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T A S M A N I A.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Miller, and ordered by the House to be printed,
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STATEMENT of the Provisions made by the several States of AMERICA for the Support of both Superior and Elementary Education, together with such Extracts from late Messages of the Governors of the States as bear upon the subject. (Compiled from the American Statistical Annual, 1854.)

Alabama.—AMONGST the leading provisions of the Constitution are the following:—Schools and the means of Education shall ever be encouraged in the State; and the School Funds shall be thus applied. The funds raised from lands granted by the United States for a Seminary of Learning shall be exclusively devoted to the State University. Among the disbursements for the year are, interest on funds of Common School, 103,640 dollars; and interest on funds of University, 30,000 dollars. Of the Common School Fund it is said in the Governor's Message, "This now amounts to 1,075,807, and accumulates with rapidity. The annual interest increasing with the fund was, on the 1st November, 1851, 64,548 dollars.

Arkansas.—The Constitution of Arkansas declares that "The General Assembly shall provide for the improvement of Lands granted to the United States for Schools; and for the proper application of the funds raised therefrom."

From the Governor's Message it would appear that the Legislature was about to change their educational policy; and in one of the paragraphs of this document it is recommended that Three additional Seminaries of Learning should be established. The information which it affords with regard to its educational system is, in other respects, unusually meagre.

California.—The Constitution of this rough, gold-producing, and unsettled State declares that "The School Fund shall be perpetual; and the interest therefrom shall be invariably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State. The land granted by the United States for a University, and the funds accruing therefrom, shall be duly applied to its support."

The subjoined paragraph is from the Governor's Message (1852):—

"The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction contains many valuable suggestions on the interesting subject of education. California will probably, as soon as it can be judiciously expended, possess ample means to foster and sustain a system of Common School education, which must, in time, give a high character to our civil institutions. The fund applicable to this object, the interest on which is annually to be appropriated for the exclusive support of Common Schools, is now nearly 200,000 dollars; and when the residue of the School lands are sold, will amount to 1,000,000 dollars. This considerable sum is not the full extent of our means, or the only resource upon which our Common School System rests its future prospects and hopes. The last Legislature, alive to the great interests of education, and regarding its permanent and liberal support as interwoven with the first duties of the Representative Government, which has derived form and vitality, and the future existence of which may be said to depend upon the intelligence of the people, wisely made provision for an additional sum pledged to the extension of the blessings and bounties of knowledge and science to every family within this, the youngest, State of the Confederacy. The additional means relied upon consists in an annual tax of Five cents of the thirty imposed on each one hundred dollars of valuation, which has already commenced flowing into the Treasury, and on the 15th December last amounted to 10,687."

The Governor, moreover, in his Message of May, 1853, after alluding to the prosperous State of Connecticut, goes on to say,—

“This gratifying aspect of the condition of things around us is attributable, in a high degree, to that diffusion of knowledge among all classes which helps to perfect the plan of human wisdom, and gives energy and direction to well-conceived enterprises of every description. As a guarantee for the future, the encouragement of Schools and Seminaries of learning will become a matter of still greater importance than before, to which should be added the higher obligations to cultivate that sense of responsibility to the great Lawgiver of the world which has been considered essential to a wise direction of human affairs.”

It is scarcely necessary to enter into a detailed analysis of the School fund, but it is desirable to furnish a brief statement of the principles upon which the monies are both voted and administered. The gross sum devoted to education is 2,049,482 dollars. This is invested in contracts, lands, mortgages, stocks in 24 Banks, cultivated lands, and buildings, wild land, &c. There is, in addition, a balance in the hands of the Treasurer. A work on the subject of the Educational financial condition of this Province has been published. It is entitled a “History of the School Fund of Connecticut.” And from its pages the following summary is condensed:—“The School Fund was derived from the sale of that portion of the territory of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, because it was reserved by the State in its Deed of Cession, dated September 30th, 1786, by which it surrendered to the General Government, for the general benefit of the people, its claim to that vast unappropriated domain which was originally included by its Charter within the limits of Connecticut. *These lands, amounting to 3,300,000 acres, were directed by the General Assembly (in May, 1795,) to be sold, and the funds accruing thereupon ordered to constitute a perpetual School Fund.* In the September following, the lands were sold. The purchasers were a Mr Phillips, and some associates of his. They paid 1,200,000 dollars, for which they gave their bonds (36 in number) at 6 per cent. interest. The proceeds of this sale and income therefrom, constituting the School Fund, have happily increased with each succeeding year to the present time.”

Delaware.—The Message of the Governor of Delaware speaks of the “ample fund” with which the State is endowed for the primitive and universal diffusion of the benefits of Education.” Unfortunately, however, we are not furnished with any Statistics. It is apparent, however, that, in addition to the support of a system of common Schools, it maintains a Collegiate Establishment at the public expense.

Florida.—In this State also the wise provision is made of setting apart lands for the purpose of Education. And the amount devoted to this object would, to our minds, seem extravagant and disproportionate to the other disbursements of the Treasury. Thus, while the receipts for the whole State during 1852 did not exceed 119,951 dollars, the expenditure for Schools amounted to 31,494 dollars. An account is given of the number of acres sold between 25th November, 1850, and 31st October, 1852, from which it appears that there were 2524 acres disposed of during that period.

Georgia.—This, the youngest of the old thirteen States that once formed the Union, has now no less than four Chartered Universities—“nay, five, for she has devoted one exclusively to the education of her daughters.”—(*Mr. Stephens' Report.*) Her exports in 1851 amounted to 35,000,000 dollars, equalling, if not exceeding, those of New England. The common School System was, at the time of the publication of these statistics, undergoing a complete revision.

Illinois.—“Within the remembrance of a large number of the first settlers,” says the Governor’s Message of 1853, “this State was almost shut out from market with only a single harbour on the lake. The expense of getting to that point with the products of the soil was nearly equal to its value when there, and they could hardly find any market to the south by the river.” This people have overcome all these discouragements; and the following statement of the condition of the School and Seminary Fund, on December 1st, 1852, will readily account both for the energies which gave them their perseverance, and the intelligence which wisely directed their efforts:—

	Dollars.	Cents.
Amount of Surplus Revenue credited to the School Fund ..	335,592	32
Amount of the present Fund credited to the School Fund ...	436,490	93
Amount of the per cent. Fund credited to the College Fund..	92,682	10
Amount of Seminary Fund	59,738	72
	951,504	7

The total amount of the principal devoted to Education in this State is 3,373,096 dollars 73 cents.

