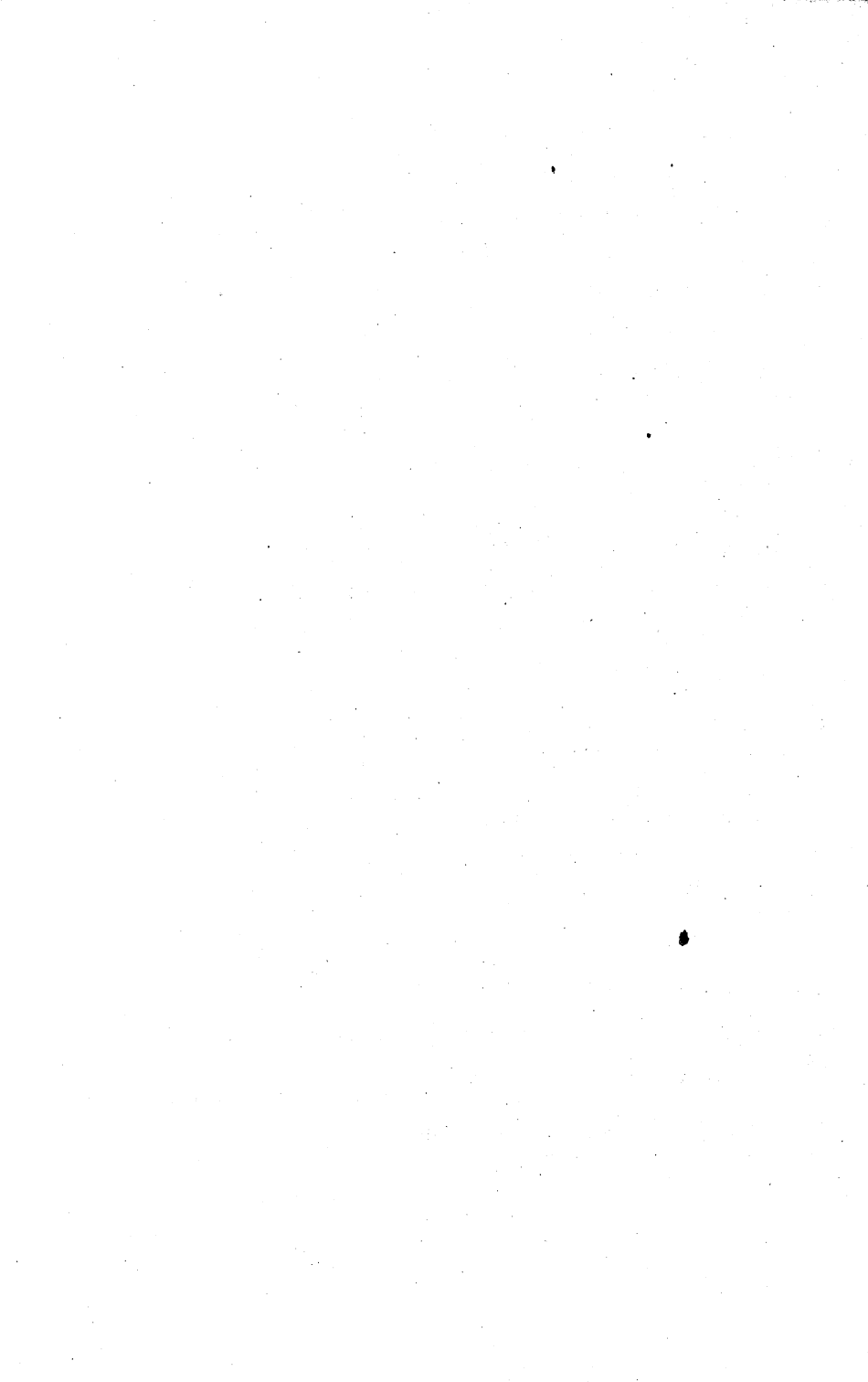
STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Dodge County, } ss.

HENRY BROWN, being duly sworn, says that the matters and things set forth in the statements made in the foregoing Report are just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

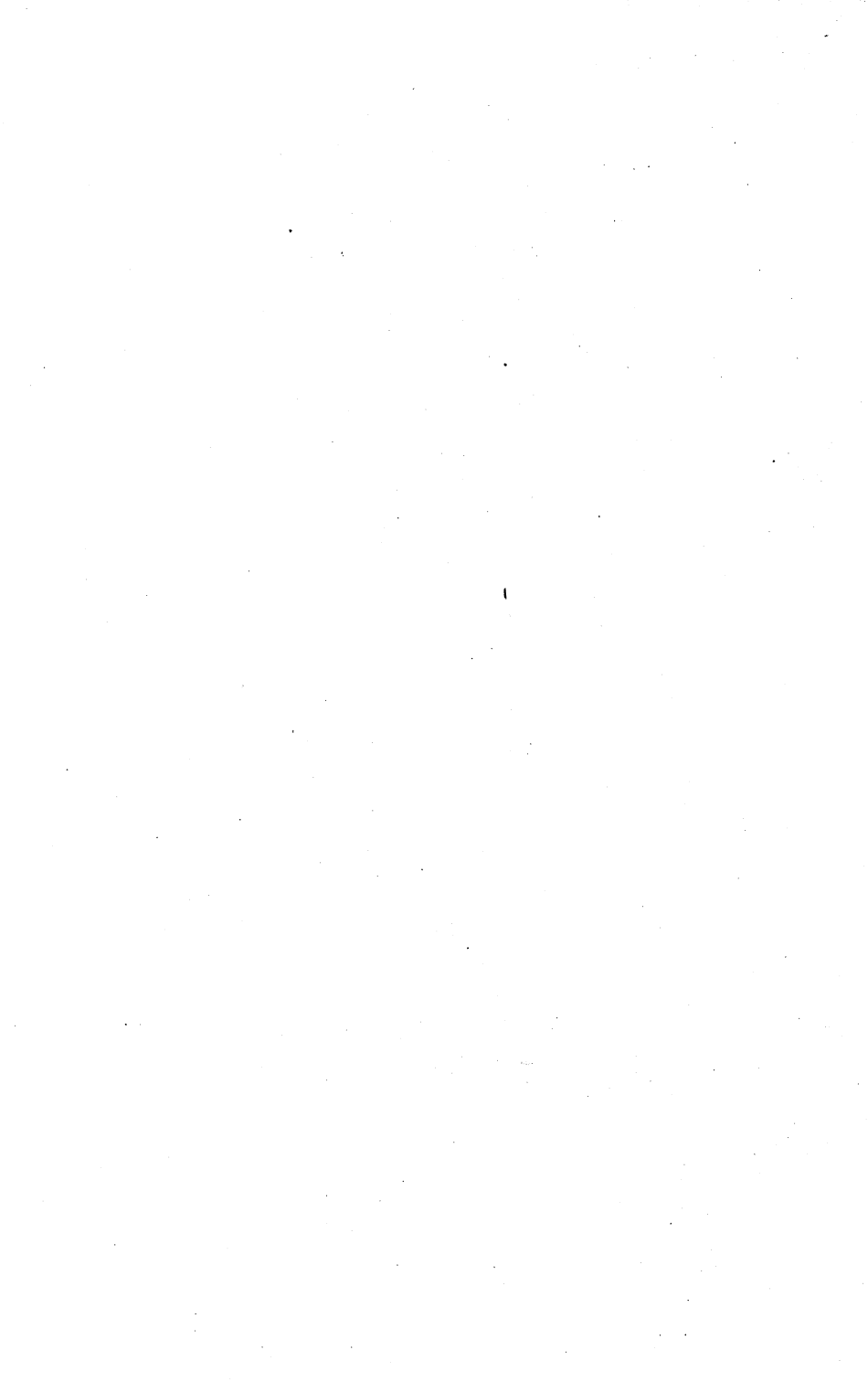
H. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
 this 17th day of January, 1854.