Indiana.—Among the provisions of the Constitution are the following regulations:—"The General Assembly shall provide for a general and uniform system of Free Common Schools. *The Common School Fund may be increased, but never diminished, and the income thereof shall be invariably appropriated to Common Schools.*

The following is an extract from the Governor's Message of 1853:—"The subject of Education is justly awaking deep and intense interest among our people. In some of the cities and towns the gradual School System is receiving the aid and encouragement of the friends of Education. In other places the country Seminaries, High Schools, Select Schools, and Colleges are advancing, exhibiting the interest the people take in the great work of instructing the youth of the land." The Report goes on to state that Indiana has heretofore done much to advance the cause of Education.

"The funds at present available for School purposes," says the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his Report for the year 1852, "are of the following species and amounts:—Congressional Township Fund, 1,607,819 dollars 13 cents; Surplus Revenue Fund, 552,529 dollars 92 cents; Saline Fund, 61,270 dollars 5 cents; Bank Tax Fund, 56,969 dollars 4 cents; total 22,278,588 dollars 17 cents.

Unproductive School Funds.—The most important part of the Common School Fund determinable in amount, but unavailable at present for distribution, is that derived from the Sinking Fund which was created by the 113th Section of the Act establishing the State Bank of Indiana. The total amount of School Fund from this source will amount in 1857 to 1,560,400 dollars.

Prospective School Funds.—The principal of these are—Country Seminary Fund, about 100,000 dollars; unsold School lands at least 50,000 dollars; and swamp lands, valued at 1,000,000 dollars. There are also several incidental sources of School Fund.

The grand total of the entire School Fund may therefore be thus stated; Productive, 2,278,588 dollars; Unproductive, 1,560,400 dollars; Prospective, 1,150,000 dollars; Total 4,988,988 dollars.

Iowa.—Within the recollection of many a middle-aged man Iowa was an insignificant State, struggling for existence on the far western frontiers of the States. It is now, for its extent and population, one of the most flourishing of which America can boast. Let us see then what consideration their back-woodmen paid to Education. Among the important provisions of their Constitution, they direct that their Common School Fund shall remain perpetual, and the interest thereof shall be invariably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State; a School shall be kept in each School district, and the funds granted for the support of a University shall remain perpetual and inviolable.

The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State runs thus:—"The University Fund consists of the proceeds of the Lands granted to the State by Congress—about 46,080 acres, of which 680 acres have been sold realizing 3,457,000 dollars. Each School in the State receives 500 dollars for the University land. In order to establish the School Funds there were granted to the State by an Act of Congress of 4th September, 1841, 500,000 acres.

Kentucky.—The Constitution declares that the Common School Fund shall be inviolable. The capital of the fund was 1,325,768 dollars. The eleventh article runs thus: The capital of the fund called and known as the "Common School Fund," consisting of 1,225,768 dollars 42 cents, for which bonds have been executed by the State to the Board of Education, and 73,500 dollars of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, also the sum of 51,223 dollars 29 cents, balance of interest on the School Fund for the year 1848, unexpended, together with any sum which may be hereafter raised in the State, by taxation or otherwise, for purposes of Education, shall be held inviolable for the purpose of sustaining a system of Common Schools.

Louisiana.—Among the important provisions of the Constitution are these: Free Public Schools shall be established throughout the State, and supported by general taxation, or otherwise; and moneys thus raised shall be duly apportioned to each parish. The Common School and Seminary Funds are inviolable. The University of Louisiana in New Orleans, as established, shall be maintained; and may be further regulated by the Legislature. The Governor's Message of 1852 states that "the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, is supported by the State. By liberal appropriations from the Legislature, about 30,000 dollars, the Medical Department has lately made most valuable additions to its cabinets, museum," &c.

A State Seminary, ordered by the Act of March 17th, 1852, has been established in the

Parish of Rassides. A portion of the funds for its erection and endowment were originally granted by Congress.

Maine.—An abstract from the Governor's Message for 1853 is to the following purport. The Government School Fund of the State is 104,363 dollars; and it has accrued from the sale of public lands appropriated for school purposes. *It is constantly increasing*, and will probably amount to more than 200,000 dollars when the land is all disposed of."

The whole amount of money disbursed during the year was 33,707,248 dollars.

Maryland.—Among the items of expenditure during the same period I find that 21,049 dollars were devoted to the support of "Colleges, Academies, and Schools."

Massachusetts.—From her earliest establishment this State has lent its earnest attention to the vigorous encouragement of both elementary and superior Education. Amongst her first laws were those which ordained the establishment of Grammar Schools in all her townships. The result has been that her material progress has been beyond all precedent. One of the articles of the Constitution declares that "It shall be the duty of Legislature to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all Seminaries of them, especially the University of Cambridge, public Schools and Grammar Schools in the towns; to encourage private Societies and public institutions by rewards," &c.