J. WARE,
 Notary Public.











REPORT

OF THE

TRAVELING EMIGRANT AGENT

OF THE

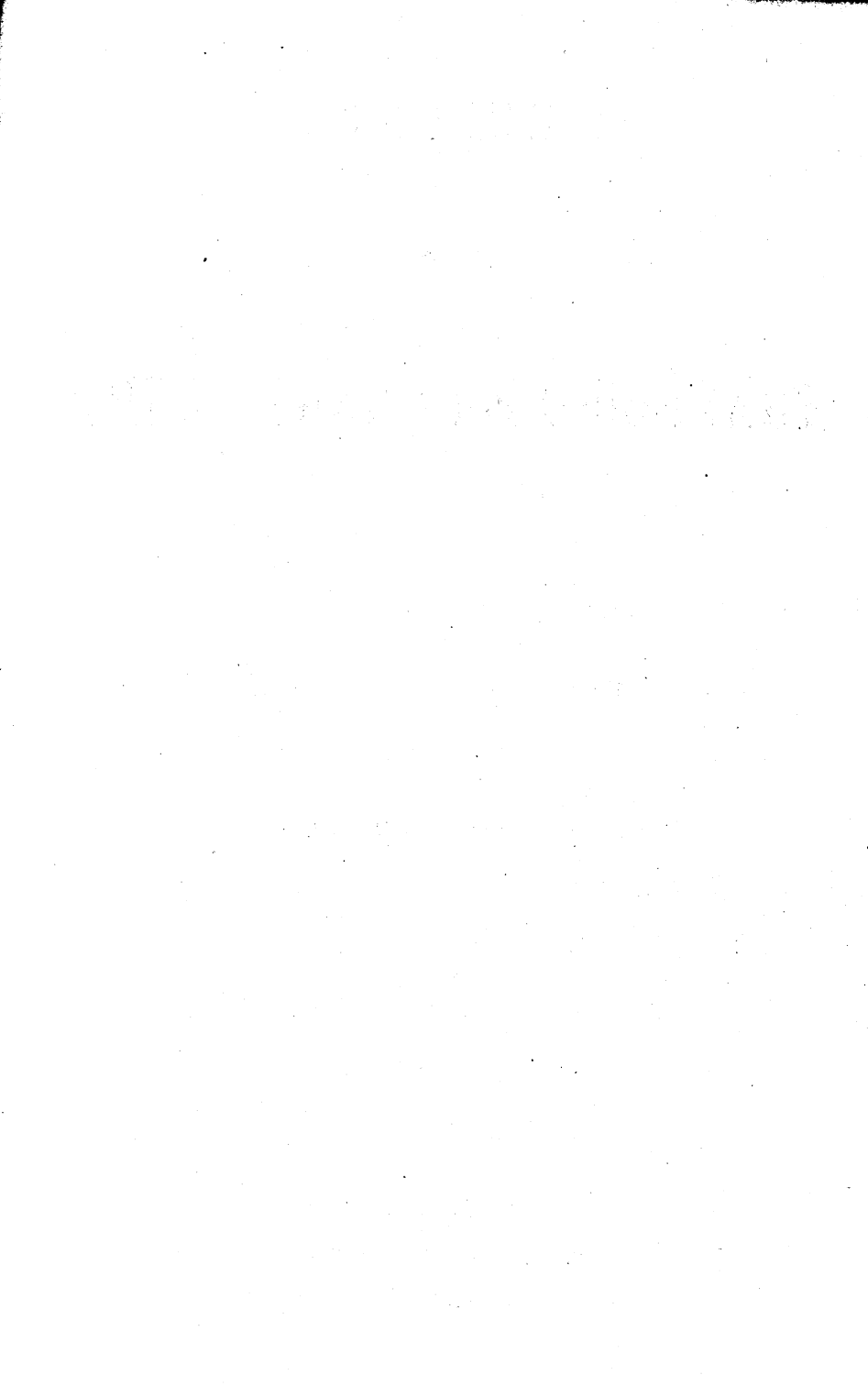
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

MADISON :

BERIAH BROWN, PRINTER.

1854.



R E P O R T.

*To His Excellency William A. Barstow,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—In accordance with an act entitled an act for the appointment of a Travelling Emigrant Agent, I received the appointment, entered upon the duties of the office, and started for the city of New York on the 1st of May last.