"The cause of education," says the Governor, "has ever been regarded by our people as second to none of the great interests committed to the care and guardianship of the State. Amongst the first to enlist the warmest sympathies, and to secure the efficient aid of the early colonists, it has continued to receive from their descendants to the present hour a constant, if not at all times an adequate, support. Our Colleges, founded and fostered by the wise and far-seeing liberality of individuals, from the two mites which were cast into their treasuries by the needy pilgrim, to the princely munificence of their endowments in later days, cannot fail to be regarded with deep interest by an intelligent Legislature. The manner in which they have been conducted has secured for them the foremost rank amongst similar institutions in this country; and they now furnish to our youth the opportunity of acquiring an education of enlarged and liberal culture. But the peculiar glory of Massachusetts is to be found in the original history of our common Schools, which have been cherished and extended until no child of the hundred thousand living within her borders may not, and there are few who do not, receive in them the rudiments of a common Education at the public charge. This, however, should be regarded but as one stage of our progress in the right direction. It should be the object of the Government eventually to establish and maintain in them a system of instruction so thorough and efficient, that every child may have furnished to him at the public expense an education which will fit him adequately to discharge all the ordinary duties, both public and private, of a man and citizen. This is an object worthy of the highest ambition of an enlightened and Christian commonwealth; and no enlightened and Christian commonwealth should rest satisfied until the object is attained. That Massachusetts has proposed to itself this high purpose, its legislation for the last fifteen years, in the creation of the Board of Education, the institution and support of Normal Schools, the establishment of Teachers' Institutes and School Libraries, with other kindred measures, clearly indicates. The statistics, which will be furnished to you from the Office of the Board of Education, and to which in this connection I can only refer, will exhibit a gratifying and encouraging progress in this great work; which, like all others of a moral and intellectual character, intended to operate upon an extensive scale, must necessarily be slow; and which for this reason must be pursued with patient energy, with no diminution of means or effort, and with no abatement of heart or hope." The position of the School Fund of Massachusetts narrated in the Governor's Message of 1853. "Massachusetts School Fund.—This fund was established in 1834, when it was provided that one-half of the proceeds of sales in Maine should thereafter be added to the amount which had been received of the general Government, and the income thereof annually apportioned among the towns of the commonwealth for the support of common Schools.

In 1846 it was provided, that all *charges for educational purposes should be paid from the principal of the Fund.*

The number of incorporated Academies is 71; the average number of scholars supported at the public classical Schools is 4220; and the aggregate amount paid for this character of tuition is 82,580 dollars 92 cents. The cost for criminal prosecutions in the State during the same year was 72,772 dollars 15 cents. It is scarcely necessary to point out the inevitable conclusion.

Michigan.—The constitution of this State provides, "That the Common School Fund shall be perpetual, and its proceeds truly appropriated. Free Schools shall be maintained in every district at least three months in each year. The Regents of the University of Michigan are

elected, one in each Judicial Circuit, at the same time, and for the same term, as the Judge of the Circuit.

Governor's Message, (Robert M'Clelland). Educational Interests of the State.

1. Common Schools.—“It is the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the laws now in force are nearly, if not quite, sufficient to carry into efficient operation the provisions of the Constitution relative to primary Schools.

“Since the last Session of the Legislature there has been published, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a most able, interesting, and instructive history of the rise, progress, and constitution of the Educational system of this State.

“It is a matter of sincere congratulation that our system of primary Schools has received the sanction of the best and most scientific educators in the Country. There is no subject more important to the welfare of our State, and to the purity and preservation of all our Institutions.

“The whole amount of primary School lands sold up to the end of the last fiscal year was 161,928·69 acres; unsold estimated at about 890,000 acres.”

2. State Normal School.—“The Board of Education was authorised, by an Act approved March 25, 1850, relative to the State Normal School, to receive such sum or sums as were donated by citizens of Ypsilanti and its vicinity, and to apply the same to the erection and completion of the necessary buildings, the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, furniture, and fixtures, and for various other incidental expenses to be incurred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act; and any deficit which might arise in the erection and completion of such buildings and purchases was to be paid out of the principal to be received on the sale of lands granted, not to exceed the sum of 10,000 dollars. The whole amount donated by citizens of Ypsilanti has been made available, viz.—13,500 dollars; and the requisite Normal School building, with rooms for the Model School and other departments, has been completed and furnished ready for the accommodation of pupils. The additional expense of nearly 6000 dollars for building purposes has been drawn from the principal of the Norman School fund.

“The Normal School has been placed under the charge of an able and competent Superintendent. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and a Teachers' Institute established on the 5th October last. 250 teachers enrolled their names as Members of the Institute, which was held for three subsequent weeks.

“The Act establishing this School contemplates instruction in the arts of industry and agricultural chemistry. The funds of the school are not sufficient to accomplish the ends designed.”

3. The State University.—“The Academic Department has been re-organised, and, at the present, consists of a President and six Professors. Judging from the distinguished reputation of the President, and the high character of the Professors, I doubt not the Institution will now rapidly progress. There are now sixty students in the under-graduate classes. The want of preparatory schools is seriously felt; but, if the project of establishing minor schools succeeds, that which is so much desired will be in a great degree supplied. The library is small and deficient, and suitable apparatus much needed.

“The Medical Department continues to flourish, and has already attained an enviable reputation. There are few institutions of the kind that offer so many advantages to the medical student. The course occupies seven months, and that of others only four. It numbers 160 students.

“The University labours under financial difficulties from which it should be relieved. It has received a new impetus, and the prospect is bright and encouraging.”

“The Congressional grant for University purposes was two townships, or 72 sections of land. Of this, only 44,416·31 acres were selected, leaving a balance unselected of 1,663·39 acres. The total amount sold up to November 30, 1852, was 23,547·25 acres, leaving unsold of those selected 20,869·06 acres. The reduction of the price of the University lands may be asked for and urged; they are now unproductive.”

Mississippi.—Education. The laws regulating the common Schools have been frequently changed. The State possesses ample means for School purposes, arising from various sources, but chiefly from the original grant of the United States, viz. 800,000 acres, being sixteenth sections, which are leased. The University of Mississippi is supported by the State.

Missouri.—The principal Administrative Officers of the State are, the Secretary of State, who is also Superintendent of Public Schools, the Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Registrar of Lands, all of whom are elected by the qualified voters of the State for the term of four years. Other Officers are, the Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and the President and Cashier of the Bank of the State.

Governor's Message, December 27th, 1852 :—

Seventh Report of the Secretary of State, as Superintendent of Common Schools, Ephraim B. Ewing. The Superintendent states, that the "irregularity and incompleteness of the Annual Reports made to him by the various Counties are such that they cannot be relied on as furnishing data from which to infer anything satisfactory touching the real condition of the Schools, or the general operations of the system."