No task of a similar nature was probably ever undertaken under more discouraging circumstances, the spring immigration had been no greater, as every citizen of Milwaukee will admit, than that of '51 and '52; nor was there any prospect of an increase, unless the prejudice against our State, which I found prevailing all over the Eastern country, could be removed. To effect this, I had circulars arranged with great care by some of the best writers in the State, setting forth the fact, that the crisis through which we in common with every new State must pass, had gone by; that we had just commenced the construction of railroads in almost every part of the State; advertising the fact that we had twenty-five million acres of government land; that according to the census returns, figures proved we had the healthiest State in the Union; also showing our splendid position—immense mineral wealth—extensive lumbering interest, and almost endless variety of natural privileges. In distributing those

circulars, I travelled forty-two thousand miles; I obtained their publication in over nine hundred of the country papers of the Eastern and middle States. I visited every principal city in the Northern States and Canada, and nearly every village in New York and New England; and whether the publication and distribution of those circulars, and the representations made by me to the thousands I met, had any effect in changing the sentiment before alluded to, the fact can be established, and every intelligent citizen of our State who visited the East during the spring and fall of last season, will bear me out in the assertion, that while no Western State had a worse reputation than ours last spring, no one had a better reputation last fall; and while we received comparatively none of the spring emigration, no State at the West received as much of the summer and fall emigration. While I claim a share of the credit of this, candor forces me to admit that certain causes have operated strongly in our favor. The unusually fine crops of the season having been advertised all over the Eastern country, have established our reputation as an agricultural State, and the excitement about railroads has done much towards bringing our State again into favorable notice; besides I have received nothing but kindness and encouragement from the Press of our State:

Judging from all the information to be obtained from superintendants of Railroads, ticket agents, steam boat registers, collectors of ports, &c., the annual immigration of '51 and '52 did not exceed twenty thousand, while, according to the Report of Mr. White, collector of the port of Milwaukee, the number of passengers arrived at that port alone last season, amounted to 25,222, and he admits this statement too low, while, according to figures, which I have been at great trouble to obtain, the number landed between the first of May and the first of December, '53,

At the port of Milwaukee	27,632
Kenosha and Racine	7,200
Sheboygan and Port Washington, (mostly at Sheboygan)	13,400

Green Bay, Twin Rivers, Manitowoc, (mostly at
Green Bay) 11,328

I have assurances that many have come into the State by way of the Chicago and Beloit Railroad, Chicago and Galena Railroad, and the Mississippi river, but no figures can be offered with any probable degree of correctness, but if, as many suppose, the number would equal one-third of the entire immigration; then the whole number arrived in our State last season, would amount to 79,413, or an increase over that of the previous year of 59,413; but if the increase has only been 40,000, the usual estimate, and they had an average capital of \$300 each, the amount would be twelve millions of dollars. To say nothing of the good effects of the introduction of this capital in any other respect just the annual State tax upon it, at the present rate of 6 mills on the dollar, would amount to seventy-two thousand dollars, while the tax required to defray the entire expense of the whole board of emigrant agencies would not amount to the fifteenth part of a mill to each taxpayer in the State.

In consequence of some peculiar features of the bill through which I received my appointment, I was forced to run all the risk attending a failure; and if the main object for which I was appointed has been accomplished, I may be pardoned, perhaps, for claiming, and am confident none but the invidious and malicious will deny me the credit due success. But while I claim that the prejudice, which had existed against Wisconsin for two or three years, has been removed, and that we may confidently expect a large immigration another year, I would not be understood as urging the discontinuance of the office; and inasmuch as I am not and shall not be, under any circumstances, a candidate for re-appointment, it may not be out of place, perhaps, to recommend the re-establishment of the office. I would do this on the ground of economy alone. I see no way of materially decreasing the present rate of taxation except by encouraging, by every possible means, the settlement of our country, and I can see no impropriety in making the advantages of our State correctly known abroad, or of

inviting the wanderers from other countries to a home among us. Rival States will have such agents, and if we can select one who will honestly and energetically perform the duties of the office, he will many times earn his salary.

As farther evidence of the increase of immigration, I will call your attention to the fact that much of that country north and west of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, has been occupied during the past season. Certain counties there have received an addition of thousands of the best class of settlers to their population. In proof of this statement, I will refer you to their representatives now here. Men of capital have come in and purchased improved farms. In many different parts of the State, property of all kinds has been enhanced in value, and a period of unparalleled prosperity has taken the place of hard times, gloom and depression. Whether I have aided, in my humble capacity, in producing this happy result, I leave your Excellency to determine.

Respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. J. TOWNSEND.

End.