"With the view of exhibiting complete statistics, &c., a Circular was addressed to each Clerk of the County Court in the State, who had failed to report, &c. Returns have been received from only 56 counties, and many of them are meagre and incomplete. These returns received from 56 counties show the number of organised townships to be 678; number reporting, 466. Districts, parts of districts, and separate neighbourhoods, 1720; the number of each making reports, 977; whole length of time Schools have been taught by qualified teachers, 5224 months; amount of school money received, including state, township, and county school money 63,231 dollars; amount paid for teachers' wages, in addition to public money, 43,478 dollars; number of children in districts and reporting, 64,610,—of which number 38,598 are reported as having received instruction in district Schools.

"The necessity for a change in the Law is obvious. The scope of statistical enquiry and information should be more comprehensive, and so enlarged and varied as to exhibit with accuracy everything determining the character of the schools, and the practical workings of the system."

The total amount of available School Fund, State and township, is assumed to be 1,275,657 dollars. The statistics of the apportionment for the last two years are as follows :—

	1851.		1852.	
	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Balance from apportionment for previous year.....	1,463	33	648	29
Total of semi-annual dividends of the bank during the year....	69,080	16	59,005	97
Total amount subject for apportionment	70,543	49	59,654	26
Of which there was apportioned	69,895	20	58,411	8
Balance from apportionment for succeeding year	648	29	1243	18
Apportionment for each child reported between 5 and 20 years	0	40	0	30

A Committee was appointed at the late extra Session to condense and remodel the law for the organisation and government of Common Schools.

Report of the Curators of the State University, Henry F. Garey, W. H. Duncan, and Caleb S. Stone.—The University is represented as being in a prosperous condition. There are 154 students in attendance, and its prospects, connected with its highly favorable position, render it equal, if not superior, to any similar Institution in the West. During the past year an Astronomical Observatory has been erected, and furnished with apparatus; the Library has been increased, several buildings repaired, &c. The necessary Annual expenses of a Student are estimated at 105 Dollars. "It is with no ordinary feelings that we announce to the General Assembly the present proud and dignified position of the University—the work of the people of Missouri, the trophy snatched by Science and Civilisation from the rude contacts of Nature with our Pioneer population. In its onward and upward course, cheered by every lover of morality and learning, and guided by your wisdom, it will shed no reflected light, but, as the great living oracle of Western Literature, rank with the first Institutions of the Country."

New Hampshire.—Governor's Message, transmitted to the Legislature, June Session, 1853 :—

I. "Our Educational Institutions, I am happy to say, have increased in number and efficiency the last year. The Members of the Board of Education have been indefatigable in their labors; literary acquirement, energy, and devotion to popular education, in them are eminently blended. Our Institutes are gaining popular favor; our teachers seem to be actuated by zealous determinations to discharge their duties in such a manner as shall best subserve the highest interests of society; and parents see more clearly and more generally that the way of their offspring to intelligence, usefulness, and respectability lies through the well-regulated and well-disciplined school-room; and that education, physical, mental, and moral, forms the basis of health, prosperity, and distinction. Our Common Schools and Academies furnish pupils for our College; our College furnishes instructors, superintendents, and commissioners for our Common and Academic Schools; they foster, elevate, and sustain each other; and give tone, intelligence, and progress to society in all its various departments; industry and skill in all their phases acknowledge their contributions, and religion and civil government invoke their indispensable agency. The sabbath schools and the newspaper press are additional educational instrumentalities of great power and diffusibility. The former are invested with a religious and moral power that impresses on the susceptible plastic minds of youth sentiments and principles to be incorporated in their natures, to form their characters, live in their thoughts, guide their future actions, and bless society; and the latter, if portions of it were divested of partisan asperities, might rank its editors among the most potent and salutary educators of the State."

The following Educational Statistics are derived from the Governor's Message:—

Number of persons in the State pursuing Education in the Schools during the past year—

Dartmouth College	294
Incorporated Academies	2919
Unincorporated Academies and private Schools.	4720
Common Schools.....	84,900
<i>Total number</i>	<u>92,833</u>

Being 1 in every 342-100 of the whole population.

Amount of money applied for the purposes of Instruction:—

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dartmouth College.....	13,560
Incorporated Academies.....	23,514
Unincorporated Academies and Private Schools	16,173
Amount raised by Taxes for Common Schools, about.....	200,000
Amount raised for Teachers' Institutes.....	4500
Amount of Literary Fund, about	14,000
<i>Total amount</i>	<u>271,747</u>

Number of Schools:—

College - - - - -	3
Incorporated Academies - - - - -	47
Unincorporated Academies and Private Schools - - - - -	46
Common Schools Districts - - - - -	2300
<i>Total number</i> - - - - -	<u>2394</u>

The State Board of Education was organised at Concord, August 18, 1852, by the Assembled County School Commissioners. The Reports of the Commissioners are made up in June of each year. The total amount of money paid to them severally by the Treasurer during the last fiscal year, as stated in his Report, was 1452 dollars 50 cents. In 1851 the Legislature directed the appointment of three Commissioners to select an eligible site for a Manual Labour Reform School, who should also mature a system for the government of the Institution. The Commissioners thus appointed by the Governor secured the refusal of a site in Concord, upon the shores of Long Point, and made a full report to the Legislature in June, 1852.

New Jersey.—Among the leading provisions of the Constitution of the State is the following :—The Free School Fund shall be perpetual and inviolate.

School Fund.—The condition of the School Fund is stated as follows :—

	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Amount invested in Banks, Railroad Stocks, and other permanent Securities, ..			348,998	74
Principal due from State of New Jersey ..			25,595	82
Temporary Loan ..			5,000	00
<i>Total amount drawing Interest ..</i>			<u>379,594</u>	<u>56</u>
Due from the State, eight years' Interest on Loan of 25,595 Dollars 82 Cents, ..	12,826	00		
Balance in Bank to credit of Treasurer, 1st January, 1853 ..	626	10		
Lands in Paterson, valued at ..	1,166	50	14,078	60
<i>Total of the School Fund, available</i>			<u>393,673</u>	<u>16</u>
<i>Due the School Fund, but unavailable...</i>			<u>11,169</u>	<u>85</u>

REVENUE DURING 1852.			DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1852.		
	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>cents</i>		<i>dolls.</i>	<i>cents</i>
Balance on hand 1st June, 1852 -	2,892	34	To the Counties for Public Schools	40,000	00
Bank Tax - - - - -	21,292	74	Bank Tax refunded, Act of March 26, 1852 - - - - -	482	75
On Bonds and Mortgages - - - - -	6,030	00	Incidental Account - - - - -	946	02
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	1,911	60	Loans on Land and Mortgages - - - - -	7500	00
Interest on Loans - - - - -	20,628	14	Temporary Loan - - - - -	5000	00
Proceeds of Real Estate at Paterson	1,800	00			
<i>Total - - - - -</i>	<u>54,554</u>	<u>87</u>		<u>53,928</u>	<u>77</u>
			Balance 1st January, 1853 - - - - -	626	10

“The Interest on Loans of the Fund have been promptly paid, with very few exceptions.”

II. Report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools for the year 1852, John H. Phillips.—The present Common School System is based upon the Acts of the Legislatures of 1846 and 1851, the latter of which provided for the increase of the Annual Appropriations for School purposes to 80,000 Dollars, the appointment of the State Superintendent, &c. The following is a summary, exhibiting the operations of the Schools throughout the State for the year ending December, 1852 :—Number of Townships in the State, 186 ; Townships reporting, 145 ; School Districts, 1,569 ; Districts reporting, 1,482 ; Children residing in Townships reported between 5 and 18 years of age, 152,046 ; Children who have attended School three months, 30,596 ; attended six months, 26,088 ; attended nine months, 17,657 ; attended twelve months, 11,385 ; number over 18 who have attended, 763 ; Colored Children taught, 1,953 ; whole number of children taught, 94,605 ; average number of months the Schools have been kept open, 8½ ; average terms of tuition, Two dollars ; amount of money raised by Tax for the support of Schools, 121,399 dollars 18 cents ; received from the State, 56,903 dollars 29 cents ; received from other sources, as specified in the returns, 23,322 dollars 66 cents ; received from sources not specified, 71,112 dollars 57 cents ; total amount appropriated for School purposes, 272,737 dollars 70 cents ; number of Teachers, (Males, 995, and Females, 472,) Total, 1,467.

New York.—Governor's Message, transmitted to the Legislature at its Session of 1853.

Common School Fund.—The capital of this fund is thus summarily shown :—

	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>cents.</i>
Bonds for land, for loans to towns, counties, &c., and other loans	851,768	68
State stock issued for various loans	193,200	96
Comptroller's bonds, issued for loans and other purposes	1,052,981	65
Bank stock ; being 1000 shares in the Manhattan Company, at 50 dollars each	50,000	00
Money in the Treasury uninvested	206,578	88
<i>Total capital of Common School Fund</i>	<u>2,354,530</u>	<u>09</u>

Which shows an increase during the year of 29,080 dollars 37 cents.

The accounts of the revenue of this fund for the last fiscal year are as follows:—Balance in the Treasury, September 30th, 1851, 193,531 dollars 41 cents; receipts, interest on bonds, &c., 122,069 dollars 45 cents; annual appropriation from income of United States Deposit Fund, 165,000 dollars. Total, 287,068 dollars 45 cents. Transferred from General Fund Revenue, interest on money belonging to School Fund, 18,225 dollars 97 cents. Total revenue in Treasury, during fiscal year, 498,826 dollars 83 cents. School dividends for 1851, 44,118 dollars 46 cents; 1852, 300,000; Shinecock Indians, 120 dollars; errors, 3 dollars 63 cents. Total, 344,242 dollars 09 cents. Balance of revenue in Treasury, September 30th, 1852, 154,584 dollars 74 cents. The estimated revenue for the current year is 302,388 dollars; and appropriations, 295,080 dollars.

5. Literature Fund.—The capital of this fund is thus summarily shown:—

	Dolls.	Cents.
State stock, being certificates for loans under Acts of Legislature	140,000	00
Comptroller's bond, No. 2, issued per chapter 222, laws of 1849	64,700	00
Bank Fund Stock, issued on account of the Bank Fund	49,913	34
Insurance Stock; 100 shares in Albany Insurance Company	2000	00
Bank Stock, 4460 dollars; money in the Treasury, 12,006 78 cents.	16,466	78
<i>Total</i>	269,082	12

III. Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State:—

1. Statement of the condition of Common Schools in the State. Whole number of districts in the State, 11,587; whole districts, 8625; parts of districts, 5883; nearly all of which have reported: Average period during which Schools were taught, 7 months and 18 days. Number of children between ages of 4 and 21 years, residing in all the Districts, December 31st, 1851, 1,100,613; of whom 832,481 were reported as attending School (through the entire year), leaving 268,182 as the number of those aforesaid who did not attend. Unincorporated Select and Private Schools, 1472; and the average number of pupils attending them, 31,767. Schools for colored children, about 100; and pupils, about 5000.

2. Estimates and Accounts of Expenditure of the School moneys:—

Teachers' Wages.

	Dolls.	Cents.
Public money received	987,971	41
Collected by District Tax	429,010	99
Collected by Rate Bills (Act of 1851).....	224,979	71
Local Funds applicable	24,326	26
Colored Schools, besides public money	1265	90
Tuition of 1219 children exempted	5437	29
Supply of deficiencies in Rate Bills	8324	45
Total expenditure for Teacher's wages during the year . . .	1,681,316	01
Public money expended for district libraries during the year	90,579	50
Amount collected by Tax on districts for other purposes, during the year	477,918	51
Total amount expended for school purposes during the year	2,249,814	02
The whole amount of money received from all sources by town superintendents during the year reported, ending July, 1852, was.....	1,348,369	09
Apportionment for teachers' wages	1,190,622	78
Ditto for libraries	52,293	32
	1,242,916	10
Leaving as unappropriated.....	105,450	99

During the past year there was an increase over the preceding year in the amount of money expended for school-purposes of 364,987 dollars 96 cents. The greater part of the public school money consists of the State tax of 800,000 dollars for school purposes.

The Normal School, established in 1844, has surmounted most of the prejudices which it

encountered in the earlier stages of its career; and a thorough conviction of its utility is now entertained by the great body of the educators of the State. Little felt at first, 3230 pupils have received the benefits of instruction in it, and now are extending a knowledge of the better systems and improved processes of instruction thus acquired throughout the State.

The condition of the common school fund—its capital, revenue, &c.—are previously exhibited in Comptroller's Report. To this report is appended the "Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City and County of New York, for the year ending 1st January, 1852." The following shows a general summary of the operation of the schools during the year preceding:—

Year ending 1 January, 1852.	No. of Schools.	Whole No. taught.	Average Attendance.	Aggregate Cost about		Cost per Scholar.	
				dolls.	cents.	dolls.	cents.
Ward Schools	81	57,106	21,212				
Public Schools	113	55,769	19,717				
Other Corporate Schools	19	3,842	2,031				
TOTALS	213	116,717	42,960	265,492	80	6	18

By an Act of the Legislature in 1853, the Public School system is discontinued, and the general district system of the State introduced.

"During the last six years, the number of children have almost doubled, while the sum apportioned to each has diminished about one-third. The Free Academy goes on successfully, and the Annual Report, presented January 21st, 1852, fully exhibits its present condition. 382 Students were attached to the Academy January 1st, 1852. 404 Students have pursued Classical Studies, and Studies in the higher branches of English Literature, for four months and upwards, during the year 1851. The regulation of the Board of Management provides that no Student shall be admitted unless he shall have attended the Common School 18 months. The benefits of the Free Academy will thus be more likely to reach those, and those only, for whom the Academy was intended. Admission to this Institution is the proper and worthy reward of faithful Scholarship in the Common Schools.

"Evening Schools continue to be the instruments of vast good to a worthy class of scholars, whose hours are consumed in toil, but who, like Franklin, snatched the hours which too many give to amusement or sleep, for mental improvement; and the report of the Committee on these Schools presents a gratifying picture of their prosperity and usefulness. Teachers say that Evening Scholars give no trouble. They feel their privilege, and eagerly enjoy it."

66th Annual Report of the Regents of the University of New York, Garrett Y. Lansing, Chancellor.—This report, presented March 1st, 1853, exhibits the returns made by 12 Colleges and 170 Academies.

The aggregate number of Students in the Colleges reporting has been, for Three years:—

	Literary Colleges.	Medical Colleges.	Total.
Students reported in 1851.....	852	949	1,801
Students .. 1852.....	882	755	1,637
Students .. 1853.....	868	806	1,674

The whole number of Academies subject to the visitation of the Regents is 214, showing an increase of seven during the past year. The statistical returns from these for the last year, as compared with those for the two preceding years, are as follows:—

Statistical Returns of Classical Scholars, as defined by Statute.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Claimed.	Allowed.	Whole Number attending during the Year.	
1851	8685	9308	17,993	17,912	31,580	15,417
1852	9344	10,294	19,638	19,552	33,015	16,214
1853	9976	11,001	20,977	20,940	35,077	18,369

Condition of the Academies in Endowments, Revenues, and Debts.

Year.	Fixed Capital.	Debts.	Tuition Fees.	Salary of Trustees.
1851	1,694,660	169,718	240,966	247,321
1852	1,714,448	162,326	257,144	265,266
1853	1,874,567	203,735	283,202	290,078

The amount of appropriations made by the Regents to various Academies for the purchase of books and apparatus, under Act of 1834, from the Revenue of the Literature Fund, has been 47,643 dollars 36 cents; and an equal amount has been raised by Academies, making a total of 95,286 dollars 72 cents. Of the 825 teachers reported by 169 Academies, 610 intend to make teaching a profession. In 82 Academies the number of those preparing to be Common School Teachers was 1573 (of whom 529 were males and 1044 females), at an expense of about 14,990 dollars.

The State of Ohio.—The following are among the more important provisions of the Constitution:—The principal of all funds for educational and religious purposes are inviolate; and the income must be faithfully applied to their specific objects.

VII.—Report of the Secretary of State on the Condition of Common Schools, William Trevitt.—The statistics accompanying this report are compiled from the returns made by the Auditors of the several counties, who generally report that great irregularities arise from the want of proper information on the present law; and the Superintendent recommends provisions for this purpose.

The following are the statistics for 1852, showing the totals of each subject reported, as far as they have been returned to the Secretary of State:—

Whole number of youths, 838,669 dollars; Amount of School Funds, Common School Fund, 200,000; Special School Fund, 109,474 dollars 93 cents; total, 309,474 dollars 93 cents; number of whole Districts, 8597; fractional ditto, 1285; Common Schools, 9916.

Teachers—male, 7272; female, 5292. Total, 12,564.

Number of Scholars enrolled—male, 240,152; female, 197,560. Total, 437,712.

Number in daily average attendance—male, 144,982; female, 121,285. Total, 266,267.

Wages paid Teachers—from Public Fund, 331,696 dollars 02 cents (males, 181,379 dollars 73 cents; females, 150,316 dollars, 29 cents); from other sources, 440,449 dollars 68 cents, (males, 417,807 dollars 62 cents; females, 22,642 dollars 06 cents). Total amount, 772,145 dollars 70 cents,

Number months taught—males, 11,808; females, 13,954. Total, 25,762.

School-houses built, 171: cost of building, 61,837 dollars 41 cents. Amount of building funds raised, 58,299 dollars 11 cents; tax on duplicate, 309,738 dollars 77 cents; interest on proceeds of section 16, 89,605 dollars 51 cents; rent of same, 3949 dollars 85 cents.

Amount of certain Funds.—Virginia Military Fund, 2263 dollars 23 cents; United States Military, 9661 dollars 16 cents; Connecticut Western Reserve, 7880 dollars 5 cents; other sources, 14,387 dollars 35 cents; States Fund, 94,748 dollars 53 cents; total, 128,940 dollars 42 cents.

With this Report is presented a tabular statement of the condition, operation, &c., of 45 Union Schools in cities and large towns in the State.

VIII. Report of the Ohio University for the year ending December 31, 1852; Rev. Solomon Howard, President.—A summary of this Report is as follows:—Balance in Treasury on settlement, January 1, 1852, 531 dollars 84 cents; receipts, 5259 dollars 80 cents; total, 5791 dollars 64 cents. Expenditure, 5363 dollars 26 cents; excess over receipts, 103 dollars 46 cents; leaving as balance in Treasury, January 1, 1853, 428 dollars 38 cents. Total indebtedness, January 1, 1853, 8248 dollars 83 cents. The faculty consists of the President and four Professors.

Pennsylvania.—Governor's Message, transmitted to the Legislature at its Session, 1853 :—

II. Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as Superintendent of Common Schools, Francis W. Hughes.

This is the 19th Annual Report, and is for the year ending on the 1st Monday of June, 1852. Operations of the system for the last year :—

Whole number of Districts -	-	-	-	-	-	1498
Ditto of Schools -	-	-	-	-	-	9699
Number yet required	-	-	-	-	-	694
Average number of months taught	-	-	-	-	-	5
Number of Male Teachers -	-	-	-	-	-	7860
Number of Female Teachers -	-	-	-	-	-	3853
Number of Male Scholars -	-	-	-	-	-	267,019
Number of Female Scholars -	-	-	-	-	-	213,759
Number learning German -	-	-	-	-	-	11,901
Average number of Scholars in each School	-	-	-	-	-	41
						<i>dollars. cents.</i>
Average Salaries of Male Teachers per month	-	-	-	-	-	18 75
Average Salaries of Female Teachers per month	-	-	-	-	-	11 46
Cost of teaching each Scholar per month	-	-	-	-	-	42 0
Whole amount of Tax levied	-	-	-	-	-	982,196 22
Amount of State Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	190,266 17
Amount received from Collectors of School Tax	-	-	-	-	-	783,678 71
Cost of Instruction	-	-	-	-	-	743,526 26
Fuel and Contingencies-	-	-	-	-	-	79,942 60
Cost of School-houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	293,450 39

X.—Report of the Board of Comptrollers of the Public Schools of the Free School, District of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 30th, 1853. Daniel S. Beideman, President ; R. H. Hemphill, Secretary.—This is the thirty-fifth annual report of the Board. The district comprises the city and county of Philadelphia. During the year, contracts have been made for the erection of new buildings for the High School, the Normal (or Practising) School, and three other Public Schools, all of which are progressing to early completion. The number of Schools of each grade in the district on 30th June, 1853, and for the two years immediately preceding, is shown as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Secondary.</i>	<i>Unclassified.</i>	<i>Grammar,</i>	<i>High.</i>	<i>Normal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1851	142	34	39	53	1	1	270
1852	149	34	40	54	1	1	279
1853	152	35	42	55	1	1	286

The number of Teachers employed in the Day-Schools, and of Pupils attending, has been :—

	TEACHERS.			PUPILS.		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1852	83	741	824	26,034	23,601	49,635
1853	80	760	840	25,836	24,249	50,085

The number of children upon Register, who could not obtain admission into the Day-Schools for want of accommodation, on 30th June, 1853, was 3615.

The number in attendance upon the Night Schools during the Winter of 1852-53 was, Males, 5776 ; Females, 1996 ; Total, 7772.

The whole expenditure by the Board, for the support of the Schools of this District, for the year ending 30th June, 1853, is thus shown:—1. *Day Schools*.—New School-houses, 35,682 dollars 13 cents; salaries of Teachers, 210,542 dollars 90 cents; ground rents and rents of houses, 25,181 dollars 53 cents; books and stationery, 37,945 dollars 99 cents; Superintendents and cleaning, 29,339 dollars 87 cents; repairs, furnaces, furniture, fuel, &c., 55,704 dollars 41 cents; total for Day Schools, 394,396 dollars 83 cents. 2. *Night Schools*.—Salaries of Teachers, 12,762 dollars 36 cents; books and stationery, 1441 dollars 81 cents; superintendents and cleaning, 2702 dollars 85 cents; total for Night Schools, 16,907 dollars 2 cents; totals for all Schools, 411,303 dollars 85 cents.

The cost of supporting each class of Schools, their respective number of scholars, and the average expense of each pupil, is thus shown:—

Class of Schools.	Pupils.	Expenses.		Cost for each Pupil.	
		dols.	c.	dols.	c.
High	512	17,449	53	32	97
Normal	519	5796	12	10	98
Grammar, &c.....	49,052	335,468	45	6	84
Night.....	7772	16,907	02	2	17½

Total cost of education of 50,085 children, 358,714 dollars 70 cents, or 7 dollars 16 cents for each pupil. If to this sum be added the interest on 932,290 dollars 02 cents (being the cost of grounds and building now belonging to the Comptrollers), the cost for each pupil is found to be 828 dollars. The cost of furnishing books and stationery (included in the foregoing) is—for each pupil of the Day Schools 75½ cents for the year, and for each pupil of the Night Schools 18½ cents for the term. The last Legislature enacted that, in future, the School Fund should be kept separate from the County Fund from which the School money has hitherto been appropriated.

Rhode Island.—Abstract of the Constitution. The funds for the support of Public Schools shall be perpetual, securely invested, and their proceeds duly applied.

Common School System.—The School laws were revised in 1851, and additional provisions made for promoting general education in the Public Schools. According to the provision of the Constitution the School Fund is securely invested; and the interest accruing thereon, with the other amounts of taxes collected for School purposes, are annually distributed among the several towns.

South Carolina.—Reports on Education transmitted to the Legislature at the Session, commencing 22nd November, 1852. Extract from Governor's Message. "It gives me pleasure to inform you that the same flourishing condition of our different institutions of learning, noticed in my last annual Message, still continues. The South Carolina College, under the judicious and energetic management of its able President, is still progressing in its onward course of usefulness.

"The Military Academies still give evidence of increasing usefulness, and bid fair to stand as enduring monuments of the wisdom and munificence of the State in establishing so enlightened a plan of eleemosynary education.

"The studies at the Citadel were suspended during a part of the past Summer and Fall, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever; but, in future, steps will be taken to prevent the disbanding of the Corps by encamping in some healthy region, in case this epidemic should again visit the City. The addition to the arsenal ordered by the last Legislature is completed, and, with the former building, will be of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the fourth class—say from 90 to 100.

"The last Legislature authorised the Trustees of the South Carolina College to build a Chapel, provided they did not call upon it for more than 10,000 dollars. This building, so much needed, has been contracted for by the Trustees at 22,000 dollars, and will be of sufficient size to accommodate 1600 persons. The Trustees have paid 4000 dollars (the first instalment) out of the Tuition Fund, and have contracted to pay 10,000 after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the balance when the building is completed. You will perceive from this

statement that the Legislature will be only called upon for the sum which it authorised the Trustees to use.

“ Before I leave the subject of these your cherished institutions of learning—the one which has given to your history some of its brightest names, and the other which, although but in its infancy, begins to show its practical utility, by giving to the State the services of well-educated gentlemen, who, but for its munificence, might have grovelled for ever in obscurity—permit me earnestly to invoke for them a continuance of your care and liberality.

“ I have endeavoured, during the past summer, to inform myself thoroughly upon the subject of our Free School system; but for want of interest generally manifested, I have been able to collect but little information. There seems to be a general belief that it works badly, except in the large cities. Conducted as they are in the country, I do not hesitate to pronounce it an almost useless expenditure of the public fund; yet I am far from being willing to recommend a discontinuance of the appropriation. The object of extending the blessing of education to the poor is too just and noble a one to be abandoned. I am sure the system could be altered and improved as to work well with us. But to do this, it would require a thorough knowledge of the subject; and it appears to me that the only way in which you could obtain that knowledge would be to authorise the Governor to appoint a suitable and competent person to travel over the State for a year, and notice the manner of its operations, point out its defects and suggest improvements.”

Texas.—The Constitution of Texas provides that One-tenth of the Annual Revenue by Taxation shall be appropriated to Free Public Schools.

Virginia.—Governor's Message, transmitted to the Legislature in Adjourned Session 22nd November, 1852:—

1. The Permanent Literary Fund amounts to 1,964,152 dollars 49 cents, from which deduct losses, &c., 376,141 dollars 85 cents, which leaves an available capital of 1,588,020 dollars 54 cents. With the exception of 24,324 dollars 82 cents in the Treasury, this sum is invested and productive. The interest on this sum is 102,391 dollars 11 cents, of which amount 75,000 dollars were appropriated to Primary and Free Schools for the Poor, 15,000 dollars to the University, and 1500 to the Military Institute.

2. The Dawson Fund is a Bequest for the support of Free Schools in Nelson and Albemarle Counties, and now amounts to 39,016 dollars 04 cents, and to this may be added 25,167 dollars 45 cents of unproductive capital. The next amount of Interest received on the available capital for 1852, was 2342 dollars 42 cents, two-thirds of which are appropriated, according to the Will of Mr. Dawson, to Albemarle and one-third to Nelson County.

The total resources of the Literary Fund amounted to 122,672 dollars 46 cents, which includes the proceeds of several fines, escheats, &c.; and the expenditure to 109,968 dollars 03 cents; leaving a balance in the treasury equal to 36,858 dollars 36 cents.

4. There are two descriptions of school in Virginia, viz.—The Primary or Common Schools, and the District Free Schools. The latter are established in Henery, Jefferson, Kanasaha, King George, Northampton, Norfolk, Ohio, Princess Anne, and Washington Counties, and in the towns of Portsmouth and Wheeling. The first are poor Schools, and the latter for all classes.

The number of School Commissioners' in 139 counties and 6 towns, was 1865.

There were in 123 counties and towns 3710 Common or Poor Schools, at which 30,324 children had been taught during the year, at a total expense of 68,964 dollars; and in eight counties and two towns, 232 District Free Schools, at which 10,848 children had been taught at a total expense of 59,628 dollars. The average cost of each child in the Common Schools was 2 dollars 21 cents; and in the District Schools, 5 dollars 86 cents. Average attendance of each child at Common School 56 days, and at District Schools about 110 days.

The Reports, however, are very incomplete and wanting in detail which precludes the possibility of making correct averages.

IV.—Report of the Second Auditor on the Fund for Internal Improvement. This Report is for the year ending 30th September, 1852.

Wisconsin.—The Constitution of Wisconsin declares that the supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, chosen at general election, and such other Officers as may be directed by the Legislature; the income of the School Fund shall be justly distributed for the support of Schools, &c.; each town and city shall also annually raise, for the same purpose, a sum not less than half the amount received from the School Fund; and the State University shall be established and supported from its own fund.

Abstract of Governor's Message, (transmitted to the Legislature, at its Session, 1853):—

3. School Fund.—This fund is constituted of amount due on Sales of Land, 681,931 dollars 71 cents; due on Loans, 132,491 dollars 64 cents, and in Treasury, 4,777 dollars 15 cents. Total the 31st December, 1852, 819,200 dollars 50 cents. The entire amount, except cash in Treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of Seven per Centum per Annum.

The amount of Money belonging to School Fund Income, in Treasury, on the 1st January, 1852, was 9,840 dollars 31 cents; received for Interest on account of Lands sold previous to 1852, 41,040 dollars 88 cents; for Interest on Loans, 5,787 dollars 41 cents; for Interest on Sales of 1852, 2,301 dollars 92 cents; and for Interest of Treasury by Counties on Apportionment, 53,613 dollars 12 cents; books, platting, &c., 586 dollars 80 cents, and sundry Amounts refunded, 12,807 dollars. Total Expenditures in 1852, 54,327 dollars 99 cents. Balance in Treasury, subject to Apportionment in 1853, add to which amount due January, 1853, Interest on Sales of Land to date, 46,812 dollars 62 cents; Interest on Loans, 274 dollars 41 cents, and Interest due and unpaid on Sales prior to 1852, 1,484 dollars 16 cents. Total received or due to January, 1853, subject to Apportionment for support of Schools, 63,190 dollars 31 cents.

4. University Fund.—Due on Lands sold, 40,051 dollars 26 cents; due on Loans, 3,395 dollars, and Cash in State Treasury, 1,995 dollars 58 cents. Total Capital 31st December, 1852, 45,441 dollars 84 cents. Interest due on January, 1853, on Sales and Loans applicable to State University, 3,041 dollars 23 cents.